CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

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HELD AT:

Council Chambers

City Hall

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Lo van der Valk President Carnegie Hill Neighbors

2	CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Good morning
3	everyone. Thank you for joining us. My name is
4	Maria del Carmen Arroyo, chair of the Committee on
5	Health. Today the Committee on Health and the
6	Committee on Transportation will be conducting a
7	joint oversight hearing entitled Food Truck
8	Vendors: Examining an Emerging Industry. The
9	Committee will also hear testimony and opinion on
10	Introduction number 1025, a local law in relation
11	to creating designated mobile food truck locations
12	throughout the city. I want to thank Council
13	Member Vacca, my colleague from the Bronx for
14	joining us today in this joint hearing and his
15	Committee on Transportation as well as Council
16	Member Dan Garodnick, who is the author of the
17	bill we will be considering today. While food
18	trucks have been around for some time in our city,
19	the modern food truck movement, no pun intended,
20	is a relatively new movement in our city. There
21	is no doubt that food trucks have become a part of
22	the fiber of the eating and dining experience in
23	our city. New York City is built on small
24	businesses and food trucks like other street
25	vendors are an incredibly good example of the

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small business in our city. Individuals who have an idea start small and however small it is still a risk that they take to launch a business that helps them take care of themselves and their families and employ other individuals in our city. Unfortunately current regulations make it very challenging for these businesses to get around and their business of the ground and operate successfully. For example, food trucks cannot vendor from a metered parking space or at no standing zones. Practically speaking, it leaves very little room for them to operate successfully without violating some traffic rule in the city. Council Member Garodnick's bill takes a step in the direction of addressing the limited options that are available and I commend him for proposing this legislation, which I believe will set us on a path for a conversation in seeking solutions to this problem. I look forward to hearing the conversation in particular members of the public and the administration, all of whom have presented issues and concerns around this problem in our city. Together, I believe we can find a solution that works best for all of us. Before I turn it

2	over to my colleague and then Council Member
3	Garodnick I urge the administration and
4	representatives from the agencies here to stay
5	throughout the hearing so that you can hear the
6	public portion of the testimony. We often hear
7	two different storiesone presented by the
8	administration and the agencies and a different
9	one presented by the public when they share their
10	experiences around whatever the issue we may be
11	discussing and although we are here and we take
12	notes and we work with the administration to
13	resolve the issues the public present. I think it
14	is important that the administration hear directly
15	from the advocates. I want to remind the public,
16	which is what the sergeant was referencing, if you
17	are here to testify and you have not filled out
18	one of these forms, we will not know that you are
19	here and want to say something, and we certainly
20	want to hear your comments. I want to thank the
21	staff from my committee, who have worked
22	incredibly hard on preparing for this hearingDan
23	Hayfitz [phonetic] to my right, he is the attorney
24	for the committee, Crystal Goldpon is always in
25	the background somewherewave your handshe

works really hard, and Krillian Francisco

3 [phonetic], who is the fiscal analyst for the

4 | committee. Council Member Vacca?

5 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,

6 Chair Arroyo. Thank you everyone for coming. I

7 am James Vacca. I am chair of the Transportation

8 Committee of the Council, and it is my pleasure to

9 co-chair the hearing today with Council Member

10 Arroyo. In busy commercial districts across the

11 five boroughs, there has been a proliferation of

12 mobile food vendors curbside businesses that offer

varied and affordable selections of food. A

14 proportion of these vendors are food trucks, which

15 must be parked on city streets in order to

operate. Left with virtually nowhere else to go

17 except residential streets to vend legally, these

18 trucks often times park in violation of traffic

19 and parking rules hindering pedestrian and

20 vehicular traffic flow. In a city where parking

21 is at a premium loading zone regulations are in

22 place to allow for brick and mortar businesses to

receive vital deliveries. When you have those two

24 situations existing, the problem we have has to be

25 dealt with. Food trucks their ever increasing

2	presence in our streets has elicited strong
3	opinions from public stakeholders, who have
4	charged that these vendors clog up traffic,
5	produce litter and pollution, take business away
6	from brick and mortar restaurants and operate with
7	little regulation. Despite anyone's opinion on
8	the matter, one thing is for surefood trucks are
9	here to stay. The issue we hope to address today
10	is how to reach a compromise by which these
11	licensed businesses can park legally and without
12	compromising public safety or the traffic flow of
13	our ever moving city. Intro 1025 of 2013
14	sponsored by Council Member Garodnick is a bill
15	aimed at addressing this issue. Its purpose is to
16	amend the administrative code of the city of New
17	York in relation to creating designated mobile
18	food truck locations. We will hear today from
19	stakeholders, from those interested in this issue
20	throughout the city of New York. I look forward
21	to hearing that testimony, and I thank you all for
22	coming.
23	CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Council Member
24	Garodnick?

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank

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you very much, Chair Arroyo, Chair Vacca, and I appreciate your comments, and I think that you have gotten it right on the money in terms of what we are after here today, which is to try to find some solutions to what is obviously an extremely complicated issue. Food trucks as you noted have become much more common in New York City. Gourmet food trucks have become especially popular and the industry has undergone tremendous growth in the past several years. Unfortunately, the growth of the industry has outpaced the city's ability to regulate it effectively. Parking restrictions mean that there are virtually no legal places for food trucks to vend. A recent ruling established that food trucks that were selling from metered parking spots were in fact selling merchandise under New York law and therefore were prohibited from doing so, and the result is that in order to operate many if not most food trucks must park and operate illegally. This is bad for everyone. Community members don't want food trucks parking illegally, and potentially in hazardous spots and food truck owners don't want to live with constant fines and the fear of being towed right in the

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middle of the busiest time of their day. bill would charge the Department of Transportation with creating designated mobile food truck locations. Each location would be a single parking space from which food trucks are explicitly permitted to vend. DOT would assign the locations to trucks using an impartial system of their own devising and perhaps, most importantly the local council member and community board would provide input on the siting of these locations. For the first time communities would have a say in the siting of food trucks. will be able to air their concerns about food truck locations that may be hazardous or detrimental to the neighborhood or that are particularly problematic for established brick and mortar establishments. This bill would also limit locations to no more than one per block face and no more than 50 percent Manhattan. When it comes to food trucks, we need a system that creates order, protects our neighborhoods and the brick and mortar businesses and ensures that the trucks that exist today operate under clear and enforceable rules. This bill is intended to get

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us thinking about how best we can solve the thorny problems involved, so for that reason I again thank Chairs Vacca and Arroyo for this hearing and for their oversight on the subject, and I am looking forward to hearing testimony today from all of the stakeholders. Thank you again.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Thank you, Council Member. I want to acknowledge members-probably not going to get what committee they all sit on so I will just acknowledge their presence here. To my right in the front Council Member Inez Dickens, Council Member Eugene, Council Member Ignizio. On the other side of the table, Council Member Rodriguez, Council Member Koo, Council Member Peter Vallone, Julissa Ferreras, and I think that is it for now and members will flow in and out of the hearing as the hearing progresses. Our first panel we will hear testimony from Liz Weinstein from the Mayor's Office of Operations. Welcome and for questions, we are joined by Kate Slevin [phonetic] from the Department of Transportation, Lieutenant Daniel Albano [phonetic], managing attorney NYPD, and Deputy Commissioner Dan Kass from the Department

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of Health and Mental Hygiene. Thank you all for
being here. Ms. Weinstein, pull the mic as close
as you can to you. We are being recorded, and you

5 may begin when you are ready.

LIZ WEINSTEIN: Great. Good morning, Chair Arroyo, Chair Vacca and council members. I am Liz Weinstein, director of the Mayor's Office of Operations. You already introduced our panel, but we want to thank you for the opportunity to testify today regarding food truck vending in New York City. I also want to point out members of the Mayor's Office of Operations who are here, Andrea Bender [phonetic], Amy Bishop and Geraldine Sweeney, some group or the subset of the four of us will be here for the entire hearing so that we don't miss anything from the public. Selling food in the streets has been an evolving part of New York street scape for generations. Today the Department of Mental Health and Hygiene is authorized to issue permits to 5100 mobile food vendors. Of those vendors, 3100 are year round carts and trucks, 1,000 are fresh fruit and vegetable green carts, and an additional 1,000 are seasonal. Of these, DOHMH

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estimates that there are approximately 530 trucks, about 405 of which are year round food trucks and 125 operate only in warmer seasons. The cart or truck owner is required to maintain both a permit to operate the cart or truck as well as a license to handle food. Each cart or truck can only have a single permit holder, but the administrative code allows a permit holder to employ multiple licensees to work the cart or truck. Citywide year round permits can be used to operate any type of mobile food vending unit, for example taco trucks or coffee carts. Unlike the cap on permits, there is no cap on the number of licenses DOHMH can issue. Currently more than 18,000 licensees are active in DOHMH's system. requires all permit and license holders to pass its food preparation safety course and currently requires a biannual inspection of the cart or truck at the time of permit renewal. Department of Consumer Affairs is responsible for handling the renewal process for both permits and licenses through its licensing centers. different city agencies handle enforcement of mobile food vending rules. Health inspectors

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enforce food safety rules and time and location restrictions such as vending at a bus stop or too close to the crosswalk, and the city's administrative code and traffic rules. officers can also enforce time and location violations, but do not generally enforce health code violations. In addition, the Department of Sanitation can issue violations to vendors who fail to maintain sanitary conditions at their truck or cart or do not have proper waste receptacles. The proliferation of food trucks is a relatively new phenomenon in New York City. These trucks provide diverse dining options for both residents and tourists and create new job opportunities. The City's partnership with the Food Truck Association in the aftermath of super storm Sandy was instrumental in bringing high quality hot meals to residents and volunteers in storm affected communities, and we thank them for their assistance. We know that food trucks are an important part of the vending universe and making legal vending spaces available for food trucks is an idea worthy of discussion. City rules prohibit trucks from vending at metered spaces and require

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trucks to comply with all other parking rules and regulations leaving food truck vendors to use ad hoc methods to find legal vending spaces on streets. The administration has made several recent efforts to improve the legal operation of mobile food vending. Just last week, new Health Department rules went into effect intended to improve the sanitary practices of mobile food vendors and the commissaries they use to clean, store and outfit their carts. The Department also clarified that permit holders who own the truck or cart will be liable for the actions of licensees who work at their truck or cart. In practical terms this means the permit holder will be held responsible for any NOVs written to the truck or cart rather than liability being limited to the licensee working when the violation was observed. The new rules also require the permit holder to appear in person at the truck or cart's biannual Health Department inspection rather than allowing a designee to appear on behalf of the permit These efforts will help curtail the illegal transfer of permits by absentee permit holders. To help stem the illegal transfer of

permits, the administration also supports the 2 legislative requirement that the permit holder 3 must also work as a vendor at least half-time. 4 5 Regarding introduction 1025, the administration believes that this concept generally has merit and 6 can be the beginning of a dialogue to establish a meaningful system for bringing a measure of order 9 to the industry; however, the world of food truck vending is very complex and involves several 10 11 agencies and therefore any changes with regulatory 12 structure would require careful consideration and 13 study. For these reasons we cannot support the 14 bill as drafted, but support its broader 15 intentions and offer the following suggestions for 16 continued conversation on food trucks. 17 administration shares the concerns of City Council 18 regarding the proliferation of food trucks and we 19 believe this may be an opportunity to take a more 20 holistic view of mobile food vending operations. 21 For the past few months, my office and several 22 city agencies have been reviewing areas that could 23 be improved around food vending regulation and 24 enforcement. We are interested in further 25 exploring a market based plan to allow food trucks

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to bid for the right to certain street locations, similar to the Parks Department concession program. developing a strategy for awarding or designating spots would also be an opportunity to change some of the regulations to improve current food truck operations. For example, we would like to consider encouraging food trucks to convert to clean fuel, low emissions vehicles and generators over the next three to five years. two of the most common complaints we hear from residents and business owners relating to mobile food vendors are that generators are loud and produce too much exhaust. For both engines and generators the administration supports in encouraging trucks and carts to run on natural gas or other clean fuel to reduce emissions in addition to setting a maximum decibel level to reduce noise pollution. We would also like to see food trucks and carts move to cleaner, greener recyclable packaging products during the same time frame. Both of these changes are consistent with ongoing administrative initiatives intended to reduce New York City's environmental footprint. As another means of improving the visual environment on the streets,

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the administration would support language holding vendors responsible for the cleanliness of their immediate vicinity which would remove the burden from business and homeowners to clean trash created or left by a vendor. In addition, the administration would like City Council to authorize DOH, DEP and DOT to rule make around air, noise and lighting concerns, which are also among the most common vendor related complaints. Finally, the administration cannot support legislation without the inclusion of a strong enforcement component, accompanying any designation of the locations for food trucks. currently written Intro 1025 prohibits trucks from vending at a non-designated location, but does not include penalties for those that do. administration is supportive of restricting the number of trucks per block face and would also like to see penalties imposed for vendors who attempt to rent corners. The administration supports a low threshold strikes program to encourage compliance within the industry. Trucks that violate the terms of the program more than a determined number of times would be removed from

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the program and lose their ability to vend. 2 Strict hours of operation must be written into the 3 legislation, which must also include provisions 4 5 requiring trucks to move from a location for any potential length of time if there is construction, 6 a parade or any other event that makes the spot untenable. In addition, to facilitate ease of 9 towing we support establishing maximum weight and size dimensions for food trucks, which present 10 11 special challenges for NYPD's towing operations. 12 Food trucks are an iconic and champion part of the 13 New York street scape and food scene. While the 14 administration supports a creative solution for 15 managing trucks, we believe a program that meets 16 the operational needs of the vendors and supplies 17 the administration with necessary regulatory and 18 enforcement tools has not yet been identified due 19 to the complex nature of the vending world. 20 thank the Council for raising this important issue 21 and look forward to continuing the discussion. 22 are happy to answer any questions you may have at 23 this time.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Thank you for your testimony. We have been joined by Council

2	Members Van Bramer and Rose and we will start with
3	the questions. We will turn it over to Council
4	Member Vacca followed by Council Member Garodnick.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,
Chair Arroyo. Your testimony was very insightful.

I thank you for it. One of the concerns I get
from my community with food trucks is that they
are on the same block as food establishments who
pay rent every day, who pay taxes to our city, who
are striving to make ends meet, and then a food
truck often selling the exact food that they are
selling pops up on their block, so these are small
business people that are struggling. Now I need
to know how you view this legislation in that vein
and is this a concern of the administration and
have you heard that out in communities throughout
the city as I have heard it?

LIZ WEINSTEIN: So we certainly
have heard that feedback. While the
administration has many different options,
especially with Council support for regulation
food trucks, we cannot take into account
competition with brick and mortar restaurants.
There is legal precedent that says that the city

2	may not consider brick and mortar establishments
3	and competition with those establishments when
4	regulating food trucks or carts, so we simply have
5	no leg to stand on legally to do that.
6	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Do you hear
7	this complaint frequently?
8	LIZ WEINSTEIN: We have heard it.
9	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: And you just
10	stated that there is nothing we can do about it?
11	LIZ WEINSTEIN: Unfortunately at
12	the moment we would have to change more than law.
13	We would have to go back to the courts and try to
14	overturn previous decisions.
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Alright. How
16	many food vendors do you estimate we have in New
17	York City? How many food vendors do you think are
18	on the streets? Can you give us an estimate or
19	exact number?
20	LIZ WEINSTEIN: We can tell you how
21	many the Department of Health has the authority to
22	license and that is the 5100 number that was
23	mentioned in the testimony.
24	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: 5100.

LIZ WEINSTEIN: Right, and that

2	encompass	es green	carts,	seasonal	and	the	year
3	round car	ts and t	rucks,				

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: How many do you estimate are serving food in our city, but are not licensed by the Department of Health?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: We don't have a precise estimate on that. We have done sweeps and we monitor the number of vendors that we see who are without a permit and we do certainly find them. In some neighborhoods it may be as high as 25 percent and others it is much lower. By and large the illegal vending tends to be smaller in formal operations operating out of cart or with tables on the street there tend to be fewer of the recognizable carts or trucks that are wholly illegal or without a permit.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Just identify yourself for the record.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: I'm sorry. I am Dan Kass. I am the deputy commissioner for environmental health at the Health Department.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Alright, so you are saying to me that in some neighborhoods up to

2	25]	perce:	nt of	the	food	vendo	rs a	re :	illegal,
3	wit	hout	a Hea	lth	Depart	ment	perm	it?	

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: Based on some sweeps that we have done and attempts to survey it, it has been that high. In other neighborhoods, it is obviously much lower.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: How many violations have you given for people who are serving food on mobile trucks without a Health Department permit? Let's say in 2012 how many violations were issued for that purpose?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: I don't know that number. I can try to identify it.

Violations can be issued to a vendor, sometimes it is a bit complex. Sometimes there are illegal vendors who are licensed. They don't have -- permit, so the violation can be issued to a licensee for operating on an unpermitted cart. Sometimes a violation will be issued to the person how is both illegal as a vendor and illegal as a cart. It's a very difficult arrangement because when someone is wholly illegal, the recourse of the city is basically the seize the property.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Now do you act

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on complaints concerning vendors that have no
license or do you have inspectors out in the
field? Is your violation process strictly
complaint driven?

extensive proactive inspections. We schedule them. We roam neighborhoods. We recently launched an electronic system for recording and modernizing our inspectional program, so we do a lot of practice intended, scheduled inspections. We also do respond to complaints. Most complaints get an inspection response, so we go into the field, we try to identify whether the complaint is founded, whether we can find the same vendor, whether the complaint that occurred at the time of the complaint is still being committed, so we do both.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Upon receiving a complaint, how long does it take you to send someone out? What is the time period? I am sure this would be in the mayor's management report, but I would like to know if you have it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: We usually are able to get out within 24 hours.

seasons. How do we have a handle on those

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kinds of operations.

2 numbers?

3 LIZ WEINSTEIN: I will let Dan--

4 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: Every

two years or more frequently if they modify their operations in any significant way a permittee [phonetic] is required to have their cart or truck or stand or green cart appear for a pre-permit inspection. At the time of the per-permit inspection, we note what type of operation that is. Depending on what they intend to vend, there are differential requirements for what those things are, but your fundamental point is correct. A permit entitles someone to operate any of these

talk about the concepts here for a second. To the extent that we give DOT or another agency the power to set out the spaces and the procedure for granting them, what does the administration think is the right number for us to be targeting here?

We have a number in the bill, but that is just based on a rough understanding of what number of trucks may be out there. What is the right number for us to have spaces by whatever procedure we

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decide? What do you think is the right number?

LIZ WEINSTEIN: I think part of the 3 challenge is that we don't know, and since we 4 5 haven't done anything like this before as far as designating spots, we don't know what the impact 6 would be. We would want to take it on a neighborhood by neighborhood basis, do a survey of 9 any given moment in any given season and figure 10 out what the capacity is working with 11 Transportation, working with PD, working with 12 Health. We just don't know. I think from our 13 perspective today, we would certainly be more 14 comfortable starting with a small pilot or some 15 program that gives us a sense of how this actually 16 would operate on the street, how enforcement could 17 be handled, how certain permits and licenses and 18 spots could be given out, but we just don't know 19 exactly what the right number is for the various 20 reasons we have spoken about. 21

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So let's talk about one of the ideas that you put forth as a way to advance the bill--the idea that food trucks could bid for the right to certain locations. I think that is an interesting concept

and in the bill we didn't prescribe specifically what the method would be for DOT to allocate the spaces so that is an idea now which we should definitely consider, but let's talk about how that could work because one of the issues that is of great concern to me and I know to others on the panel and folks who are going to testify later is the ability for there to be community input, community involvement in this conversation. Is that limited if you were to have a straight bid system or is there a way to incorporate that in as far as you are concerned?

is a way to incorporate it in. I think one of the things that we would like to see is some onus on the applicant to the program whether that person is bidding, is responding to an RFP, is registering with the Transportation Department or another department that they have maybe done that outreach with the community, so rather than in the administration sort of shopping the idea around on behalf of the business owner. I think we would be interested in a plan where the cart or the truck, that permittee is actually talking to the

program.

community, getting the sign offs from elected

officials before they even become eligible for the

talk about the legal limitations for a moment.

You noted the issues about the city considering brick and mortar businesses as a factor in determining where a space could be. What are the other if any? Are there any other limitations that would guide the way the city could go in placing a space at a particular location? Would we be inhibited for example from limiting the number of trucks on one per block face or is there any other thing that would be a limitation here?

answer this question, and then I will let my colleagues jump in. the number one limitation that we absolutely cannot consider is the one we spoke about—the competition. There are of course as all of you know who follow the vending world other limitations in terms of what the administration, Council can do in terms of First Amendment vending in terms of veterans who vend. There are many different pieces of state and local

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law that mean that limiting numbers per block
actually is not limiting; it is limiting certain
types per block, and so it is very difficult to
createit is almost like putting a puzzle
togetherlimitations only because you would be
able to do it for one segment of the vending
population. We really have very little say in
limiting what those other parts of the vending
population can do, specifically the First
Amendment, veterans, disabled veterans, and I
think there is one more I am forgetting, but
certainly those are two big groups that we want to
be sensitive to and there is a lot of law already
written about how we can handle them.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So the traditional time place manner stuff we can deal with for food trucks. It is just that you can't say you are a taco truck that wants to locate in front of a Mexican restaurant, like the city is going to somehow stand between you and that space for that reason? That is right?

LIZ WEINSTEIN: That is right.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay.

Last point I want to make, Madam Chair, and then I

Koo?

2	will defer to our colleagues is just that I agree
3	with you about the need for a strict enforcement
4	provision in this bill to the extent that we are
5	going to do anything that is permissive, we have
6	to have the consequence if the rules are not being
7	followed and I certainly will want to include that
8	in as well as many of the suggestions that you
9	made in your testimony, so we look forward to
10	talking with you further about that. Thank you.
11	CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Council Member

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Thank you.

Commissioners and deputies, thank you for coming.

My question is this street food vendors cause a

lot of problems not only for small business

restaurants around the areas. They also cause a

lot of problems in residential buildings. I want

to ask each one of you do you have a street vendor

underneath your apartment building? Do you?

MALE VOICE: [off mic]

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: I am talking on behalf of some apartment building owners in my area, Flushing downtown, and some of them complaint to me for years. They have to smell

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barbecue every day 24 hours a day almost. You don't want to smell that, one hour each week is okay - - . Your clothes in your wardrobe smell like barbecue too because there are so many barbecue places -- Mongolian barbecue, shish kabobs. They are all within a 100 feet from residential buildings. Those people can -- for five or six years. Every time they complain - -. - - . It is considered a cost of doing business. So there is something we have to do and even business buildings -- I have a bank, Chase Manhattan Bank in downtown, they all complain when they eat lunch - - the smoke from outside. have to smell barbecue every day, and you don't want to do that. We don't want Flushing to be - a barbecue city. And let me finish, so this is a good bill to start. - - to certain locations. Maybe we designate an each area in each town, underneath the bridge away from business and away from residential buildings. In other Asian countries, in Taipei, Hong Kong, they have designated areas to do street vending there. can eat all kinds of gourmet stuff there--sausage, whatever, barbecue. You can go to the area. You

2 can buy any kind of food there--

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: 3 [interposing] 4 Council Member Koo, you have a question, right? 5 COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: My question is I hope the city can find an area like that in each 6 different part of the zip code, 10355, 10368, all the vendors go to these areas. They all pay rent, 9 \$50, \$100 per spot, so then we can regulate them 10 better. So that is my question - - move them to a 11 certain area, not all over scattered the city 12 because it is not fair to business people. I own 13 a restaurant. I don't want kabobs right in front 14 of me. It is not helping us. Meanwhile the 15 Sanitation Department - - little things or 16 important things, but these food trucks even 17 though they fine them, a lot of them don't pay. 18 According to recent statistics all those food 19 trucks owe the city millions of dollars in unpaid 20 fines and no enforcements, so I appreciate the 21 city take care of the street vendors, but we also 22 have to take care of the small business owners 23 They are the backbone of the economy. 24 street vendors they don't pay tax. When they 25 renew their license, do they have to prove they

pay income tax or the owners? Would you make it a
requirement? How much--

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: For the panel, if you are answering a question, make it audible. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: So forgive me for my frustrations.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: We understand,
Council Member. We have been joined by Council
Members Koppell and Lappin, and on the list for
questions next Council Member Vallone.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Thank you.

Let me commend this committee and Dan Garodnick

for taking on this issue because it needs to be

taken on. The lack of rules that exist right now

have led to the wild west side, the wild east side

and the outer boroughs just being left to fend

completely for themselves. You mentioned legal

precedent, which says that you cannot use

competition with brick and mortar in your

decision-making. What exact precedent is that?

LIZ WEINSTEIN: It's a case referred to as Good Humor, and I am not a lawyer. It was in the 1930s.

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COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: What court
was that in? It's holding up progress in New York
City and we don't even know what the precedent is?
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: We don't
have the general counsel office, but we can get
back to you.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Is it a Supreme Court of the United States decision?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: We will get back to you.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Okay,
because if it is not we should take that on
because we cannot have another ivory court judge
telling elected officials how to do their jobs.
This is something we need to do. Our brick and
mortar establishments are the backbone of Queens
County and they are going out of business on a
daily basis, and they need to be taken into
consideration when we make these rules, and no
judge should be telling us otherwise, and I want
to know what that precedent is so we can work on
that. I agree with everything my fellow council
members said, so I won't say it again. You
mentioned inspections. I think you said scheduled

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2 inspections. Are those the only inspections you do of food trucks?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: do three general categories of inspections. Every two years we inspect the vehicles or the carts or the stands from which they will be vending. is called a pre-permit inspection and that occurs before a permit is renewed or before a permit is first issued. We do scheduled or cycled inspections for food safety where we go and we observe their operational activity and their compliance with health code and others. police department also does its own inspections where they are looking at time, place and manner principally, some health code violations. last type is a complaint based inspection, so in a complaint, we may get a concern about a food borne illness, improper handling of food, improper placement, some other issue. We go out rather quickly. We then do an investigation. We issue findings sometime after that.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: I am still confused as to the type of inspections. The first two inspections you mentioned seem to be

2 scheduled, seem to be inspections that the food 3 vendor would know about.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: No, the only one that the food vendor would know about is the one that they schedule, which is to bring their cart or truck to a central facility for inspection. All others are unannounced. We schedule them, but they are unannounced to the vendor.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Clearly you schedule them. People just aren't going out willy nilly to do inspections. Okay. and how many of these do you do per food truck per year?

endeavor to inspect every cart at least once a year in an operational inspection. Some we do far more than that and on occasion we miss them. We have embarked on some pretty significant changes this year. We have launched a hand held system, a data system. We now take data from the police department to try to help identify typical locations of vendors, so over the next year, we hope to be getting out to more of them. We have increased our inspectional force, but for the most

part some carts are inspected quite frequently and
some less frequently.

[crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Clearly that does not sound like the optimal system to be in place.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Council Member Vallone, so a designated spot will basically help you better enforce and perform the inspections or if you find them where they were ticketed last, it is just a hit or miss. Is that what I am hearing?

question was would knowing the location of a vendor help us do an inspection, the answer of course is yes. This bill would only identify the location potentially of food trucks, which is the minority of food vendors out there. The majority of them are carts. Some vendors we already know their location because they are referred to as restricted area permits, so the Parks Department may concession those locations. There may be private locations where they have - - like the Brooklyn flea or around the perimeters of parks, so some we already know the location, some we

don't. we endeavor to try to find it out based on our prior inspection or the police department's inspection results, and it is true that if there were more designated locations for vendors, we would have an easier time finding some.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Thank you. So clearly a system where you catch some and not others is not optimal for the health of New York City residents, and I am glad Dan Garodnick is taking that one. Why are—I do not love the food inspection system that exists with restaurants, but why are food carts and food vendors held to different standards than our restaurants?

would disagree that they are held to different stands. The Article 81 applies to the operation, which is the Health code applies to mobile food vending. They are held to the same temperature, food handling, many times the same equipment standards as a restaurant is. Their vendors are required to get food training for food safety. They are subject to inspections and violations, so the standards for food safety are not different. The inspectional programs differ somewhat.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: First of
all that is news to pretty much everyone up here.
I don't think any of us have ever seen a food
vendor being inspected or being shut down. You
have seen that, Gale? Well, again you are in
Manhattan. We are in the outer boroughs. We have
never seen that and we receive complaints on a
daily basis from our restaurants. I have never
received a complaint from a vendor that they are
being inspected too much. Again, Gale has, but
that's Manhattan. The rest of us have not. Am I
wrong? Has anyone received a complaint from a
food vendor about health inspections? So I know
that Dan Garodnick just informed me he has a bill
in that might resolve those differences between
the inspections, but I know that the inspections
that the restaurants undergo are rigorous to the
point of absurdity while food carts I haven't seen
one be regulated in my district. So they can't
park at meters, which is relatively new. When the
meters end, 7 o'clock in the evening is there any
restriction at that point as to where these trucks
can park?

LIEUTENANT ALBANO: One the meter

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effect again.

	regulation is over with, so say 7 o'clock at night
	the meters end, that person can park there
	providing parking is not otherwise restricted.
	The truck can stay there until the meters are in
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COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: So right now there is nothing stopping every spot on the street full of brick and mortar restaurants from being taken up by food truck vendors after parking regulations end. Is that correct?

LIEUTENANT ALBANO: Provided that parking is otherwise legal, provided the street is not restricted to vending. If a private car can park there, they can.

the right of food truck vendors to exist as I think we all do, but clearly that is not acceptable, and we need to get a handle on this situation before that in fact occurs. I know in Julissa's district, in some areas of my district it is very close to occurring right now. So again, I thank the Chairs and Dan Garodnick and all of you for coming down here and working on this problem. Thank you very much.

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2 CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Thank you,

3 Council Member. We have been joined by Council

4 Member Brewer and Greenfield. Council Member

5 Dickens?

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Thank you, Chairs and thank you for coming in to provide your testimony. At the onset before I ask my question, I want to state that I do support--I agree with you--the food carts. I do think that they provide a service. They employ locally and they are a definite part of the landscape of New York City, but having said that, there are some problems inherent in the way it is handled today, and I want clarity first and Ms. Weinstein, in your testimony, did I understand that you said that you answered one of the questions by saying that brick and mortar is not considered concerning the competition between brock and mortar and vending trucks. Am I correct? Did I get that correct?

LIZ WEINSTEIN: Yes, just to be clear right now the city does not make any determination except for the rules that we have talked about, place and manner restrictions and the parking regulation about where trucks can and

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cannot be. Should we move forward with the

Council to try to come up with a program that did

some sort of designation currently we cannot

consider the competition.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Alright, and so designating spaces for specific food trucks whether it is done through RFP or whatever method is finally determined, that might help the situation--is that right--because right now the brick and mortar which in my district are small businesses, small restaurants, they frequently have to pay fines, they pay taxes, they pay social security, they pay income tax, they have to file and they are being fined if they fail to do so, and so I think it's a little unfair, and in addition in some instances competition is considered in brick in mortar, brick and mortar -- you can't have two liquor stores in the same block. So it is considered when it is concerning brick and mortar, brick and mortar depending on the type of store there, so I designating might be a way of dealing with this to help the small business that also employ locally and are frequently owned by people from the community in

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2 which they service.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: think that the inability of the city to set restrictions based on competition is necessary a hindrance to setting limitations on other rational matters. To my knowledge there is nothing limiting the ability of the legislature or the City Council to limit the number of vendors per block face for example, to limit the distance from a curb. You already limit distance from an entrance to a building, so there are rational basis for limiting the number of vendors in a particular area. You also restrict certain parts of Manhattan from vending entirely. That is a rational basis that doesn't run afoul of the court decision. The court decision only spoke to the competition aspect of it, not for other rational basis for limitation.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Alright
because in my district because tourism trade is
picking up significantly it has encouraged food
vending trucks to be, and there is no problem with
that. I enjoy it myself, but there is also
problems inherent with my small businesses that

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pay rent, that pay taxes to the city of New York

just as the food vendors do by the way, and employ
locally. I think that has to be taken into

consideration just like we do with the brick and

mortar.

LIZ WEINSTEIN: So I would just add to what Dan said by saying that one of the things--so we understand we certainly would welcome the Council's input if your lawyers want to look at the same things that we are looking at, but I would also say that operationally it would be a little challenging and we would have to if we got over the legal precedent work with you on this, but it would be operationally challenging to assign a spot where there was no competition and then should the landscape of a block change, new restaurants open, new businesses come there, then what happens to that designated spot, and how do you sort of weigh the benefits of, and how do you weigh the importance of each of those businesses, so I think it is a legal issue, but I think it also has some operational concerns as well that we would have to work on. I don't want to completely throw it at the legal even though that has meant

2 that we can't even consider it to date.

that you are willing to have open discussion about it. I thank you for that because although there is some truth in what you do say, if you incorporate maybe the community boards, in which the food vending trucks are licensed just like we frequently do with other restaurants and other businesses, they have to go before the community board. I think that that would help alleviate some of the problems that you described. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Thank you,
Council Member. Council Member Ferreras?

COUNCIL MEMBER FERRERAS: Thank

you, Madam Chair. Thank you to all those who

organized this very important hearing today. I

want to ask and a lot of the questions that I was

going to ask have already been asked, but how many
inspectors are there?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: We currently have 21 full-time inspectors dedicated to mobile food.

25 COUNCIL MEMBER FERRERAS: 21 full

I just want to kind of focus in a little bit on my district in particular, Corona, Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, east Elmhurst. My number two complaint

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after no affordable housing is the vending issues that we have. We have a proliferation of vending issues of trucks parking one right behind the other. You can go to my district right now--if we were to leave this hearing and go on Warren Street and the people that live opposite of the five trucks that are parked there 24-7, they just are fed up, frustrated and the fines that are given to them are just a cost of doing business. There is a very large restaurant around the corner that they are actually paid I think it was \$20,000 to be able to have an outdoor café set up. can't even sit outside because of the smoke. Whenever you walk on Roosevelt Avenue on your way to work you have to go through a screen of smoke to get to work. I understand that a lot of the enforcement whenever there is enforcement goes to those that are licensed, but not those that aren't 'cause the ones that aren't, there really is no way of following up. there is not enough trucks to tow. The fruit vendors now have their own trucks taking up parking spaces with the trucks full of fruit, so that they are able to rotate their product, and it just seems to me like this

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is what I see every day and for whatever reason, we still can't--I cannot give a response, and it is incredibly frustrating to me as the local council member that I have to have community meetings and people bring up this issue to me and all I can say is oh, they are enforcing. They are trying their best. I would hope that as we try to look at this legislation that it is going to help resolve some of this, but we cannot just leave areas like mine unattended. It is like the wild, wild west, and I have people that come out and take tours because yes, I have great food, and I want more people to come to Queens and I want more people to come and have a Dominican chimichurri or a tamale or whatever, but we have to have some type of organization, and that is not what is happening in my community today.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: Well, I would agree with your observations. I have been out there. I know what the issues are. I mean just to try to put a point on some of the issues that you have raised that I think Ms. Weinstein alluded to in her testimony that we would invite solutions to, they include the proximity of one

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vendor to another--currently not something we can't regulate, but it could be regulated, the emissions of smoke, noise, light. We would invite the ability to do rulemaking on these matters. don't currently have it. The notion of the excessive number on a particular block face or the impeding of pedestrian traffic--right now the rules as I understand them limit based on the width of a sidewalk, not based on the ability of people to move sort of within or between carts on those sidewalks, so those are all legitimate They contribute to this kind of congestion and wild west atmosphere that you are describing, but additional rulemaking authority, addressing some of these, addressing in legislation some of those factors that contribute to that would be a great ting and I would just point out that that is a problem not just with food trucks, but that is a problem of carts on sidewalks.

COUNCIL MEMBER FERRERAS: Well, I also think that there has to be an opportunity to express clear rules. Because there are no rules, there is also no clarity. I also get approached

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by the vendors. They just want some clarity on what the rules are and where they can be. almost like they get penalized for not having information, and we have no information to give them because nothing exists, so it is catch 22 where there are those who really do want to abide by the rules, and I am hoping that we are able to work together and get something resolved here. know that you had mentioned that the vendors and the trucks are held to the same standard as brick and mortar when it comes to the food quality. have seen where we have food just exposed and there is no way that you can keep temperature adequately. An example is one of my restaurant owners had Clorox poured on his lettuce because it was off temperature, right? And that was a Health Department inspector and whatever, but when I walk on Roosevelt Avenue and I see an entire pig in a cart and rice and other things in a cart underneath the elevated train I am concerned that that food that is being sold is held to the same standards. So you are telling me that that is held to the same standard as a brick and mortar? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: For a

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2	legal operation where they are subject to our
3	rules, yes. In fact, I would be happy to forward
4	you the chapter 6 rules that just went into effect
5	that clarify matters relating to both sort of
6	temperature, holding, equipment required,
7	refrigeration requirements, hand washing sinks,
8	ware washing sinks, covering to protect from
9	falling objects or flakes of paint from a bridge.
10	All of those things exist in the rules and we do
11	enforce against them when we are there.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER FERRERAS: When you
13	are there.
14	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: Which is
15	the same that is true for all food establishments.
16	We count on people to abide by the rules, and that
17	is why we go to assure that they do, and when they
18	don't, we penalize them for it.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER FERRERAS: I think
20	that I have clearly very particular needs in my
21	community and we can follow up on a one on one

conversation, and I would love to see the

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Council Member

legislation and thank you, Chair.

2	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Thank you,
3	Chair. Ms. Weinstein, I want to refer to your
4	statement regarding sanitary practices. You said
5	just last week the new Health Department rules
6	went into effect intended to improve the sanitary
7	practices of mobile food vendors and the
8	commissaries they use to clean and store and
9	outfit their carts, and so I was wondering, how
10	many commissaries are there and where are they
11	located?
12	LIZ WEINSTEIN: I am going to let
13	the Health Department respond to that.
14	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: I am
15	joined by Robert Edman [phonetic], the assistant
16	commissioner for food safety, and I will let him
17	answer this question.
18	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER EDMAN:
19	between 80 and 100 permitted commissaries
20	operating throughout the city in various boroughs.
21	CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Please say
22	your name for the record.
23	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER EDMAN:
24	Robert Edman, the assistant commissioner, bureau
25	of food safety and community sanitation.

commissaries. Yes.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: The fact that
you have between 80 and 100 of these commissaries,
will that impact the number of permits that you
will be able to issue?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER EDMAN: No, they are not related. The number of mobile vendor permits that we are allowed to issue is prescribed by the administrative code, and that is 5,100. We can't issue no more. There is no limitation on the number of commissary permits. That depends on demand.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Isn't one of the conditions of this legislation whether or not you were going to increase that number? There was some discussion about increasing the number of permits that will be issued. Was there not?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: No, this legislation as proposed is silent on the number of permits. It presumes a certain number of trucks that are already operating and it considers I believe the number is 450 spots to manage them. We know we have more trucks than that, and we don't have the ability under current administrative code to actually limit the number

2	of trucks.	A permit	can be	used to	open a	hot	dog
3	cart or a t	ruck. It	is up t	to the pe	ermittee	e.	

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Clarify for me. I am sorry. You don't have the ability to limit the number of permits that is issued?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: We do

limit the number of permits that are issued but

what we don't possess is the ability to determine

or to decide on behalf of the permittee whether a

permit will be used for a truck or whether it will

be used for some other kind of operation.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Okay. so the number of commissaries have nothing to do with--because they also store these trucks and carts at that location.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER EDMAN: They are required to. That is correct. Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: So like a place on Staten Island, we don't have a lot of trucks, but the ones that we do are a problem with our small businesses, so the fact that I was told we didn't have a commissary on Staten Island, and that they were traveling to Queens.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER EDMAN: Our

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records indicate that there is at least one commissary on Staten Island, but if they choose to travel to Queens, there is nothing stopping them from doing it.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: No, no. They did not choose to travel to Queens, but it has been reported that there is no commissary on Staten Island and all of our trucks and pushcarts have to go to Queens for sanitizing and cleaning and storing.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER EDMAN: We can get back to you with the commissaries we have permitted throughout the city.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Is there any regulation of these commissaries? Who oversees them and how do you know that they are in effect functioning and there?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER EDMAN:

These commissaries are also required to obtain permits from the Department of Health. They are inspected on a routine, regular basis. We respond to complaints, and we perform routine inspections of these commissaries.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: So they are

Thank you, Council Member. I understand that we have members of the public in the overflow room, and I want to make sure that if they are here and want to provide testimony, they must complete the

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appearance card with the sergeant at arms, so if
you are in the back room and you haven't done that
please see the sergeant to do so. Council Member
Brewer?

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much. A couple of issues, one is we do have legislation pending to make the generators quit.

Is that something that you would support?

LIZ WEINSTEIN: I am not sure if we have seen it. We would certainly take a look, but I think in spirit we would be supportive, but we would need to see the details of the legislation.

have legislation, which I think we have been taking about since I first initiated four years ago a meeting with all the agencies on trucks—maybe it was five years ago. I know this is not a new topic. We met with all the agencies to try to have reporting and posting online regarding those that are trucks and those that are carts so we would know which is which. Is that something that you would support?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: I am sorry. I don't recall a bill on this--

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:

[interposing] The first bill is 898 and the second one is 691. Take a look at them.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay.

Those have been pending for some time. The other issue is that I get a lot of complaints about and then I have a more general question. I just want to know if they are legal 'cause I don't know--the lights that go around that look like a light strip. Maybe you discussed that, but that is a

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: There are no regulations prohibiting the lights. We are addressing that issue in any way.

complaint that is in a residential community very

common. Are they legal?

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, so that is something that I would love to address in that you're in a residential community and it feels like you are in Times Square to the community. Finally, my question is how do you suggest—I mean I hate to put more on the community boards because they are so strapped in

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terms of their staffing and all the work they have to do, but I would love to see more input from the community boards as to where these trucks can go. Is that something that would be able to fit in regulation wise? My complaint is - - , although that is something, but it's all of a sudden a truck shows up on 90th and Central Park West, and I don't know how can it just be there, and the next day there is one on 89th Street, and the next one is the next one. And that is what is disturbing that nobody really knows why or how and I want to thank you because you are constantly regulating, you are constantly visiting, you are constantly giving tickets if appropriate or not so I appreciate all the agencies are incredibly responsive, but that doesn't help if there is no law to go with. So how do you suggest -- I know that the administration I know is generally supportive of vending and trucks and so on--I got that--but I agree with Julissa Ferreras. It is -- stop people from spending half their time on trucks, and it doesn't make any sense. So how could we work with the community boards similar to perhaps the outdoor café issue-- God knows, I know

2 they are busy already--to figure out how they
3 could have some input into some of this?

LIZ WEINSTEIN: I don't think we have a baked idea really on this, but one of the things that came up earlier in the discussion is that if there were to be some sort of program designated spot pilot that from our perspective we think it would be incumbent on the person who is applying to be part of that to go through some procedure with the community. I think the administration feels less comfortable advocating on behalf of a certain business to be in a certain spot as part of our regulation—

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:

[interposing] I tend to agree with you.

think there is probably a way that we could get together and come up with steps that would need to happen before someone was awarded a spot through whatever program we came up with, but again, we would want the business owner in this case to be the advocate for themselves.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. So the bossiness owner would work with the community

board similar to an outdoor café kind of situation in trying to figure out these business owners. these vendors are wonderful human beings. I know all of them. They are always in my office, but they are not sophisticated in the ways of dealing with the community board, but I guess they would have to become sophisticated with the ways of dealing with the community board. You said the business to advocate, what do you mean by that?

I am sorry.

for me, but I think it would be something where there would be some sort of application process for that person, that business, that permit holder to make their case with the community. You are much more familiar with the level of sophistication you would need, but again, we would want to leave that process with the community and the owner within the confines and details of the program that we come up with.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: So there is nothing baked, but it sounds like it is incumbent on the business owner to engage in a process to discuss with the community board and other

stakeholders and at the end of that process, what

evidence would they need to provide that they have

4 indeed gone through a good faith effort - - ?

LIZ WEINSTEIN: [interposing] We would have to come up with something. Again, we are discussing a process that does not exist to enter a program that does not exist.

not different, Liz, than the newsstand. We spend in the community boards hundreds of hours with newsstands and hopefully, it is a process that is something positive for the newsstand owner and for the city and for the consumer. So I am just saying that is what I would like to follow, and again, these poor community boards are already swamped, and I think they need more support. That is a different story, but the fact of the matter is that would be one way to go about it.

LIZ WEINSTEIN: I agree and to answer your question, Chair Arroyo, I think we would come up with something that we all felt comfortable with.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, and generators, light strips and differentiation, you

2	will look at some of these legislationI am going
3	to add the light to it down the line, so thank
4	you.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Thank you,

Council Member. I am going to zero in on some

more specific questions. Now the bill would have

DOT and DOHMH consult together on creating

designated food truck locations. Do you have an

opinion about any other city agency participating

in that process?

LIZ WEINSTEIN: I would think that the police department would need to be involved, since they are primarily charged with enforcement about where carts are and when they are there, so they would need to be part of the conversation as well.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: The police department I would imagine they would also traffic enforcement be involved in that as well?

LIZ WEINSTEIN: It would probably be a few different places within the police department that would need to - -

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: In theory we would be taking up parking up spaces.

Council, so I don't think at this point we would move forward with a pilot without some sort of legislation or enabling—I think it would have to be legislation that allows us to step up the enforcement pieces that we have discussed today, so these pieces are really important to us as we consider even a pilot.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: So as we are considering a pilot the how an individual acquires a designated spot would go through a formal RFP auction. I am concerned there might be some businesses that have more resources and would be able to prepare a proposal better than a very small business that may not have the financial resources. How do we make sure that this is a fair process and that every single business would have equal opportunity to be designated a spot?

few different options that we could look at and we haven't worked out those details, but we would be happy to consider them with you. The Parks

Department now does run a concession program for food carts and that is done by bid, so basically whoever offers the most for a spot. That doesn't

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2 have to be the way we go for it, but it is one 3 model that the city currently uses.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: So I think that implies that we would have already identified some spots, right? You can't auction for spots that don't exist.

Department concession—I don't think it's 100 percent, but most of the ones that they have offered up are already taken so they have a couple of different bid processes they go through—they have gone through recently actually, and so most of their spots are taken. Some are not, and so those are spots that we could look at. I am not sure why demand would change now, but it certainly could. But I think in any new program, we would need to find new locations at least for part of the supply.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Okay. So the administration has about seven months left before a new mayor is elected. Do you see a pilot rolling out in this calendar year?

LIZ WEINSTEIN: I don't know. I think a small pilot if we work together quickly is

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possible. We don't have anything scheduled, but I
think there is certainly time to try something. I
don't know that we could try 500 spaces this
calendar year, but we could probably try something
in a neighborhood that is looking to participate.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: So given all the other rules about vending, which are 500 feet from a public market or 200 feet from a school, building entrances, et cetera, how much opportunity do we have for designating spots?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: I think there are plenty of places that would under existing limitations, the restriction of parts of Manhattan, the distance from curbs, the distance from openings, I still think there would be plenty of spots where people could vend if they were selected for designation. Now whether they would be acceptable to a community, whether they would pass some sort of vetting process, that is another matter, but I don't think we have done a geographic systems analysis to determine where precisely those permitted spots would be, but I am confident that there are some.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Now given all

2	of the issues and concerns that have been raised
3	about the enforcement or the lack thereof, which
4	is I think in many cases what creates the problems
5	that council members have articulated. In my
6	district in the hub on $149^{ m th}$ Street and 3rd Avenue,
7	there is a party store that sells party favors and
8	those kinds of things, and on Valentine's Day and
9	Mother's Day or New Years, there is a guy that
10	sets up a table with horns and hats and all kinds
11	of otherflowers and the owner is frustrated.
12	Working with the BID, we have a meeting with the
13	police department to make sure that they are doing
14	the enforcement, so given that they experience
15	that we have on the ground level is that the
16	enforcement is lacking, what would be different
17	about designated spots and the enforcement on
18	making sure that food trucks are vending legally?
19	LIZ WEINSTEIN: I think that is the
20	question that we have, so I think what we would
21	want to make sure is that with designated spots
22	comes more teeth with enforcement, and so we know
23	that the police department and the Health
2.4	Department are working actively and aggressively

to try and be everywhere and to do what they can,

but as many of you brought up for many vendors the cost of doing business is these penalties, so in the testimony and in our discussion there have been different areas where we think legislation would help us give more teeth to some of these enforcement measures, and so we would want to see with any designated spots more of that so that the people who are vending legally have access to whatever spot we decide they should have and the people who are not following the rules actually face some penalties that discourage them from doing so.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: So I am anticipating that this spot is going to cost something, right? Is there a fee attached to the designation of a spot and the business that will be designated or using that spot?

currently contemplates a fee that would cover the administrative costs for the city. One of the things that we like about the Parks Department concession is it is a market based program, and so the city actually has an opportunity to make revenue from this valuable spot that we are

expenses.

offering to a business, so I think both plans
could work in theory, but in any case, the city
should be getting reimbursed for at least its

an analysis of what revenue the city can generate?

LIZ WEINSTEIN: All we have done is looked at the Parks Department concession. I don't have those numbers on me, but I can tell you what that program generates, and then we can use that as a starting point, but again that is a concession where we are allowing folks to pay more. It is not just covering our fees. It is a market based approach, but we have not done a fee assessment since the legislation is fairly new.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I just wanted to come back that there has got to be a sensitivity to the fact that we have many of the food vendors on strips where there are people paying rent, and there is direct competition. I have to throw that back in the mix because I am hearing all of these possibilities, and I don't hear that variable in the discussion. The current situation is that people selling food, renting

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space on commercial strips often find that these vendors are on the same block as they are selling the same product, so how does a person who pays taxes, who pays rent, how does that person survive when this wild west atmosphere exists and anyone can go anywhere they wish regardless of the merchant that is there in place. I raise that as a very important issue that I hear all of the time.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: I would just say again that there are options available to the Council to create a rational basis for limiting the number of vendors in any area on any block face in front of any store. Competition with an existing vendor is not one of them, but that doesn't in any way limit the other possibilities. If Council were to determine that there could be only one food cart per block, that might be a rational basis for setting regulations--two, three, whatever that number is--a distance between carts, an evaluation of not impeding pedestrian traffic moving in streets from curbs. All of these things are rational basis for limiting.

things quickly. If there is a food cart vendor and that food cart vendor does his business and there is litter on the street or on the sidewalk, the person who is going to get that summons from the Department of Sanitation is going to be the person who rents space on the street, not the food vendor. Am I right or wrong? The storekeeper where that litter is is going to get the summons from the Department of Sanitation.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KASS: You are correct about that, sir.

terrible thing when people are being summonsed in the city, when small businesses are being summonsed left and right every day fighting to exist then we face the reality that that is happening to them as well 'cause many people have come to me and they said, Mr. Vacca, we keep our storefront clean. We can't keep up with the wrappers and the paper that the food vendors produce, and they are not summonsed. We are.

When you have these food vendors there, not only is competition an issue, but how do you pick up

and drop off? How do you have deliveries on that
block? All of these things are impededthe
traffic congestion issue, but I am thinking of
pick up, drop offs and other things like that are
all impeded so I am glad you are open to talking
about possible solutions, and I think this
legislation is hitting a problem that we have long
had in the city that we have got to do something
about, but I just wanted you to know what is
happening in commercial strips all around the
city. We have business improvement districts. We
have vibrant places or we have places that we are
trying to turn around. It makes it hard for
landlords to rent space when a store is vacant to
many operations who went they see the existing
food vendor situation don't want to rent the
space, and that space stays vacant and that space
can't be rented because of the status quo that a
perspective merchant sees when he goes to rent.
Okay. Why don't we start calling some panels,
right?

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: I have one more question. Other cities, any examples of this pilot or otherwise attempted in other cities?

2	What	has	been	the	outcome,	success,	failures,
3	prob:	lems	?				

KATE SLEVIN: Boston and Chicago-CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: [interposing]

Your name for the record.

the Department of Transportation. We know Boston and Chicago have some examples, and we would be happy to share with you the legislation that they have pursued to deal with the food trucks in their cities.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Following

Council Member Vacca's lead, thank you for your

testimony. Thank you for engaging in the

conversation, and I know that Council Member

Garodnick will certainly follow up with all of the

government entities necessary here so we have a

fully informed dialogue and hopefully get to a

place where we can inject some order into what I

hear is a great problem. So thank you all for

your testimony and we look forward to the ongoing

conversation. Now we are going to call panels up.

I hate to use a clock, so when you come up to

testify, summarize your comments. At the end you

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will notice that it will be repeated over and over. So that we don't have to use a clock, I just beg that you are brief in your presentation. Our first panel is going to be a little crowed, but I think you guys probably know each other, and you will be very comfortable up there together. We have David Webber, New York City Food Trucks, Michael Addison, New York City Food Truck Association, Sean Basinski [phonetic], Street Vendor Project, Max Crespo, Neapolitan Express, Joseph Glaser [phonetic] La Bella Torte--oh a dessert truck. Interesting. This first panel is going to set the tone for whether we are going to use a clock or not. Okay. And as I mentioned before I hope that there will be representation from the administration and the agencies in the room throughout the hearing. Correct. It reassures the public that we are absolutely interested and fair in this process. Okay. Gentlemen, I called up five people. We have five. Handle the mic by the base. Don't pull it by the stem because they are a little bit sensitive. When the light is on the mic is working. You have to pull it as close to you as possible so that we

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can pick up the recording. I implore you keep the conversation going quickly. I don't want to use a clock. I really do hate doing that. You can choose the order that you testify in and identify yourselves for the record. We will hear from all of you and then we will do the questions after you

8 all testify. Welcome, you may begin.

DAVID WEBBER: Thank you very much, Chair Arroyo and council members and in particular, Dan Garodnick. Thank you very much for introducing this legislation. My name is David Webber. I am the founder and president of the New York City Food Truck Association. also the author of the food truck handbook, and I am here today with Michael Addison, our VP of policy. I am happy to submit as written record just to give you all a little bit of insight into the industry a copy of my book, which has sort of a guide on how to run a truck, some insight into the economics of street vending and also some insight into the regulatory structure that different cities have looked into. So yeah, if that is okay, it is worth \$11 I hope that that is not a problem, but I am happy to send 20 copies

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wherever they need to go. The New York City Food Truck Association is an association of small businesses. They own and operate premium food trucks here in New York City and they are all focused on innovation and hospitality, high quality food, and community development. We are really looking forward to working with the Council and the administration to reinvent food truck vending in a way that is beneficial to New Yorkers and New York City, the entrepreneurs and their patrons. Food trucks have had a lot of traction in New York City. As a group, our members have 350,000 Twitter and Facebook followers and we employ about 1,000 New Yorkers and run 60 food trucks here in the city. Our members have contributed about three million dollars to the New York City budget in 2012 and we anticipate that it is going to be around four million dollars in 2013. 12 of our members urn brick and mortar restaurants, so we are working on all sides of the hospitality industry. Two are in the process of building out restaurants thanks to their successful food truck businesses. All of our members sign a code of conduct to vend

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responsibly, which specifically stipulates a couple of criteria. One is to stay spread out and I know that overcrowding is definitely a - point. So we have a rule of thumb that we ask people to follow of one truck per block and we also ask all our members to pick up after themselves, to pick up when they show up on site and at the end of the time that they are vending. New York City as you know has an incredibly rich history in street vending from hawking oysters on Pearl Street to immigrant vendors in the Lower East Side in the 20s to stock brokers selling apples in the 30s to the iconic hot dog cart and now we have branded food trucks, and throughout their history there has been numerous examples of entrepreneurs who started as street vendors and went on to run iconic New York City institutions including Andrew Saks of Saks 5th Avenue, Marcus Goldman of Goldman Sachs and Danny Myers [phonetic] Shake Shack started as a cart and is now a fast growing restaurant, a chain. However the rich history of street vending has left behind opaque and overly complex rules that we are looking forward to working with you to improve

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upon. Food trucks have taken New York City and the country by storm. There is media coverage in popular shows like the Great Food Truck Race, which ended in Manhattan and Zagat, the iconic restaurant review catalogue started covering food trucks in 2011. So I think this past summer there was a food truck on the cover of the New Yorker, so food trucks are definitely part of the culture of New York City. We think that food trucks have a lot to offer the city. Food trucks are quintessentially local businesses. They hire locally, the source locally, they vend locally. They are inextricably tied to the community in their relationships they have with their customers on the street and with their vendors, and many of our vendors work out of commissaries in the Bronx and are sourcing not just food, but also technology like iPad point of sales systems from entrepreneurs in Brooklyn. Because of their low startup costs, food trucks can push the envelope in terms of culinary innovation and have launched national trends like Korean Mexican fusion. trucks stimulate tourism, provide jobs, increase the tax base and activate public space. After

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Sandy the food trucks served over 350,000 hot meals to New Yorkers without power in the month of November and perhaps, most importantly food trucks serve to incubate new hospitality businesses that end up growing into more stable brick and mortar businesses within the community. Everyone knows that the failure rate of new restaurants in New York City is astronomical and food trucks give entrepreneurs the chance to test out their operations, their brand and their food in different areas of the city and hone their concept before taking the leap into opening a brick and mortar. A failed restaurant doesn't benefit anyone. It doesn't benefit the landlord. doesn't benefit the entrepreneur, so using food trucks as an opportunity to beta test a concept before making that big leap is incredibly important and from the Association, we have had a number of trucks including the Bistro Truck, Cupcake Stop dessert truck, Kimchee Taco truck, Mexic - - , Morris Grilled Cheese, The Mud Truck, Schnitzel and Things, Souvlaki - - , the Treats Truck, - - and Artisan Ice Cream that all started as carts or trucks here in the city and then went

on to open if not one, sometimes even multiple restaurants throughout the city. We feel that New York City has unparalleled urban density and incredible vibrant pedestrian culture. It also has some of the best culinary talent in the country. With these two incredible assets there is no reason we shouldn't have the world's best street food hands down, and the only thing that is holding us back is a robust and well-considered regulatory environment, and we see that this is a great opportunity to start this dialogue towards developing that regulatory environment. Thank you.

MICHAEL ADDISON: Good morning,
Chair Vacca and Chair Arroyo and Council Members.
Thank you for having us here this morning. My
name is Michael Addison, and I am the vice
president of police for the New York City Food
Truck Association. I work with our president,
David Webber, and members of the Association on
police development and crafting best practices
that preserve the benefits food trucks provide New
Yorkers while also addressing the interests of the
city and other stakeholders. The bill we are

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discussing today helps advance an important dialogue about finding practical solutions to the issues facing the food truck industry. progress has already been achieved in this area thanks to the efforts of Council Member Garodnick and other council members who have taken an interest in tackling the challenges of regulating mobile food vending, but much work still remains. We understand the finding an equitable solution that addresses the interests of the city, food trucks and other community stakeholders is a difficult task and we look forward to working with the City Council and the city's agencies towards this goal. As we move forward with this dialogue, we believe it is important to be mindful of several issues relating to the implementation of the proposed bill. We are especially concerned about how designated food truck locations would be allocated throughout the city and among vendors. How locations would be added or subtracted would be crucial as well. Also food trucks serve a variety of communities throughout the city and sometimes follow very different business models. For instance, while many trucks rely on regular

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mobility as part of their operating model, some trucks instead choose to focus on serving a single community and have done so for years. understanding of the complexities and nuances of the food truck industry is critical for developing a regulatory scheme that is responsive to the nature of the mobile food market. Given the complexities of regulating food trucks and mobile food vendors, we believe it is advisable to develop principle based policy guidance that focused on desired outcomes more than specific methods. The mobile food vending market has evolved immensely in recent years; however, as this hearing has illustrated our vending regulatory framework has not evolved with it. During the rapid innovation and change that can occur within this marketplace maintaining flexibility within any new regulatory scheme is imperative. We welcome continued dialogue and truly appreciate the efforts of the City Council and the agencies to provide greater regulatory certainty for the food truck industry. Also aside from the topics just discussed we also welcome continued dialogue on other issues as well,

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including food safety, pedestrian safety and refuse management as they relate to food trucks and mobile food vending. We believe in being stewards of our community and these issues are of great importance to us. Through our development of best practices and self-imposed guidelines of the New York City Food Truck Association we hope we can serve as a model for the city and our industry. Thank you for your time and consideration.

JOE GLASER: Hello. Good Thank you. This is a great issue that you have put on hand, and my name is Joe Glaser. I own the La Bella Torte dessert truck. I am the only dessert truck in New York City that sells specific Italian desserts, cannoli. I have owned a food truck now for two years. Prior to owning a food truck I was a union plumber for almost 30 years. I lost my job when the economy tanked, had no choice but went back at 45 years old to culinary school and learned how to become a pastry chef and started my own business. The reason I opened a food truck is because I can't afford to open a restaurant. Someday I want to open up a

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bakery, but right now it is very difficult to operate a food truck in New York City. We all know that. The permitting is difficult. Right now I work through lots through the Food Truck Association, private events and street fairs. This would be a great opportunity if you could do certain things like make location specific permits. The city could possibly sponsor a food truck rally once a month like David does at Prospect Park. Even other cities have offered food truck parks--the little squares and everything in California, Boston and what have you. Councilman Vacca, I have heard some of the things that you said. I agree and disagree with you. We do pay taxes. I pay social security. I pay everything, and you know what? If you come to my truck, it is spotless. You could eat off the floor. I think trucks and mobile vending carts should be a separate issue individually because trucks are like restaurants on wheels basically. We basically have the same equipment that restaurants have in them where a cart is limited to what? Five feet, David? Five feet by ten feet, so their food is out in the open air and

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what have you. Ours is protected, and you can

spot check us anytime you want. Other than that I

think that this is a great legislation and I hope

it passes, and I hope something happens soon.

This way I can make a living and everybody else

This way I can make a living and everybody else can.

SEAN BASINSKI: Thank you. My name is Sean Basinski. I am the director of the Street Vendor Project at the Urban Justice Center. I am also a former vendor myself, and the Street Vendor Project we have about 1500 members who sell food and merchandise, some of them on the streets, including some who sell from trucks. We were not consulted about this legislation in advance, but we do appreciate the chance to come and testify here today. I have testimony, which I have written, but I am not going to read it. I will just go through a few of the points. First of all echoing everything that David especially said about the benefits of vendors of all kinds certainly including food trucks do bring to our city in terms of activating public space, in terms of incubating small businesses, in terms of providing safety on the streets, all of the eyes

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and ears--the vendors are out there watching over things; we saw that in Times Square--paying taxes, providing jobs and really reflecting what New York City means to me, which is a place where people can come and live out their dreams as small business owners - - our immigrants or other people who come here because they dream about making a life for themself in New York City. Getting to the specifics of this bill, we appreciate the effort to deal with this matter, but we don't support this bill because we don't think it does anything substantial -- that is it just kicks the --- decisions on to the Department of Transportation, a body that has never really thought much about vendors at all. So the main question is it is better to have spots for vendors than no spots, of course. We understand that, but the first question then you ask is well, where will the spots be? If they are all on 11th Avenue, if they are in spots where vendors can't make a living, then those spots are not good for anything. Right now there is no standards. There is nothing to determine how DOT and the other agencies are supposed to determine where these

spots are and frankly the forces who are aligned 2 against vendors have a lot more resources and they 3 4 are going to be able to fight against the spots 5 much more than the vending community is going to be able to fight for the spots. That is a theme 6 that I really see reflected speaking to so many council members. We know that your brick and 9 mortar businesses are very effective at voicing 10 their complaints and their opinions to you, and we 11 respect that. Vendors by and large don't have the 12 resources, the social resources, the capital or 13 the ability to know where to turn. When we in 14 fact as an organization do go meet with council 15 members, they are shocked to hear the same 16 complaints, more complaints from vendors often 17 times than from brick and mortars, but they are 18 not hearing that from the vendors, and so the 19 scales are really tipped, and that is why we hear 20 so many council members understandably speaking 21 about the complaints that their brick and mortars 22 have and not talking about the other complaints 23 that their vendors in their districts have, and 24 that is why for example a few council members have 25 slipped and said small businesses today when

really they meant brick and mortar small 2 businesses. Vendors are small businesses, and 3 4 that is a really important thing to get across and 5 I understand it is just often times a verbal slip. 6 DOT has never in our experience they have never seen vendors as part of the streetscape, a legitimate part of the streetscape. In fact just 9 a couple of weeks ago we had a DOT put a bench in 10 one of our vendors spots on the sidewalk in 11 Brooklyn. We have asked them to move it aside so 12 the vendor can keep vending, and they have 13 refused. They prioritized a piece of metal over a 14 person who is trying to support himself and his 15 family with a small business on the street. So we 16 don't think that that is a good decision to simply 17 kick the can onto DOT and NYPD. It will just make 18 things more complicated. The better solution is 19 actually very simple and it is not going to 20 require hundreds of hearings about particular 21 That is to allow food truck vendors to spots. 22 vend from metered parking spots. This is what 23 happens in other cities, and it allows those spots 24 to be used when food trucks might not be there to 25 generate revenue for the city and also allows the

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revenue to be generated when food trucks are Vending is advantageous because it is a flexible business model. It allows you to go in different spots depending on the day of the week as the city changes, and so I looked up and saw that there are 81,000 metered parking spots in new York City, and so a couple of hundred food trucks are not going to have a substantial impact on the ability of anyone to find a parking spot if they are allowed to park in metered parking spaces. That would be a very simple fix. As for complaints, legitimate complaints about noise or trash or anything else, those are best dealt with through existing regulation of existing laws. There are laws against leaving trash. There are laws against noise. In fact, our organization has often intervened when there are complaints about vendors from local residents or local brick and mortars to try to resolve those issues, and we continue to be willing to work on those issues that come up in certain neighborhoods, and with the Council as well we thank you very much for your time.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Before you

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begin, I just want to acknowledge we have beenjoined by Council Member Ulrich.

MAX CRESPO: Chair Arroyo, council members, thank you. My name is Max Crespo. have been here for a while, so I won't take up a lot of your time. We created a company called the Neapolitan Express. It is the first food truck that runs both the engine and the power generation on compressed natural gas. One of the things that I haven't heard here a lot is about public safety for the community, and it should be our environment both locally and worldwide. Right now we have a--our number one--I believe that food trucks and food carts both are the same thing, especially when you have something that can be easily regulated and we have propane tanks that are on the streets of New York, which are not commercially legal for transportation. Department of Transportation allows for certain fueling sources like gasoline tanks, natural gas tanks, diesel tanks. We have food carts that are not trailed. We don't have plates on them. There are several things that could be enforced without having new legislation. What I believe that we

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should all be doing is helping our city become
cleaner, greener and have new viable alternatives
to both energy and food. I believe that food
trucks and food carts provide a diverse culturally
experience, which being a native, that is
something thatNew York is a melting pot, but it
can be done in a clean, green and safe manner.
That should be tantamount, especially given events
that we have seen targeting New York City bridges
and tunnels. It is very important.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Council Member Garodnick, you have some questions?

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank you very much for the reminder. Thank you, gentlemen for your testimony, and I wanted to just start off by making one observation, and then I have a few questions for Mr. Webber and perhaps for the rest of the panel. I certainly respect the importance of these trucks in the context of the history of food vending in New York City and their popularity and their nature as an incubator for other businesses, but at the end of the day I think it is really important for the city to establish a set of rules where we are establishing

the places and locations and times in which 2 vending is appropriate and that they are clear 3 enough for the vendors to understand and clear 4 5 enough for the police to understand and clear enough for communities to understand so that we 6 strike the right balance here, so the idea that we would just simply step back and say vendors, it is 9 up to you, we are going to let you go wherever and 10 whenever, that is not something that I would 11 support even as somebody who actually respects the 12 importance of the vendor community and in this 13 particular case, the need for us to establish a 14 place where trucks actually can operate legally. 15 So with that, I wanted to ask Mr. Webber what you 16 thought about the administration's testimony about 17 the idea of a bid system. We as Mr. Basinski 18 pointed out, we didn't specify in this bill 19 precisely the method for determining the spots and 20 that was deliberate and we really also wanted to have this hearing to hear what people thought of 21 22 the various potential methods out there, but the 23 administration came in and they suggested that 24 perhaps there could be a system of bidding for the 25 spots. What would be the implications for that

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and what would you and the Association feel about that sort of a system as opposed to any other

potential route that could be available?

DAVID WEBBER: I am excited to hear that we are on the same page about rules and transparency. I think that that is going to help us all a lot. We had a quarterly meeting last night and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and the FDNY were both kind enough to come and send representatives to help us understand more fully some of the rules and regulations that are out there. It was quite edifying, and I think that an increased dialogue can only be a good thing and a lot of thought and consideration to come up with a right solution for New York is definitely tantamount. In regards to a bid structure, that is something that we haven't fully floated with our members yet. I think that one mechanism that it does allow for is a cleaner allocation, but I think it is administratively quite complicated. I think that there is a couple good precedents out there in terms of something just more along the lines of a principally based solution looking at L.A. or what we are trying to

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do internally within the Association of just holding ourselves accountable to have one truck per block. Obviously, we are 50 of 450 trucks I gather out there. So we don't have leverage to the entire community, but we feel like that sort of principle based is a good maybe starting point, but we definitely respect the right of the city to administer its space and curate its space, so if there is a way to get from here to there, it is definitely something we are open to exploring, and I think that Boston is a great precedent for it because they have set aside some amazing spaces in front of City Hall, in front of big public plazas and really used mobile food to activate public space, and it has really been a win, win for the community and the vendors, so it really all depends on the specifics.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So if

Boston is potentially a model how exactly did they

make their designations of spaces in those areas

that you described?

DAVID WEBBER: One of the things that they have as an advantage is they are not coming with the legacy of street vending, so we

have hundreds of years of experience and culture and rules and regulations whereas the have built something from scratch and they also have about 30 vendors, so the way they allocate spots is they get everybody in one room and then they go around and take turns picking. That is not going to be scalable to 450 trucks or 3,000 spots.

MALE VOICE: Also one of the things

- - is there are also different rules for disabled

veterans, which has a long history after the civil

war and that is why before we add new regulation

we would always look we have such a mountain of it

now that a lot of it would just probably just

create more work for - - and the courts.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: What does it mean—this is back to the Food Truck Association—what does it mean to have principles based policy guidance that focused on desired outcomes more than specific methods? You referred—help us understand what that means.

[crosstalk]

DAVID WEBBER: So there is a couple of themes that have sort of developed. I am hearing a recurrent idea of overcrowding, of

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competition between brick and mortars and mobile vendors, of noise and exhaust potentially like an imposition in terms of getting deliveries at brick and mortar. The one that strikes me that seems to resonate the most, and you would have to tell me about what is happening in your communities is really the overcrowding, and so internally the way we have tried to deal with that is one truck per block because then you are not getting the five trucks on the block and with the trucks spread out a little bit it is usually enough that it can be absorbed into the streetscape and the nice thing that we think about the principle based solution is that it is a lot easier to administer. One of the things that we were talking about with the Department of Health was the idea of letter grades for trucks and the effort that something like that might take, so the more oversight and control, there is a lot of potential benefits of that, but it also like a longer lead time to get to that desired outcome, but I think that I am not saying that it is insurmountable. I don't know what the resources of the city are, I assume that they are considerable, and if it's worth it for 450 trucks

to come up with the right thing, we are going to

be here to help you do it every step along the

way.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank

you. Do you feel comfortable with the idea of our

legislating some of what you just described, the

one truck per block face? That is certainly a

principle that you guys adhere to within the 50

trucks that you represent or the 50 entities.

DAVID WEBBER: It is something that we do, aspire to that obviously I don't have the full force of the NYPD to designate that rule or to enforce that rule, but it is something that collectively our members have agreed to.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And you think is reasonable?

DAVID WEBBER: Yeah. I mean I think that there are certain circumstances and even speaking to BIDs in addition to going around and speaking to council members, we like to talk to the bids to hear how things are going on the ground and there are circumstances where there are cross streets than less active than avenues and they would potentially quite like to have more

commercial activity on a cross street to get more
flow through the neighborhood, so I think there is
so much possibility within mobile food that I
think that acting hastily to come up with one size
fits all solution is really challenging

SEAN BASINSKI: You are forgetting one thing. You keep referencing trucks though.

If you have one truck per block that is not going to prevent five carts and now you have--one truck per block is simple.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Do you think we should take an extra step and say that you can either have a truck or a cart on that block?

SEAN BASINSKI: But now you are talking about 5100 blocks.

[crosstalk]

SEAN BASINSKI: I don't have an answer for that. What I can say is there are laws that you can enforce today for example, DOT, FDNY, NYPD if you were to want to eliminate all carts you can very simply. You just turn around and say does your propane tank have a venting system? No. Okay. Well, this is not a commercial propane

tank. It is illegal. It is not vented, and it is a fire hazard and you get rid of all of them. If you wanted to get rid of all of them, you could do so tomorrow. I don't think New York City and the people that frequent them would like that, but that could be done.

DAVID WEBBER: In L.A. there is principle based solution. There is a 50 foot rule in L.A., and in New York there is a 20 foot rule that vendors shouldn't be within 20 feet of each other which was overturned through the courts historically, so there is something there potentially.

MALE VOICE: If you are going to make 450 parking spaces for trucks, then the areas where one truck or two trucks per block are allowed don't allow food carts.

SEAN BASINSKI: Unfortunately you have legal precedent that does not allow that to happen and you would have veterans groups that would successfully challenge that in court. There is multiple precedents. Perfect example is in front of the museum, you have the city Parks

Department has a bid and you have two disabled

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2 veterans that do not adhere to that bid.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: They fight.

4 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Let me 5 ask one last question 'cause there are others 6 waiting. The mobility element of the food truck world seems pretty important at least from my perspective to be able to have some flexibility in 9 where you go. I also think it is probably 10 beneficial for business. It is probably good for 11 neighborhoods too. In a bid system it is unclear 12 to me and we have not explored this as a 13 particular route, it seems that trucks might be 14 designated for a fixed period of time to a 15 particular place defined by some period of time, 16 and I don't know exactly what that would be. 17 important is the mobility element here as opposed 18 to the stay in one place interest of a food truck? 19 I can see a benefit on both fronts, but when we 20 are thinking about how to write the rules like 21 which is the--explain for us the principles that 22 we should be thinking about.

DAVID WEBBER: I would say that trying to accommodate the ability to do both. If you set aside spots that are available to be bid

upon per day a truck that has a business model
that is predicated on moving around the city and
so maybe they have something that is more
indulgent like a lobster roll, so an expensive
lobster roll is not something that are people are
going to get Monday through Friday and so it is
really to their benefit and to the benefit of the
community to have like really great lobster rolls
brought in from Maine today on the Upper West
Side, tomorrow downtown for them to move through
the city whereas a different business model,
potentially something like a coffee truck, they
are really going to want to be in the same
community every day because that is how they
operate. People are extremely habitual on their
way to work. They always want their same cup of
coffee at the same spot.
COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank
you. Thank you, Madam Chair.
CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Thank you, Mr.
Garodnick. I thank you all for your testimony.
MALE VOICE: Can I just add one
more thing. I am sorry.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Yes, Council

2	Member	Ulrich.
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3 MALE VOICE: Can I just add one 4 more thing?

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Sure, and then Council Member Ulrich.

MALE VOICE: With this whole process just rotate the trucks in certain areas that you are going to put. If you have a grilled cheese truck on Monday and Tuesday in one spot offer the bid up to somebody else for Thursday and Friday or something like that. This way there is more flexibility and everybody gets a chance to eat the good food of the street on the street.

COUNCIL MEMBER ULRICH: Thank you,

Madam Chair. Thank you to the author of the bill.

I had the opportunity to listen to your testimony

although I came to the hearing later so I

apologize I didn't get to hear the

administration's testimony, but I did review it.

I also appreciate the hard work that the men and

the women put into making successful businesses

start up or continuing their business by selling

food off a truck. I appreciate food that comes

off a truck. Where I come from people buy lots of

things that come off a truck, and not just food, 2 but the point is that I have two concerns. 3 I am not sure that I am very comfortable with DOT 4 5 and Department of Health designating food truck locations because sometimes DOT likes to put 6 things in my community that everybody is against that we really don't want. I won't mention 9 anything in particular because I am sure it will 10 be mentioned on the Transportation blog later 11 today, but the point is that DOT will come with 12 paint or with building materials and put something 13 in the community that a community board doesn't 14 want, that the residents don't want, that the 15 elected officials don't want, and it is there 16 anyway, so I don't know that I trust DOT to give 17 them the power to designate food truck locations 18 when the community may not necessarily be 19 comfortable with or feel that they are not 20 appropriate at those locations, so maybe the bill 21 can be amended or looked at the include the role 22 of the community board or other community 23 stakeholders if not already if it's in there. 24 Okay, he says it is in there. That is good, but I 25 am very leery of giving DOT more power than they

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already have in general. The second c	oncern that
I haveor question is that does the c	ity have the
ability to prohibit food trucks and fo	od carts in
certain locations? Do they have restr	cictions that
they put on the books? They do or the	y don't?

MALE VOICE: Absolutely.

MALE VOICE: Sometimes yes.

are certain areas in the city where they say no trucks, no food vendors whatsoever. Do they restrict the hours of operation in the places where they are allowed to be up and running?

COUNCIL MEMBER ULRICH: Sometimes. Well, in my district we had a food truck that was on Rockaway Boulevard and 80th Street and we couldn't get rid of the guy. He was there until four o'clock in the morning, blasting music until the wee hours of the morning. The only nearby business was a Laundromat. It wasn't a high traffic location. This was an opportunity for him to seal whatever it is that he was trying to sell there, and it took us a year and a half to get rid of him. Obviously he wasn't a good businessman because he wasn't engaging in good business

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practices. Finally, he went over into east New York across the border, and now he is driving the people in Brooklyn insane. He is no longer in my district, so he is no longer my problem. But the point is that it is very hard to enforce these laws, the laws that are already on the book, and this is what the sponsor of the bill was getting at before is that these laws should be easy to understand, easy to enforce, easy in general. shouldn't take an expert from the Department of Health or a person at the NYPD to know that operating a food truck at a certain location at three o'clock in the morning is not appropriate-maybe in Times Square it is appropriate. Maybe in parts of the city where there is 24 hour business and we want to encourage it that it appropriate, but in residential communities or in bid districts, it is not appropriate.

SEAN BASINSKI: You answered your own question, you, yourself, Councilman. There is so many rules and regulations. This is why adding them really doesn't do that much. You didn't know that there are certain parts of the city that are verboten for food vending, the reason being if you

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were to go look at the rules and regulations it's yea thick and who has got the time to read several hundred pages of regulations? NYPD is already doing yeoman's work as it is, and so public servants, we are going to ask them to do more.

Boston is great because of what they have said.

The started from a clean system, which it's a lot-

DAVID WEBBER: I don't know what the legal precedents for this are, but one tool that they use is a GPS so that the trucks can always be found, which is something that we aren't opposed to.

SEAN BASINSKI: You could do what the taxi medallions do. Institute a POS system like New York City taxis. Right now the food truck, food cart industry, mobile food vending, there is about from our calculations I think there was \$175 million worth of sales tax that New York City didn't receive. Same thing if you remember the New York City taxi cabs before when I was a kid there was no such thing as a credit card machine on a taxi and when someone said to me they were going to force New York City taxi guys to put

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2	a POS system I said, yeah, good luck doing that.
3	Well, they did it and it has been a boon for the
4	city. It has been a boon for the taxi and
5	that could be a very easy way to get GPS, POS
6	sales tax revenue, and it will help the city
7	become more efficient and have accurate deduction
8	of sales tax. It could probably fund I think your
9	total pre-K budget.

COUNCIL MEMBER ULRICH: That is very interesting. That was also one of my concerns however that the city would somehow use this as another revenue generator and I don't want to drive up the cost of business, but I read somewhere that the city was exploring or thinking about a pilot program where they auction off locations. Well, that is not very fair either.

SEAN BASINSKI: I am not speaking about auctioning. I am speaking about accurate deduction of collection of sales tax.

COUNCIL MEMBER ULRICH: I agree people need to pay their sales tax like everyone else. In fairness to the brick and mortar businesses as you describe them, they have to comply with enormous regulations, enormous rules,

also rules that they don't understand several
hundred pages whether it's DCA, Health Department,
Buildings Department, Fire Department, Consumer
Affairs Department whatever it is. They are
paying taxes, insurance, they are paying to be in
those locations, and it is not fair to them if I
own a pizzeria and I have to post the prices on
the top of the menu and I have to have certain
signage and I have to wear a hat and I have to
wear gloves and I have to have certain
certifications that somebody can come tomorrow and
I am paying \$3,000 a month rent to be in my
location and some guy or girl can come tomorrow,
prop his truck in front of my store or down the
block and sell the slices at a quarter less a
slice, and he is going to put me out of business.
How is that fair to the brick and mortar
businesses. That is what has to be a delicate
balance here.

DAVID WEBBER: The city is I think as it was discussed earlier, the city is in a tough spot in terms of regulating based on completion because of the Good Humor lawsuit from 1943 but one thing that I can assure you is that

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the economics for hospitality businesses are quite similar. I have run both a restaurant and a good truck and the biggest expense for both of them is food. People on average are spending about 30 percent of the money that they are collecting on food. Then usually 35 percent on labor. matter what you are running you are probably spending 65-70 percent of every dollar collected on just those two things. Nationally restaurants and this is according to the National Restaurant Association are spending about eight percent on rent. Here in the city people do spend more on They are spending 10 percent, 12 percent, rent. and while the trucks aren't paying the same rent, they are paying rent in another way. Every truck is mandated by the Department of Health to stay at a commissary as was discussed earlier, so they are paying rent sort of in the outer boroughs.

COUNCIL MEMBER ULRICH: How is that enforced? How do we know if they are staying at a commissary? That is a good question. I don't know the answer.

DAVID WEBBER: So in order to get your permit you need to come with a notarized form

that shows the commissary that you keep your truck
at and as part of an inspection you have to

provide that as well as explain. Also the new

regulations stipulate that a commissary owner

needs to track what is happening at the commissary

every day in regards to trucks that visit or

carts.

COUNCIL MEMBER ULRICH: That is a good question maybe the Chair can ask the Department of Health. How does the city know that a commissary isn't saying that—if they only have 100 spots let's say and there are 500 notarized letters out there, 600 well obviously they are not all going to the commissary. I mean that is somewhat duplicitous. I don't know if it happens or if it's a problem.

SEAN BASINSKI: There are about 100 commissaries to only 3,000 carts, so that would be

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: I think it is a legitimate question, Council Member and we certainly will follow up. They are permitted and licensed to operate so the city knows where they are at and we can certainly follow up with more

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2 detailed questions. Council Member Brewer?

MALE VOICE: As far as pizzeria or 3 4 brick and mortar, if you are going to worry about-5 -I am not being arrogant--if you are going to worry about a food truck taking business from you 6 then maybe you ought to look at the product that you are putting out. Also, I live in the 9 Williamsburg area. There are what they call 10 triangles that are run by the Parks Department, 11 but the Parks Department says that the city owns 12 them. I don't know how it works, but they are not 13 close to brick and mortars, but yet they are in an area where people walk. They are by subways and 14 15 what have you. It won't conflict with the brick 16 and mortars and it is not a bad thing to put on 17 the table. You could take say three trucks and 18 put it over there instead of one and you are not 19 going to take away from other business. We will 20 pay our taxes and we will pay a permit fee or 21 whatever bid that you want for it.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Council Member Brewer, and then I am going to close down the discussion on this panel. We have other people who are waiting to testify.

a few questions. First of all what does the community board input look like you if you support that because obviously one of the concerns is how to get input from the community, and it is a challenge, but I do think at least in a lot of neighborhoods it is done fairly with the newsstands and some of the other similar requests, public space in general. How does it look for you in terms of how it would be taking place--

community board input?

DAVID WEBBER: I think that in theory one of the things that we definitely ask all of our members to do is vend responsibly within the communities that they are in, so we would definitely be open to the idea of making sure that vendors are vending responsibly where they are, and we will help facilitate that, so if you are having problems with one of our members definitely get in touch with us and we think that it—we agree it's incredibly inflammatory for a pizza truck to be in front of a pizza restaurant. I don't know the community board processes well enough to comment on what that might look like. I

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think one thing that needs to be balanced from an
administrative perspective when you start thinking
about all of these locations being dictated daily
and preserving the idea of mobility, that single
newsstand which is done like once per year all of
a sudden becomes much more complicated if you need
to bring in five people or seven people for that
spot.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: That is why
I am wondering how this is going to work.

DAVID WEBBER: I think that that is definitely an important consideration.

MAX CRESPO: I agree with Dave on that. I am not part of an association, but I will say that I have dealt with the community boards in the past in the previous businesses that I was in and I believe that we should definitely at least allow—at least if we know that we are going to be in those communities at the very least go to those community boards.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I understand that, but this would be a process that is different and an official process. I am for it, I just don't know how exactly and I have been

on a community board for a long time.

3 MALE VOICE: - -

is fine. How it works is a different story.

Number two, the issue of moving around. I know a lot of people who run trucks and I have been in the trucks and I know what they go through. I know both sides of the issue, and they use

Twitter, so in the morning, they tweet out where they are going to be and then there is a long line at least for the people I know. So how would that work under your scenario because they are in a different space every day? That is what they do.

How would that work with this bill--I don't know that it works, so I am asking.

DAVID WEBBER: Social media is an important way in which New Yorkers find mobile food. Right now it is used both for street vending trucks that are finding spots on their own and also there are lots in the city like at the World Financial Center - - and those trucks tweet from there as well just to notify people in the neighborhood.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: But how

Τ.	COMMITTEES ON HEALTH AND TRANSPORTATION II
2	does thatin other words under the bill people
3	would be able to move if this bill is to pass, and
4	I don't know that it will, they would move from
5	space to space. It was allowed every day. I just
6	don't know how that works with community input. I
7	wanted to see how the two go together.
8	MAX CRESPO: To answer your
9	question, I have no idea.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I am just
11	trying to say this issue is complicated and I am
12	not sure one bill is going to solve it. The final
13	issue is green technology. We have a bill to do
14	that, which is to do what I think you already
15	have. Is that something that you would support?
16	MAX CRESPO: Absolutely.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I know you
18	already have it. I am asking him.
19	DAVID WEBBER: We have been talking
20	about that actually. All the trucks I think that
21	they are held to EPA level four generators. All
22	of the members
23	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:
24	[interposing] That is what we have in our bill.

DAVID WEBBER: All of the members

2	of t	he .	Ass	oc	iation	are	alre	eady	in	compliance	with
3	that	., a:	nd	I	think	that	the	date	es	-	

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:

[interposing] But not all of the food trucks are because not all food trucks are in your association. We have one who is not in compliance in my neighborhood.

[crosstalk]

DAVID WEBBER: --the 56 members that we have within the Association, but within the Association, we are already in compliance with that bill, so we support it.

MALE VOICE: There should also be noise pollution as well.

that in our bill. One of the other quick issues is when you say one truck per block obviously not all blocks are equally of interest to people, but I have to say my neighborhood, I like the vendors, but I can tell you - - bike lanes. There is something about bike lanes and vendors that take up all our time. I like them, but - - an issue. But the question is the one per block, the residential community is as upset as the brick and

1	COMMITTEES ON HEALTH AND TRANSPORTATION 12
2	mortar as you say so when you say one per block, I
3	am trying to understand what you mean by that.
4	When you mention that they will be off the avenues
5	on a quiet street. Oh my God. Do not put that on
6	a quiet street. All hell breaks loose.
7	DAVID WEBBER: I was thinking of
8	Hudson Square, which has just loading docks in the
9	cross streets.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: When you
11	say that everybody here went nuts over here.
12	DAVID WEBBER: I apologize. I was
13	thinking of an industrial district.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: That is
15	where my complaints come in and there is a new -
16	- and the coffee and then the quiet street is no
17	longer quiet.
18	DAVID WEBBER: The food trucks vend
19	in commercial districts vend in commercial
20	districts primarily at least my constituency.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: But the
22	other ones don't, and with commercial plates they

should be in a commercial district and when they

are doing commercial activity they should also be

in a commercial district. We worked with Dan

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Garodnick actually on this in the past with a
truck that was in Stuyvesant Town vending in the
middle of Stuyvesant Town and because it is a
residential district rightly they were removed
from the district

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: So you are saying all trucks can be removed from residential districts?

DAVID WEBBER: I don't know the particular nuances of zoning, but in the particular instance.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Alright.

Just so you know this issue is very--got lots of ramifications and sometimes when we mention one thing you bring up other problems, so I just want to throw out that we probably need--from my perspective it needs a lot more discussion. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: - -

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: I know you are ready to move on, but just to clarify for the benefit of those listening, Madam Chair, Stuyvesant Town is specific in that it is actually private property. So it was a residential zone,

1	COMMITTEES ON HEALTH AND TRANSPORTATION 12
2	but also more importantly it actually was private
3	property.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I know
5	every inch of every truck in my district
6	literally, and it doesn't work to do what you just
7	suggested on a commercial street.
8	CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Okay. Thank
9	you. Usually, we arrange panels in favor or in
10	opposition of the issue. I think we missed that
11	mark in this panel, and three testified in favor
12	and opposed
13	MALE VOICE: I don't have an
14	opinion. I am open to any discussion.
15	CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Clearly
16	opposed?
17	MALE VOICE: Well, it's not so easy
18	as saying yes or no in this case. It's generally
19	no I would say.
20	CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Thank you all
21	for your testimony. Always very enlightening when
22	we hear from the public. Our next panel we have
23	Elaine Walsh, president of East 86 th Street
24	Association. Are you here, Elaine? I think you
25	have to fill out a card as well. We have Rob

Byrnes [phonetic], East Midtown Partnership. Rob, are you here? Judith Monaco Callet [phonetic], Bleecker Area Merchants. Judith, are you here? Yes. Okay. Robert Bookman, New York City Hospitality Alliance, you are here. And Monica Blum [phonetic]. No Monica? Monica Blum? Ah, there you go. Okay, as soon as you guys settle in, it is a fairly large panel, if you can kind of wrap the table, it might make it easier. Handle the mic from the base please. Don't pull it by the stem. When the light is on the mic is on. State your name for the record, and you may begin when you guys are ready. Thank you for your patience in waiting.

[phonetic], but I am reading the testimony of the East 86th Street Association for our president, Elaine Walsh. Our organization, which represents merchants and residents of East 86th Street and - - respectfully submits the following testimony on this Intro in connection with your hearing on April 17th, 2013. Our group works to improve the quality of life in our area. We believe strongly that enactment of this bill would be a mistake as

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the bill fails to safeguard our neighborhoods from unwanted congestion and unsanitary conditions and is fundamentally unfair to merchants. Our members have many concerns about the bill as outlined below. We urge the City Council to consider these issues and reformulate the proposed legislation dealing with food trucks to take these concerns into account. One, food trucks should be limited to commercial areas such as Midtown and other areas with a high percentage of commercial office space buildings and office workers. Food trucks should not be located in residential neighborhoods such as East 86ht Street and Yorkville and for that matter, the entire Community Board 8 area. Two, it is a fallacy promoted by the bill's advocates that food trucks are necessary because there are insufficient inexpensive dining options. The bill should at a minimum be modified so that food trucks would not be located on a block that already has one or more establishments selling food at low cost or within a block in either direction or across the street from such an establishment. A food truck located nearby will inevitably poach business from the brick and

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mortar businesses that pay expensive rents compared to the \$100 a year fee to the city for a food truck space. These brick and mortar businesses also pay income taxes, business taxes and employ people. It is unfair to locate a food truck near these businesses and engage in unfair competition aided by the city. In addition some of the food truck owners have procured their licenses on the black market. In order to have a food vending license one must have been on the food vending license waiting list as of June 2007. Food trucks only sprang up after that date. Creating a special privilege for those who have procured their license in this fashion adds to the unfairness. In commercial locations food trucks should be responsible for the sidewalk and gutter litter conditions. Cleaning up after the food truck's business should not be the responsibility of property owners who are subject to Department of Sanitation fines for the unsanitary conditions caused by food trucks. Four, a food truck should not be located on a block with subway access in order to maintain pedestrian flow, keep litter to a minimum and to prevent high trucks that would

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2 parked for a long day from blocking visibility.

3 It is important for the police to have clear

4 visual access near the subway areas for crime

5 prevention. Five, food trucks should not have

6 | blinking or illuminated signage nor should they

7 advertise for any other business except their own.

8 Six, food trucks should be subject to the

9 Department of Health letter grading system.

10 Current inspectors should be empowered to inspect

11 food trucks in addition to restaurants. Fees for

12 parking and other fines should be sufficient to

13 cover enforcement. Thank you.

JUDITH MONACO CALLET: Hi. I am

Judith Callet, Judith Monaco Callet officially. I

am representing the residents of 520 LaGuardia

place and unofficially represent the Bleecker Area

Merchants and Residents Association. We are a

block association that covers from 6th Avenue to

Mercer Street and from North Houston to West 3rd

Street. We are small blocks. We are narrow

blocks, so I totally agree. We really appreciate

you looking into this subject. The community

board had a meeting about food trucks and food

carts a couple of years ago and we had about fix

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or six agencies there. Everyone had a different answer for something. There is no regulation on these food carts. We have merchants brick and mortar that are paying \$30,000 a month--not \$3,000, I wish they were, but \$30,000 a month and they have food trucks in front of them. The food trucks are also reserving spots. They will park vans there during the day so that the residents can't park their cars and then they move out and the food trucks come. We have food trucks on corners that are blocking the vision of oncoming traffic on the corners both pedestrian and vehicular. So we really, really appreciate you looking into it. Also the food trucks that are on the streets, the residents of 520 are having problems with grease on the sidewalk, grease on the street, garbage on the street. Our trashcans are packed with trash from the food trucks. only have a couple, but we have a food cart. the food cart is also a problem because it blocks pedestrian traffic, and it has been noted that they have pushed the cart onto the sidewalk in front of a club that we have and have damaged the walk and don't walk signs where it is just

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2 dangling, so it is not only a cost and a hazard to 3 us, but also the city. Thank you very much.

4 ROBERT BOOKMAN: Good afternoon.

My name is Robert Bookman. I am counsel to the New York City Hospitality Alliance, a trade group in New York City that represents restaurants, bars, nightclubs, destination hotels, basically all aspects of hospitality industry. The Alliance has spoken with multiple supporters and opponents of this legislation and we have carefully considered its implications. We have determined that the concept of assigning locations around the city from which mobile food trucks can vend may have validity if the designated locations are determined based on input from multiple stakeholders including brock and mortar restaurants; however, considering the longstanding burdens posed by mobile food vendors such as unfair competition, and that is a point I want to get to, illegal and improper business practices that harm brick and mortar restaurants. Alliance will not support this proposal until the current vending laws are enforced by the city of New York against the mobile food vendors who are

currently in violation of the law. The real wild 2 west out there is the permitting process and the 3 fact that a substantial number if not an 4 5 overwhelming majority of the quality food trucks 6 who we are discussing today are being operated unlawfully. They are renting permits. They have multiple permits. They have handshake deals with the true permit holders. You want to talk about 9 That is where their rent is going to paying 10 11 off the actual permit holders. The law is the law 12 and it must be complied with before we discuss 13 legislation making it easier for unlawful 14 operators to make a living and rewarding them for 15 their unlawful activity. I am tired of telling 16 lawful business owners that they cannot legally get into a food truck business while others just 17 18 ignore the law. Like I said, the issue is not 19 competition. Restaurant owners we welcome fair 20 competition. Restaurant row is based on the 21 concept of fair competition, but this is not a 22 level playing field. We pay taxes. We have labor 23 costs. One of the people in the prior panel says 24 he estimated \$175 million a year in sales tax not 25 being paid currently by the all cash food vending

business out there. The Health Department says 2 that they can't issue letter grades to food 3 4 vending businesses 'cause they don't know where 5 they are located, so if they don't know where they are located, how are they enforcing the laws 6 against them? How are we going to expand the process where they are enforcing the law against 9 them? We see articles in the Times talking about the food truck business, at the excitement of it 10 11 and it is, and the people here - - Food Truck 12 Alliance really at the forefront of trying to make 13 sense of this and I compliment them concerning it 14 and they are really good stakeholders for you to 15 work with, but we have to fundamentally get past 16 the issue first of they are not legal and when you 17 have articles in the Times where individuals are complaining about the parking laws being enforced, 18 19 and they were saying I have four food trucks. 20 do you have four food trucks when the law says no 21 one can have more than one permit? How is it that 22 they say they got into the business three years 23 ago and since then I have increased to two other 24 food trucks? How did they get into business three 25 years ago when the Department of Health hasn't

handed out new permits for much longer than that? 2 So we have to get--we first have to resolve that 3 4 issue. We then have to create a level playing 5 field. We can't reward the people who are 6 operating currently illegally when lawful restaurant owners and others who would like to go into the business, but don't because they don't want to get into the illegal handshake, that is 10 the wild west out there. That is what we have to 11 address. These are complicated issues food 12 vending as all commercial activity on the public 13 sidewalks are. If you are interested in hearing 14 from my colleague, Monica Blum, who is a leader in 15 the BID movement and I worked for her 30 years ago at the Department of Consumer Affairs - - and food 16 17 vending was a problem then. We can't just deal with these nice, sexy food trucks and how can we 18 19 make life better for them without dealing with the 20 underlying issues the most important being which 21 nobody should get rewarded for operating an 22 unlawful business. Two quick little points in no 23 particular order in response to things I heard. 24 You can restrict food vending by zoning for 25 example. You can use the zoning laws to do that.

You can restrict entire streets from food vending, entire areas because it is overly congested.

There are as the Health Department suggested many ways to deal with that. If a restaurant produced the amount of smoke that some of these food vendors produced that some of the council members were complaining about we would be fined up the kazoo. That is a legal term. Chicago recently passed some laws. They don't seem to have a problem. I believe that their rule was 200 feet from a restaurant. Courts there seem to not have any objection to it. Those are just a few little extra points.

ROBERT BYRNES: Good afternoon. My name is Rob Byrnes, and I am president of the East Midtown Partnership, which is a business improvement district covering all or part of 48 blocks of midtown Manhattan. Included in that area are more than 800 ground floor businesses, including in excess of 100 food establishments. The East Midtown Partnership first we want to commend Council Member Garodnick, our council member, in his initiative to attempt to resolve this ongoing problem of food truck siting. We

also commend the entrepreneurialism of the men and 2 women who are creating these businesses, and I 3 should note also the NYC Food Truck Association is 4 5 to be applauded for wanting to be included in the 6 letter grading system. That said, we have some specific objections to the legislation, the introduction as it is drafted. By placing the 9 responsibility and control of the mobile food truck location siting process exclusively in the 10 11 hands of the commissioner of Transportation, we 12 are concerned that locations could be designated 13 arbitrarily and unilaterally without adequate 14 public review and participation. At a minimum we 15 think the city's 67 business improvement districts 16 should be part of this site notification process 17 and the ability of notified parties to contest and ill advised food truck location should be 18 19 strengthened in the legislation. The legislation 20 would increase the number of mobile food truck 21 licenses initially by five percent and eventually 22 to a maximum 450. Given the current competition 23 for curb space in commercial areas throughout the 24 city and especially in east midtown Manhattan, we 25 feel increasing the number of vehicles is ill

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advised. The legislation should guarantee that existing metered parking space will remain metered parking space. Many area of the city again including east midtown Manhattan already suffer from an extreme shortage of metered curbside parking, which directly and adversely impacts commercial activity. The city's brick and mortar small business base cannot afford a decrease in the number of these spaces. We recognize the mobile food trucks are popular with some consumers, but it is imperative that the city government recognize the disadvantage that current exists between brick and mortar food establishments and other non-mobile businesses. This introduction does nothing to alleviate that disadvantage and we feel it may actually exacerbate it, so we would recommend that legislation must ensure that food trucks comply with the same environmental, health, sanitation and consumer protection laws and regulations as brick and mortar restaurants. This is especially important as it pertains to exhaust, cooking and food odors and noise from generators and food truck operators should also be required to clean

sidewalks and streets adjacent to the locations where they are parked or face fines in the same amount as are levied on property owners and businesses that do not maintain the public space outside their buildings. In this city of great diversity, we recognize that an entrepreneurial spirit will always develop new ways of doing business and we welcome them; however, in an effort to accommodate one type of business, the city cannot afford to put its hardworking marginal small businesses at permanent disadvantage. Thank you.

Monica Blum and I run the Lincoln Square business improvement district, and thanks to Rob Bookman you all know how old I am. I have been running the Lincoln Square BID for 17 years, and for most of that time I have been dealing with vending issues, so I am really very pleased to be here today, and I thank Council Members Garodnick, Vacca and Arroyo particularly and my own Council Member, Gale for at least opening the discussion. While we agree with you on your findings that the number of food trucks has increased and that the

number of mobile food carts as well, the 2 stationary carts, has increased and that many are 3 parking in violation of parking regulations, we 4 5 can't support this bill. Frankly, and I am not going to read my entire statement. I was 6 encouraged by the testimony from the Mayor's Office of Operations and even more encouraged by 9 the Department of Health's person who said that 10 designated spaces could work with restrictions. 11 believe there has to be a comprehensive overhaul 12 of the vending system that does not only focus on 13 food trucks, but food carts. There needs to be 14 one system because you cannot if you designate 15 spaces for food trucks you are going to have nine mobile carts right there. In the last year or so 16 17 we have started getting in a tremendous increase 18 of complaints from businesses and residents. 19 happens in our neighborhood, Lincoln Square, along 20 Broadway, the mobile food trucks look for spaces 21 directly in front of the delis and quick serves, 22 and we don't have that many delis and quick 23 serves, but we get complaints constantly from 24 them, and they wait for those spaces. They take 25 two spaces. We get complaints from residents as

well because they are taking up residential or 2 metered parking spaces that businesses can use, 3 4 that residents can use and you know, we don't have 5 bike lanes yet, but no one has mentioned that bike lanes are mentioned -- I am doing everything I can. 6 Lincoln Center, can you see it in the bowtie? we losing parking spaces for bike lanes throughout 9 the city, so you have to take into account that 10 these food trucks they take two spaces, and other 11 bike lanes take spaces too. I am very worried 12 about giving this responsibility to DOT. While I 13 like DOT a great deal, we struggle with them daily 14 on things like newsstand applications, and this 15 bill, Dan, I think it is a great start, but there 16 is no consultation with property owners. You are 17 going to designate spaces in front of---property 18 owners are responsible for maintaining the 19 sidewalks. If the sidewalk gets cracked, the city 20 has passed that responsibility onto property 21 The food truck is not going to be owners. 22 responsible for maintaining the sidewalk. don't clean it. We do in conjunction with 23 24 businesses, but there has to be consultation with 25 property owners. No one has mentioned that.

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think BIDs need to be consulted and DOT for the most part does not -- and I think thanks to your bill at least there is consultation now on bike lanes, but they will try to site wherever they want to site. So I think that is not absent a regulatory comprehensive scheme I think it is a mistake. The only other thing I am going to mention, you have my statement, I am better speaking publically I think, we recently did a customer satisfaction survey of all of our stakeholders, and I didn't ask a specific question about vendors and food trucks but I said are there any situations that affect quality of life that you would like to comment on? We got a surprisingly high number of complaints, and I don't know if they are from residents. It is hard to sort who complained, but businesses, residents, our stakeholders, a very high number of complaints--odors, noise, blocking the sidewalk and businesses parking right in front of the small food establishments, so what I believe is needed, and I have been asking and working--I worked with Lieutenant Albano 15 years ago on this--we need a comprehensive plan that takes all of this in

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account, and I am happy to work on it with you guys. There was a bill about 12 years ago that started this process. It didn't move, but that is

what I think we need.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Council Member Garodnick?

Thank you very much.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So first of all let me just thank the members of this panel for their thoughtful insights on the bill, and I want to reiterate to you all because some of you are my constituents that I come to this with the perspective of a need to find rules that actually work here and realize this is the beginning of the conversation. That is what this hearing was intended to be, and that unfortunately the problems, some of the problems that Ms. Blum just articulated are problems out there today with or without this bill, with or without any comprehensive overhaul and show the question for us will be whether it does make sense for us to try to address the food truck issue by itself, and there may be a few from this panel that know--I know that there have been comprehensive overhaul proposals that have come and gone, and it is a

very complicated issue. There may or not be an 2 appetite to actually do a comprehensive overhaul 3 of any vendor regulation although I am perfectly 4 5 willing to work on it myself as the chairman of the Consumer Affairs Committee. 6 There is a threshold question as to whether or not trying to deal with food trucks themselves separate and 9 apart from the broader question some of which is within our jurisdiction some of which is not is 10 11 meritorious, so that is a conversation which I 12 think is fair to have, but it is a threshold 13 question that we need to determine. Let me just 14 not a couple of things in response. First of all, 15 the idea of finding ways to limit the trucks to 16 areas that are not purely residential I think is 17 very interesting and something that was part of my 18 thinking when I put in the consultation process 19 with the community boards and the council member. 20 I do think that BIDs should be included in that 21 property owners I think that a broad and 22 comprehensive and maybe even Mr. Bookman, brick 23 and mortar businesses if that is consistent with 24 the law, I think that that would be absolutely 25 reasonable. In fact you have heard it from a lot

2	of council members here today that is a concern.
3	That is a big concern for all of us that we want
4	to protect all of the small bossiness. We want to
5	create a place for the food trucks to operate
6	legally. We want a place for the brick and mortar
7	businesses to operate free from somebody just
8	plopping up right in front of their establishment.
9	The issues of protect sight lines, subway access,
10	pedestrian flow, I think that that is real and
11	very, very good. Let me just note one thing I
12	wanted to correct and thank you to Mr. Byrnes on
13	the subject of the improvements that we can make
14	to the bill, but I just wanted to correct one
15	point, which is that we are not actually
16	increasing the number of licenses, and that is a
17	point that is important. There are licenses that
18	are in place. We are not touching those licenses.
19	We are not expanding those licenses. But what we
20	are proposing is only to create a number of spaces
21	where those licenses or the permits can actually
22	operate, so in this bill this was not an intent
23	MALE VOICE: [off mic]
24	CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Into the mic
25	please.

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: We can
3	go over it together. It is not relevant, but the
4	point is it is not actually creating new permits
5	or licenses and I didn't think that that was
6	appropriate to do here. There happens to be a
7	permit that you actually can use for either the
8	cart or for the truck, but I didn't think at this
9	point it made sense to create a new class of
10	permits and to start that conversation at this
11	moment in time. So now with all of that said, I
12	just had a couple of quick questions for Mr.
13	Bookman. Let's talk about that brick and mortar
14	question and the Good Humor question, and let's
15	talk about Chicago and let's talk about how we
16	deal with the existence of what appears to be
17	legal precedent that the city, the Bloomberg
18	Administration, claims prevents our taking into
19	consideration brick and mortar businesses when
20	siting locations for food trucks.
21	ROBERT BOOKMAN: It's a 70 year old
22	decision. I think times change, situations
23	change. I certainly think we at a minimum should

take another look at the 70 year old Good Humor

decision. My guess is reasonable people can come

up with situations that would lead us to a conclusion that it doesn't particularly hamstring us, and I certainly don't think policy 70 years later needs to be determined based on conditions that excited 70 years ago in a particular portion of an industry at the time which was seasonal ice cream. We didn't have a lot of things. There wasn't as much commercial activity on the public sidewalks. We certainly didn't have the food trucks. I think that we can certainly take a look at that decision again.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So my last question is about the DOT because the bill as it is currently drafted and again, this is intended to be a starting point here, it does designate the rulemaking authority for determining how, when, where exactly to DOT. Assuming that we get over the threshold question of whether we should try to tackle the food truck challenges here as opposed to waiting for the ability to take a comprehensive overhaul of all city vendor regulations, do you all believe that the City Council should specify the terms and conditions of where and when or do you think that there is a

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better agency that would be more appropriate to do it?

ROBERT BOOKMAN:

neither. I think that this is a-the administration was correct in their testimony, and I agree with them. This is a multi-agency issue that will only have multi-agency solutions. DOT has a very limited scope of what they are looking for. We have raised concerns that go way beyond all of that. I think you would need something new that created by legislation in my mind if I was king for the day I would create a multi-agency panel that you would designate representatives from different agencies as well as perhaps that Council would appoint a number of people, perhaps the borough president would be able to appoint somebody, where they could take a broader holistic view of the issue of vending locations, and you know, listen. The idea of all 3,000 or however many permits are being assigned locations perhaps some competitively bid out, some available for a dollar. It has been discussed for decades. When we were in charge of food vendors in Consumer Affairs and determining whether the streets are

benefit to it because it does give people assigned locations and so enforcement becomes much easier as to who is doing what and for the Health Department and all the other agencies purposes and trucks would just be a small part of that. I think you really need to think bigger than just how are we going to do something that is nice for these sexy, new admittedly interesting and entrepreneurial trucks.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: If I can add, I think the legislation proposed by Councilman Garodnick as much as it concerns me as well that you seem to feel that DOT is sometimes arbitrary... heaven forbid. You seem to feel that way; however, I don't know where you get that idea from. Now that I have said it, you know the precedent we are dealing with is now if you want to be a vendor in a park you go to the Parks Department. The Parks Department then says, we are going to RFP a certain location, they go to the community board, the community board has an advisory say as they are advisory in almost all cases and I was a district manager, I know how

2 frustrating that is, but the reality is if community boards are more than advisory then the 3 allegation could be that they have a nimby 4 5 [phonetic] and that they will say no to everything if they have the final say. So I get both sides, 6 but to have a multi-agency taskforce review each and every vending application doesn't seem 9 workable to me. I think sometimes we deal with 10 agencies and we judge them as they are at a 11 certain point in time. Now I am not saying you 12 are wrong. When I was on the sick leave bill with Gale Brewer, her bill, and when I heard that the 13 14 Department of Health was going to be the 15 enforcement agency I blew my stack because the 16 Department of Health in my community is viewed as 17 onerous and when I saw that I blew my top and 18 thank God it was changed, but now in this bill we 19 have the Department of Transportation, so believe 20 me I understand your concerns, but in a different 21 point in time, the Department of Transportation 22 may not meet your standard of arbitrary. They may 23 be more inclusive of people's opinions, so I think 24 that when you look at Councilman Garodnick's bill, 25 there has got to be a mechanism, a process

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mechanism so I am open to seeing how you feel and I respect how you feel, but I want you to know that right up front. It is got to be a process mechanism that is fair and that is going to be inclusive of everyone's view but at the end of the day make a decision, and that is what I think we are kind of hung up. if you have any ideas I am open to them.

MONICA BLUM: I just want to say two things. I agree with Council Member Garodnick's concern about waiting for a comprehensive overhaul because you know, I have gone gray trying to make that happen; however, I do not think that you can address food trucks without including food carts because we have situations in Lincoln Square where we have right now at the tip of Columbus Circle, the circular part, not where the Trump Hotel is, we have nine or ten food carts, and if a food truck were to station themselves near there, it would be ridiculous we can't control the food carts, so I think that if you do something at all then you have got to do the siting taking that into account and frankly I think you have got to figure out a

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way to take into account the brick and mortar food establishments or in the case of newsstands we fought to keep them away from a store that sold news magazines and stuff. So I think that perhaps working on some kind of program with the Mayor's Office and the Department of Health as well as-because I think Health I think despite what you say about the DOT may be the right one, Health has a major role in this. They are the ones that inspect these mobile things and the gentleman who testified about the propane tanks, we have had a terrible time with that. We called the fire department, and they do come in and look at those. So I think that whatever you do cannot address food trucks in isolation because neighborhoods are overwhelmed by food carts and food trucks, so it is all food and maybe that is the approach to take, that you somehow and I think you probably should have some joint involvement from Department of Health because DOT has a very narrow focus and I think there should be at least another agency if not several. We are going to fight.

ROBERT BOOKMAN: I just remember my last reading of Good Humor. - - , but as I recall

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part of the holding in the Good Humor case was what the court was saying the absence of a comprehensive placement school the municipality cannot just pick favorites and use economic competition as the basis, but a comprehensive placement scheme I don't believe the court was passing judgment on.

JUDITH MONACO CALLET: May I just say I want to point out that the Bleecker Area Merchants and Residents Association is not a BID. It is a voluntary non-profit organization that merchants and residents have been working together for a long time and that we have been working trying to resolve this problem with the food carts. In our area we have businesses that are open until four o'clock in the morning, and what the residents are now dealing with with these food carts - - they are there till five o'clock in the morning until the bar patrons leave the area, so residents are dealing with noise from the generators, the odors, the noise from the crowds, and the lights also--somebody mentioned the lights. They are dealing with this until five, six o'clock in the morning, so there has to be

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2 some regulation on that also.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Can I just add I like the idea of the Department of Health being the agency in this case. I can see them getting input from DOT and input from other agencies. Also, when we had the green cart legislation he green cart legislation that passed the Council and was supported by the administration of course was proposed by the administration. The green cart legislation outlined priority areas in the city where green carts would be allowed to go or would be encouraged to go because people were not eating healthy because they did not have access to good food, so they designated boundaries. This may be another thing that we can look at where if you are an over served area part of the over served area would be omitted from what the city could expand cart presence in. It is just an idea. I am thinking out loud, but it may be a way that we could model that after the green cart. So it's something I just wanted to toss out.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: I appreciate the comments about combining all of the food permit questions together. I would certainly

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be interested in hearing your thoughts on how that
could be achievable particularly in connection
with any or all of this. I just wanted to make
one point about the vendor rules that we recently
passed with the Council, which I do believe would
address or should address the issue on the west
side of Columbus Circle

MONICA BLUM: [off mic]

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Oh. You are talking about the east side of Columbus Circle.

MONICA BLUM: I am talking about the legislation you passed will address the situation in front of Time Warner Center--

[crosstalk]

MONICA BLUM: We only have seven there. We have nine across the street at the circular where the subway entrance is at 59th and frankly, I know those vendors are looking for locations, and we have a good relationship in our district with our food vendors. We really do. We also think the perk system I have one in each of our two little parks that works quiet well and someone had said that food trucks would not be

able to compete for the park system because they are not big businesses, but the vendors that apply for the spaces in parks and bid on them those are small vendors and they seem to be able to navigate that bidding process if that were the direction you were to go in because they are allowed to go in and look at what previous vendors earned at the site and paid to the city and those turn over every couple of years, so that model that Liz Weinstein mentioned is not something to throw away I think.

think we will and for the benefit of those who don't know what I was referring to the Council passed and the mayor signed into law rules that would prohibit vending in no standing for taxi zones, in front of hospitals. We clarified the 20 foot rule for all building entrances and exits. We tied the permit to the license so if you have somebody who was selling food with a particular license and they get a violation that is tied to the permit, so upon renewal, the permit holder will be responsible for all outstanding violations—those are all things that we have done

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in this Council particularly in the last few
months, so I just wanted to point out that was
what I was referring to on the west side of
Columbus Circle, but you are talking about a
different area.

MONICA BLUM: I am, but I think you have definitely made strides. I think that this bill I think needs more study before...

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Thank you all for your testimony and your input is greatly appreciated, and Monica, be careful what you pray for - - more work. Okay. I have testimony for the record that I am going to read those who submitted. I am going to call up the next panel Terri Cude, Community Board 2 in Manhattan, Luigi Consagra, Pete Davies, Broadway Residents' Coalition. Luigi is also from the Broadway Residents' Coalition, and we have Michelle Birnbaum. Come on up. Okay. So while you guys get organized--I also had a slip for Laura Schultz, and she is not here. So we do have Laura's testimony for the record. We also have testimony from the New York State Restaurant Association, from S. Warwick, who is I guess a

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resident of Thompson Street and Bleecker, who e-
mailed her testimony and the Flatiron 23 rd Street
Partnership also submitted for the record. Sunset
Park Business Improvement District also submitted
testimony for the record. We thank them all for
taking the time. Okay. So I guess you have
watched this happen over the last few hours. You
kind of get the gist of it, and our last panel we
have Andrew Boso [phonetic]just line up and you
are on deck and Lo van der Valk, are you here? So
Andrew, why don't you join the panel? Come on up.
We will get him to line up as well. If there is
anyone here who wants to testify who I have not
called

[background conversation]

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: We eliminated your card thinking you were doing double duty.

Andrew, just hang out here until we hear from this panel, and then will bring up Terri. You may begin when you are ready. Speak into the mic.

Handle the mic by the base please.

TERRI CUDE: Thank you so much,
Chairs Arroyo and Vacca and Council Member
Garodnick for producing this legislation. I will

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read briefly summarize the Community Board 2 Manhattan testimony. In our district, including SoHo, Greenwich Village, Little Italy, NoHo, Hudson Square, which is a mixed use district, not industrial thanks to the rezoning, Chinatown, Gansevoort Market, the proliferation of food trucks in our neighborhoods have been significant source of concern to our residents. Food trucks can be seen illegally parked throughout the afternoon, evening and into the early morning hours continually running generators, which are noisy and emit fumes. In addition, the proliferation of food trucks has created pedestrian and vehicle traffic in busy locations that cannot accommodate additional congestion. I have passed along some photographs that will show you at least a dozen food trucks and carts parked along one block length where you just can't pass. Also in addition to West 3rd Street, which are the photographs that Council Member Vacca has right now just this past weekend along Broadway there were three separate - - food trucks parked within the crosswalks on Broadway between Prince and Broome. A fourth food truck that serves crepes

2	was in place all weekend of the northeast corner
3	of Broadway, Broome and a fifth food truck Burgers
4	'N Things located just across Broadway on the
5	northwest corner of Broome. These five food
6	trucks were all operated within two blocks in our
7	most congested area in our district on a Saturday
8	afternoon. The photographs on the other hand that
9	I have presented to you were Monday at 4 p.m.
10	well after a normal lunch time. Further
11	exacerbating the congestion in this area an
12	additional 43 mobile food vendors were identified
13	occupying the sidewalks along the same Broadway
14	corridor while another 95 additional general
15	merchandise vendors were identified operating in
16	the same area
17	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [interposing]
18	When were these pictures taken?
19	TERRI CUDE: The ones that you are
20	holding?
21	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Yeah.
22	TERRI CUDE: Monday at 4 p.m. I
23	have got them on my cellphone if you need.
24	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Continue. I
25	have a question. Continue.

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TERRI CUDE: Sure. I am here.

While Community Board 2 and its residents recognize the necessity of food trucks and food vendors and food carts that service the people who visit and shop in the neighborhoods, the need to protect the local community's interest in maintaining an orderly flow of pedestrians and vehicular traffic must be achieved. The current congestion caused by the number of food trucks and carts in our district constitutes an immediate threat to the health, safety and wellbeing of the public and our local residents. Failure to enact laws limiting the number of foods trucks operating in the most congested areas of our district is responsible and unsafe. As a result Community Board 2 supports this beginning endeavor to provide legislation to designate vending zones for food trucks. Designated locations for food trucks and carts will make our area safer and reduce congestion in our most congested streets. designated locations will also provide law enforcement with clarity as to their scope of enforcement and provide greater opportunity for the vendors that operate within the law.

2	add on Bleecker Street there are two food trucks
3	that are almost always taking up multiple parking
4	spots in front of other food vending merchants.
5	In other parts of Community Board 2 the
6	proliferation is controlled and it is unenforced.
7	You will see in those photographs, there is one
8	visible permit. So that again was from Monday on
9	West 3 rd Street and my colleagues here will talk
10	about SoHo. Whatever the legislation is, it must
11	have teeth. To Council Member Brewer's point as a
12	representative of a local community board our
13	community board is overworked and we are still
14	more than willing to shoulder our charter mandated
15	responsibility to advocate on behalf of all
16	stakeholders in the community whether residents or
17	merchants. We do make recommendations on sidewalk
18	cafes, liquor licenses, newsstands, public health,
19	public safety, transportation, and we can
20	additionally help with this and would be most
21	pleased to be involved in helping to create
22	legislation that makes all of our neighborhoods
23	better. We Community Board 2 Manhattan
24	specifically with every application, we walk the
25	area, we talk to residents, we talk to the block

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	associations and the BIDs and we work very hard to
	be fair, not nimby, not pro-business, but fair.
	CB2 welcomes this opportunity to discuss this
	further. This bill is a start, but there are more
	aspects to discuss. Thank you for bringing it
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forward and for your kind attention.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Now let me ask you something. Did you notify the Department of Transpiration of this sidewalk obstruction issue?

TERRI CUDE: No, I am not familiar with all of the regulations that apply. Is that 311?

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: No, I would write to the borough commissioner or the commissioner—well, who is here from the Department of Transportation? Chair Arroyo as more than once had requested that all city agencies stay here, so I am upset that they are not here. Health is here. Yes. And the Mayor's Office I see, but not DOT. This is a DOT issue. These sidewalks are inadequate for pedestrians. They are not what I would describe as unobstructed. They are totally obstructed, so I would immediately from your community board e-mail

Commissioner - - and the borough commissioner and give them the specific locations and let them send people out, but these pictures tell a story that is unbelievable. There is not even a two lane situation where people can walk. The whole sidewalk is taken up wall to wall. So that is my

advice to you. You can feel free to send me a

copy. I'd like a copy of what you send.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: I think given the Chair of the Transportation agency has taken issue with the agency not being here, I am sure he will follow up with the Commissioner regarding that issue because I certainly would have taken issue--

PIERRE LUIGI CONSAGRA:

[interposing] If I had pictures to show you where I live, it seems like cake. I live on Broadway between Prince and Spring Street--oh, I am sorry.

My name is Pierre Luigi Consagra. I live at 542

Broadway in New York City. I am an artist. I am a resident. I have been there since 1979, and I have watched this neighborhood devolve into a food court basically, and not a particularly attractive one to boot. I started something called Broadway

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Residents' Coalition, which is just a neighborhood group, which is concerned with this problem of vendors. I can tell you right now that we have done something unprecedented I believe in the city, which is that we created a vendor count that has been going on every weekend for the entire year of 2012 and into '13. And I will tell you that on three blocks from Houston to Broome Street--it is just three blocks--that there are upwards to 30 to 40 vendors including ten food vendor trucks on any given weekend day. That is just three blocks. Now we are talking about pedestrian issues. We are talking about exigent situations, which blow your mind. It can't be legal to have that many people in that restricted a space with all those vendors. It just can't be. I will tell you what it is. It is against the law. In administrative codes--I will give you now--the administrative codes for DCA and administrative codes for DOH you have 20 foot minimum distance from display to building or store entrances, which are completed negated and unenforced. Under the DOH - - you have the same thing--20 foot minimum from display to building or

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store entrance. I'll tell you something else. Т also joined the community board, but guess what? Nobody listens to me. I am a resident. My building pay \$200,000 a year in taxes, and I go to the precincts, and I go to the community board meetings -- and the community board has passed a resolution of late which says that basically what the Mayor's Office has to do, and this is supposedly the solution to the issue of all these variegated agencies that don't know their legs from their elbows in terms of what has to happen, right, I mean we are talking DOH, DCA, DOT, DOHMH, DOS, none of them know. We had a subcommittee meeting, and they didn't know what to do. The DOT didn't know what to do. Where is the street vendor review panel? It does not function, and that is against the law.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Is there a street vendor review panel? Where is that prescribed? In the administrative code? No, no, I would like to know, who requires that that panel exists? Is it law or is this a policy that the administration changed?

[background conversation]

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CHAIRPERSON VACCA: No, I would like to know because this is ridiculous.

4 PIERRE LUIGI CONSAGRA: I a

PIERRE LUIGI CONSAGRA: I am sorry about getting emotional here. I am not reading. I am just doing this extemporaneously, but this is a huge emotional issue for me. My kid got ripped off--pick pocketed, a 17 year old girl coming home from school. Somebody just came up to her backpack and took her wallet and her id and hey keys, et cetera. It is something that happens all over the place, but I remember Jane Jacob's famous adage, one thousand eyes. At least you have 1,000 eyes in the street that can keep the city safe, but what about 100,000 eyes? That is just as bad as no eyes because nobody knows what is going on with all of those people. Having said that, let me just show you the great metaphor for the breakdown of city agencies. Here is a truck. Ιt is called Always the Best Yogurt and Soft Cream ice cream truck. The truck is a vintage truck from probably the 1960s. it blows carcinogenic particulate diesel 12 hours a day every single day in a no standing zone. I have talked to Lieutenant Albano about this. I have talked to

Captain Daling [phonetic] about this, Lieutenant
Bailey [phonetic] about this. I have talked to
Vincent Chung about this. I have talked to Chin
about this guy. He is still there every single
day in a no standing zone from Monday to Friday
and next to a hydrant. Cookies and Cream—this is
just on my block—here is a truck called Cookies
and Cream, you think they sell food, very tricky.
They don't. They sell t—shirts from their truck—
totally against the law. Nothing. Nobody
listens. No enforcement. The yogo [phonetic]
trucks—illegally parked on crosswalks. Nobody
does anything. Nobody listens to me. Thank you.

PETE DAVIES: Good afternoon. My
name is Pete Davies. I am also a member of the
Broadway Residents' Coalition. I think you each
got a copy of our submission. Some of you will
recognize these, which we send out to a big list
of city officials, agencies, enforcement groups
each and every week. Every Saturday and Sunday,
me and my friends on Broadway walk up and down the
block and count all of the vendors. We make
notation on here. You will see the little hatch
marks to show the concentration of the vendors,

which we find that last weekend there were 137 2 between Canal and Houston Street, 87 percent of 3 4 them are on three blocks, a very concentrated, 5 easy to enforce area between Broome and Houston 6 Street. Recently as Council Member Garodnick said, new legislation was passed regarding placement, 20 foot minimum from the entranceway to 9 a building. What is an entranceway? Lieutenant 10 Albano would tell you that is the place where the 11 building meets the sidewalk, but the street vendor 12 project, will tell you no, that is in the inset 13 door, three feet in. So there is a lot of confusion on the street, which leads to confusion 14 15 by NYPD as what is the enforceable place. Okay. 16 I am going to step back from that, and talk about 17 food vendors, food trucks. I have lived on 18 Broadway, above Broadway, fifth floor, for 33 19 years. Till about two or three years ago, there 20 wasn't an issue about spewing loud, rumbling food 21 trucks, 12 hours a day downstairs. This is all 22 new. And the city is behind it. The city is way 23 behind it. Those guys are way ahead of you all. 24 Yogo trucks--they are not selling food. They are marketing their brand. They come in fleets of 25

2 three and four--pink yogo. They are there to get their image in the eyeballs of people. They can't 3 sell that must yogo to make this worthwhile. 4 5 is like if you talk to any real estate people in the area, they need to be in SoHo 'cause that is 6 where the eyes are. They have got to market their brand. You heard the Food Truck Association guy-we are here to brand. This is not about serving the public. This is a business model that some 10 11 people might think is fantastic, but it doesn't do 12 much for residents, it doesn't do a heck of lot 13 for other local businesses, and it is out of control. It is the wild west. It is an 14 15 unregulated outdoor food court where residents be 16 damned. The gentleman, Max, from the Neapolitan 17 Express Pizza, you should give him a medal. 18 was the only person from that industry, who all 19 left, thank you very much. Did they stay to 20 listen to anybody? No. Maybe a couple of you 21 Thank you. But he was honest to say we need did. 22 to change these generators. Do you know that the generators that operate in these food trucks are 23 24 totally unregulated? No regulations. And the 25 Mayor's Office says we would like to encourage

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them to go green. Encourage them? These are people that park in crosswalks. Encouragement is not what is needed. Now I don't think that the legislation before us today is perfect, but is the beginning of the conversation that needs to happen because I am sorry. The food industry just wants to do what they want to do, and as Council Member Brewer said, oh well, if you start putting them on the side streets, that is residential. I have also included in our submission a map of Broadway and SoHo. We are in a mixed use district. If you look in the City Planning, every building with most buildings like mine where I rent if it is a residential building, it is listed as commercial, so there is no way of knowing where are the residential buildings. This will show you on Broadway where the residential buildings are. These filthy, dirty, noisy, rumbling food trucks should not be able to park below windows of residential buildings. If you want to encourage them to get better generators so they are clean and safe and healthy, then we can talk about can they park below my window. I am done. Thank you. MICHELLE BIRNBAUM: Good afternoon.

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My name is Michelle Birnbaum, and while I am chair of the Vendor Taskforce Committee of Community Board 8, I am testifying today on my own behalf as the Board has not has an opportunity to review this Intro in particular, they have however included in a past resolution that they are generally supportive of assigned locations for vendors subject to the details of such a proposal, so I have a lot of other commentary about trucks and the vendor situation, but I am going to stick to my prepared commentary because it addresses this bill specifically. I thank the Chairs and the council members for hearing my testimony today. I and others have had discussions with Council Member Garodnick and had suggested that assigned locations might be a possible solution for the very strong concerns the communities are expressing about intrusive vending, which has become detrimental to our streetscape and our quality of life, and while I welcome the opportunity to comment on this bill, I first would like to differ with its premise, which states that food truck vending is an important part of our community. With their persistence, their very

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hard work and proliferation and breaking some rules, they have made themselves a force that communities must deal with, but this is not to say that they are necessary to a thriving community. Their employees are often exploited and most often do not receive the benefits that other workers receive and they are a significant intrusion on our streets. I dispute the claim that truck vendors fill the gap and provide affordable food. Their presence has resulted in less bricks and mortar groceries, delis and bodegas; thus, decreasing competition between these businesses resulting in higher prices. The existing unlevel playing field where vendors do not pay rent, salaries, work benefits, insurance, utilities, et cetera has seriously impacted these other businesses, which do benefit the community they serve. As for the heart of the bill, I and others support assigned locations for food truck vendors and over the years have made that interest known to council members. I want to see metered spaces, which trucks currently occupy, turned back to local businesses, and I want to see the loading zones kept free for their intended use; however,

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this bill does not go far enough in describing and restricting the locations of food truck vendors and designation made solely by the Department of Transportation is of concern despite the call for community review that the bill addresses. example, one vendor, one spot is a good idea, but where--on every block, every five blocks, every ten blocks, on avenues, on side streets--should be addressed. I suggest the following parameters. Food truck vendors should not be permitted in any residential area or in any mixed used area where the retail is meant to support the surrounding residential community. If you live in an apartment building or a private home, you have an expectation when stepping out of your front door in that residential area of not having a commercial venture on your doorstep. The New York City zoning resolution does not permit commercial activity in residential areas, and vending is a commercial activity. The owner of a building or business has liability for what happens on his sidewalks and is responsible for the cleanliness of the street up to 16 inches into the gutter. As I walk the streets in my neighborhood where there

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is vendor activity, I see litter and garbage on the sidewalks or placed in tree pits and I have neighbors whose buildings have received tickets for these infractions. This is a very serious issue. I and others have also been disturbed by the on street cooking, which generates smoke and odors, which permeate the air and flow into apartments and stores. Currently street vending is conducted with significant intrusion on others and food truck and all vending should be permitted only in commercial areas. It is my understanding that there is currently originally I thought 3,000 vending licenses, a category that includes not only trucks, but any cart--I mean food licenses, but any cart that has wheels and can be moved. is my understanding that the Department of Health does not know how many of these food vendors currently hold licenses or are mobile truck vendors. The guess was approximately three to 400 for the purposes of this bill. Because a food vendor that is currently holding a license has the autonomy to decide to switch to truck vending and because the DOH does not keep track of how many there are of each kind of mobile food vendor and

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because the proliferation is inevitable, which will make the number of spots called for in this bill obsolete, it seems that the DOH should keep track of the number of each kind of mobile food vendor that that would be primary, and that the number of mobile food truck vendors should be capped preferably at the current estimated number. This bill does not state whether or not truck vendors for whom there is not an assigned spot can still vend, but it should. There should be no food truck vending except in the assigned location. It is not specified in the bill. Mobile food vending is becoming a popular way of expanding bricks and mortar businesses and will continue to remain, so because it is much less costly than long term leases and labor and insurance requirements necessary to open a bricks and mortar business. For this bill to make sense from a quality of life point of view, the number must be capped and a careful accounting must be made. You have a picture in my little distribution--one of the pictures is of a bricks and mortar business expanding to the food truck business. While it is important to limit the

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number of food vendors to one on a block, other mobile food carts would still be able to be on the sidewalk unless you dictate the distance in blocks between the assigned truck vendor spots and/or limit the other food vendors that can be on the sidewalk on a block where there is a parked food truck. You can still have a block overrun with vending and this accumulation doesn't even address the food stands and general merchandise vendors that could further crowd the pedestrian way and infringe on other businesses. The bill also talks about a fee paid at the time of location designation. Is that forever? For a year? two years, et cetera? If that vendor is found non-compliant for every reason, what is the penalty? Is it a ticket? Does the location get revoked or does it continue to vend in that spot with--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [interposing] - to conclude.

MICHELLE BIRNBAUM: Let me do my concluding paragraph here. There should be a review process yearly on the locations that are assigned. I like most things, but the devil is in

2	the details here. I am not comfortable enough to
3	support this particular bill even though I applaud
4	the effort. It actually was part of my concern,
5	but to sum up, there should be no spots in
6	residential areas, be a careful accounting that
7	distinguished between the number of food trucks
8	and other food vendors, a cap on the number of
9	food trucks starting now going forward, a frequent
10	renewal process of permit assigned locations,
11	which takes into consideration vendor compliance
12	and the appropriate of a location as time goes by.
13	Thank you very much. I appreciate the time.
14	Thank you.
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Let me ask
16	where is the vendor taskforce? What is the vendor
17	taskforce? Where is this prescribed?
18	[background conversation]
19	PIERRE LUIGI CONSAGRA: Council
20	Member Koslowitz
21	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [interposing]
22	Used to be head of the Consumer Affairs Committee
23	years ago. Yes.
24	PIERRE LUIGI CONSAGRA: She was on

the panel. She testified about it during I

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believe it was the DCA hearing on vending, and she spoke how the City Council has asked for it to be convened during the entire Bloomberg legacy. It has not convened, and she testified that was against the law for them not to convene.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I need to know from staff is this prescribed by law, by the charter, by policy--

MICHELLE BIRNBAUM: [interposing] My original understanding 'cause we looked into this was that it came out of the--I think it was suggested by the Department of Consumer Affairs, and then it was approved by the City Council. The exact reason as to why it is not functioning at this moment, I don't know. There were issues with it as well. It wasn't a perfect solution, but it certainly was a help. I would just like to also mention some commentary before about the DOT making the decisions, et cetera, et cetera. of the big issues is the DOT if they are the prescribed agency needs to have parameters in order to make the initial designation, not just make designations and then come to the--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [interposing]

1	COMMITTEES ON HEALTH AND TRANSPORTATION 177
2	We have testimony here, Broadway Residents'
3	Coalition, I think this is yourself, sir, and you
4	do recommend some parameters that DOT could
5	implement.
6	PIERRE LUIGI CONSAGRA: I was
7	basically following the lead of Council Member
8	Garodnick thinking oh, okay, if this is the path
9	we are going downI am not a legislator. I am
10	just a citizen looking for a way to solve this
11	problem.
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: No, some of the
13	things you indicated DOT should specify that food
14	vending trucks should not park within 15 feet of a
15	crosswalk
16	PIERRE LUIGI CONSAGRA:
17	[interposing] Council Member Chin has supposedly
18	has legislation stating the same thing.
19	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: But let me ask
20	you this, in your community right now, how close
21	are trucks to the crosswalk?
22	PIERRE LUIGI CONSAGRA:
23	[crosstalk]
24	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Are they inside

the crosswalk?

2						LUIGI				ı ye	ah.
3	And	when	they	are	not	inside	e, a	ın	inch.		

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Let me tell you this--this is the district manager in me coming out. If they are in the crosswalk, you have got to call the police immediately. Now if they are beyond the crosswalk, we have to find out from DOT what their guideline is and what it should be.

PIERRE LUIGI CONSAGRA: I looked that up. I don't believe there is a regulation or a code that says anything about being too close to a - .

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I know there are codes about how close you can park to a fire hydrant, and how close are these trucks to fire hydrants?

example, we have in our district we have a Mr.

Softee truck on 60th off 5th that is routinely in the crosswalk. Now if you have a car and you find a parking spot and you park and you are past the building line and the back of your car is in a crosswalk, you get a ticket, so clearly, it is not legal for anything with a motor to be in a

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crosswalk. This is all enforcement, and over the years, I have suggested a separate individual enforcement squad for vendors and vendors only modeled after the meter people who go around. They would be conversant with vendor law, which despite their terrific effort--we are in the 19th Precinct--they are wonderful. They do a great job. They don't have the manpower to handle this. We are overrun. If you had a designated force that was self-funding where it generated revenue that could pay for itself, they would be conversant with vendor law and when they went out on the street to ticket, they would know what they were looking at. We routinely have trucks in the crosswalk and in front of fire hydrants, routinely on 86th Street. I just wanted to make a comment about you saying about the DOT and you know, people come and go in these agencies over the years. I think what governs most of the decisions in many of our departments--I won't say all--has to do with philosophy as opposed to practicality of what is happening on the ground. There are many people that have a philosophy that there should be - - modes of transportation in the city,

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a philosophy that food should all be cheap, a
philosophy that the streets could belong to
anybody. These are philosophical things. If you
are out on the street and you are looking at it
practically, you might come up with a different
decision, so I would say that that is an important
consideration.

TERRI CUDE: If I may very briefly, my passionate colleagues have said most of what I would, our community board district has four police precincts. We have been to the community councils of all of them. All of the police community councils, food trucks and carts are always brought up, and especially in the 6th Precinct, we get told we don't clear guidelines for enforcement and therefore cannot enforce, and enforcement there has got to be teeth in this. Thank you.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Thank you all} % \end{substitute} % \e$

FEMALE VOICE: Wait. One more.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: No, I am calling up another panel, and Andrew is on that panel and Terry Slater and Lo van der Valk. Do

2 you have testimony, Terri?

TERRI CUDE: The community board testimony.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: If you do have, give copies to the sergeants to make sure that we have all of it. All last panel certainly not the least, thank you for being so patient and for waiting to testify. Thank you for being here. You may begin when you are ready. Handle the mic by the base, not by the stem please. When the light is on, the mic is working. Please.

ANDREW BOSO: Good afternoon. I am very happy to be here, and thank you for taking the time to address this issue. My name is Andrew Boso and I am with a food truck called Carpe Donut NYC. I want to address a topic that really hasn't been touched on today, but since this an opportunity to address issues within this emerging industry, I thought this was a good time to bring it up. As we know a mobile food unit needs to have a permit. That permit is for the vehicle or the cart. Each individual working on or in a mobile food unit needs to have a mobile food vendor license, and in our industry this creates a

very difficult issue in terms of staffing. 2 believe that the Department of Health earlier said 3 4 there are 18,000 I believe outstanding licenses, 5 and there is 5100 permits, so quick math, that is just over three licensed people for every truck to 6 work or every cart. To make the distinction I will kind of go into these remarks after that, but the permit is for the vehicle, the license is for 10 the person and as it stands right now the 11 available workforce for the permitted units is 12 about three people for every unit, and so this 13 creates a lot of issues on the business side for 14 mobile food vending. The requirement that any 15 person working on a mobile food vending unit that 16 has a mobile food vending license is an excessive 17 standard that wouldn't be tolerated in any 18 industry including the tradition retail food 19 service industry. The mobile food community 20 hasn't had a voice, so this problem has been 21 allowed to continue. The process to acquire 22 mobile food vending license takes about three 23 months and in that time the person cannot work on 24 a mobile food vending unit. Can you imagine the 25 sort of uproar you would get at Starbucks or

McDonalds if they hired a cashier to work at their 2 register and they couldn't have that person do any 3 meaningful work for three months? So that is the 4 5 issue. Here are the issues with the process. 6 Requiring each person to have a certificate of authority to collects sales tax--this requirement is unnecessary because the company that runs the 9 mobile food vending unit files and pays for New York State sales tax. If this requirement were 10 11 dropped it would also benefit the state in that it 12 wouldn't have to process all of these unnecessary 13 requests for certificates of authority to collect 14 sales tax. Requiring each person to take a food 15 handling course--this requirement for each person 16 even if they are not handling food, so a cashier 17 must take this course. On each mobile food unit 18 there should be one person who has taken the 19 course, but it isn't necessary for everybody. The 20 next issue is requiring a person to wait to 21 receive their mobile food vending license in the 22 mail before they can work on a unit. That part of 23 it alone often takes six weeks. This is the 24 longest delay in the entire process and the 25 biggest issue. If a person has completed all of

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the requirements and submitted the application, they should be issued a provisional license or allowed to - - work with the receipt of their application filing as proof. Why this process takes so long I don't know, but it is something that certainly should be fixed. So then the issues that this causes the mobile food community and the city, we cannot adequately staff our mobile food vending units. And this causes us to lose revenue. We are not able to produce as much revenue. If we lose revenue or we don't produce as much revenue, the state loses tax revenue, the city loses tax revenue, the city loses corporate or business tax revenue, the city loses sales tax revenue and the amount of revenue that we can produce as a business is limited by the fact that we can't staff our units. So this has actual revenue implications for the city and state. next issue is if we identify a person that we want to hire, they often don't have the money or the time it takes to complete this process, so the requirement to have a mobile food vending license actually keeps people out of work. There are people that we would like to work, we want to

2 hire, but this process is so onerous that they can't meet and end up don't working. I don't know 3 what they do, but it is affecting who is in the 4 5 workforce. If we invest the time, three months, and money in guiding a person through this 6 process, we cannot train or know that they are the worker we want for at least three months, so if we 9 decide that this person is not right for our 10 company, we lose a significant investment in time 11 and capital. If a person takes it upon themselves 12 the invest the time and money going through this 13 process and they decide that after they begin 14 working that this is not something that they like, 15 they have wasted their time and their money to go 16 through this process for something that is 17 ultimately a dead end. My proposal for this would 18 be that the city not require each person on a cart 19 to have a mobile food vending license. If the 20 city needs to have this requirement filled in some 21 way then each mobile food vending unit would have 22 a single licensed person who acts as the manager 23 and that person would be responsible for making 24 sure the requirements for food safety are met, 25 food handling is done properly, all of the

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requirements that go into where a truck parks, how
it is managed, they will be managed by the manager
of that truck, the holder of the mobile food
vending permit, but it shouldn't be necessary for
a person to work a cash register to stand there
and take money from people or to do other sort of
meaningful tasks on the truck that don't require
you to collect sales tax or to actually handle
food or to go through this entire process. Thank
you.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Let me just ask, in the brick and mortar food business restaurants, it is required that a manager be onsite who has the food vending license. Is that what you are proposing here?

ANDREW BOSO: Yes. The same model I think--

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: That that individual be in the truck.

ANDREW BOSO: Correct. Yes. There should be somebody on a truck that has a mobile food vending license; it just doesn't need to be everybody at all times. The person who is working the register and taking orders and passing them on

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to somebody else--that is an issue that we encounter all the time is that we want somebody to come and work and help us create more business or move the lines faster so there is not ten people standing in front of us, but you can't do it because it takes this three month process just to bring somebody on to work the register.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Thank you.

TERRY SLATER: Hi. I am still

Terry Slater. I forgot to say before thank you for having this hearing to all of you, Council Member Vacca, Council Member del Carmen Arroyo and our special guy over there, Dan Garodnick. We love him. Having said that, I am testifying on behalf of the Association of Neighbors on the Upper East Side. We have been around for a while. We have been fairly quiet in recent years, but we are thinking of mobilizing again because of the situation with vendors and food trucks in our neighborhoods. Over the years our organization has worked on zoning, environmental and quality of life issues. The safety of our streets and public spaces has been a paramount interest to us. Our

local stores are the lifeblood of our

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residentially zoned neighborhood. These C1 and C2 local retail uses are widely mapped throughout the city's residential neighborhoods. They face many challenges on a daily basis and residential neighborhoods cannot function with them. We are blessed with a variety of eating and drinking establishments in all price ranges. Many of them are run by immigrant entrepreneurs who work tirelessly to make a go of their businesses. Food trucks invaded our neighborhoods in the last couple of years causing safety and sanitation problems while operating illegally with impunity. They competed aggressively and unfairly with our small businesses while offering nothing new in the way of affordable food choices. They are the square peg in the round hole. They do not fit the residentially zoned envelope and should not be permitted in residential neighborhoods. It is impossible to see oncoming traffic with huge, noisy, polluting trucks parking at the curb. is impossible to walk on narrow sidewalks with food truck customers lining up for their orders. They block our storefronts. They take away our essential parking spaces. Community boards by the

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way should not be forced to make - - decisions when it comes to deciding where these trucks should be located. Where should food trucks be permitted? The financial district, midtown, tourist areas, the areas of the city where thousands of people are on the street at lunchtime looking for an affordable bite to eat and where there is a dearth of choices. Many of these trucks belong to highly successful bricks and mortar businesses, even national chains. Some of our struggling hole in the wall restaurants could fit inside some of these trucks, but have responsibilities and pay a price the truck owners don't pay. A few hundred truck owners don't make up an industry and they are not more entrepreneurial than small bricks and mortar business owners with good ideas. Please, please protect our residential quality of life and the thousands of overtaxed, fee paying, small businesses, our local retail users. They are one of the city's most invaluable industries. Just a couple of things, to the Mayor's Office, you can hide behind the law or you can get in front of a law. It is 2013--if there is anybody here from

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the Mayor's Office still. And two, council members, I know you know this, but there are thousands of residents throughout the city of New York. They do the job of the Department of Sanitation, they do the job of the police department. They work tirelessly to protect their residential qualify of life, and you know, they are not thinking or feeling that they are getting the best bang for their taxpayer dollar. It is an insult when you have to do this on a daily basis. It really is. People from SoHo and Tribeca feel the way we do, and it is all over the city in every borough. Having said that, the vendor review panel was one of the most successful parts of the Department of Consumer Affairs regulations. If you get those regulations, you will see it described, who was on it. The agencies were represented. You weren't always happy when you left--a resident could be unhappy, a vendor could be unhappy. Those were the only issues, but it was a place--it was like an appeals board. there was an issue you could bring your issue there. There was a place to go. It is still on the books. It has been on ice for years, and I

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presume it is this administration putting it on ice. I don't know. But it is a valuable tool.

4 Thank you.

LO VAN DER VALK: My name is Lo van I am president of Carnegie Hill der Valk. Neighbors. Carnegie Hill is an area in the Upper East Side between 86th and 98th roughly and from 5th to 3rd Avenue. We are a preservation, but also very much a quality of life organization, and we come to this meeting here, this hearing here with our concerns about vendors and of course, the mobile vendors. We want to thank our council member, Dan Garodnick, who has really been on top of this issue for years, and has had to listen to all of our complaints, but to his credit he comes up with solutions or tries to come up with solutions, and that effort alone is worthwhile as we see today because I consider this session largely an exchange of ideas. It is more useful to exchange ideas when you are grappling with a concrete proposal, so thank you, Dan, for that. Dan is also as was mentioned earlier responsible with his fellow council members to correct the vending situations at hospitals and to try to

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enforce the fines at permit renewal. We applaud this effort, and we are glad to be here and to listen, and I have learned a lot this morning and this afternoon. In general, we are not happy about this proposal. We are really not that happy with mobile vendors in our community. There may be areas of the city where there are not enough convenient retail outlets -- I am thinking of certain areas maybe in midtown or maybe way down at the tip of Manhattan, Lower Manhattan. Thank you. It is true that technically if we were to say we want it only in residential districts if we could limit it that way, it happens that Lexington is zoned as partly as C2-8A and C1-9 so you can't limit mobile food it seems that way. Although we could say mixed use residential, but then that becomes a whole part of the city. So we find it very difficult, but I want to stress and support earlier comments about brick and mortar competition and we have seen stores really suffering and disappearing. We also think that especially at 86th Street where the subway and Lexington--Dan has been helpful in limiting the parking abuse by the mobile vendors, and now there

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is a rule that they can be there only after seven o'clock and that has helped a lot, but we hope that in the future considering sight lines, congestion, clutter and confusion that makes safety as you get in that subway block and people are rushing a concern so that we hope that that will be off limits in the future. We also agree with comments made earlier about the nuisance factor of these mobile vendors--their generator noise, their fumes, their litter and the fact that 12 they are not responsible for picking up after 13 them. Even though they may make claims and may 14 sincerely try to limit litter, it is byproduct of the fact that they are using the sidewalk as a place to consume their wares. We agree with truck free zones. Yeah I have covered that with 18 residential with a difficulty. We would like to expand truck free zones. We think that we are already dealing with vendors and having mobile vendors compounds it by not only a larger 22 presence, but also all the paraphernalia that it needs and so yes, we would like the mobile vendors to be not part of our community. I would like to make two observations. One is that regular

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vendors also often have trucks, and I am thinking of 86th Street and 3rd Avenue near the movie--almost in front of the movie theater. The truck that has the vegetables and all the boxes in it is there all the time, and even when you go to the movies in the evening on the weekends, it is there, and that is really not a nice presence, and we haven't talked about aesthetics, but what is wrong with having a city that is aesthetically pleasing? We are very proud of our community, but when we walk to 86th Street and we see those vendors there and the sloppiness and the graffiti walls on their trucks, that is a point of concern. Why shouldn't New Yorkers be proud of their city the way Parisians are? We are proud of our community. are here to protect our community, and we think we have a right to be here and to oppose what we think is an abuse. The second observation I'd like to make is that it was very easy to collect signatures to oppose a newsstand that was going to be placed on 86th between Madison and Park. Competition was raised, but that wasn't an - issue in the community board, but what made people really excited and incensed about the idea of a

newsstand being there was their sight lines were				
being ruined, the beauty of that beautiful $86^{\rm th}$				
Street, the residential part between Lex and 5th				
avenue and of course when you get to Park,				
there too. People like clear sidewalks. It is a				
boulevard. Sometimes the buildings deserve to be				
historically zoned or designated. Sometimes there				
are individual designations there, so that hasn't				
been brought out this morning. I am amazed that				
coming so late I can make one little contribution				
and that is aesthetics is important. People live				
in this city because they love this city. We				
should try to maintain what we have and not lose				
it just because other people are trying to brand				
and trying to be entrepreneurialall of these				
and trying to be entrepreneurial all of these				
buzz words that are now coming to the floor, but				
buzz words that are now coming to the floor, but				
buzz words that are now coming to the floor, but let's not forget the real basis of our city, which				
buzz words that are now coming to the floor, but let's not forget the real basis of our city, which is hardworking people who want to raise their				
buzz words that are now coming to the floor, but let's not forget the real basis of our city, which is hardworking people who want to raise their families, send their kids to schools and live in				

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Do you have written testimony?

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2 LO VAN DER VALK: No, but I will

3 supply it.

4 CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Dan?

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank you, Madam Chair. I wanted to really just thank you and for the staff for your willingness to hold this hearing and we obviously heard a variety of different views today I think everybody recognizing the need for some advancement of the rules here and our drilling down to find precisely the right outcome is the challenge that awaits us, and I think Lo, you said it perhaps the very best that this is intended to be an exchange of ideas as many Council hearings are and that the concrete proposal before everybody is intended to be the instigation of this conversation, and we certainly appreciate your testimony and everybody on this panel and previously that we have particular challenges that range from the aesthetic to the taxes to the proper agency if any and we are going to be grappling with those in the weeks and months to come so I want to really particularly thank Chair Arroyo, Chair Vacca for holding this hearing and thank you for the opportunity to say a couple

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2 words.

CHAIRPERSON ARROYO: Well, thank you, Council Member. I for the public we always welcome and appreciate your input. None of any piece of legislation is ever perfect. We do however improve what legislation is enacted in this body because of the public input that we get. We appreciate it and it is so necessary in order for us to create a balance and that is the goal here. I am sure that Council Member Garodnick will take all of the comments and recommendations and work with all of you to get us to a place that if we are going to adopt legislation meets as many of the concerns and addresses as many of the concerns as possible. I thank you all for being here for this many hours, and with that, I conclude this hearing.

[gavel]

I, Kimberley Campbell 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.

	Kimbulay	Campbell
Signature	0	1
Date	5-16-13	