CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING & FRANCHISES

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April 3, 2012 Start: 9:55 a.m. Recess: 10:47 a.m.

HELD AT:

Committee Room - 16th Floor

250 Broadway

B E F O R E:

MARK S. WEPRIN Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Leroy G. Comrie, Jr. Daniel R. Garodnick Vincent M. Ignizio Robert Jackson Jessica S. Lappin Diana Reyna Joel Rivera

Larry B. Seabrook

James Vacca Albert Vann

APPEARANCES

Stanley Shor Assistant Commissioner for Franchise Administration Department of Information Technology & Telecomm

Bruce Riegel Senior Counsel NYC Law Department

Tanessa Cabe Telecommunications Counsel DOITT

Charles Fraser General Counsel DOITT

2	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Good morning
3	everyone, my name is Mark Weprin, I'm the Chair of
4	the Zoning & Franchises Subcommittee of the Land
5	Use Committee and I am delighted this morning to
6	be joined by Council Member Al Vann on my far
7	left, the Chair of the Land Use Committee Al
8	gets sensitive about that Leroy Comrie, I've
9	got to remember who I answer to on the Committee,
10	Council Member Joel Rivera, Council Member Jimmy
11	Vacca and Council Member Larry Seabrook, where the
12	south and upper Bronx comes together, and we'll be
13	joined by some other members as we go. Today we
14	only have one item on the agenda, but it's a very
15	important one at that, it is the cable TV
16	authorizing resolution, this is Land Use #590,
17	2012-5458, and we have representatives here from
18	the Department of Information Technology, and I'd
19	like to call them up to the table, Stanley Shor,
20	Bruce Riegel and Tanessa Cabe, is it Cabe?
21	MS. CABE: Yes.
22	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: And what I'd
23	like you to do is please each of you as you speak,
24	state your name for the record, and then describe

for the members of the Committee the authorized

resolution and I'm sure the Committee will have some questions. Whenever you're ready.

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MR. SHOR: Good morning, Chair

5 Weprin, Chairman Comrie and members of the Subcommittee on Zoning & Franchises, my name is 6 Stanley Shor, I am the Assistant Commissioner for Franchise Administration at the Department of 9 Information Technology & Telecommunications, or as 10 we call it, DOITT. With me today on my far left 11 is Tanessa Cabe, Telecomm Counsel at DOITT, and 12 Bruce Riegel, Senior Counsel with the New York City Law Department. Thank you for the 13 14 opportunity to testify on Land Use #590, this 15 cable television authorizing resolution. 16 prior authorizing resolution expired last year, 17 and in order to grant new franchises, as described 18 below, a new resolution is now required. 19 resolution pending before you will give DOITT the 20 authority to grant, consistent with Federal, state 21 and city law, franchises to companies that may 22 seek to enter the cable market in New York City. 23 The resolution gives DOITT the authority to 24 evaluate potential cable operators, insure that

such operators have the ability to provide service

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consistent with the public interest, guarantee that the city is properly compensated for use of its rights-of-way, and that operators use such rights-of-way in a manner that causes minimal disruption to city residents and businesses. would like to emphasize that cable television franchises are not exclusive agreements, and the city has historically encouraged fair competition in the cable television market. Consistent with that policy, the authorizing resolution pending before you will allow for additional entrants in the cable market and the administration looks forward to continuing to support competition in this regard. The city currently has franchises with three cable television providers, Time Warner Cable, Cablevision and Verizon. Time Warner Cable provides service in Manhattan, Staten Island, Queens and a portion of Brooklyn, while Cablevision provides service in the Bronx and in the remaining portion of Brooklyn. Verizon is in the process of building out its network to all residences in the five boroughs, Verizon now provides service in approximately 66% of the city and is scheduled to complete its build-out to all

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2	residential	streets	in	the	city	by	July	30 th ,	2014
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CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Can you move the microphone a little closer to your mouth?

5 MR. SHOR: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: And the Bronx delegation, just a little quieter, just a little quieter. Thanks.

MR. SHOR: Okay. In addition, RCN provides cable service to a relatively small number of subscribers in Manhattan, Queens and Brooklyn under a special open video system, or OVS, agreement with the city, authorized by the Federal government in 1996. Under Federal rules at that time, an OVS provider was exempt from the city's requirement to obtain a local franchise. In return, RCN was required by Federal law to make available 2/3 of its channel capacity to anyone who wished to lease it. A subsequent Federal court decision in Texas, however, has called into question RCN's future authority to provide OVS service without a local franchise. RCN's OVS agreement has expired and we will require RCN to obtain a city cable franchise. The resolution before you today would authorize DOITT, subject to

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approval by the Franchise & Concession Review Committee and the Mayor, to grant non-exclusive franchises for the construction, installation, use, operation and/or maintenance of cable wire and associated equipment on, over and under the inalienable property of the city for the provision of cable television services in the city. The authorizing resolution we have submitted is identical to the one the Council passed in 2006, we are not seeking any changes in that resolution. Consistent with Federal and state law, the authorizing resolution provides that, prior to the granting of any franchise a request for proposals or other form of solicitation shall be issued by The criteria to be used by DOITT in evaluating responses to such a solicitation shall include the degree to which the public interest will be served by the proposed serviced, the financial, legal and technical and managerial experience and capabilities of the applicant, including the ability of the applicant to maintain city property in good condition throughout the term of the franchise, and the adequacy of the proposed compensation to be paid to the city.

Pursuant to the authorizing resolution, all
franchises shall contain terms and conditions that
are consistent with the following: there shall be
remedies to protect the city's interests in the
event the franchisees fail to comply with the
terms and conditions of the franchise agreement;
the franchisee shall be required to provide
security to insure the performance of its
obligations; the franchisee will be required to
maintain complete and accurate books of account
and record sufficient to assure the franchisee's
compliance with the franchise agreement, which
books of account and record shall be made
available on demand to the city for inspection;
there shall be provisions requiring the franchisee
to comply with applicable city laws and
regulations related to employment and
investigations, also provisions to insure adequate
oversight by the city of the franchisee's
performance of its franchise obligations, and
provisions designed to minimize the extent to
which the public use of the streets of the city
are disrupted in connection with the construction,
installation, use or removal of the franchisee's

facilities on city property. Also, consistent
with the Public Service Commission's regulations,
the authorizing resolution gives DOITT the
authority to grant franchises for a term of up to
15 years. In acting pursuant to the authorizing
resolution, DOITT will also need to be more
mindful of other key Federal and state law
requirements. The city will follow all Federal
and state requirements pertaining to the granting
of new franchises, as mentioned above, both
Federal and state law prohibit the city from
granting exclusive franchises. With regard to old
franchises, Federal law also requires the city to
insure that access to cable service is not denied
to any group of potential residential cable
subscribers based on its income level, New York
State has a similar requirement. Under Federal
law, municipalities may not, with a few limited
exceptions for public educational and governmental
programming, direct cable companies to provide
specific programming. Also, because the FCC has
found that the cable TV market in the city is
subject to effective competition, we may not
regulate rates for comparable TV service. In

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addition to promoting competition among video
service providers in the city, passage of the
pending resolution will also have the salutary
effect of placing the city in a stronger position
to lobby against any so-called pro-competitive
Federal initiatives that will eviscerate municipal
franchising authority. We believe that the prompt
passage of the resolution before you will assist
the city in its efforts to maintain local
franchising authority before Congress and the FCC.
In conclusion, we urge the Committee to approve
the resolution, thank you again for the
opportunity to testify, and we'll be happy to
answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you, Mr. Shor, and you're the only one testifying, right?

MR. SHOR: At the moment.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: So let me just try to make this clear for those watching at home and for those who are maybe watching here in the room. So can you explain what happens if we don't pass this resolution?

MR. SHOR: Well, if you don't pass the resolution, we are not authorized to issue any

							do	anything	with	regard
3	to a	a new	cable	e fi	cano	chise.				

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: So anyone who wants to come in to compete with the other four people who have franchises would not be allowed to come in.

MR. SHOR: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: So by authorizing this, we're creating ... we're opening up the opportunity to create more competition.

MR. SHOR: Yes, in effect.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Now currently there are cable companies that already have a renewed agreement, is that correct?

MR. SHOR: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: And who would those be, and what are the terms? I don't mean to pry, I'm not cross examining you here, (inaudible) I'm just curious, I wanted to be clear, it's a little dense for some people, including the Chairman here, and I just want to be clear what it is we're doing, because the truth is, when you mention cable TV companies and cable, people don't like them, with all due respect to the members who

are representing them, they don't like their cable company, and they get mad because it seems like every couple of months consumers are held hostage by cable companies, and we get angry about that.

When you first brought this up to me, it was actually pre-insanity, although we did discuss

Jeremy Reynolds, the second game having appeared of (inaudible), and I said that we got this coming, and at that time they were on TV and since has been resolved. But every couple of weeks we heard these problems. So what can you tell us about approving this agreement that will make consumers happy that we would do this, and that it somehow will benefit them?

MR. SHOR: Okay, right now we have three companies that have cable franchises that are in full effect. We have Time Warner Cable, Cablevision and Verizon, and we have the other television provider that does not have an agreement in effect, it's actually working on a holdover of its open video service contract, is RCN. So what this authorizing resolution will allow us to do, number one, is to convert RCN into a cable franchise and put in additional benefits

2	to the city that we get out of a cable franchise,
3	plus open up additional possibilities for new
4	providers to come in, if they have the resources
5	to come in to the city and provide service.
6	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Is RCN
7	currently providing all over the city, or only in
8	certain areas of the city?
9	MR. SHOR: RCN has a very small
10	amount in Brooklyn, a larger amount in Queens and
11	Manhattan, and they have they don't have
12	Bruce, maybe you can describe this a little better
13	than I can. They have, I think, property-based
14	agreements, they do it building-by-building
15	MR. RIEGEL: (Interposing) They
16	negotiate building-by-building to get into
17	individual buildings in the areas where they have
18	fiber networks established. They're a smaller,
19	less-capitalized company than the Time Warners and
20	the Verizons of the world, so they're building
21	where they get access to buildings.
22	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: And they work
23	with a lot of co-ops and condo buildings, and try

to convert them. They took over the former

Liberty Cable Company, I remember the commercials

2	on TV, I remember Liberty Cable, and I know they
3	were going building-by-building. Back then they
4	were a different type of service though, I think
5	it was … Liberty Cable was a dish
6	MR. RIEGEL: (Interposing) A
7	satellite service.
8	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: A satellite
9	service, right.
10	MR. SHOR: They would put dishes
11	and microwave, and now they're doing but I've
12	heard all that into fiber optic cable, yes.
13	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Okay, so I
14	just want to be sure, I just want to be clear,
15	because, you know, just seeing the words "cable
16	companies" in the name of your documents has
17	raised a lot of people to say, you know, get more
18	of this, because they want to make sure consumers
19	are (inaudible), and I just want to be clear that
20	this will allow us to create more competition for
21	current cable operators.
22	MR. SHOR: Yes.
23	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: And right now,
24	I mean, it still seems so strange that there are

regions for cable companies, you know, like Queens

2	has Time Warner, what is the purpose of that? If
3	you know I mean, it just seems why isn't it just
4	a free-for-all of anyone can go anywhere?

MR. SHOR: Well, it's an historical arrangement that, when the Board of Estimate was looking to get cable service throughout the city, they made ... the Bureau of Franchises did solicitation at the time and they had to make an effort to insure that everyone in the city got cable, so they had a number of different franchises at the time, some of those got consolidated since then into Time Warner Cable and what's that, Cablevision. But I don't think it was the desire that there wouldn't be competition, I think it was the economics of the time that companies coming in and making the investment were only willing to go into certain areas—

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: (Interposing)
They had an exclusivity agreement.

MR. SHOR: Well, the agreements were never made exclusively, but they obviously wanted to have areas that they were going to be profitable for them. So the ... as the city did a few years ago, we made competition available by

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doing the solicitations for a citywide franchise,
which Verizon responded to, and now we have
Verizon building in all of the areas that Time
Warner and Cablevision are in, so there is an
expectation that there will be a complete build by
the middle of 2014. So there will be there
already is competition in a significant part of
the city, it's about 66% of the city's households
now have Verizon's facilities available down their
streets, and by 2014 there will be 100%.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: And actually Directv is something completely separate, they're a satellite company, they can come in anywhere, but they can -

MR. SHOR: (Interposing) They don't use the city streets. We have nothing to say about it.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Let me ask a question. Six years ago we passed the franchise that is exactly the same as the one before us today. How does that document differ from what was first proposed six years? Were there changes put in there in between the time the proposal was made and the City Council approved?

2	MR. RIEGEL: We have a few
3	provisions, there are some as I remember the key
4	changes that were made to that authorizing
5	resolution six years ago, from when we presented
6	it to when it was finally adopted, are two
7	provisions in the authorizing resolution which
8	assure that when DOITT grants competitive
9	franchises, that those competitive franchises
10	would have provisions in them to assure that the
11	competition with existing companies is fair
12	competition, that is, the existing companies
13	wanted to make sure that we didn't put provisions
14	into new franchises that were so favorable to the
15	new companies that the competition was not on a
16	level playing field. So they asked for the
17	addition of two provisions in this agreement.
18	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Was that
19	that was 20 and 21 I was just handed?
20	MR. RIEGEL: Yes.
21	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: So #20, I'll
22	just read it to you for the fun of it. "All
23	franchises shall be subject to comparable
24	obligations and requirements provided that work,
25	the imposition of such obligations and

2	requirements would be duplicatory, then altering
3	duplicative or comparative obligations or
4	requirements shall be imposed."

MR. SHOR: And the other one is 19.

6 CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Oh, 19, okay.

19 says "No franchise granted hereunder shall contain economic or regulatory burdens on the franchise which, when taken as a whole, are greater or lesser than those burdens placed upon another cable television franchisee operating within their area." And this was done in order to try to insure fair competition.

MR. SHOR: Correct, and also to reflect the state level rules, the Public Service Commission also has rules about cable (inaudible) franchising which require some of the same kinds of level playing field requirements, so we were trying to insure that that was compatible with Public Service Commission rules.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: And is it your experience, I'm just curious, I mean, during the course of the competition that's been going on, all the advertising and all of this, cable rates, consumers have benefited from this competition, do

2 you think rates become lower because of that?

MR. SHOR: I think to some extent
what we've seen is, the rates, the bundled
packages, purchasing cable, internet and phone
service, have been unusually competitive, as
opposed to seeing rate increases every year, the
way we traditionally have with non-competitive
cable television service, now that we have

11 competing on bundled packages, which I think is a

competition, we're seeing companies aggressively

12 good thing for the city.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Absolutely, it seems so, but you know, I just want to know where we are in your experience. Do any members of the panel have any questions? I will call on Council Member Comrie, Chair Comrie?

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Just to clarify something, you're saying that this authorizing resolution will be able to create competition, so by (inaudible) will be able to go into other areas, or is it just designated areas that they're in? How is competition created, can you clarify that for the public?

MR. SHOR: Okay, what this

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authorizing resolution does is authorizes us to issue solicitations, so when they issue a solicitation for a cable franchise, companies can respond to it. So for example, if we issue a solicitation for a citywide cable franchise, and Time Warner wants to get a citywide franchise, they can respond to it. We can also do variations on the franchise solicitations that we've done before, and during the last authorizing resolution we did specific renewal solicitations to the companies that had existing franchises that had expired or were expiring. So it does affect the ability of us soliciting. So we could solicit for one borough, we could solicit for a subset of the city, or we could solicit for the entire city, we would have to make sure that whatever we do, that it is competitively fair. So--

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE:

(Interposing) Right now, right now, Time Warner and Cablevision, do they have borough-wide authorization or is it only Verizon that has a borough-wide ... a citywide ... I'm sorry, Time Warner and Cablevision, do they have citywide cable authorization to go to any neighborhood to

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING & FRANCHISES 21
2	establish the cable company?
3	MR. SHOR: Their franchises are
4	borough-wide franchises.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Are
6	borough-wide, and they've only selected certain
7	boroughs.
8	MR. SHOR: Correct. And they share
9	Brooklyn, but both companies have the right to
10	build out all of Brooklyn if they wish.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Okay. And
12	right now Verizon has the citywide franchise, they
13	can go anywhere.
14	MR. SHOR: Yes.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: So
16	technically their ability for competition is
17	between Verizon and another company, except for
18	some parts of Brooklyn, you're saying that
19	Cablevision you can pick between Cablevision and
20	Time Warner. But is there a desire to see that
21	opened up to allow for other citywide, another
22	citywide competition or contract, or is it as
23	Chair Weprin was saying, you know, a lot of
24	consumers are dissatisfied, and I think there's a
25	high rate of people that would like to transfer

companies and for those the competition, it seems like everybody is competing against Verizon in their desire to see people to have more than one choice, or to switch to, or to having a citywide competition to allow the existing providers to now compete citywide as well, or is it just the Verizon contract, so we put Verizon for a certain period of time?

MR. SHOR: Until the old authorizing resolution expired, DOITT had an outstanding solicitation, which was continuous, seeking proposals for citywide franchises in competition with the existing companies. However, because the old resolution has now expired, we needed to close down that solicitation, and we would certainly expect to reopen the solicitation of that kind or a similar kind if we get a new authorization from the Council to go ahead with citywide franchises.

MR. FRASER: If I may, my name is
Charles Fraser, I'm the General Counsel at DOITT.

To answer your question directly, we would welcome any new proposal for a citywide franchise, and as
Mr. Riegel said, we had solicitations out

2	previously	that have	not	received	proposals	s for
3	citywide f	ranchises,	but	we would	welcome t	that.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Okay. So in laymen's terms, Verizon ... Cablevision and Time Warner all knew about it, they just did not apply for it, okay.

MR. FRASER: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE:

Interesting, okay. And there was something that struck me in your testimony about Federal issues. Do you believe that there is some pending Federal legislation that would take away the rights of the city to do cable authorizations, and if so, could you explain what that is, and what we need to do to make sure that that doesn't happen?

MR. SHOR: Sure. There have been proposals over the years in Congress in recent years to federalize, in effect, cable television franchising. Many states around the country, a number of states, have acted to take away local franchising and bring it to the state level.

There have been proposals over the years in the New York State Legislature to do the same thing.

There is also currently outstanding at the Federal

Communications Commission a notice of inquiry
asking for thoughts and comments about how the
Federal government should change the regulation at
the Federal level of the use of local rights-of-
way for telecommunications. All of those
initiatives are active in the sense that everyone
at the Federal level and state level is looking at
how local governments franchise and regulate their
streets with respect to telecommunications. So we
are always under some scrutiny with respect to are
we keeping our streets open to potential new
competition, and it's always helpful to have the
ability to be able to say we are open to
competition, so that we can respond to Federal and
state concerns that maybe we're not open to
competition. That's one of the reasons that we
always like to have these kinds of authorizing
resolutions open and available.

not looking to prove that cities are really maintaining or being able to charge for the cable's authorization, are they, by this federalization? Or are they just looking at how you are monitoring your conduct vis-à-vis what

2	you're charging them?	Or what is it that they are
3	looking to oversee?	

MR. SHOR: There's in fact a long history at the Federal level of trying to limit the amount of money that cities can collect from cable television and other telecommunications providers, and there's a constant struggle for us to maintain our authority and our ability to collect reasonable rents for the use of the right-of-way for these matters.

COUNCIL MEMBER IGNIZIO: Mr.

Chairman, if I may address my colleague's question, in my opinion, if I have permission, please?

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: All right, yes, Mr. Ignizio, I guess we'll take it, it's a highly unusual act.

COUNCIL MEMBER IGNIZIO: Yes, I know, I know, but my prior position as the ranker and (inaudible) authority up in the state, I would just like to speak to that which I don't think my colleagues can speak to, which is that a lot of this ... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: We have a

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chair of the (inaudible), I don't know,
competition.

COUNCIL MEMBER IGNIZIO: think some of this also is very large companies that want to usurp the authority from the city because there are a lot of let's say interested parties in legislatures, both at the Federal level and the state level, that take a lot of campaign contributions, and their desire, I believe, for these major companies is to kind of be on the state or the Federal level, so as not to have to deal with the localities and their needs and desires, and so I think the answer is correct, of DOITT, but I think the behind-the-scenes answer is these are major corporations that would like to get in under the umbrella of a state grant, state permit, or a Federal permit, and not have to deal with the localities at all and cut us out of the market. That's been my experience, to which anybody can (inaudible) of the Committee.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: All right.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: I was still ... I appreciate the insight, but we didn't talk about dollar amounts and we didn't talk about

community participation, and one of the other
things that is key, especially in Queens, is QPTV
and the public access and the opportunities for
public access, will that be increased, or is there
any codicil or addendum that requires the cable
companies to do educational training, other than
the community access? Has there been any
amendments or improvements to the last resolution,
because I didn't see anything in the specific text
that speaks to any of that.

MS. CABE: In the solicitations that we issue, in the negotiations that we go into, we'll definitely consider Inet, public educational governmental channel, and similar provisions that are found in other cable franchises.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ \operatorname{SHOR}\colon$}$ That was Tanessa Cabe, for the record.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Okay, and so we can make some suggestions to add to the resolution to insure that there will be increased public access and public training and also asking the cable companies to do some educational training at the DOE? I mean, is that written in

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Right.

MR. SHOR: And in order to

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accommodate those Federal law limits, we try and work with the individual access organizations, such as QPTV in Queens. We have a history of working very closely with them, to make sure that their needs are adequately served, that they can best sort of represent themselves in describing those needs to the cable companies, and we help make sure that the cable companies step forward and meet those. I would--

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE:

(Interposing) I would hope that there is some, you know, across-the-board standard, because, you know, I've been to the Queens studio and I have been to the Brooklyn studio, and there is a vast difference in the quality of the studios and the equipment in the studios and, you know, I think that, you know, with all due respect, the group in Queens got shortchanged in their studio, as well as the Manhattan studio, state-of-the-art, they've got their own building, they have a newer facility, so I think that's something that's not being translated in those agreements to make sure that public access ... I've never been to the Bronx studio, I haven't been out to the Bronx, so I

can't speak to that, and Staten Island, I don't know, I'd have to come out there, but I think that there's some opportunity to at least make sure that public access is given an opportunity to have their resources updated and increased, you know, at the public access channel, and many people want to speak to it, but I know the Chair wants me to stop, but I have just one other line of questioning. In Queens, with the hurricane and the heavy rains, but are we doing more to put more of the lines underground in the new agreement, or are we still going through the trees, where you have, especially in my district, trucks knocking them down all the time?

MR. SHOR: Okay, what we did with the agreements that we negotiated for Time Warner and Cablevision, that went into effect in November, is that we added a provision regarding locations where the cable wires are above ground, where the other utilities are below ground, that we can direct them to go underground. So if everything is above ground, we have, you know, it's not fair to just make the cable companies go underground, and there's ... that's a different type

of arrangement, where I imagine the Council could pass a law that in a section of the city that all the wires have to go underground. But where Con Edison is underground and Verizon telephone is underground, but the cable companies put up their poles at, through, new poles that were allowed by the Board of Estimate, we now have the ability to direct them to go underground. So if you have locations that you wish to see underground, you should let me know.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Nearly half of Queens is still above ground, so those are problems.

MR. SHOR: But there are actually locations where it's ... if it's a cable pole, that means that they weren't able to locate on someone else's pole, that usually means that they put up the wires where there weren't other wires before, so if you have, if any Council Member is concerned about poles, you want to check with us, we can determine whether they're cable poles or not, and we can see whether we can direct them underground.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: I appreciate that.

2 MR. SHOR: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: And just with the MWBE and contracting and the percentage, but if you could just get back to us on what those percentages are, since my Chair is watching me to stop asking questions.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: This is the problem when we work closely with someone, he knows all of your idiosyncrasies, he can tell by how I move my hand. No, Mr. Chair, we love hearing from you. I just want to acknowledge who we have now, the entire Committee, Dan Garodnick came in, Vinnie Ignizio, Diana Reyna, Robert Jackson and Jessica Lappin, with questions, a number of the people asked questions, Mr. Chair, so that's fine. They're getting a little antsy. Diana Reyna I have first on the list, and then Dan Garodnick.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Thank you so much, Mr. Chair. I just wanted to concur with the comments thus far as to the request for MWBE contracting opportunities within the cable television authorizing resolution and how it applies to MWBE contracting opportunities, if

2 there are any.

MR. SHOR: Well, the franchises are open to anyone. We advertise the solicitations widely, and certainly we'll do that in the future. We have mailing lists with MWBE, we also have on the website, if you go to the DOITT page, and you go for businesses, you have the ability to put your name on the mailing list for franchise solicitations, so I would encourage anyone who knows of an MWBE company that may not be on our list that is interested specifically in franchise solicitations, to go to our website and sign up.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And currently there is ... what is the utilization rate?

MR. SHOR: Well, currently there are the companies that have cable television franchises are Verizon, Cablevision, Time Warner Cable. I don't think that they fall into that category.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: So there is zero utilization as far as MWBE's, despite your- -

MR. SHOR: (Interposing) I don't know what the, you know, these companies sub-contract, (inaudible) they definitely have sub-

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contractors, but specifically we have very large
requirements that tend to be the companies that
come in are big corporations, so I don't really
know their ownership structures, as far as MWBE.

MR. FRASER: I would add, though, that when the city originally granted its individual franchises for different franchise areas, there were minority-owned businesses who received cable television franchises, such as Inner City Broadcasting. Those companies have since been bought out by companies like Time Warner Cablevision, but the city has always been open to, and has in fact granted, cable television franchises to minority-owned businesses in the past, and we're certainly open to doing so in the future, and we're going to do what we can to make sure that they are and will have that ability.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Of course, if you can get back to us as the subcontracting goals that have been reached as far as this particular area, that would be helpful.

MR. SHOR: We'll ask the cable companies what their stats are and if they're compliant as far as cooperating.

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COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And that's
exactly right, that's exactly where we want to be,
where your authorizing agent abilities is able to
hold accountable what would be the contracted
company to be able to work with MWBE contracting
goals. And so it's important, because as an
agency we want to make sure that as far as the
legislature is concerned holding the agency
accountable, but we're only as good as what you're
able to do with these private companies. Go
ahead.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SHOR: Yes, we will ask them what they are doing with the MWBE's.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Fantastic.

And on other note, I have a meeting set up with

Verizon for tomorrow, concerning one of the

industrial business zones in the City of New York,

in particular the one in my district, the one in

Greenpoint-Williamsburg IBZ, and apparently

there's an issue on the infrastructure that is

provided as far as service is concerned with

specifically Verizon. I don't know what DOITT has

done as far as oversight is concerned on

infrastructure service, whether it's telephone

lines or cable lines, for businesses. One
particular example I'm going to give you is
Lucky's Tomato, and they operate every three days
with a service shut down, where they have no
incoming calls, only outgoing. Now, no one can
run a business that way, I'd imagine you would
agree, and the issue of Verizon coming before us
with this resolution, when in fact this is now
going to provide what would be a service on cable,
but the telephone service is already an issue, am
I going to compound that with cable service, where
this particular zone area that is dependent on a
combination of different infrastructure issues is
going to get less than mediocre service. And so I
want to understand what type of oversight do you
have, in particular collaborating this, what would
be small businesses in manufacturing zones, which
seem to be treated as secondary to residential,
nevertheless are just as important, providing what
would be the day-to-day operations of their
business in (inaudible) people (inaudible)?
MR. SHOR: Sorry to say that we
actually do not have jurisdiction over telephone

service, so I think it's still Public Service.

MS. CABE: Right, Lucky's Tomato can make their complaint to the Public Service Commission, if they haven't done so already, the State Public Service Commission.

issue is beyond the telephone, I just want to understand what collaboration have DOITT worked with what would be the industrial manufacturing coordinator in the past was a direct office out of the Mayor's, Deputy Mayor Steel's office, today it's operating out of the Economic Development Corporation, headed by Miquela Craytor. And so there's clearly an indication that DOITT's collaboration with Miquela is necessary, in order to provide better service to the manufacturing districts. Is this something that has been brought to your attention?

MR. SHOR: As part of the renewal that we negotiated with Time Warner Cable, Time Warner Cable agreed to upgrading its cable service throughout the industrial areas, for like 20 miles of fiber optic cable a year, they had committed to building. So therefore we have been in discussions with that and the Economic Development

Corporation and Deputy Mayor Steel's office as far as discussing with Time Warner where they should go, we also have some provisions where we can identify locations and direct them to provide service. There's a commitment of a certain amount of money per year that we can direct them, as far as specific buildings. So we have the ability of working it out with the Economic Development people, because we want to do it in a fair way.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Okay. So if I can just understand, there's 16 manufacturing zones that are identified geographically. Amongst the 16, what is the need?

MR. SHOR: That's part of what we're trying to determine, what the need is, we'd be happy to hear from you, if there are specific streets that you know have a low quality of facilities, give us the locations of this business that you mentioned. Obviously it does not mean ... I mean, we have a provision with Time Warner, there's nothing stopping Verizon coming in if they wished to also in that area, there's also other franchisees with broad band franchises that potentially could come in. But there's

2	possibilities, we'd love to hear from you what
3	your specific locations are, and what the issues
4	are.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Mr. Shor, you mentioned that you've negotiated already with the assistance of Deputy Mayor Steel as to identifying this as a priority for businesses in the industrial manufacturing zones, and there was an amount of 20?

MR. SHOR: Twenty miles per year that Time Warner has in their contract committed to building fiber optic cable.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And how was the 20 miles per year reached, as far as a comparable amount of mileage per year, in comparison to need? If you don't know the need, in its totality, amongst what would be very geographic zones that exist, how we know that 20 will be initially sufficient for every year's plan? And this is 20 miles per year for how many years?

MR. SHOR: Through 2020.

24 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: So for the-

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MR. SHOR: Up until they've built
everything, and this is for previously unserved
non-residential blocks. So it was a negotiated
process, we were able to get Time Warner to
stipulate to it, and we didn't have a lot of data
as far as what the need is.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Okay.

MR. SHOR: We still don't have a lot of data, because nobody has actually done a comprehensive study.

I wanted to understand. Okay, so I look forward to discussing with you and bringing together what would be some of the feedback from the businesses and just to be able to work with you on figuring out, is this 20 miles per year a definite amount or is this still open for negotiations? So this is not, I'm seeing behind you the shaking of the head.

MR. SHOR: It's a minimum that they've committed to, they can certainly do more if they, you know, voluntarily do more, but they're committed to doing 20 miles per year.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And how will

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3	the	goal	of a	minin	nıım ar	n∩ıır	n t- 2				

MR. SHOR: We've asked them ... we have periodically that we meet with them, and we get their reporting from them, so we're gauging from them what they've done so far. And so we will stay on top of that as part of enforcing all the terms of the contract.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Thank you very much, and I look forward to meeting with you on a separate occasion just to, sooner than later, to be able to discuss some of the priority areas. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you,
Council Member Reyna. Council Member Garodnick,
followed by Council Member Jackson.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank
you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I will be brief,
there was really one area which I wanted to
explore with you, which is the ongoing disputes
which seem to arise between cable companies and
broadcasters to the detriment of New York City
consumers and cable enjoyers. We have advocated
in the past this Council putting in more specific

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rules governing those disputes into the contracts
that exist between the city and the cable
companies, specifically requiring binding
arbitration, to the extent that they kept them to
an agreement, or other legal mechanisms which push
them to resolve their disputes. Is this something
that is on your horizon as you move forward to
start talking to other companies or even to re-up
with the existing companies that currently serve
New Yorkers?

 $\label{eq:mr.shor:} \text{MR. SHOR:} \quad \text{Let me defer to counsel}$ on this.

MR. RIEGEL: The answer to the question is that the Federal government sort of jealously guards its jurisdiction over these issues. The Federal Communications Commission and the U.S. Congress have adopted provisions as part of the Federal Cable Act, which restricts local governments from getting into this area generally. We are always at the city level ready and willing to try and mediate and work with the cable companies and the programmers to help bring them together on these matters, but in terms of binding arbitration or requiring the cable companies to

participate in a sort of legally-binding way is something that's really beyond the city's authority under Federal law, and so it's a constant frustration for us too, and we would be happy to work with you to try and get the Federal law changed to expand the authority of local governments in this area, but until we do that, we don't have a whole lot of ability to incorporate that into franchising.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And what are the tools that are available to you all when you are trying to move a cable company in one direction or another, in a way that is more sympathetic to New York City consumers?

MR. RIEGEL: Well, in the specific area of programming, really what we can do is jawbone. We can talk to the cable companies, we are generally speaking in constant contact with the cable companies when these issues arise. So we let them know that it's important to us that they resolve these disputes in a timely way, but beyond working with them and encouraging them to move forward and to act in a responsible way, there's a whole lot from a legally-binding point

of view or a contractual point of view that we can do under current Federal law.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: What are the elements that you can include in a contract with one of these cable companies, which is consistent with Federal law, which would be something that consumers would be interested to know about?

MR. RIEGEL: With respect to specific programming? You know, with respect to specific programming, the city's authority is generally limited to requiring types of programming, so that we can require in our franchise agreement that the cable companies include sports programming, or news programming. But we can't require specific channels to be carried, and that's why we're sort of barred from requiring them to negotiate in any particular way with a particular company. We also, of course, have the ability to require that public, educational and governmental channels be set aside for the specific use of communities and city government to provide public interest programming.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK:

Okay,

well it certainly continues to be a point of frustration and we hope that you will stand with us when we advocate to the Federal government to include these types of provisions into the agreements, because at the end of the day, when everybody is fighting with each other, it is the consumers who lose out here, and we want to exercise as much muscle as we can in their behalf to be able to insure that that doesn't happen. So thank you, Mr. Chairman, and we appreciate your testimony today.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you, Mr. Garodnick. RJ, you're okay now? Okay, so does anyone else have any comments or questions? Everyone is okay. So I want to thank you all for coming, and thank you for explaining to us why this is so important. We are going to close the hearing now, we're not going to vote on this item today, but we will be looking at it very shortly, but we are going to close the hearing, the required hearing, and I'm going to do that now, close the hearing. And as I mentioned, everyone was in attendance today, so thank you all for coming, and with that the meeting is adjourned.

I, Richard A. Ziats, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

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