CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

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June 28, 2013 Start: 10:00 a.m. Recess: 10:51 a.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers

250 Broadway - Hearing Room, 14th

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B E F O R E:

GAIL A. BREWER Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Inez E. Dickens Erik Martin Dilan

Domenic M. Recchia, Jr. Peter F. Vallone, Jr. G. Oliver Koppell

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

Laura Ringelheim Special Counsel Mayor's Office of Contract Services

Robert Fanuzzi
Bronx Community Board 8

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: So, good morning.

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My name is Gale Brewer. I'm the chair of the Governmental Operations Committee, and I'm joined here by David Seitzer, who's counsel to the committee, and Tim Matusov, who's the policy analyst, and my friend and City Councilmember Inez Dickens from the Harlem community. And we will be soon joined, I hope, by Councilmember Oliver Koppell, whose bill is being considered today.

We are going to be hearing intro or having a hearing on Intro 948. This bill would extend the period of time that the Franchise and Concession Review Committee, FCRC as we know it, has to act on a franchise application after it has been filed and extends the period of time that franchise or revocable consent hearings must be publicly noticed before those hearings are actually held.

Franchises are rights to private entities to utilize city-owned property to provide a public service. I think many New Yorkers know it as applicable to Time Warner and Cablevision's utilization of city-owned land to run their cable lines. Such franchises, I might add that Verizon had to go through them also when they did FIOS, are

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approved by the FCRC. Similarly, revocable consents are rights granted to private entities to construct structures on public streets and sidewalks, such as sidewalk planters, sidewalk cafes, and they are approved by various city agencies.

Before a franchise or revocable consent can be approved, the agency in question must hold a public hearing within 30 days of the filing, and public notice of the hearing must be provided at least 15 days prior to the hearing date. Unfortunately, the city has received complaints that the FCRC is only able to meet the requirement that adhere franchise proposals within 30 days of filing by scheduling hearings and then canceling them at the last minute. In addition, community boards have complained that the 15-day hearing notice does not provide enough time often for them to schedule their own hearings, denying them proper input into the process. Intro 948 introduced by Councilmember Koppell seeks to alleviate both of these issues.

I appreciate everyone who's here today and be glad to hear the first witness. Thank you very much.

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SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: Thank you. Good afternoon, Chairwoman Brewer and members of the Committee on Governmental Operations. My name is Laura Ringelheim, and I am special counsel in the Mayor's Office of Contract Services.

I would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to testify today about Intro 948, which would amend the city charter related to public hearings and notice requirements of the Franchise and Concession Review Committee. The bill pertains to public hearings on franchises held by the FCRC, as well as public hearings by city agencies with respect to revocable consents.

By way of background, pursuant to Chapter 14 of the City Charter, the FCRC has certain oversight and approval authority with respect to franchises and concessions in the City of New York. As to franchises, the FCRC holds public hearings on franchises proposed by city agencies, and the grant of such franchises is subject to approval of the FCRC at public meeting. The director of the Mayor's Office of Contract Services is the city's chief procurement officer and is charged with insuring that city agencies comply with the New York City Charter

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when soliciting and awarding franchises. The Special Counsel at MOX ensures compliance with applicable laws and regulations and is responsible for working closely with the submitting agency and the New York City Law Department to review and revise the franchise paperwork and other relevant documentation. In order to facilitate the award of a franchise, MOX functions as a liaison between the submitting agency, the proposed franchise Z and/or other agencies, people or entities whose roles must be coordinated.

The FCRC is comprised of the mayor, an additional appointee of the mayor, the corporation counsel, the director of Office of Management and Budget, the comptroller, and the borough president of the borough affected by the proposed franchise. If more than one borough is affected by a particular franchise, the affected borough presidents must designate one borough president to serve as a member for purposes of voting.

As required by the City Charter, the FCRC holds a public meeting on the second Wednesday of every month. A public hearing is always scheduled for two days prior to the public meeting. The FCRC holds public hearings on proposed franchise

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agreements, and the public is invited to speak or submit testimony about any of the items on the agenda. The agenda is posted on the MOX website one week prior to the hearing and is distributed at the hearing. All items calendared for the hearing are published in The City Record for 15 business days, which is three calendar weeks prior to the date of the hearing. In order to further assure that the public is given notice of upcoming FCRC franchise hearings, such notice is also published at the expense of the proposed franchisees in newspapers that meet the city charter circulation requirements. At the public meeting, the committee votes as to whether to approve the franchise agreements that have previously been considered at the public hearing. Each member of the FCRC holds one vote. Of the six total votes on the FCRC with respect to each proposed franchise, five are required to approve that franchise.

An understanding of franchises is also helpful in order to assess the provisions of this proposed legislation. A franchise confers the right to occupy or use inalienable property of the city to provide a public service. Examples include

working to bring high-speed fiber optic cabling into

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2 nonresidential buildings not currently being served,

3 helping to remedy the limited service options in some

4 of the city's commercial and manufacturing areas. In

5 addition to franchise revenue for street furniture,

6 Cemusa, the city's coordinated street furniture

7 | franchisee, also uses its street furniture in a

8 | variety of cities around the world to provide the

9 city with advertising and marketing opportunities

10 reaching potential tourists internationally.

The proposed legislation would change the timeframe within which an agency proposing a franchise would be required to publish the notice of public hearing in The City Record from 15 days to 30 days for newly proposed agreements. Instead of achieving the goal of more transparency and giving notice to the public, we believe this change would almost certainly make the process more confusing and burdensome.

Currently, a notice of public hearing regarding a proposed franchise agreement begins its 15-day publication about one week after the last hearing is held. For example, if a public hearing is held on April 8th, notice of the next hearing is published beginning about April 15th, and it runs

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continually until the date of the hearing. proposed change to increase the publication to 30 days would mean the publication begins before the prior hearing is even held. Items that are calendared for different months would run simultaneously, which we believe would simply make the process more confusing. Under the current process, the public has three calendar weeks of notice before the item comes to a hearing, fitting appropriately within the FCRC's monthly schedule. The fact that these hearings are held monthly is why the proposed legislation would not work and would be counterproductive. The current formula of publishing each notice one week following the last hearing keeps the process clear and simple while providing ample notice to those who wish to attend or submit testimony.

The bill also seeks to introduce a new concept of renewal that may present an additional hurdle and expense for businesses and individuals who have already completed the FCR process by requiring publication of another notice of public hearing prior to the renewal of an existing franchise. It is important to note that if we understand the concept

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of renewal as referring to an option to renew included in an existing franchise agreement, the terms of such renewal will have already been reviewed by the FCRC subject to a public hearing held by the FCRC and have been voted on by the FCRC. In such a context, the requirement of an additional public hearing does not make sense procedurally. Franchise agreements require a vote by members of the FCRC at a public meeting. A public hearing is held two days immediately prior to the scheduled vote so the public can be heard regarding each franchise item that is expected to be voted on two days later. Any renewal options, contemplated, and signed franchise agreements will have already been subject to a public hearing and FCRC vote. Since the FCRC will not be voting again on the item, an additional public hearing would have no practical effect. The expenses imposed upon the franchisee to hold public hearings are significant and can total thousands of dollars for costs such as newspaper publication, attorneys and special outside regulatory counsel and travel. It would be ill-advised to add another layer of expenses for a process that the franchisee previously completed merely to exercise a renewal option already

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negotiated and approved by the FCRC. In general, the proposed changes in this bill would add unnecessary obstacles for new entrants to offer competitive public services in New York City. Instead of adding obstacles, we should, whenever possible, be facilitating entry into the New York City marketplace on reasonable terms but without unnecessary procedural impediments. New entrants increase the competitive options for consumers, decrease the cost of services, bring jobs and revenue to the city, and strengthen our infrastructure and our economy's resiliency. New entrants seeking to provide public services often face high startup costs and stiff competition from established service providers. Yorkers can benefit from increased competition, but adding unnecessary procedural hurdles will hamper that competition, when our goal should be to foster it.

And finally, some comments about revocable consents which I will refer to today as consents. These are grants of a right to an individual or entity to construct and maintain certain structures on, over or under the inalienable property of the city, and the city's department of

transportation grants the majority of consents, and DOT must approve all consents that are granted by other agencies. Generally consents are granted for a term of ten years for which there is an annual fee. At the end of the term they may be renewed. However, as the name implies the City retains the right to revoke a consent at any time. Therefore, the length of the term of the consent does not constrain the city's right to terminate it at any time. Consents are for the use and benefit of the applicant who is often the owner or lessee of a budding private property that will benefit from the structure as in the case of consents for sidewalk plaques, planters, benches, brownstone steps and similar facilities.

Consents follow process is set forth in Chapter 14 of the New York City Charter and in the Revocable Consent Rules adopted by DOT set forth in Title 34, Chapter 7 of the Rules of the City of New York. The responsible agency conducts public hearings, and MOX oversees compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In fiscal year 2012, the DOT registered 91 consents with a total projected value of nearly \$17 million dollars.

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Currently DOT holds a public hearing on the terms and conditions of a proposed consent. items calendar for the hearing are published in The City Record for 15 business days which is three calendar dates prior to the date of the hearing. order to further assure that the public is given notice of upcoming hearings held by DOT, notice is also published in advance of the hearings at the expense of the proposed holder of the revocable consent in newspapers that meet city charter circulation requirements. Such public hearings are held biweekly and monthly if there are not enough applicants. Further is the practice of DOT to afford a 10-day-period subsequent to each consent hearing, during which time the public can comment. Increasing the length of time to publish the notice of the hearing may result in the same confusion for consents as we explained for franchises and potentially more so given the shorter timeframe before hearings.

For the foregoing reasons, we believe that the amendments are not necessary and would complicate an already lengthy process. We welcome the opportunity to further discuss the issues with the committee. Perhaps, we can determine whether

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2 there are ways that the committee and the 3 administration can ameliorate issues that are of

concern to the counsel.

Thank you again for the opportunity to appear before you today. I'd be happy to answer any questions that you may have at this time.

much. Now I'm glad I've been joined by Council

Member Koppell. I don't know if he wants to make an opening statement or some comments before we start our questions. Councilman?

that I was late, Madam Chair. I've looked briefly at the comments of the city here, and I'm a little bit confused because if the problem is coordinating with other requirements while giving the community board more time, we can change those other dates so that we don't have the problem. The whole idea here is to give the community board greater time. This bill comes to me at the request of a community board which had a difficult decision to make with respect to a franchise for an ice skating rink in my district, and they've asked and I believe at least one other community board has agreed that more time should be

allowed. I heard your comments and I haven't been

able to, you know, put down the different timeframes

and compare them, but if the problem is that by

increasing from 30 days, what is it, to 45 days, if

that creates a problem with publication dates we can

change the publication dates too so that there's the

proper time between the publication and the

consideration of the item. So, if that's the problem

I'm happy to work with you and I'm sure the committee

11 | will work with you. Is that the problem?

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: I'm not sure as you address it that's the problem. The charter mandates that the meetings be held monthly, on the second Wednesday of every month.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: Right.

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: So, what we're saying, and the hearing is held two days before that meeting, so it's not that we want to move the meeting dates, if they're held monthly, we're trying to give as much notice, or the way the charter is now it gives as much notice as practicable after the last meeting, before the next meeting, the next hearing and meeting.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: I'm not sure I fully understand that and can understand it unless we, you know, put the dates down on a piece of paper.

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: It looks better on a calendar.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: I mean would it be better to make it 60 days so that would conform more to the monthly meeting?

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: We think that if you begin the publication of the notice before the meeting takes place, before two meetings take place, then there's confusion on when the actual hearing is taking place and when the vote is taking place.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: But you can clear that up in the notice. You can just say exactly what's gonna happen at each event, right?

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: Well, the way that the proposed legislation is written, it would add six weeks because it's business days versus calendar days, so The City Record is only published during business days, and in effect saying we want to publish it for 30 days really means six calendar weeks. So then you have a meeting two weeks after

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the publication of the notice at which time that item would not be on the calendar for the following two weeks, so it would take six weeks. You'd have lots of notices published for different hearings.

change the notice dates if that would make it clear.

All we want to do is give the community board more time to consider this, and whatever dates have to be changed so that there's appropriate notice is fine.

I'd be happy to sit down with you at any time. We can do it today, we can do it next week, anytime, and I actually would leave it to the committee staff to do this.

The problem is that we ran up against the fact that the 30-day date didn't give the time to the community board to consider the franchise appropriately, and that's why they asked that the time be extended, and I think that makes sense.

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: I mean the other problem that we see with extending the time is in order to... it's already a lengthy process. We're already for, and when you say ice skating rink, it's possible that we're confusing a franchise and a concession agreement. It's already a lengthy process

that can take six months from the time that a vendor or franchisee gets to the vote. Our concern is that making this timeframe longer will, if you're going to extend it for a six-week publication, the proposed franchisee is going to miss a couple of meetings at which time there can be a vote. I'm not sure why the problem with publishing three weeks doesn't give a community board enough time to consider the item.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: All I can say is that as I read this, all we're trying to do is add 15 days... well, no, 30 days, I guess. Yeah. I just don't see that this is a big deal. I mean the fact is it takes six months or it takes seven months.

That's not, in my opinion, a major issue. We can change whatever other parts to the process there are. This is just one part and at worst it would increase it by 30 days.

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: Well, increase it by an additional three weeks. It's already at a minimum of three calendar weeks. This would increase it by an additional minimum three calendar weeks.

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2	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I have one question.
3	Does it indicate in the charter whether it is
4	calendar or business days because I'm not sure it
5	does, which do you say it says?
6	SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: It's
7	business days.
8	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: It says business
9	days?
10	SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: It's 15
11	business days, and since the city charter isn't
12	published on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays. It's ir
13	effect three weeks.
14	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I think at some
15	point you might have to show where it says business
16	days because it's not clear to us.
17	SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: I have the
18	charter provisions with me, but I'm not sure I can
19	point out…
20	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: We can do it later,
21	but I'm just saying that seems to be not clear.
22	While we're waiting, Council Member Dickens, you had

a question and then I'll come back.

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please explain that?

Madam Chair. The community boards also meet once a month, and they're made up of volunteers of the community with an interest in the community, so I kind of take exception to your statement that you don't understand why they can't, because they too meet once a month. But having said that, that they only meet once a month, since the review committee frequently cancels meetings, and I don't understand what the timeframe, you know, is such a big deal, such a problem, because they cancel meetings at the last minute, and so apparently the timing is not as big of a concern as being proposed here. Can you

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: Well, when you say cancel meet... we only cancel the meetings if there are no items on the agenda. So if we don't have anything for that month, then we cancel the meetings. We never pull an item and cancel or at least since I've been there. We don't pull an item and cancel it.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: So there were five cancelations, for instance, that were done out

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of the 13 scheduled. So for five of them, there was nothing on the agenda, is that what it was?

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: That's correct, that's correct. So that determination has to be made already by the time we can get it into The City Record. It's even more than the three weeks.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Well, since there seems to be so little that this committee has to do, maybe there's, Council Member Koppell, maybe they're meeting too frequently. Maybe the charter needs to be...

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: Well, if I could comment on that... just reviewing my records from the prior year, I think there were maybe four cancelations of the public hearing and the public meeting. So it meets 24 times a year, 12 meetings, 12 hearings; there were maybe three or four cancelations the prior year. After Sandy, it did slow down. There were a few months that things just didn't make it to the calendar, but in general, there is something calendared for at least a hearing or a meeting monthly.

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COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Except the five that were canceled, with nothing scheduled. you understand what I'm saying?

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: Yes, yes. Well, that's something we could look at certainly.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Thank you so much.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: No, again, I'm happy to sit down with you, and I'm sure the committee staff is to work out the proper sequence, but the point is that some of these agreements, at least the one that I'm familiar with, were quite contentious, and the community wants to have the time to adequately consider these matters, and with respect to the renewal, I think it is very important to have the community board look at the renewal of these franchises. I'll just give you an example. had a fairly contentious interchange with the commission of Department of Parks about a particular franchise that happens to also be in Van Cortlandt Park in my district, which is subject to renewal, and I think that it's going to be very important to look at whether that franchise should be renewed. It's of the stable. I don't want to divert, but all I can

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say to you is that I think the renewal, looking at a renewal is particularly important because we now have experience with the franchisee, and before the city renews that permit it is important that the community have an opportunity. After all, this is merely advisory. The community can't stop the franchise. It's merely advisory and there were considerable concerns raised in connection with the skating rink issue. It was very contentious. It was ultimately approved and I think ultimately a good thing, and I think part of the reason that it is a good thing, and that it is that a lot of the concerns that the community board expressed were addressed. So this is not... I think giving the community board an adequate time is not a frill. It's something that really is helpful, and I would, as I say, I'm happy to sit down with you or whoever else and work out whatever other dates may have to be adjusted given your a statement.

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: If I could just point out, the community board is by the FCRC rules by the rules of the City of New York, they're notified by letter and all of the franchises and concessions are discussed with the community board 40 days prior to any solicitation even being released.

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So we're talking months. The community board has notice months before the actual hearing or meeting date. It isn't just these three weeks. For every single item that comes before the committee, there's already been six months of opportunity and I know Parks Department, which isn't at issue here because that's a concession, but all of the agencies are required to give notice and give the opportunity to meet and speak with community boards at least six months prior in most situations.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: Madam Chair, I'm not going to say anything more. We have several representatives of the community board here who will testify why this is needed and maybe the representative of the city who just testified could wait and listen and hear what the experience has been so that you'll understand why we want to do this.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you very much.

I know that we will hear from the community board,
but I am really familiar with the Franchise Review

Commission because of the cable contracts. That's

why I spend a lot of time, I might be the only one

who went to all those hearings but I did go, and I

have to say that they are also... the community boards,

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I'm sure, would like to be more part of the franchise process because between the street furniture and what the cable and Verizon contracts could be giving to the community. For instance, I think they'd like to know where the 40, what I call community technology centers will be. I bet if you ask all of the 59 community boards they have no idea where they're going to be, and if you ask the community boards where the hundred or so... I think it's 100 what I call hotspots that Time Warner is doing or AT&T is doing for that matter. I bet they have no idea. I might be wrong. When the community boards come up we can ask them, but that's the problem. And so it's not just that the timing is challenging, but... and I'm not saying it's your fault, but this administration sometimes forgets there are community boards, I'm not saying it's you, so one of the questions would be for, me have you ever sat down with the community boards to say does this timing work for you? Obviously, there's a problem so they're coming to you, or have you ever sat down, and I don't know if it was you, MOX or if it's somebody else, maybe it's CAU, to say, look, we have 40 community technology centers, we have these hotspots, is this the right

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place for them to go, I don't think so. I could be wrong but I'm just saying so it's more than even the timing. It's this whole issue of how the city, you know, actually can interact with the community boards. Do you know if any of that's ever been done?

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: I know that each agency, it's not MOX, but the agency meets with the community boards. I can find out exactly for you the dates prior to any meeting when that would occur.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I don't know that that kind of information gets transferred, but I think it's also your responsibility as a monitor to a certain extent, that you pass this you might want to know whether it's being implemented or not.

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: It is my responsibility, and I can assure nothing gets to the committee before... you cannot go to the committee without this notice and without meeting, giving the opportunity for the community board to meet on each item. So that occurs.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Has anything been canceled after being noticed? In other words, do the cancelations take place after something's been noticed and then, I guess there were five last year

or this year, how does the cancelation get noticed so to speak?

I've been with MOX which is since October, no, there has not been a notice of public hearing where an item has then been canceled or the hearing or meeting has been canceled. I don't believe that the prior year had that as well. I think there was one item that might have been canceled in the past two years.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay.

SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: The hearing and meeting might be canceled if nothing is calendared, and that is published on MOX's website.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay. And then do you also pay attention, community boards often don't meet in committees during the summer, so is there some planning to the effect that an important item that might be of interest to a community board, although you could argue that all items are of interest to community boards, how do you deal with the summer issue, because they have sometimes they're full board meetings but not their community meetings?

2	SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: Again, the
3	community board would be noted. If the meeting was
4	going to occur during July or August, the
5	notification would've gone to the community boards in
6	about April or May.
7	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: And then finally,
8	this is not relevant to the community boards, but I'm
9	a bigger opponent of webcasting, like this hearing is
LO	being webcast. Do you think it would be a good idea
L1	to webcast the Franchise and Review Commission, and I
L2	suppose would MOX also be considered a webcastable
L3	entity in terms of hearings?
L4	SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: Well, the
L5	hearings, they're held in places open to the public,
L6	so there's nothing happening at MOX exactly that is
L7	the hearing, but I
L8	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Because the Review
L9	Commission has hearings.
20	SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: To have a
21	hearing and to televise, I really couldn't comment on
22	that

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay.

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2	SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM:but I could
3	find out a position for you.
4	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I just want
5	everybody to know that we're going to be webcasting
6	and passing a bill that says you need to webcast your
7	hearings. Not you. Alright, I don't have any other
8	further questions. Anybody down there? Okay.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: And, again, in
10	looking at this over more carefully, I'm completely
11	confused as to what confusion would be created by
12	having 60 days and the 30 days. It just doesn't make
13	sense to me that that should cause a problem.
14	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you very much.
15	SPECIAL COUNSEL RINGELHEIM: Thank you.
16	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Next is Robert Rosy
17	from the Bronx Community Board
18	ROBERT FANUZZI: Fanuzzi.
19	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Fanuzzi, sorry.
20	Bronx Community Board 8. If anybody else wants to
21	testify, please fill out a slip with the sergeant.
22	Thank you for joining us. Go ahead.
23	ROBERT FANUZZI: Thank you for having me.

Thank you Councilman Gale Brewer and the members of the Government Operations Committee for inviting me

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to speak to you in the matter of Intro 948 of the Local Law to amend the Administrative Code of the City of New York in relation to the public hearings and notice requirements. I'm Robert Fanuzzi, Chair of Community Board 8. Community Board 8 has taken a strong position in favor of this proposed legislation, and I speak on their behalf.

That we are at this juncture and I am before you is a testament to the great seriousness and respect that you and the sponsors of this bill, Council Member Koppell along with Council Members

James, Palma, Williams, and Halloran record the work of my community board and all across the city. This is an important footing on which to establish my testimony. For any discussion of this bill, to have any discussion of this bill, we must first dispense with the notion that any community participation in the review of locally cited franchises, SAPO, sidewalk concessions, would be token, superfluous or an obstacle to government efficiency.

I refer to the relevant City Charter

Sections 2700 and 2800, which explicitly affirm and

articulate the role of community boards in government

operations under principles known as coeterminality

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and management decentralization. Sections 2700 and 2800 of the charter clearly intend a partnership between agencies and community boards in planning, in budgeting, in regulation, in delivery, in monitoring of services, in oversight and regulation all in the name of government efficiency.

Under the current provision for public of the Franchise, Concession and Review Committee, that principle is severely compromised. Section 371 stipulates that a summary of a proposed agreement between a city agency and a company shall be published for at least 15 days except Sundays and legal holiday prior to the holding of an FCRC meeting. I'll just add to my testimony that after hearing this, that it's our experience that the FCRC is itself captive to the completion of a contract between two other parties, an agency and a private company. So, if the RFP is announced, if the agenda item is announced well in advance of 15 days, they often will not get that item or be able to calendar that agenda because that contract is not finished, and in our case this was the case, that the contract arrived late and they had the minimum time to announce. They worked within the law, but they were

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working within the law which required them to wait for a contract. We believe that as a city agency, community boards have a right to participate in a relationship between an agency and a city company and a private company. I also believe that 371 under which we operate now, arrogates to the FCRC the right of public review, which the city charter explicitly created community boards for. It creates a new form of public review that oversteps the city charter obligations and provisions under 2700 and 2800. So the fact that the FCRC does hold public hearings does not preclude our own and our own involvement in this matter.

that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to produce adequate public review under this 15-day period. For the better part of 2011, 2012, our parts committee calendar discussion of a proposed concession in which the public had an intense interest, the first outdoor ice skating rink in the Bronx cited in Van Cordlandt Park. Month after month we did this at our regularly scheduled meeting because we could never be sure until it was too late if the FCRC was placing the item on the agenda for

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the aforementioned reason of that contract. game of cat-and-mouse, we ended up canceling our agenda three times because the FCRC did not have the When the FCRC did have the contract and contract. calendared the ice rink concession, we had no good options. With 15 days to spare, we could not schedule the Parks Committee and bring a resolution to the regularly scheduled board meeting. We would not make the Parks Committee a committee of the whole on a matter of such intense interest in which the board had such clear stake in. We had to dispense with the committee discussion we had been scheduling for the good part of a year and hold a special board meeting that like all four board meetings was conducted under parliamentary rules that delimit the extent of public interaction. Clearly, Section 371 played havoc with the meeting schedule of Bronx Community Board 8, and with it the core of our government service. As community board members, our job is to announce and engage the community in open discussion about a proposed government action or agency proposal through regularly scheduled committee meetings. Those committee meetings are the lifeblood of our board, the lifeline to our community.

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case, the resulting uncertainty about when and if the public would have the chance to review in detail the proposed concession and actual contract engendered needless concerns about due process and the fairness of our city government. Councilman Oliver Koppell was witness to this long process and has proposed legislation that would strengthen the public's faith in open government. We believe that this is one of his finest acts of service to our community in show of support for Community Board 8, and we are deeply grateful. Immediately after Councilman Koppell proposed this bill, Community Board 8 followed with a resolution in November of 2012 that affirmed Intro 948 and called on the city council to amend Section 371. And if you are wondering, yes, it did go through a committee, our Law, Rules, and Ethics Committee whose chair is here now, with the full participation of the public.

Please support the work of community
boards across the city and the civic engagement of
New Yorkers and join the sponsors of this bill in
making public review under 371 actually practicable.
At a time when New York City is endeavoring to make
more and more of its public estate and its parkland

It was no secret that there was a proposal for

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a concession, it is true. There had to have been a RFP, and there was intense community interest. Over that six-month-period or however long it was, between the announcement of an RFP and the actual closing of the contract, there was an intense discussion and without that contract, a lot of rumors and I'll just say anxiety and political opposition. So, we did have that on our committee agenda on a regular basis, and I must tell you that it was an extremely frustrating discussion because it was all in theory, all in air, and as you know in government, when you discuss an item without the specifics and the particulars in front of you, no good can come from It was more heat than light, and it honestly damaged a process that should've been a great experience for our board, a great boom to our community. The first ice skating rink in the Bronx. We're privileged to have it and we're thrilled with the way it worked out. But just putting it on the agenda, hoping that it would be on FCRC, under which they had no control, created really a minefield that put the community and all members of the community board in very difficult positions. So, yes, we did discuss it, we had to table it again and again.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: But what's interesting to me is because the representative testified that community boards get notified 40 days in advance, but the problem is if you don't have a contract then what's the point of the 40 days?

ROBERT FANUZZI: That is where the rubber hits the road. That's where we do our work, and to be able to present particulars and budgeting and location and specifics, that's how we inform our community. You don't want a community board to be acting in a vacuum. That diminishes our role and creates embarrassment for all, and that is not efficient government either.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Alright, so that's a really important part that was left off of the earlier testimony.

ROBERT FANUZZI: Absolutely, absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: And I think this is particularly important because when you're talking about franchises which, like I said, I'm really familiar with the cable because I went to all those hearings and I have an interest and I was chair of Technology Committee, without a contract exactly what the specifics are on... I means it's slightly different perhaps on schools or housing or things where you have a more general notion of what might exist at the end of the road. The devil is really in the details of these contracts.

ROBERT FANUZZI: Absolutely. We take our work too seriously to take it on principle, and when you do then you really do diminish the value of public review. We aim to keep the high quality of that review by actually being to review an existing contract.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I appreciate that.

Council Member Koppell?

just thank Robert Fanuzzi for testifying and for persisting in this, and the other members of the community board who are here today, I really appreciate them coming. And let me also say I appreciate, Madam Chair, you're taking the time out in a very difficult week in which you have had some great success on matters of great public importance, but taking time out even after that. I would think you would be still asleep after working so hard on getting that bill passed, but your having this hearing which is very good.

And I just don't understand the opposition of the city extending the time a little bit. They, themselves, admit that it's a six-month process, so if we add another 30 days, I mean what's

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CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I have one other question, so once you finally got the information that the contract was available finally, then you had to schedule it sounds like a special Parks Committee hearing, how did you handle it?

ROBERT FANUZZI: No, we could not schedule a parks committee, that's the real point I want to make here.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Go ahead, be more specific.

ROBERT FANUZZI: Yes, there was no parks committee meeting ever because this fell between the previously scheduled parks committee and our next meeting, and we have to keep a consistent schedule with the public. We cannot break faith with them and

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start making things up. So this came after our regularly scheduled meeting, and before our meeting there was no way to produce a committee resolution that the entire board could examine and then create a full position on. So, under our bylaws we needed to have a special meeting within ten days, which we did. And I want to stress although we are able to produce a very satisfactory conclusion, this is not the way that community boards should be making policy. should not be making it from the floor of the board because that insulates them from the public. then it's just a bunch of volunteers making their own choices. We made special effort, we had a list of public gallery session; I broke, bended and allowed a long number of speakers to come up in front of us who testified about the role of this ice skating rink, for and against, would plan our community. But under our bylaws, under the city charter, as you know, the public gallery session is severely constraint, and those special meetings, like all board meetings, are for parliamentary purpose to pass already discussed embedded resolutions. It is not to be making policy on the spot. So I think we did an amazing job in manufacturing the public review, but that's not what

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

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2 a community board meeting is for. I have to 3 emphasize, it is not to make policy on the spot.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: So if Council Member Koppell's bill is to pass you would've had the extra month and you could've had your regular parks committee and done it appropriately?

ROBERT FANUZZI: The system would've worked.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, alright. Thank you very much.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: Thank you again for taking the time, and as we know all the community board people are volunteers, and I really must say it's impressive that they've taken the time to get together with me to lobby, to get this together, and then to come today.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Have you had this kind of discussion about these challenges, because the other one that's coming up, of course, is the telephone franchises.

ROBERT FANUZZI: I'm aware, yes.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: And I've been very active in letting the community boards know that this is something that might be of interest. Do you find

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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date ____07/03/2013_____