CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

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May 2, 2016

Start: 2:14 p.m. Recess: 4:51 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room - City Hall

B E F O R E: BEN KALLOS

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: David G. Greenfield

Mark Levine Carlos Menchaca Antonio Reynoso Ritchie J. Torres Joseph C. Borelli

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

Henry Berger Special Counsel to Mayor Bill de Blasio

Amy Loprest, Executive Director NYC Campaign Finance Board

Brian Kavanagh New York State Assembly Member

Julia Davis, Director Annual Disclosure and Special Counsel NYC Conflicts of Interest Board

Carolyn Lisa Miller, Executive Director NYC Conflicts of Interest Board

Eric Friedman, Assistant Executive Director Public Affairs NYC Campaign Finance Board

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Gene Russianoff, Staff Attorney New York Public Interest Research Group, NYPIRG

Prudence Katz, Research and Policy Manager Common Cause New York

Dominic Mauro, Staff Attorney Reinvent Albany

Rosemary Shields League of Women Voters of the City of New York

Dick Dadey, Executive Director Citizens Union

2 [sound check, pause]

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SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: (sic) For those who are staying, (sic) please find a seat. Now, please find a seat. [background comments]

[gavel]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Good afternoon. Thank you for joining us at this hearing of the Committee on Governmental Operations. I am Ben Kallos, Chair of the committee. You can Tweet me at Ben Kallos. We're joined today by committee members Antonio Reynoso and Carlos Menchaca. We're also joined by Fernando Cabrera who is one of the sponsors of one of the bills. Today, we're hearing eight bills related to the Campaign Finance Board. We're also hearing two resolutions related to voting reforms that are carried in the Assembly by Assembly Member Brian Kavanagh who joins us today. Since CFB's Matching Funds program was created in 1988, the Council has made a continued improvements to strengthen it from increasing the matching rate to sharply limiting donations by lobbyists. The Council has worked hard to account for new information and regulatory changes. The purpose of the public matching program is to incentivize positive behaviors

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I am proud to sponsor.

like seeking out small dollar contributions over large contributions from special interests. In 2014, the Council passed two bills originating in this committee sponsored by Council Members Lander and Garodnick, which improved disclosure of political spending by outside groups, and improved transparency in our elections. Our system of providing public matching funds for small dollar donations is a national model that we can all be proud of. Campaign Finance Board Post-Election Report, which comes out after each local election is a key part of our efforts to keep the system strong. To see if these more recent post-election report laid out a series of recommendations for legislation and the eight introductions we are hearing today stem from those recommendations. The first four of these bills

Introduction 985-A strengthens the city's pay to pay law and prevents distribution of any public matching funds for money bundled by a lobbyist or a person who has or may have the business dealings with the city. Those currently in the Doing Business database are also subject to stricter contribution limits of \$400 for citywide officers, \$320 for a

2 borough president and \$250 per City Council. In

3 | 2013, 19% of all bundlers were doing business with

4 the city and raise 24% of all bundled funds. The

5 City should not be providing public dollars to

6 amplify the already strong voices of special

7 interests.

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Introduction 986 allows an earlier disbursement of limited amounts of public money to qualified candidates shifting up the first possible disbursement by six weeks. Doing so allows a campaign to plan more effectively and gives a candidate who runs into difficulty receiving funds enough time to resolve those issues.

Introduction 987 creates a new formula to determine who can participate in the first mandatory CFB sponsored debate for citywide officers. The bureau's formula is a better measure of a candidate's viability, and requires that candidates have raised and spent 2.5% of the expenditure limit rather than just raising 20% of the spending limit.

Introduction 988 allows voters to opt out of receiving a hard copy of the voter guide, meaningfully decreasing the significant cost associated with the printing and mailing of the

county, state and federal offices.

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packet. It would also help save the environment as

we round up after Earth Day. The bill also requires

the CFB to make measures—to take measures to improve

public awareness of the candidates in contested

elections for not just city office, but also for

Introduction 980 sponsored by Council Cabrera equalizes contribution limits for transition inauguration entities with campaign contribution limits for that office, which he will speak to shortly.

Introduction 990 sponsored by Council

Member King extends the prohibition and contributions

from non-registered political committees to cover

candidates who are not participating in the public

matching program. This brings the standards for

participating and not participation candidates more

in line.

Introduction 1001 sponsored by Council Member Williams increases transparency by requiring that any organization with greater than ten percent ownership interest in entities doing business with the city including—be included in the doing business database.

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Introduction 1002 also sponsored by

Council Member Williams streamlines the process by

requiring the Conflicts of Interest Board to maintain

records of compliance with the annual disclosure

requirements of Conflicts of Interest Law eliminating

the requirement for candidates to submit a receipt to

the CFB.

Finally, we are hearing two preconsidered resolutions I am sponsoring relating to elections and voting both with--which Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito discussed in her State of the City speech in February. The first calls on State to pass the Voter Empowerment Act, which would streamline voter registration. The second resolution calls for a Constitutional Amendment to establish no excuse absentee voting New York State. These resolutions are in support of tireless advocacy by Assembly Member Brian Kavanagh and Senator Gianaris at state level.

At this time, I'd like to invite other bill sponsors to say a few words beginning with Council Member Cabrera.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Thank you so much, Char Kallos, and since I've known you, you have

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been truly a leader and a champion related to issues related to the Campaign Finance Board or anything related to campaigns. So good afternoon and thank you again to Chair Kallos and to my colleagues in the committee for the opportunity to have my bill Intro 980 heard today. I believe this bill will provide strongly legal protection against corruption and excess spending. Currently, candidates elected to the office of Mayor, Public Advocate, Comptroller, Borough President or member of the City Council are allowed to designate one or more entities other than political committees to accept donations and loans and to make expenditures for transition or inaugural into office. Candidates are not allowed to use their existing candidate committee or any other political committee or entity to raise money for transition or inaugural -- inauguration purposes. We are all familiar with the requirement that newly elected candidates who want to raise or spend funds for their transition or--and/or inauguration into office must create register a transition and inauguration entity with the Campaign Finance--Finance Board. requirement applies to all the candidates elected into city office regardless of participation into a

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campaign finance program. Intro 980, if enacted, will limit contributions for ties of TIEs of winning campaigns for local office at the same level as the campaign contribution limits for that office. will also clarify that candidates do not need to set up separate entities if they wish to self-fund their transition and an inauguration entity in part. goal of this bill is to improve transparency and fairness by restricting the ability of candidates for public office from spending an exorbitant amount of money. As we all know, money has immense power over the gov--over our government and men of respect. big money should not primarily dictate public policy. The use (sic) of New Yorkers should. A responsive democracy is one in which the elite donor class that funds campaigns does not exercise more than its fair share of power. Introducing contribution limits at all levels of the politic process will go a long way to creating a political system that is more accurately re--reflect the priorities of all the people and not just a small class of powerful wealthy Thank you so much, Chair. people.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you for being here, and for advocating for your legislation.

2 Council Cabrera cares deeply for democracy and

3 modernizing democracy, and has a number of bills in

4 this committee, and we're just thankful for his

5 interest and his advocacy. Council Member Williams

6 is unable to be here, but ask that I read the

7 | following on his behalf:

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Chair Kallos, colleagues, committee staff, thank you for the opportunity to submit a brief statement in support of my bills. As you may know, I am home recovering from hernia surgery, but I wanted to have this statement of support read into the record. I am pleased to be the prime sponsor of Introduction 1001 of 2015, which requires entities that have ten percent or greater ownership stake in entities that conduct business with the city to be added to the Doing Business database maintained by the City. Individuals already included, the people of New York City, have a right to know what private entities are doing business with the city, and operate a third-party organization should not except--exempt them from disclosure. I'm also please to sponsor Introduction 1002 of 2015, which would require the Conflicts of Interest Board to maintain records of compliance with the Annual Conflicts of

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Interest Law for candidates who participate in the City's Public Matching Campaign Finance Program. These records are provided the Campaign Finance Board upon request. This system improves upon current conflicts of interest process as currently candidates themselves are required to obtain a receipt of compliance from the Conflicts of Interest Board and to provide such receipt to the Campaign Finance Board. All tolled, these two bills and a larger package that are being heard today will increase transparency and good government, a hallmark of our democratic process. Than you again, Chair Karl--Kallos and my colleagues, and I'm hoping that Council Member Williams is watching the live stream from home, and if everyone can just join me in wishing him

Before we begin, I'd like to thank our committee counsel Smita Deshmuckh; Policy Analyst Laurie Wenn; Finance Analyst James Subudhi; and my Legislative Director Paul Westrick for their work on today's hearing. With that said, I'm going to call representatives from the Administration as our first panel. Our second panel will be Assembly Member Brian Kavanagh followed by the Conflicts of Interest

well. We wish you well, Council Member Williams.

- 2 | Board followed by the Campaign Finance Board. I'd
- 3 like to remind everyone who would like to testify
- 4 today to please fill out a card with the sergeant.
- 5 I'll those on the panel providing testimony or
- 6 answering questions to please raise their right hand,
- 7 Mr. Henry Berger. Do you affirm to tell the truth,
- 8 the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your
- 9 | testimony before this committee today, and to respond
- 10 | honestly to council member questions?
- 11 [off mic] Yes.
- 12 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: You may begin.
- 13 [pause]

- 14 HENRY BERGER: Good afternoon, Chair
- 15 Kallos and council members. My name is Henry Berger.
- 16 I'm Special Counsel for the Mayor. Thank you for
- 17 | having me here today and for holding a hearing on
- 18 | these important issues. You have my written
- 19 | statement before. I'm not going to read the whole
- 20 | thing. There are some points I would like to
- 21 | emphasize to save some time. The highly successful
- 22 Campaign Finance Program provides candidates with a
- 23 strong incentive to finance their campaigns by
- 24 engaging with av--average New Yorkers instead of
- 25 seeking large contributions from special interest

In the 2013 election more than 44,500 New groups. Yorkers, half of all New York City contributors to participating candidates made a contribution to a city candidate for the first time. Three-quarters-three-quarters of them made small contributions of \$175 or less. In the aftermath of Citizens United and other campaign finance decisions that have made it more difficult to regulate money in politics, advocates of campaign finance reform had turned to New York City as a model worth emulating in other cities and states. Before I discuss this specific legislation, I want to note again that CFB is nonpartisan, independent and thus for many of these proposals and is in a -- in a better position to discuss the feasibility and practical im-implications. I'm glad that Amy Loprest has joined us today to outline -- outline CFB positions. Nonetheless, I'm happy to share with you the Administration's thoughts on some of these bills. general, I note that the stated effective dates may have to be changed as some of those dates have already passed. I'm sure that staff is well ahead of us on that.

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Intro 980, and I'll just go through the
bills one at a time very quickly. Intro 980 would
set contribution limits for Transition and
Inauguration Entities of winning campaigns for local
offices at the same level as the campaign
contribution limit for that office. It would also
clarify the candidate need not set up separate
entities if they partially self-fund their TIEs. The
Administration is supportive of this amendment, which
will help candidates streamline and simplify the
transition process from candidate to elected
officials. This amendment will ensure that no
confusion regarding what a candidate can raise and
spend during the transition period. [background
noise]

Intro 985. Currently those doing business with the city can only contribute up to \$400 to a citywide candidate, and can--cannot have their contributions matched. This intro would prevent lobbyists and those doing business with the City from matching with public funds any contribution to a candidate for local office that they have bundled from other candidates. This is an extra step to ensure that well hailed lobbyists cannot indirectly

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2 bypass the intent of our regulations. The

3 legislation will ensure that our fundraising process

4 if fair, free from undue influence. The--the

5 Administration is supportive of this legislation.

Intro 986 would allow for disbursement of limited amounts of public funds to qualifying candidates at an earlier stage in the election. would change the earliest date for disbursement from following the finalization of candidates who qualify for ballots to shortly after the deadline for certification in the public matching program. is a great proposal as it would help insurgent candidates secure resources needed to compete at an earlier stage and thus create a more fair and just The Administration supports this proposal system. and concept. We note that the bill as drafted, particularly the section that removes language relating to the general election in Section 4 may obscure the distinction between primary and general elections and my need to be clarified.

Intro 987 would modify the standards for contributions raised and spent by candidates who participate in the city's public funding matching program in order to be eligible to participate in the

2 | first official debate for the office they seek. It

3 would change the formula for eligibility from having

4 to raise 20% of the threshold for public funding to--

5 to 2.5% of the expenditure limit for such office.

6 This will make the initial debates more inclusive and

7 | fair and we support this proposal.

Intro 988. CFB will comment as to the feasibility of this proposal. Clarification that to the text of the bill may be appropriate partip—particularly with respect to the proposal's intended relationship between the Voter Guide and other formats.

Intro 980. Under this proposal,
candidates for local office who choose to participate
in the city's public matching pro--program may
receive contributions from a political committee only
if such committee has registered with the Campaign
Finance Board. However, candidates who choose not to
participate in the matching program may accept
contributions from political committees regardless of
whether they are registered or not. This bill would
extend the prohibition on the acceptance of
contributions from non-registered political

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committees to non-participating candidates. The
supports the change.

Intro 1001 relates to requiring disclosure of entities that own entities that do business with the city. The Administration supports this bill. There may be some technical corrections on the current draft we not in this regard, and this is being loyally that the person—that the term person is already in the provision purported to be amended and is generally construed to include organization under the Administrative Code. So you may be able to simplify that and under Intro 1002, Julia Davis from the Conflicts of Interest Board is here, and she will comment on this bill.

I would also like to take the opportunity to note that the currency of the proposals do not address CFB's longstanding reliance on post-election auditing and post-election enforcement procedures, which threaten the proper administration of public matching fund payments. We would like to discuss with the Council legislation that would enable completion of CFB enforcement and payment determinations earlier in the election cycle. CFB's current deferral of all final enforcement actions

- 2 creates an unduly burdensome and lengthy CFB post-
- 3 audit election process. Indeed, the CFB did not even
- 4 begin to issue final audit reports for the public
- 5 | fund recipient in the 2013 election until May 2015.
- 6 Rather than piecemeal adjustment, we need a
- 7 comprehensive overhaul to give every candidate a full
- 8 and fair opportunity to respond to and timely resolve
- 9 specific allegations before the election. No
- 10 candidate should be deprived of any public matching
- 11 | funds he or she has earned on the basis of unresolved
- 12 | allegations. We look forward to working with the
- 13 | Council on all of these proposals, and I welcome any
- 14 of your questions.
- 15 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. We've
- 16 been joined by Council Member Levine, and to be
- 17 clear, the Administration supports all eight of the
- 18 | bills?

- 19 HENRY BERGER: We do with a few technical
- 20 | corrections suggested.
- 21 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. With
- 22 regard to the legislation for limiting the bundling
- 23 by lobbyists and people doing business with the City
- 24 in terms of that legislation, do you believe that
- 25 | that will further limit the influence of special

2 interests in the city of New York or what impact do 3 you expect it to have?

HENRY BERGER: We think it will have a significant impact. We've tried very hard. The Council has gone back I think to the very beginning, has gone back tot he amendments when they limited those who were doing business and lobbying to smaller contribution limits. We think that made an impact, and this is the logical next step. You know, lobbyists play a number of roles in city government some of which are very, very important. Their—their influence on the electoral process as demonstrated in the 2013—2013 campaign is significant, and can be reduced by this, and we think it is appropriate to do so.

early funds payment, obviously there was a situation in the previous election cycle where a candidate made it pretty far into the process only to find out that they were funding. Do you think that would have an impact on similar situations? Do you think it would have an impact on the number of people who have access to the ballot?

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HENRY BERGER: No. I think there are two different issues here. As to the first issue, I think the piece I discussed at the end of my testimony where there's a rolling ongoing resolution of outstanding issues. Since candidates are now funding starting at the very beginning of a four-year cycle, having an opportunity to resolve those issues will make sure that candidates who are entitled to funding get the funding. For the situation where a candidate is running and trying to plan a campaign under the current procedures, funding isn't made available until the beginning of August, and in planning a campaign, it's nice to know that the money is going to be there and where it's there, and there are expenses. The -- the campaign doesn't start at the beginning of August. The campaign starts earlier, and to give candidates the opportunity to have the funds to actually start their campaign in a timely fashion we think will make the system more competitive. I know incumbents don't always like that but, you know, having competitive elections throughout the process we think is important, and that's why we think this is such an important proposal.

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Introduction 1001, I'll ask on behalf of Council

Member Williams, do you have any examples or do you
think at least that the Administration might support
an expansion of 1001 to not only require the
disclosure of the companies that own companies that
own companies that do business with the City and the
humans behind, but to also put restrictions as those
people having a doing business contribution limit?

HENRY BERGER: I don't think we've actually reached that issue. So we don't have a position on. I do know we had a lot of discussions about this issue when the last set of amendments came through on the disclosures of—of—of entities doing business, and we think it's a step in the right direction. But we would like to sit down and discuss with you what the next steps are on this.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Council Member Cabrera, do you have any questions? Perfect.

On to Council Member Reynoso.

[background noise]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Good afternoon I guess and thank you for being here. Just wanted to ask a question regarding Intro No. 987. We're going

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

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2 from--just I want to make sure that we're all clear-3 from 20%--I got the right document out.

HENRY BERGER: It's 20% of the threshold for public funding going down to 2-1/2% of the spending-the spending limit for that office.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Yeah, so the 20% to 2-1/2, it--it's--it can be deceiving. So I just want to get clarity here. Which of the two is greater, the 20% of the 2-1/2%?

HENRY BERGER: I believe the 2-1/2%, but CFB is here, and they get into those weeds much deeper than I do--

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: [interposing]
All right.

 $\label{eq:henry berger: --and they can--they can} % \begin{subarray}{ll} \begin{subarray}{l$

excited. I'll--I'll wait to se when they get here.

My--my concern, of course, is folks that are--have opinions or want to participate in this process that have a hard time raising money or don't have strong networks get excluded from the system altogether.

And, you know, I know we've seen the right--It's Too Damn High is a perfect example of someone that might

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    COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
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                HENRY BERGER: I'm not sure. I--I would
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    ask Amy to--
                AMY LOPREST: [off mic] It's a pre-set
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    amount.
                SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: At the mic. You go
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    over to the mic, or where is it? (sic)
                HENRY BERGER: Amy, why don't you join me
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    up here? [[background comments, laughter]
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                AMY LOPREST: It's a--it's set amount per
    office--
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                CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] If I
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    can just--
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                AMY LOPREST: --so it's not just--
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                CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --swear you in very
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    briefly and then we will--if you have specific
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     questions on legislation we will wait for CFB. Do you
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    affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing
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    but the truth in your testimony before this committee
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    today, and to respond honestly to council member
    questions?
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                AMY LOPREST: I do. For the record, I'm
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    Amy--I'm Amy Loprest. For the record, I'm Amy--I'm
    Amy Loprest, Executive Director of the Campaign
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     Finance Board. In answer to Council Member Levine's
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should go the city--the--the Administration, but I

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- 2 | think they're--they're going to the CFB. So I'll
- 3 | hold for those, and also want to--do want to
- 4 acknowledge the fact that New York City has one of
- 5 | the--the best CFB systems in--I want to say the
- 6 entire country, but definitely in the state. And
- 7 | that we're always trying to take a step to do more.
- 8 We're already doing the best, and we're still doing
- 9 more. It's unfortunate that maybe other--other
- 10 | locations are not necessarily looking to--to take
- 11 any--take an example of the work that we're doing
- 12 here here.

- 13 | HENRY BERGER: We--we should continue to
- 14 aspire to perfection, and we'll work--we'll get
- 15 there.
- 16 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you.
- 17 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Mr. Berger, you're
- 18 excused.
- 19 HENRY BERGER: Thank you.
- 20 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you for your
- 21 | testimony. Next up is Assembly Member Brian Kavanagh
- 22 | followed by the Conflicts of Interest Board followed
- 23 | by the Campaign Finance Board followed by--I see
- 24 | we're joined by NYPIRG and Common Cause. For what it
- 25 | is worth, a lot of people have started to notice that

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Perfect and we would

like you to speak on two resolutions we're passing.

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One on your Voter Empowerment Act of New York, A5972,

as well as a resolution in support of A2644, which

apparently doesn't have a Senate sponsor. We will

get--you will get us a Senate sponsor. Do you--

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: [off mic]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Perfect. Thank you.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: [off mic]

Thank you [pause] -- forgive me. We have -- we have different equipment in the State Capitol. Yeah, I'd like to begin just by, you know, thanking all of you for being here and holding this very important hearing and particularly--and to return the praise of the chair of this committee Ben Kallos has, as all of you know I'm sure, been very thoughtfully and very consistently and very aggressively working to ensure that we focus on the need for changing the Campaign Finance Laws like the ones you're talking about today, and also the laws around and procedures and policies and practices around administering our elections. I know you have -- I think you're having some subsequent hearings on some of the nuts and bolts of what has happened in recent weeks in the Administration elections. That--that's brought a lot of these issues to light, but I--I know that your

Draconian voter ID law. We have not had active

efforts at least on the part of the government

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efforts at least on the part of the government to

in some other states. We have not instituted new

suppress registration in my--from my perspective at

21 | least. But we have a system that is so antiquated

22 and so difficult for people to get through that it

has more or less the same effect. So while we might

24 share the outrage of those who look at government

officials trying to prevent people from voting, we

2 also need to look at our own system and improve it so 3 that we are doing everything we can to ensure that 4 every person who wants to participate -- participate in our political process can do so. So we make it 5 difficult initially for people to get on the list of 6 7 people who are eligible to vote in the first place. We make it difficult to take that act initially. 8 also set very artificial deadlines on how and when you can take that step and get on the rolls. 10 11 schedule too many elections. We've added a couple in 12 recent years, and we also make the administration of 13 poll sites at the -- on -- on election day far too 14 difficult for both register -- for both voters and for 15 the workers. And finally, this whole system is--it 16 makes--makes it too difficult for us to adapt to 17 problems as they occur. It's--it is very difficult 18 in our system to correct mistakes. It is very 19 difficult for the system to adapt. Again, because it 20 is antiquated, and because it is unduly rigid. 21 -we're talking--the two bills on your agenda that 2.2 you're talking about today, one is called the Voter 2.3 Empowerment Act, which is sort of an omnibus bill. It is the broadest piece of voter registration 24 25 modernization I think anywhere in the country. Ιt

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would take us basically to--through every improvement you can make legislatively without changing the Constitution in one bill. I'll talk more about the details of that in a minute. In addition, we're talking today about no excuse absentee voting. Currently, the State Legislature has already taken the step of removing some previously existing very artificial restraints that -- that specified the kinds of reasons you had to be absent. We've eliminated-eliminated those, but one still under the Constitution of the State needs to be absent from-unavoidably absent from one's jurisdiction. In this case, New York City in order to vote. So if you can't make it to your poll site, but you're in the city somewhere, technically you're not permitted to-to take advantage of our current absentee voting This bill would eliminate those provisions, and allow the legislatures or -- to set any reasonable conditions we need to. I just want--want to mention also the -- the City Council has a broad state agenda this year, and has a few other election form proposals that are relevant today. You have come to Albany to--to--in support of instant run-off voting, which would eliminate the second election in citywide

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elections. That's also a bill I carry and again a very important step because one of the things we're experiencing if vote fatigue (sic) where there are just more and more elections we're asking them to come back to. You've also, the City Council through this committee has--has come out in favor of early voting, which is a bill I carry and I expect we'll be seeing some action in Albany soon. The Assembly has passed it previously. We've revamped it and tried to address people's concerns, and you have come out in favor of eliminating the ten-day registration deadline for--for registering to vote, which again is a Constitutional provision. I'm not here to speak today much about public -- about the campaign finance issues, but your system in the city is exemplary, and you have also joined us in calling for closing the LLC loophole. It is something we've been trying for several years, and once again part of the City Council's agenda, and I appreciate and commend you for that. So the two bills we have before us today, the voter empower--pretty much the--the second--I'll do the second of them first. It's the most straightforward one. As I mentioned, it basically eliminates Constitutional restrictions on when people

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can--can participate in ab--in absentee voting, and it provides what's sometimes called no excuse absentee voting. Currently, the Constitution requires that you have--you-you have an excuse and you need to be unavoidably absent. So it's up to the voter to determine whether their particular circumstances or particular childcare duties warrant that, and then they have to fill out a form to do that. By eliminating that from the Constitution it would then allow us to act legislatively to remove any restrictions we have in--in statute. And--and as this--as the Chair mentioned, this bill is not--does not currently have a Senate sponsor. It does, however, have the advantage of having a separate Assembly bill carried by Assembly Member Jim Brennan, who has also been pushing this. And we have been working with Jim Brennan, and with the Chair of our committee, Mike Cusick to move this forward this year, and I expect we will with your help.

The Voter Empowerment Act, as I mentioned, is an attempt to really clear away the full range of--of restrictions that are in our current registration laws. It begins--the first experience people have with the registration system

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is typically before their 18th birthday, or at least their first opportunity to do so because many people are presented with the opportunity to register at Department of Motor Vehicles. The bill begins with what is called youth preregistration. This is on the books in many states, and it basically allows the Department of Motor Vehicles or other agencies registering voters including high schools to preregister, meaning collect all the information necessary to register. The board then verifies that at the 18th birthday, and the person automatically becomes registered. There's a very limited ability to register people very shortly before their 18th birthday in the current law. This greatly expands that. We--the bill calls for an on-line voter registration system. You may have noted that the Attorney General of the State of New York recently ruled in response to questions from the Suffolk Board of Elections that it is technically permissible to allow a registration to be done without what is called a wet signature, a signature in ink. However, the process that the Attorney General has determined is legal based on current law is still a pretty clunky process. He ruled that the signature can get

state and at the city level.

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onto the piece of paper in an electronic way, but
then the piece of paper still needs to be mailed in
many circumstances. So it's not a fully online
system that is made legal. I think it's a very big
step, and a very positive step that the Attorney
General has done that, but we ought to go ahead and
create straight up online registration ability that
boards of elections can implement directly at the

We have--the--the bill also calls for again reducing those registration deadlines to the Constitutional minimum. We--you have--as I mentioned before, you--the Council and many of us in the Assembly agree we ought to eliminate the Constitutional restrictions, but the Constitution currently says that you can register up to ten days before the election. The Voter Empowerment Act addresses that by moving the deadlines, which are currently 25 days. It varies depending on which election is the longest of those 25 days. Moving all of those deadlines 10 days so that, you know, in--in the case of this year on April 9th you still could have registered for the April 19th Primary rather a day in March. It eliminates the provision that got a

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great deal of attention this year that dates from the 19th Century that requires that if you want to change your party you do it in the year preceding the So this year it was a date in October that election. applied to the April 19th Presidential Primary. also is that date in October that applies to our September primaries this year. So you had to--you had to decide nearly a year in advance that you want to participate in this year's primary. disadvantages sort of oddly people who have the misfortune of having previously registered to vote over people--it puts--it puts those people in a worse situation than people who have not registered and are just showing up for the first time. So this bill would again take that date and push it to the Constitutional minimum date. Make it the same date as the date to register. In--in the case of this bill, that's ten days.

Finally, it—it deals with a couple of fairly technical issues. It—currently registrations if the Board of Elections becomes aware that somebody moves. Within the jurisdiction, they can transfer the registration directly, but not across county line. If somebody moves from Yonkers to the Bronx,

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or the Bronx to Yonkers, that registration process starts from strat--scratch. This bill would eliminate that allow those--those registrations to be automatically transferred. Finally, this bill, as I mentioned, does not technically provide for same-day registration, but it does give a lot of the advantages that come with same registration in that it explicitly provides that if somebody has attempted to register, and can show that, they are able to correct any defects in the registration record and still cast a regular ballot on election day. A lot of--one advantage of same-day registration, of course, is that somebody can wake up that morning and decide, you know, I think I'm ready to vote and they can get out there, and they can register and vote. That -- that benefit cannot be provided without Constitutional amendment, but in many cases, you're dealing with voters who are showing up at the poll site. They believe themselves to have been registered. They, in fact, could even demonstrate they've been registered, and there may well be a record in the possession of the Board of Elections that corroborates that. But because the registration was not correctly recorded, it was ineffective and

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2 then they can't vote. All of these changes, if
3 implemented, and I will note that there are

4 standalone bills on each of these as well. So we

5 many end up negotiating somewhat in the coming

6 session, the latter part of the session in Albany.

But all of these changes collectively are intended to

8 push out there into the world clearly the notion that

9 the State Legislature and the Assembly--and the

10 Assembly and the Senate, as well as the City Council

11 and others who support these changes, are really

12 committed to the notion that we're designing the

13 | system in order to encourage rather discourage

14 voting. In addition to benefitting voters

15 enormously, these--these kinds of changes will make

16 | it far easier to administer the system itself, and I

17 mentioned the inflexibility of it at this--that--that

18 \parallel is inherent in the system at this point. Partly,

19 | that's because the rules are so rigid that election

20 | workers even trying their best can't fix problems

21 | often because deadlines have passed. Because the

22 | system that they're administering is just too clunky.

23 \parallel A lot of that comes form errors and logistical issues

24 \parallel that I'm sure you're explore in future hearings. But

a lot of them are imposed on the boards by the state

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laws themselves, and that's why we're here to change them. Thank you. I think that's my testimony, and I'm happy to take any questions you have.

[background comments] Thank you, Assembly Member.

I'm a big fan of the Voter Empowerment Act. Just disappointed that it is 2016, and we are still trying to get some of these changes. Beyond passing this resolution, what else can the City Council or the City of New York do support passage of this legislation before June 30th of this year?

 $\label{eq:assembly member kavanagh: Well, I--I} % \label{eq:assembly member kavanagh: Well, I-$

AMY LOPREST: [interposing] June.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: --there is-You know, hope springs eternal, but there is I think
an unusual level of attention right now to the notion
that these laws need to be corrected. And I think
what we--what we need candidly is public pressure,
and all of you have constituencies and organizations
you work with to get the message out. We have until
June 16th when the session ends, and I think it is
important that my colleagues in the Assembly and the
colleagues in the Senate, which you may know. As you

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know, it's currently controlled by the Republican majority, some of whom are, you know, colleagues here in the city. But I think it's important that we get the message out there that these changes really are necessary, and that we--that we should be changing It is not--sometimes these things are them. partisan, but often they are resisted by the party establishment in each of our parties. And as elected officials the you're, of course, part of that establishment. And it's important that we make sure that we are sending the message to the public and to organizations that we work with, and to the leaders of our legislative bodies and our parties that we are prepared to compete in a system that is genuinely open to voter participation.

impact on the 100 or so thousand people who may have been disenfranchised in Brooklyn turning out in the next Assembly election to let their elected officials know that that is of paramount importance to them throughout Brooklyn, and even sharing that throughout the state and getting all— The voter file has 16 million people in it right now if all those 16 million people actually made their voices heard and

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said that they want their right to vote protected by
their electeds. And so that might be a change for
most of them who are voting for president, but we're

5 not able to vote for assemblies here.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: Yeah, I--I would say, I mean the--I think it's important that the story of what went on in those purges be fully explored and, you know, there are several investigatory processes that are going on. But it's important for people to understand. There's an understandable concern that some sort of a conspiracy was mustered to remove those particular people to affect the outcome of the election. The message I think we need to get across to people is that this system is broken in ways that are predictable, in ways that have to do with the rules, and don't have-necessarily have to do with people sort of engaging in dirty tricks behind the scenes at the Boards of If we open up the process, and we make Elections. it clear to people that we have solutions for these problems, I think that we have a real shot of--of changing the laws in a way that will reduce the likelihood of that sort of thing occurring. again, part of the problem they--part of the problem

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that--that obviously seems to have resulted according to news reports from an error at the Board, a clerical error perhaps. Again, that's going to be fully explored, but having people purged from the rolls in advance is not that big a problem if they can simply show up at the poll site and register and vote. The problem that -- that would -- that problem that enormous error-error was compounded by the fact that in our election system if you're not registered to vote, there's nothing the Board of Elections or anybody else can do about it. So how we undo that and gives those people their rights after the fact is an incredibly important question. But the simple fact is in--in a different set of laws it would not have been such a big problem. It would have been and administrative headache.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I think anyone who's interested in learning more they visit votersearch.org/demographics. I did an audit. I threw it up online. It took a couple of hours, and a lot of the people were actually purged in 2015 before the last November general with still a significant number of people purged since the last general, but it's a key concern. With regard to online voter

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registration and change in the deadline, so on the-anyone who has looked at a voter registration form
the deadline is 25 days. The State Constitution says
it's only ten days, which means feasibly if people
are doing online registration—do you believe that
online—— I'm sorry. I'm trying to form a question.
Do you believe online voter registration would help
and assist with changing the deadline from 25 days to

10 days as part of your Voter Empowerment Act?

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: I think a well designed online registration system would change and improve every aspect of the registration process. If the data is put in by the voter on a screen that they can read and verify, and directly electronically transmitted to the people who have to then get it on the voter rolls without transcription, without people trying to read the handwriting and stacks of handwritten forms. I think that that would have an enormous, but beneficial effect on all of us, and certainly will make it easier for Boards of Elections to administer deadlines that are close to the--close to the voter--to the election day and indeed-- Again, what--what I would favor is allowing people to register right up to the election day.

[pause]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Does anyone on the committee have questions for Assembly member Brian Kavanagh? Council Member Menchaca.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA:

[coughs] Good afternoon, Assembly Member Kavanagh and I just wanted to again thank you for--for all the work you're doing out there, and clearly there's a lot of solidarity there, and we're going to continue that push. In light of the recent issues we're talking about, can you give us a sense about who--and even what we can say in Brooklyn because that's definitely where--where I--I want to start my advocacy. Is there anybody in Brooklyn that's not supporting that that's still kind of mulling over and thinking about it? It would be great. I'm trying to figure it out on--on the website right now, but if you can just tell me where I can--I can begin that advocacy.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: I--I don't--I don't think I want to sort of out colleagues those not having put their name on this bill yet. And in that, I think you and people are all--

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] I mean that's where we've got to start. It's just my style.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: But we--we--so the way--the way the--as you know, the way our legislative process works, our calendar works is we do the budget until April 1st. That is the primary activity of the first half of our year, and then we-we've now been on break through Passover and we are back in sessions tomorrow through June 16th. So I think it's fair to say there is going to be a big push now for addressing these things. I would also note that some of these bills have been moved in the past. I mentioned early voting of the Assembly has passed that twice with an overwhelming majority of members of both parties voting for it. So these are not--these are not new ideas, and it's not like there's some anti-reform caucus that's--that's blocking it. I just think it--that Albany is the place where it is challenging to get change done. And I think that people, you know, prioritize things they think may be challenging and worthwhile, but within the realm of the doable. I think the way to make sure that these things are within the realm of

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doable is to pressure members of the Legislature in both parties to view this as something that is not-it's not just another set of reforms. You know, people grumble around election day, but then we forget and then we wait until the next election day and people are reminded of the problems. I think if you all and we all stay focused on this, we can build support for these ideas. I think it was mentioned earlier. I don't know if that was on the record or not, but the CFB and the Voter Assistance Commission of the City of New York and other organizations are bringing many, many people to Albany to make this point tomorrow. That kind of effort, which I encourage you all, I think it's not too late to get your name on--on the list and maybe down on one of the buses. But that kind of effort where we get large numbers of people to remind elected officials and others that this something that -- that regular people really care about because sometimes people think reform is a secondary concern to some of the, you know, the economic issues and the other issues we deal with. But I don't -- I don't we have any magic, and there's no--I--I don't want to say there's a particular person that is blocking this. I will say

Well, then--

it has been more challenging and we--in the Senate

Majority with some of these things that the Assembly,

but we're working with. We--we, you know, the intent

is to work with both parties and try to get it done.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA:

then that is the intention, and--and that was intention of my question as well just to make sure we can start with folks that I think would be helpful, and we'll start, and we'll start in Brooklyn. there's member of this committee that--that might want to join in partnership for that kind of work. It would be great to work with your offices as we lay the foundation. It might be one of the more impactful statements you made out of the many honestly that--that you presented. It's--it's worth repeating the -- the purging that happened. That's a routine in so many ways, but was really highlighted in the most--this most recent Presidential Primary could all be fixed if we have these other bills in place, and then on the books. And--and I think that that's the message that we're going to--I want to take to--to my community in--in South--in South Brooklyn.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: So thank you.

3 ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I would advise my colleagues to take a look at A5972 on the Assembly Website, and if your assembly members are not there, ask them to sign on as co-sponsors or multi sponsors just as our constituents do with us, with each other's bills. And what I will say is I will ask my assembly members to sign onto your bill. I imagine that my senator has already signed onto what do you call it? To Gianaris' bill, and I guess I--it's hard for me not to ask you. You--you may--you may defer, but you mentioned there is no anti-reform caucus out there, but I--I feel like there's this body out there that -- that might be obstructing it unless you feel that your companion bill in the Senate is -- is all set. [laughs] You don't?

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: I'm sure that was a question, but I, you know, I feel--I feel like we're in jeopardy. It's the second round. So it has to be phrased in the form of a question. No, I--I did--it again, there--the status quo is often the status quo for a reason, and obviously sometimes this resistance our--our intent is overcome it, and not

general public.

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blame people for past failures, but to move forward
and try to push people at both parties in both houses
to get these things done. Because we do think
there's a real significant desire on the part of the

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Anyone else? Council Member Reynoso.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: What--what would this change do to party affiliation changes? If you were to show up the day of, and want to--is it just new registrants or would it be anyone can change their part over--in the same--on the same day?

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: Yeah, therethere are—there are two distinct issues here. The
first is that the registration deadlines for all
people are too early, and we should move them up.
Again, move—we—we should immediately legislatively
move them to ten days before the election because
that's what the Constitution permits, and then we
should also change the Constitution, which is a
longer process. It requires this legislature and
then the next legislature to pass the Constitution
amendment to do that, but we should—we should make
those changes. There is a stand—a separate

standalone provision of the Election Law that should be repealed, and that provision says that your registration does not take effect -- Basically, I believe it's 25 days before the general election. Ιt doesn't take effect until after the next general election. So that October deadline applies. October 2015 deadline applies to all registration changes until this November 2016 election. could--you should--you could--you could fix each of these problems separately. I would argue you should fix them both, but the -- the standard should be on the standard in the Voter Empowerment Act is that the deadline for changing your registration is the same as the deadline for registering from scratch. And so you ought to be able to change from no party to a party or from one party to another party. Or from a party to no party just as you might do--just as you

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So, but--but nothing we have right now in the Constitution are changes that you be recommending or asking for that we-- Well, I guess it would fix both problems. I guess what I'm trying to say or trying to understand

might register from scratch.

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2 is there also going to be an opportunity to change 3 party at the same time that you register to vote?

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: All right.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: You could change--again, if--if you're registering for the first time, you're--you're designating a party from scratch.

 $\label{eq:council_member_reynoso:} \mbox{I'm aware of }$ that.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: If you are currently registered, again, under the current law you can change your address. You can change a lot of things about your registration up to the registration deadline, but you can't change your party if you--you don't so in the year before. So this bill and also a standalone bill I have would eliminate the provision and just say you can change your party registration up to the same deadline that a brand new voter can register.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: All right, thank you. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: As the Progressive
Caucus love fest continues, Council Member Brad
Lander.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: First, let me say thank you, Mr. Chair, for convening this hearing on this really important set of bills. I'm proud to be a co-sponsor on most of. So thank you for your leadership. It's obviously a very important time.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: You already passed you bill. That would have been in the package.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: [laughs] Hey,
look, it's obviously a critically important time to
be focusing on doing absolutely everything that we
possibly can. I know you have some additional
legislation that I'm excited about that I think would
go even further to strengthening our Campaign Finance
Laws, and—and you and I have talked about some
additional conflicts law amendments that would go
further in strengthening our conflicts laws. So—so,
I'm—I'm—I'm supportive of all these things and
appreciative of them. I hear you mentioned this
before I go here, but I didn't if you saw—I saw
yesterday night, you know, someone as—of no less
eminence than a Marchasen, you know, a Nobel Prize

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Winner is saying based on watching this presidential election that the time for choice. So instant runoff voting come. So that's not on today's item. I know it's a passion we share, and hopefully we'll be able to make that a reality before long.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: Right, and-and I did mention it before you arrived and--and noted that it is on the Council's State Legislative agenda this year, and--and I--I--I should mention also--I mentioned that one of the basic problems is we have too elections. We--there are too many times we're getting voters to come. One of them, we've-that Council Member Lander is referring to, which is our separate runoff system, which is really the only way to do a runoff if you have lever machines like we did when that bill was passed, but the -- one of the benefits of optical scanning machines with paper ballots ought to be that people should be able to designate their second choice on the day of the election, and then if a runoff is necessary the runoff can be run by--by rescanning ballots and just--and determining the outcome that way. That would say a lot of money. I would about \$10 to \$12 million perhaps in the citywide election, but it also is part

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of broader effort to make it less cumbersome on our voters to participate in the process. I should note the other example of that is the fact that we have been running separate state and federal primaries for a few years now because the Senate and the Assembly have not been able to agree on a date to consolidate them, and because the current September state primary date is too late to meet federal law. So we've been having a June primary for the Congress and a September primary for the Senate and Assembly. has caused a great deal of confusion every even year, and also as just another example where if you really want to participate you've got to come back again and So I am hoping that's something also that we can work on consolidating. But yeah instant runoff voting is something we're very committed to as well.

that in addition to its time and money saving, and not to having to have so many elections values, the—the goal of having people see the system as genuinely majoritarian that it doesn't have the opportunity, as we've seen in some places around the country and the presidential races, but that as we've seen here in our special elections for City Council and our

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primaries that you can elect candidates with a very
small percentage of the vote, which may mean that
they are not well known, or which may mean they're
extreme or fringe candidates and that—that rank

choice gives us that majoritarian strength.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: Right, and the-and the bill—the bill we have now, we have—there are two bills on this. The bill we've been pushing initially is replace the existing citywide separate day runoff with an instant runoff that's done in a single day. That we also—I also have the bill I've worked on for a number of years with Senator Liz Krueger that would allow piloting of that concept in many other elections. And I know the City Council has—and—and Council Member Lander have pushed for broader use of that concept in—in city elections. And I think it's a—

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: [interposing]

There's enough actually on today's calendar. I don't want to take up any more of your time with things that are not, but thank you for your leadership in Albany and your partnership with us.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Any more questions? Thank you Assembly Member. If anything

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2 you've picked up a couple of more sponsors for

3 Assembly members who are vetting--getting calls from

4 | their council members asking them to sign on, want

5 whatever we can do to pass beyond this resolution, we

6 hope to pass this soon, and we hope that this

7 resolution carries weight in Albany. Thank you.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER KAVANAGH: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Our next panel will be Julia Davis from the Conflicts of Interest Board and then for the main event with Amy Loprest from the Con--Campaign Finance Board. And I want to thank the Conflicts of Interest Board for all the hard work that they do. They get at least one phone call a week from my office as we try to make sure we abide by every single rule, and as your counsel has advised, we often ask about angels dancing on the heads of pins on top of other angels. But that being said, it is grateful to have a resource such as yours to help keep us in line, and also thank you for working with us on the filings done by thousands and thousands of New York City employees and working with us to get those put online, which I told you back in 2009 we would get done, but it took seven years.

[laughs] If you--if I could swear you in. Do you

2 affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing

3 but the truth in your testimony before this committee

4 today, and to respond honestly to council member

5 | questions?

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JULIA DAVIS: I do.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. You may

begin.

JULIA DAVIS: Good afternoon. My name is Julia Davis. I'm the Director of Annual Disclosure and Special Counsel for the New York City Conflicts of Interest Board. Accompanying me is the Board's Executive Director, Carolyn Lisa Miller. We are here to offer testimony on Introduction 2015-1002, which would eliminate the requirement for the Conflicts of Interest Board to provide candidates seeking matching funds from the Campaign Finance Board with a written receipt indicating proof of compliance with Section 12-110 of the Administration Code of the City of New York, and instead require the Board to maintain a list of all candidates in compliance with Administrative Code Section 12-110. We support this change in the law as approving a requirement that is often overly burdensome to both participating candidates and COIB staff. The change will mean that

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candidates will no longer have to ensure that a paper receipt be physically transferred from COIB to the Campaign Finance Board. It will also mean that COIB staff will no longer be required to prepare a paper receipt for every participating candidate. especially onerous and doubtful (sic) when in 2013 there are many open city elections. We do not envision the additional staff time needed to maintain these lists as onerous. Since we are talking about candidates and their filing requirements, I take this opportunity to bring to the Council's attention an issue in the City's Annual Discol--excuse me-disclosure law that we believe needs to be addressed. Section 12-110(b)(2)(a) requires that candidates file an annual disclosure report, "On or before the last day for filing his or her designating petitions pursuant to the Election Law." This creates a Catch 22 situation. Since COIB cannot learn who has submitted designated petitions until after the deadline for filing them has passed, it cannot notify candidates of their obligation to file such report until they are already out of compliance. This is patently unfair especially to those candidates unable to afford experienced campaign staff. I invite the

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Council to remediate—remedy this issue by fixing the deadline for the filing of annual disclosure reports by candidates that would enable COIB to notify candidates of their filing obligation with sufficient time for compliance, but would not undermine requirements and schedules of either the Campaign Finance Board or the City's Board of Elections. In conclusion, this bill would streamline the communication between COIB and the Campaign Finance Board concerning candidates' compliance with filing requirements as well as ease the burden on candidates for complying with these requirements. As such, COIB supports it. Thank you and I'm happy to answer any questions.

Thank you. Your request has been accepted. To all the other Council offices that are watching right now, we're putting in the LS request right now. So we'll hopefully we'll gain priority. We will se what happens, and thank you for your testimony. I think just full disclosure and I--I--I am attorney, and very aware with the Campaign Finance system and Conflicts of Interest Board and even I missed one of the deadlines, and had to go through a--a lot of

difficulty trying to send somebody at the right time especially if you're working full time while running for office to then go down I believe to get a copy of that certification I'd have to fill out a separate piece of paper authorizing them to obtain it on my behalf, almost as close as a power of attorney. they got it, and then have to drop it off at the Campaign Finance Board to make sure it go certified that we got the receipt. I think the first time the person didn't get the receipt it may have gotten into round file at CFB. So all of this would be incredibly better to do electronically, and between the two agencies rather than trying to pull folks into it. So we will accept the recommendation, and does anyone have any questions for Conflicts of Interest Board? See--seeing none, thank you very much.

JULIA DAVIS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I'd like to now call up Amy Loprest from the Conflicts of Interest Board. [pause] And if the other members of the team who may ask questions can also identify themselves.

If everyone could say their name and title, and then

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2 Executive Director of the New York City Campaign 3 Finance Board. With me today are Eric Friedman, Assistant Executive Director for Public Affairs and 4 Sue Ellen Dodell, General Counsel. I want to thank the Chair for his leadership on these issues, and the 6 7 members of the committee and the members who have 8 sponsored the legislation we are -- we'll be discussing I would also like to thank the staff of the todav. Council and CFB for collab--collaborating on these 10 11 bills that will strengthen the foundation of New York 12 City's Campaign Finance Program for future elections. 13 If you're following the campaign for president, 14 you've heard a sustained and substantive discussion 15 about the role of money in national politics. Several 16 of the candidates have spent considerable time 17 decrying the role that money plays in the political 18 process. It is instructive to note that none of 19 these candidates have chosen to--an existing public 20 financing program for president elections. The last 21 candidate to win a major party nomination while 2.2 participating in the presidential public financing 2.3 program for the primaries was Al Gore in 2000. last general election candidate to win the presidency 24 25 using the system was George W. Bush in 2004.

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2 Candidates abandoned the system because it can no

3 longer support a modern campaign for president.

4 Congress created the program in 1974 and has left the

5 framework untouched during the four decades since.

6 It's fair to say that the business of political

7 campaigning has changed considerably since the '70s

8 | while campaigns evolved to embrace cable TV, the

9 Internet, and modern targeting tools and candidates

10 started campaigning earlier and earlier. The

11 | Presidential Public Financing System has remained

12 stuck in the disco ear. By contrast, New York City's

13 program created nearly 30 years ago has remained a

14 | vital component of the city's political system.

We required by the--our governing statute after each citywide election to review the impact of the Matching Funds Program upon the conduct of election campaigns in the city, and to recommend changes to the law. Our Post-Election Report from 2013 Elections published in September 2014 put forward the proposals we will be discussing today. City law makers have regularly refreshed and update the program ensuring it stays relevant a city campaigns and elections evolve. This Council has

acted decisively to strengthen disclosure of the

2 funding sources for independent expenditures after 3 outside spending flooded the 2015 city elections. the same time, the Council took action to ban 4 anonymous communications so that voters can identify 5 the sources of messages they receive. The CFB 6 7 supports these proposals. As a result of the 8 Council's ongoing commitment to help the CFB improve the Act, participation in the Public Financing System has remained high over the years. More than 90% of 10 11 candidates on the ballot in the 2013 Primary 12 Elections chose to join the program. The Matching 13 Funds Program provides every candidate with the opportunity to access sufficient resources to get 14 15 their message before the voters. It ensures that 16 access to wealth is no guarantee of electoral 17 success. Matching funds help participating 18 candidates create a broad base of support. Research 19 shows clearly that individuals from every 20 neighborhood and every borough are investing their 21 small contributions in city campaigns. foundation helps ensure that the city's diverse 2.2 2.3 voices have an opportunity to be heard here in City Hall. We appreciate the opportunity to partner with 24 the Council to help ensure the program continues to--25

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to best serve the public the candidates who choose to participate. It is important to note that there is much we are doing on our own to ensure the program is prepared to meet the challenges that future elections will bring. We are implementing several projects that will further simplify compliance with programs' requirements while maintaining our commitment to the rigorous oversight the public has come to expect.

Last month we released NYC Votes Contribute, and first of its kind online contribution platform available to all city candidates. NYC Votes Contributes collects all the necessary data from contributors. It connects directly to the CFB disclosure software, automatically generates all documentation and recordkeeping required by our rules and transmits it directly to the CFB. To use the platform, campaigns can embed the contribution tool on their own website or direct contributors to their candidate page on www.nycvotes.org. There are already 27 active campaigns using NYC Votes Contribute, and through today, they have raised more than \$10,000 through the platform. Development will continue through year in response to user feedback. Between now and the 2017 elections, we have plans to

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strengthen and improve all of the systems that connect our work to candidates and to the public. This includes our disclosure software See Smart, which will have an improved and streamlined user interface and an expanded capacity to receive and organize backup documentation electronically. We have begun to offering a broader range of candidate trainings in new formats including online webinars and new voluntary one-on-one candidate consultations for campaigns have submitted at least one disclosure statement. We are continuing to work through our enforcement process for candidates in the 2013 elections. We are meeting the deadlines in the Campaign Finance Act to complete our audit work, and

Our throughout audit review showed that the majority of candidates are successfully navigating our system in substantial compliance with the Act and rules. More than half of the audits that have gone before the Board to date have contained no penalties. Nearly two-thirds of all candidates finished with--with penalties under \$1,000. Beyond these projects we have identified several changes that require legislative action. The bills before

match the pace we set for the 2009 elect audits.

2 the committee today will help modernize the program. 3 They will move outdated or unnecessary requirements law imposed upon campaigns, help candidates better 4 plan their campaigns, and importantly they will 5 strengthen the law's protection against the influence 6 7 of Pay-to-Play. We urge the Committee and the 8 Council to approve them. I'm not going to go in the numerical order, but in order of what we consider Intro 986 first will allow the Board to 10 importance. 11 make payment determinations for candidates earlier in 12 election year, which help provide participating 13 candidates with greater certainty about their public 14 funds payments well before they enter the crucial 15 final weeks of the election season. Under the Act, 16 candidates must be on the ballot to quality for 17 public matching funds. This requirement prohibits 18 payments to participating candidates until 19 petitioning process ends and the ballots are set. As 20 a result, candidates who qualify for the first payment may receive funds no earlier than five weeks 21 2.2 before the primary. The timing of payment 2.3 determinations can make planning difficult for some campaigns. Candidates who fail to quality for public 24 funds at the earliest date have limited time during 25

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the busiest weeks of the election cycle to resolve
the issues preventing their payment. An earlier
payment date will provide campaigns with e incentive
to qualify earlier and provide opportunities to fix
compliance issues in a timely way.

The bill would allow payments as early as four days after the June 10th certification deadline for candidates who meet the threshold by the May 15th Disclosure Statement. To protect against the possibility of large payments to candidates who subsequently failed to make the ballots, these early payments are capped. \$250,000 for mayor can--mayoral candidates; \$125,000 for Public Advocate and controller candidates; \$50,000 for borough president candidates; and \$10,000 for Council candidates. comparison, a mayoral candidate who has met the threshold, which is \$250,000 in matchable--matching eligible contributions would have qualified for a total payment of at least a minimum of \$1.5 million. Council candidates who meet the minimum threshold qualify for a payment of at least \$30,000. research suggests that the danger of paying candidates who meet thresholds, but fail to earn a place on the ballot is small. In 2013, thee were no

it takes effect only for elections after 2017.

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Intro 985. Contributions from people who are doing business with the City government are strictly limited. Lobbyists, contractors, grantees and other business stewards may give no more than \$400 to a mayoral candidate, \$320 to a borough president candidate, and \$250 to a City Council candidate. Yet, the law allows those same individuals to bundle unlimited amounts of it to the same candidates, a loophole that undermines the intent of the law to prevent or limit the appearance of Pay-to-Play corruption. Lobbyists, developers, contractors and others who must observe the strict doing business limits can bundle contributions for many times what those limits allow them to give

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2 directly and they do. Of the top ten dollar 3 intermediaries from the 2013 election cycle, six were listed in the Doing Business database. 4 contributions should not be matched with public Intro No. 985 will make these contributions 6 funds. 7 non-matchable, which will limit their impact and 8 decrease the potential for quid pro quo corruption that may be associated with potential city contractors or lobbyists who bundle contributions for 10 11 candidates. An analysis of campaign disclosures from the 2013 elections shows that bundlers are 12 13 significantly more likely to be doing business with 14 the city than contributors overall. Individuals in 15 the Doing Business database account for 19% of all 16 intermediaries but just 2% of all contributors. 17 the 2013 elections, more than \$203,000 in 18 contributions were bundled by someone doing business 19 in the Doing Business database including for matching 20 funds. If--if Intro No. 985 had been in place, and estimated \$1.2 million in public matching funds would 21 2.2 not have been disbursed to campaigns.

In the 2017 elections to date, more than \$29,000 in matching claims reported by campaigns have been bundled by someone doing business with the city

government. The potential impact of matching funds payments to date in 2017 elections is more than \$176,000. The disparity in the total suggests that passing Intro 985 now should have a significant impact on—on fundraising for the 2017 elections as most bundling activity we expect to see 2017 is yet to occur. New York City's law has some of the strongest and broadest restrictions on Pay—to—Play at any level of government. This legislation is an

important measure that will strengthen those limits

Intro 990. Candidates who opt out of the Matching Funds Program must observe the same contribution limits as participants and they also-also observe the ban on corporate contributions.

These requirements for non-participants were upheld in 2013 in McDonald v. New York City Campaign Finance Board. The Act allows participating candidates to accept contributions from political committees only if they are registered with the Board. In registering, political committees affirm that they will not use money from prohibited sources like corporations to make contributions to candidates.

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even further.

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2 Intro 99 will ensure that participants and non--non-3 participants alike will observe this requirement.

Intro 1002. Candidates for public office in New York City re required to file personal financial disclosures with the COIB. To be eligible to receive funds, the Act directs participating candidates to provide paper receipts to the CFB indicating the disclosure has been filed with the COIB. The disclosure requirement should and will continue as a condition for public funds eligibility. However, Intro 1002, will eliminate this paperwork burden of notifying the CFB from candidates.

Intro 989. The CFB prepares and prints a photo guide for all regularly scheduled elections in which there are contested races for mayor, public advocate, controller, borough president or City Council, and in years that there are local referenda on the ballot. The charter requires the CFB to print and distribute a guide to each household with a registered voter before each primary and general election. New Yorkers expect resources for election information that provides the same interactivity and convenience they have in their everyday lives. More and more they're relying on laptops, Smart phones and

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Tablets to access information to help them make their choices on election day. The CFB's Online Guide has become a vital resource for many of those voters. To the extent feasible, Intro 988 will allow New Yorkers who prefer to access the Guide electronically to opt out of receiving the guide in the mail. Bill offers the potential to reduce our reliance on paper, and dis--decrease the most significant costs of Voter Guide printing and postage.

Intro 987. Courts have consistently upheld the constitutionality of limiting participation in debates to candidates who meet objective, non-partisan and non-discriminatory standards. Pursuant Local Law 58 of 2004, the Act maintains basic minimum criteria for participation. Candidates must raise and spend more than one-fifth of the threshold for public funding, demonstrating they have achieved a minimal level of support. Thresholds for debate participation have not changed even if spending limit have increased more than 20% over the same period of time. An increased standard tied to the expenditure limit is a better objective indicator viability. The Board proposes that candidates should be required to raise and spend 2.5%

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of the expenditure limit for the office they seek.

Other clarifications to debate law would provide

certainty for candidates and the public. For

instance, the law should be clear that outstanding

liabilities and loans do not count toward debate

eligibility. Requirements should be uniform for

participants and non-participants. Anyone who's paid

attention to the ongoing presidential race has

experience the challenge of producing debates that

11 are both informative and engaging.

Intro 987 will provide CFB the ability to help debate sponsors produce compelling debates that best serve the needs of New York City voters.

Intro 1001. Individuals of ownership, interested entities doing business with the City

Government are covered by Doing Business limits. It is not uncommon, however, for business entities to be owned by other business entities especially in real estate. In these cases, neither of these entities nor the individuals who control them are listed in the Doing Business Database. These shell companies can obscure the identifies of the firm's ultimate owner and decision maker. As a result, the individual who controls the firm doing business with

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2 the city may be shielded from coverage by the lower

3 more restrictive contribution limits in the Act.

4 Intro No. 1001 will require that Doing Business

5 entities report not only the names of the own

6 officers and owners, but also those any entity with a

7 | significant ownership interest.

Intro 980. Legislation passed before the 2001 election allowing candidates to create transition inaugural entities' ties, set the contribution limits for those entities identical to those for campaigns. Pursuant to the Act, campaign contribution limits were increased by 10% in 2002 to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index, but TIE contribution limits were not changes. Amendments to the Act over the years have harmonized other campaign and TIE regulations. For instance by prohibiting TIEs from accepting contributions from corporations and other business entities. By equalizing the contribution limits for campaigns and TIEs, Intro 980 will reduce confusion among contributors and elected officials. Generally, we have proposed some technical changes to the bills with Council staff. Most important of these are the effective dates that allow the CFB the time necessary to implement these

24 to solve this problem by passing the Voter

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Empowerment Act. More information on these and other

is outdated and error prone. We join the call you've

raised today to urge legislators in Albany to start

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reforms as well as the full range of voter engagement activities we've conducted through NYC Votes Campaign are include in our Annual Voter Assistance Report, which was distribute—distribute—delivered to the Council last week. Thank you for the opportunity to testify here today on this legislation, and I'm happy to answer your questions.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you very much for your testimony and your patience. You are the main event. We've been joined by Council Member Borelli, who maintains perfect attendance on this committee. However, this is the first time he did not beat me to a hearing. [laughter] So it—it is all right. I think I have to start with the—the elephant in the room, which is just the overall question of can you share some evidence how campaign finance reforms in this system is actually reducing corruption, and giving everything we're reading in the New York Post everyday.

AMY LOPREST: Well, no matter how strict you make rules, no anti-corruption program will com-completely ever eliminate corruption. It can make it more difficult, and it could make it more likely to be discovered, and I think that's what our system

2 does. What our system does is put more good people 3 in the position that they can do--can be a 4 successful. The Matching Funds program makes it

possible for more good people to run competitive 5

elections, empowers candidates to rely on small donor

7 contributions. And our disclosure requirements mean

8 that anyone can access the information they need to

hold elected officials to a high ethical standard.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And so along those lines with regards to Intro 985, what evidence do you have that bundling by those doing business with the city is an issue? And I question I received by one of our viewers is in your testimony you indicated a figure of approximately \$203,000, which led to matching claims of \$1.2 million in 2013. What was the total amount bundled by people in the Doing Business database? So two separate questions with that.

AMY LOPREST: With the database. I don't know if I have the exact number of the total amount that was bundled because we are focusing on the matching funds issue. I--I can get that information, and--

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2 AMY LOPREST: --I'll get that.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And just what evidence do you have that bundling by those doing business with the city is an issue?

AMY LOPREST: Well, it's just--if
they're--I mean, there are large numbers. I mean as
I said in my testimony of the top ten bundlers in the
2013 election, six of them were in the Doing Business
Database. So they are bundling large amounts of
money, and this would reduce the--I guess being this
effect, but sort of the additional effect of matching
those contributions with public money.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So--so along those lines I took some time to do some analysis of the transparent database, which I thank you for. I spend a lot of time in it, and noticed that there were—there was a--there were folks like related companies as particular individual firm related companies, Jay Kriegel. He bundled \$111,045. He claims \$3,575 in matching claims, which indicates these were pretty big checks that were coming in, and the City ended up paying out \$21,450, which comes out to about 16% on a total raise for candidates of \$132,495. Is that one instance? Are there other instances that you can

2 point to where lobbyist dollars, people doing

3 business have their dollars matched and have their

4 voice amplified?

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AMY LOPREST: Well, I mean that—that is the numbers that I gave in the—the \$203,000 amplified to \$1.2 million.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Right. I think along the same lines another example would be a lobbyist. Michael Woloz bundled \$272,400--\$272,465, had \$8,225 in matching claims for a public funds payment of \$49,350, which meant that this one individual is able to claim that they had raised \$321,815 after bundling. Of that, 15% came from taxpayer dollars. So I guess is the current system incentivizing bundling? Does--does--are the incentives that we're trying to offer for small dollar contributions by mistake or however also incentivizing bundling in their lobbyists?

AMY LOPREST: Well, I mean the amount that has been given, and in the Doing Business Law when it was passed did have a very immediate effect on the total amount of contributions that were given by people who were doing business with the city. As I said, it went down 2%, and so there's--there's a

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Fair enough.

continue. So along those lines, so for example

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represent other folks who are money, have--they

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haven't come out--

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2 AMY LOPREST: [interposing] No.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --in favor or against, and as far as I under--do you believe that lobbyists who represented others for money have the sophistication and wherewithal to know that they could come out to this hearing to speak in favor or against this legislation.

 $\label{eq:amy_log_rest} \mbox{AMY LOPREST: [laughs] $I--I--I$ assume} \\ \mbox{that they did.}$

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Perfect and so let the record reflect that we do not--had any cards from any lobbyists. The lobbyists have stayed home on this one, and the assumption is hopefully that they are supportive of this legislation. And I--I believe that they do have the wherewithal to make their voices heard should--should they so desire.

[background comments] Uh-huh. [pause]

MALE SPEAKER: --[off mic] legislation and I know my math. (sic)

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Well, they're-they're not here in our position, and then with
regards to 985, spouses and family members are not
covered by the same limits as those doing business
with the city. Is there any concern that that

notwithstanding this legislation, individuals who
find ways to have to their funds matched or that
bundling will somehow be driven underground?

AMY LOPREST: You know, we're--I mean I think we're trying to do incremental--I mean approach. I guess we'll look into it to see if there's been a change, you know, if--if the law is passed, and--and what research that--to see if there is that kind of activity.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: With regard to Intro 986, which would change the payment deadline, what evidence anecdotal or otherwise do you have, if the current payment cycle is a problem for candidates?

AMY LOPREST: Well, I mean we--we feel that it's in--as I said in my testimony both in terms of the ability to budget more rationally, and also to fix problems earlier in the election cycle. That's why we made this proposal. It's, you know, to--knowing in June that you have a problem that might cause you not to get paid is a lot because you have more time before the heat of the election starts in August or September for the primary. It gives you enough time to rectify those problems.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Following up on this early payment legislation, in--in your time with the CFB, have you ever seen candidates who filed to become candidates but then without a public funds payment, without substantial fundraising activity end up trying to position on the ballot, but then end up not making it onto the ballot following challenges. And do you think that this early payment could actually help people with the legal funds that they need to survive without challenge. We're--we're joined her by the Gotham Gazette and they've done some coverage on the--they have a specific term for it, but they've got a series of articles on people being the -- Dick, do you know the -- what's the term you folks are using? It's the ballot box something or other? But anyway, the -- the block -- blocking the ballot as it were?

AMY LOPREST: Well, and I have two statements. Based on our analysis and—from 2000—in 2013, there would have been no candidate who had met the threshold by the May 15 filing that would have—was knocked off the ballot. So that's just empirical. Another point to note is that you can't use public funds for ballot litigation. So it's not

a qualified expenditure. So that is also important to note. Also, the changes to the ballot, a petition process that were passed for the city—for the city charter amendment in 2010, made it significantly

easier for candidates to petition onto the ballot.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. think that is helpful for folks to know who are in the business of knocking other folks off the ballot, that they public monies couldn't be used to do that. That's slightly disappointing for me to learn today, but [laughter] I think we should have more people on the ballot, and I think democracy does not work when you only have one person to vote for, quote, unquote. With regards to local--local--Introduction 1101 on behalf of--sorry--1001, on behalf of Council Member Williams, and this legislation will require disclosure of entities that own entities that do business with the city. Which, of course, the entities that own the other entities do not have to disclose let alone are not subject to the doing business restrictions. Would you support an expansion of the legislation to not only require disclosure for entities or individuals who own 10% of

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companies that do business with the city, but to also limit their contributions?

AMY LOPREST: I mean we'd have to discuss how that would work, but I--we--I think we're open to that.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Great and are there any examples of entities that own entities with the city or individuals that own entities that do business with the city? Are these shell companies or is these—are these people doing business as a matter of course?

AMY LOPREST: So, Mr. Friedman likes to always use this example when he talks about it.

[laughs] So, I'll--I'll use this example that the person who owns our building that our office is in, is S.L. Green, but Stephen Green the owner of that company is not currently in the Doing Business database because of these kinds of--the way their reporting works, and that's an example.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. That is our first round of questions for me. You have questions from Council Member Lander followed by Council Greenfield and Council Member Borelli, and then we'll go onto a second round.

2	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you, Mr.
3	Chair, and thanks to you and your staff andand the
4	board and your team in general for your work. It
5	it-to have this team of people that diligently look
6	at the law and keep helping us find ways to close
7	loopholes and make it better makes a big difference.
8	As you know, I'm a long time fan and have both
9	sponsored legislation to strengthen law, and done
10	Amicus briefs in some of the losslosses that I've
11	helddefended. To me I think the most significant
12	thing, andand I'm proud to be a co-sponsor on most
13	of the pieces of legislation on today's calendar and
14	I appreciate your feedback on them in detail. I
15	really do think that the strengthened restrictions
16	around doing business are the most important things
17	we're talking about today, and in some ways one of
18	the great features of our law. So first, what I want
19	to do is make sure I remember the numbers onyou
20	know, you went toyouyou cited the 2% number.
21	Beforehand, as I recall, it was something like 35,
22	36% of contributeprior to our doings business
23	restriction. Well, let me just ask it like that.
24	Prior to our doing business restriction, what percent

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of contributions were from interest--doing business
with the city?

restrictions were passed in 2007, in those previous two elections, it was—it was about 20, 20 to 25% of all contributions to all candidates came from people who were doing business with the city. And so what you saw afterwards is that that number dropped sharply to the point where in—in the past—in the most recent election in 2013, that number is about 2%. Now, what you're seeing with bundling is—is kind of bundling—it's sort of like the level is at—that it was it was before the Pay—to—Play restrictions came in. About 25% of the overall money bundled in the last election came from bundlers who are—who were doing business with the City at some point during the election cycle.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: And as recall, the--the percent in City Council races was even higher, maybe that that percent in the 30s that I'm remembering was specifically looking at City Council races?

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2 ERIC FRIEDMAN: I--I can't break down by 3 office off--off the top of my head. I'm happy to do it and get back to you. 4

(sic)

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: [interposing] No, I'm--I'm pretty sure that number that Doing Business kind visions into Council races prior where--where the role is actually up in the 30s. case, that's an extraordinary drop, and I just think it's important to underline, you know, if what we think the--the real core corruption risk is. one of the clear and core goals is to eliminate the Pay-to-Play incentives, and if that's what we want to focus on in response to what we're reading in the newspapers. It seems to me the first thing to do is to remember that laws can be effective, and that we significantly pushed Pay-to-Play money, doing business money out of the system in this very sensible concrete way, and we ought to like underline it a few times, and then figure out what we got to do next to take it further. So, I'm a co-sponsor and a proud supporter of 985, but I guess I want to ask about the things that we could do to make it go further. You know, are there things that we could do to further--it's useful to eliminate the match, but

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I'd love to know if there's things you think we could do that that could go further. Obviously, we--we brought the limit down on what kind of contribution that folks could give. We not only eliminated the match, we reduced the cap from \$2,750 to \$250. I--I speak in Council race numbers. Obviously, you can translate those into citywide or borough wide race numbers. Could we further restrict? Could we say that if you're business, you can't bundle at all, or you can't bundle contributions bigger than the ones that you can give? Or, do you think those would run afoul of Citizens United?

AMY LOPREST: You know, I think we'd have to look into the--the constitutionality of both those proposals. I mean I think there are merits to them, but I think we'd have to be careful of that.

I think this is why we're lucky to have you and your team. So I guess—I don't know, you know, Ben's staff, a priority beat me to the LSs they did on quite a few of these. [laughter] But I don't really care who's the lead. I would like to explore whether we could, you know, both in the Council, and I would appreciate if you would look at that as well, whether

we could, you know, eliminate bundling or just so you could bundle no more than the contributions you're allowed to make. And it sounds like you had given some thought to the questions of spouses and—and family members, which again, you now, I—on the one hand I don't want to restrict people's family members from doing their own genuine politics. On the other hand, it's a pretty straightforward loophole to have your spouse bundle the same contributions that you couldn't. Have you looked into whether those would survive constitutional challenge?

AMY LOPREST: Well, it--you know, there is those kind of provisions in the lobbying law that was passed before the Doing Business Law. So--but we can look into that. I don't--I don't know how, you know, extending them how that would work. And again, I mean obviously spouses are separate people and have --

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: [off mic] Right.

AMY LOPREST: --some of their people.

(sic) You know, it's a question of limiting people's political expression when they are no the same person as their spouse.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Absolutely, and
Ithese arecan be touch issues. you, of course,
don't want to limit people's abilities to express
independent political positions of their spouses, and
you don't want to leave a giant loophole open where
folks whose work together is so straightforward that
it's obviously what's happening in any case. You in
response to the chair I think that had an issue that
I was going to raise, or a different precedence on
that one, but obviously there's onlyyou know, I'm
I'm pleased to be a co-sponsor on Council Williams'
bill about ownership of entities, but it seems that
as disclosure isdoesn't mean that much if we don't
take the next step also. If the whole point is to
identify the Doing Business interest, would there be
any reasoncan you think of any reason we wouldn't
want to restrict ownership entities of entities doing
business in the same ways that we restrict the
entities themselves?

AMY LOPREST: I--I think that--I mean there might be some technical administrative issues because, you know, getting--creating the systems I think that Mr. Berger spoke about that administrative--if you--when you cross-ref (sic) the

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election.

administration about creating that information and then implementing it, you know, for the 2017

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: And we grappled with this on the Independent Exclosure--Independent Expenditure Disclosure Law as well trying to figure out how many, you know, nested loops you can cover, but it looks like, you know, I can see that. (sic)

pust add to the--the administrative piece that the database is not actually in our control, right.

It's--it's--it is maintained by the Mayor's Office of Contract Services, and so there is some level of coordination required to make sure that the right people are being covered, and so on. So, I think that adds a layer.

my question, which I think is starting to--to veer outside its--of what's on today's calendar, but the question of folks in the Doing Business database and solicited contributions by not-for-profits to charitable organizations seems to me another thing we might want to think about. And I'll be honest, I've done that. I raised money for like PTAs in my school

2 district, and I'm allowed under the current rules,

3 though I couldn't solicit contributions in excess of

4 the \$250 or matchables for my campaign account. You

5 know if I'm fundraising for a PTA or another good

6 cause, I'm allowed without limit to solicit people in

7 | the Doing Business database. That's also your

8 understanding of the law?

AMY LOPREST: Yes, I think so. I mean

I'm not an expert on the Conflicts Law, but I--I seem

to be very [laughs] good at--

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: [interposing] So

I just thought that that would be Conflicts Law
restriction not Campaign Finance Law restriction,
right, because they--you guys cover campaign finance
registered committees, and things that risk--relate
to conflicts with elected officials of elected
officials would have to be handled--

ERIC FRIEDMAN: Good.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: --through the

Conflicts Law with COIB, but obviously could related

to that Doing Business database in the same ways

that--it's not your database. That's a city data-
Doing Business database?

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2 AMY LOPREST: Well, you know, we
3 certainly obviously overlaps between the Campaign
4 Finance laws and conflicts laws in--in these kinds of
5 areas. So in developing those legislative proposals,

6 we would be--

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with any place--I mean I guess I, you know, I think we're out in front in having a Doing Business database and its deep connections to our Campaign Finance system. Obviously, you know, compared to the State, you know, it's--it's--it's night and day. I wonder if you're aware of other jurisdictions who have robust doing business prohibitions, a good doing business database, and perhaps we might look to if we want to think about the intersections of that and the Conflicts Law, or how it would relate to campaign finance or our conflicts systems.

AMY LOPREST: Well, many states and other jurisdictions have the Pay-to-Play laws. Of course, New York City's is one of the best in the country because of its--the extensive definition of what--who is doing business with the city. Many of these other jurisdictions cover government contractors, and bidders on contracts, and we have a very extensive

- 2 definition. But there are many--many other
- 3 | jurisdictions that have Pay-to-Play laws,
- 4 Connecticut. It's--the State of Connecticut, the
- 5 state of New Jersey both have Pay-to-Play laws.
- 6 COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: And--and--okay,
- 7 let me leave it there. There's a lot on this
- 8 | calendar and other folks with questions. So I may
- 9 come back to you on another point. Thank you. Thank
- 10 you, Mr. Chair.

- 11 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you and I--
- 12 | just to follow up a little bit on what Council Member
- 13 | Lander said, and I think has been reported well by
- 14 Aaron Dirkman (sic) at the Daily News, there is quite
- 15 a frequent situation where if you look at max
- 16 contributions to higher offices that you will see a
- 17 lot of the same last names. Where instead of one
- 18 person giving for an entity, you will see them, their
- 19 | spouse, their children, their uncles, their aunts,
- 20 | their grandparent, their nieces, nephews, cousins,
- 21 | third cousins, and so on. They all seem to have the
- 22 same last name. They all seem to have the same zip
- 23 code. They all seem to often have relations and so I
- 24 think anything we can do to open the confines of the
- 25 Constitution would be great. Council Member David

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 100
2	Greenfield. Now, had you been here for the beginning
3	of the hearing and on time, you would have had a
4	chance to ask questions even before you are ready
5	like some of your colleagues who were given a chance
6	toto ask questions before they were ready.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Sure, the
8	good news, though, is that I don't need to name check
9	every reporter in the room as you've already done
10	that. So thank you, Chair, for making that clear as
11	to who is actually covering this. I think we ought
12	towe could actually ask reporters and good
13	government groups questions why they weren't up here
14	on the panels. I learned something new today here as
15	well. This is a routine we have going on. Just if
16	you follow the Land Use hearings, II bust
17	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] If we
18	canif we can keep your comments
19	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing]
20	I bust Chair Kallos' chops so he
21	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS:keep thekeep it
22	to thekeep it to
23	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing]
24	he busts my chops. Yes, exactly.

speech to share how your family earns their income.

and family members as well so--

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2 So there is a lot we can do there, and as has been disclosed lobbying has restrictions around spouses

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: All right, enough kibitzing for the day. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your indulgence, and I'm certainly pleased that somehow your hearings seem to go longer than any other committee that I sit on. Intro No. 986, I wanted to chat about that for a second. So, the--this--I mean this would certainly solve a lot of the problems in terms of access, in terms of access to funds. I'm--I'm just curious right now there seems to be a pretty early deadline for folks to opt into the system. Now, for Council candidates for example, that's pretty obvious. Council candidates want to opt into the CFB system, but in some cases when you have folks who are running for a citywide office like mayoral candidates, they don't end up qualifying for the matching funds, and they sort of get stuck in the system. Is there--is there a reason why there's an--an early--an early Is there an ability to sort of have it later opt-in? in the process or to have folks opt out if they don't end up qualifying for matching funds?

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AMY LOPREST: Well there are--I mean two--the--the really reasons that the deadline is earlier as--as early as it is, and it was at one time even earlier, is to actually make it before. intentionally it falls before the date for petitioning. So that candidates are deciding whether or not they want to be participants not based on what's going to be on the ballot, but based on their willing--their desire to be in the Public Matching Funds program. And, also the -- the law specifically does not allow people who opt into the Matching Funds program to opt out because there's no quarantee when you join the program that you will receive public matching funds. So to allow people to opt out at a late date could be problematic, also be based on political considerations rather than your compliance with the law.

I'm speaking specifically about the folks for citywide law--offices because obviously it's a much more difficult threshold. But I mean do you remember last time how folks actually ran for citywide officers who opt in? How many actually ended up getting the public funds?

Do you know.

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don't have the exact number to quote to you off--off the top of my head. There's--there's--there is a number of candidates during who are--who come in and--and--and always qualify. You know, the quote, unquote serious candidates. There--there are going to be a number of candidates at the bottom who--who may not take the--the election quite as seriously and--and don't really make a--a solid effort to quality. And--and I think in every election cycle there are a couple who are kind of in the middle, people who may have some experience who don't quite raise the matching claims that are required to qualify for public funds.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: So the concern in waiting would be what for those—for those kinds of handlers? So the concern of having a later date, what would—what would that concern be in terms of gaining something? Can you just explain that, please?

AMY LOPREST: It's basically so that people can make their decisions based on their desire to be in the Public Matching Funds program. Also, most of the disclosure statements happen before the

- 2 Folks think they're registered PAC in this state.
- 3 You know--you know, if folks are intentionally
- 4 evading the rules, I want you to slam them obviously.
- 5 But if it's an accident I--I certainly don't--I don't
- 6 want to see that happen. So can you just remind me
- 7 why we have separate registrations in the city and
- 8 the state in terms of the PACs.

AMY LOPREST: Part of the registration process in the city it requires the PAC to indicate that they will not be giving contributions for money that's prohibited. So like corporate contributions so that in my state because corporate contributions are allowed in this state. It doesn't have the same kind of registration requirement.

OUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: But I mean once again just thinking out loud, right. In theory, you could have that rule and still enforce the rule without requiring PACs to register, right? I mean the rule would still exist. The law still exists.

You can't--like because right now if you--if you have a PAC that has comingled funds or you have funds from corporations and LLCs and individuals, they can still register in New York City. They just have to tell

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2 you that they're separating those funds. Is that
3 correct?

AMY LOPREST: Right. Yes, that's correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, so that

6 rule would still exist I guess is what I'm saying.

AMY LOPREST: I mean it's something we could look into. I mean it's not--I haven't really spend a lot of time thinking about it, but I mean I understand that it is sometimes confusing for people. I do understand that, but the idea of how we would achieve that commitment that you're not giving corporate money without the registration I--I think we could think about that.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I just think it's something that we see a lot that PACs get tripped up over this, right, where they think that they're—they—they're registered in the state, and they think they can—they can contribute in the city, but they can't because they actually have to re—register in the city. And I think they actually have to re—register every cycle. Am I correct about that as well or no?

AMY LOPREST: Correct, yes, but--

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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 110
2	to be extending invitations to chairs later this
3	week.
4	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And how long was
5	your MICQA here?
6	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I think it
7	was two days actually.
8	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: There you go. We
9	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing]
10	We
11	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS:we arewe have
12	not gotten to two days yet.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: It sure seems
14	like conversations about Pay-to-Play, campaign
15	finance and corruption sells papers these days. So
16	maybe you should put that on the air and see if it
17	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing]
18	Well, it wasn'tabsolutely, we'dwe'dwe'd love to
19	have it. I'mI'm extending an invitation to
20	both the Chair Kallos and to Chair Lander to come and
21	talk about corruption on my radio show this week.
22	We'd love to have you both on the air, and we'd
23	certainly be happy to have that. So thank you very
24	much.

Τ	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 111
2	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Does
3	anyone else have any other questions?
4	ERIC FRIEDMAN: So III have one piece
5	of information for you, Chair Kallos, that you asked
6	about. So in 2013, intermediaries who were doing
7	business with the city were responsible for bundling
8	\$2.75 million out of a total of about \$11 million
9	overall. Just sojust so you have those figures.
LO	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Butbut can you
11	guys repeat that again?
L2	ERIC FRIEDMAN: Soso-so in the 2013
L3	election \$11 million total reported as bundled to all
L 4	campaigns. Of that \$11 million, \$2.75 came from
L5	bundlers who were doing business with the City.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Just for theI'm
L7	sorry, Mr. Chairman. Just for the magnitude, what
L 8	what were the total contributions like so we can know
L 9	how much was bundled?
20	AMY LOPREST: So I'm looking at these.
21	Well, you know, I'm trying
22	ERIC FRIEDMAN: [interposing] It's so

AMY LOPREST: --to see where.

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hard.

numbers afterwards obviously.

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AMY LOPREST: Well, it's--I mean I know that number. It's 2%--2% of the contributions came to people who were doing business with the city. I know it's that number, what the total amount of contributions were and here we see it with this.

[pause] That involves map-
ERIC FRIEDMAN: Either between \$50 and

\$60 million.

AMY LOPREST: It's involves—it involves math. [laughs]

ERIC FRIEDMAN: Let's say that.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: \$50 and \$60 million total contributed. \$11 million of that bundled, \$2-1/2 million of that bundled by folks doing business?

AMY LOPREST: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Okay. So fiveish percent of total contributions. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Back to David for a quick follow-up, if he promises to be nice.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I--I

certainly do, and I--I actually have noted before,

and I think it's worth mentioning as well that one of

the great things about this Council as opposed to

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other jurisdictions. I'm not going to name names is that we actually have a good government advocate is actually now chairing our committee here that does oversight on government operations. So that's-that's certainly a huge achievement over here, and so we appreciate the work that you do, Chair Kallos. I just have one final question as we're talking about the doing business. I actually have opted since I've run for office not to accept any contributions from folks who do business with the city. Why isn't that the rule? I mean, you know, a hundred bucks, three hundred bucks, four hundred bucks? Why are we looking to give anything, right? The--the--the general concept is that if you're doing business with the city there is some sort of inherent conflict, and it certainly adds up to a significant amount of money.

AMY LOPREST: Uh-huh, but I think the-the State of Connecticut tried to do that, and they-that was determined to be unconstitutional.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, there you go. You see, both me and Chair Kallos are both frustrated by constitutional regulations. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 115
2	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Uh
3	AMY LOPREST: [interposing] I'm sorry.
4	[laughs
5	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: For the record, the
6	Gotham Gazette article is ballot bumping. That was
7	the terms of the article that they coined.
8	AMY LOPREST: [interposing] Okay, yeah.
9	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: With regard to
10	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing]
11	Are you going to hashtag that here on your Twitter
12	account, and did we get your Twitter account onon
13	it for the record yet or no?
14	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Is it on my Twitter
15	account, or is that yours?
16	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Atat Ben
17	Kallos?
18	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: It's at Ben Kallos
19	and what isyours I was just looking at it.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Oh, youyou
21	knew mine, but I knew yours by heart for the record.
22	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: It's at
23	nycgreenfield and it is not spelled the regular way.
24	It is spelled green as in the color.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: And that's
3 how I spell my name, Greenfield. [laughter]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Sir, sir, sir, no.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: The reporters are never coming back, by the way just so you know [laughter] because this is end. This is—this is the apex of having reporters at your hearings. I hope you enjoy a wild loss. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[pause] Sure. In terms of the Voter Guide, which is one of the bills that was one of the less controversial bills that we have here today,
Introduction 988, how does it cost to produce the Voter Guide? How much do you anticipate saving if you have opt out option? And would this opt out option also be helpful in terms of other legislation we're considering such as printing in multiple languages?

AMY LOPREST: Well, I don't have an exact number for the opt--how much we would save with the opt out because it's hard to know how many people would decide to opt out. The Voter Guide--I--I usually have this number. I think it's about--it

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cost about \$8 million to produce the Voter Guide a
year. It--for in the citywide election year.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, and I think that's all the questions we've got. David, last chance.

really appreciate the work that the CFB does, and I-I do think it's worth mentioning that--that, you
know, we take a lot of hits here in the city of New
York and there certainly has been a lot of coverage
and scrutiny, but we do--and we are proud and we are
firm that we have the best matching funds, campaign
finance system in the world. And in large part that's
through the professional staff at the Campaign
Finance Board, and we want to thank you for the work
that you do, and we're very grateful for that. So
thank you very much.

AMY LOPREST: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. You're excused. Our next panel is Gene Russianoff from NYPIRG, Dick Davey from Citizens Union; Prudence Katz from Common Cause; Dominic Mauro from Reinvent Albany, and Rosemary Shields from League of Women Voters. And this is all the cards we've got. This

to go first, please decide amongst yourselves?

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DICK DADEY: I think we ought to have the

Dean of the Delegation go, Gene Russianoff. It would

be my vote anyway.

GENE RUSSIANOFF: Well, that's very nice and you're lucky I'll be very brief. I'm Gene Russianoff with the New York Public Interest Research Group, and we thank the Chairman for his leadership for these many campaign finance and good government reform and his great staff. And it was great that Henry Berger came today, and expressed that the Administration's support for these reforms. I--I-Ijust basically have two points to make. One has been made many times before, but I'll make it briefly. Which is this is--we're--we're part of a process that began over 25 years ago of making the City's Campaign Finance Law the best in the nation. It's been amended many times over requiring the dates, requiring disclosure. People didn't participant-didn't participate. When we had a Mayor who said he didn't want to participate because he didn't want to take public funds, you changed the law so that he could do that if he wanted to, and he still didn't want to, and a six to one match. And we look at this and--and it's--it's no mystery why this law has been

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so successful. And then on the legislation before you, clearly the most important piece of legislation is Intro 985. It gets at what has been a real loophole and a problem in the law. I was around 10 years ago when the Council debated this. I think this decision was ten years old. They made a mistake in--in 2006, and did not adopt this provision, and your question, Chairman Kallos, what will the -- the figures be for--for bundlers and for what I would call influence peddlers, people who work for large businesses, who gather money for those businesses. Anyway, you know, even if they were--you--you can drive through where--where are now, but for the next election cycle, the one we're in, it's going to be bigger, substantially bigger. The fundraisers, they learn their lessons, you know, campaign money is like water, and it finds ways to get around, and you've got to constantly be vigilant making sure that you figure--figure out what the possible loopholes are. I would be astonished if this Council were not to vote this piece of legislation in. It has been time of people's, you know, cynicism and despair by government, and the only ones who would benefit from this law not passing are those special interests,

2 whether related was mentioned. There are host of

3 former city employees or city commissioners who are

4 bundlers, and who, you know-- And I think they every

5 | right to go out and solicit money from the public.

6 They just don't have the right to use our public tax

7 dollars to amplify their voice. We have nothing

8 against them expressing their views but, you know,

9 | take your hands out of my pocket, and--and that's

10 where we are, and I think the civic communities are

11 united on this point. So I kept to my brief time.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you.

DICK DADEY: Is it still on? You just

14 press on there.

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PRUDENCE KATZ: Okay. Thank for the

17 Katz. I'm the Research and Policy Manager for Common

opportunity to speak today. My name is Prudence

18 Cause New York. We're a non-partisan, non-profit

19 organization founded to serve as a vehicle for

20 | citizens to make their voice heard in the political

21 process. [background noise] Accordingly, ensuring

22 | that our elections are accessible, well administered

23 | and fair is part of our core mission to promote civic

24 \parallel engagement and accountability in government. Over

the past few weeks, a study by John Beat (sic) of

20 matching public funds, any contribution to a
21 candidate for a local New York City office that is

before, Intro 985-A will eliminate the possibility of

Intro 990 and Intro 1001. As we've heard a lot

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22 bundled by a lobbyist or a person who has or may have

23 business dealings with the City. This robust

regulation of--of--that already exists for

eliminating matching funds in terms of people who

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just directly give money has had a large impact. 2001, Doing Business individuals made up 25.2% of the total contributions with a figure of almost \$12 million, and then fast forward to the 2013 election and the numbers are dramatically lower. Only 2% or around \$1.3 million out of the total contributions came from people doing business with the City. But there is still a huge exploitable hole that needs to be plugged by Intro 985. Specifically, we have heard there are no restrictions in intermediaries or bundlers who do business with the city, Jay Kriegel, the lobbyist for related companies, is a classic example of exactly how this loophole works. Passing Intro 985 will tight--tighten this obviously gushing spigot of public money into local candidates. that same vain, Common Cause New York urges the passing of Intro 1001, a bill that obviously en-enhances the strength of the data--the business database by adding the names of any businesses or organizations that have at least 10% ownership stake in an entity that does business with the city. the moment, we only have the names of individuals that have a 10% ownership stake. Finally, passing Intro 990 would prohibit all candidates, even those

2 who are not registered with the City's Public

3 Matching Fund program from receiving funds from

4 political committees not registered with the New York

5 | City's Campaign Finance Board.

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New York City's Campaign Finance system is seen as an example for municipalities across the country and within our own state. Let's both stamp out the possibilities of Pay to--Pay-to-Play and strengthen the voice of the everyday people of New York City by passing Intro 985, Intro 1001 and Intro 990. Thank you.

DOMINIC MAURO: Good afternoon. My name is Dominic Mauro, Staff Attorney for Reinvent Albany. My organization normally keeps an eye on Albany, and does not testify in New York City ethics and anticorruption issues, but this is no ordinary moment. We support all of the bills being considered today in particular 985-A, a bill addressing bundling by people doing business with the City. However, along with urging you to pass all of these bills, we also urge Council to consider much larger reforms. We are testifying because watch dog groups like ours have long considered New York City government much cleaner that New York State's. Unfortunately, the new

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- 2 | from the City Clerk to the Campaign Finance Board.
- 3 It simply does not work to have lobbying rules
- 4 enforced by the City Clerk who is a political
- 5 appointee of the City Council. A strong lobbying
- 6 enforcer could step in to preempt problematic
- 7 conflicts such as firms working for both the Mayor
- 8 and the for clients who want favors from him. Thank
- 9 you for your time and for the opportunity to testify.

[background noise]

ROSEMARY SHIELDS: Good afternoon. I'm

Rosemary Shields with the League of Women Voters of

the city of New York and thank--I want to thank the

Committee for having us here today, and basically I

want to say ditto what has been by Mr. Russianoff and

Common--Common Cause or Common Cause of New York.

You have my testimony. I don't necessarily have to

read it, because into Intro 985-A, Intro 1001, Intro

990 we're all for it. I was very happy, very

encouraged by Assembly Member Kavanagh coming in

because with the League of Women Voters wants to take

every opportunity that we can to remind the Council

about instant runoff voting. We went you to be very

committed with Irv (sp?). We want you to use his

first, but we are asking especially with all the

reserved until midnight so--

Can we vote on--

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

2 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --important things
3 happen.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: --can--can we let our Good Government Group testify?

FEMALE SPEAKER: We're going to do it.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [laughter]

Yes, please.

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DICK DADEY: My name is Dick Dadey. I'm the Executive Director of Citizens Union, and I thank the two remaining members of the City Council to--who are seated before us to listen to our testimony. do have to say that it's always a great concern to us that our opinions though wide--widely solicited are not necessarily heard by the members of--the members of the Council who participate the beginnings of these hearings, and that to us, at least at Citizens Union is a little distressing when we see a number of council members get up and leave when it's time for us to come forward with our ideas. Because we are the--I think the keeper of the public interest in a way that others are not, and I join my colleagues here today in supporting all matters before you today. You have our written testimony from Citizens Union in front of you. I want to thank the Chair for

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convening this hearing, and thank you Assembly

Member--City Council Member Greenfield for being here

as well. These are strange times in our city and

state when it comes to the effect of money on our

politics and on our democracy. All of these bills

get at it in some way. It helps to strengthen this

system that my colleague Gene Russianoff spoke about,

and who is instrumental in creating over 25 years

over the last 12 years to improve this system, and is
the case every four years we have an opportunity to
strengthen the system and make it even better, and

ago. I've been pleased to be a part of the efforts

14 these bill do that.

need for the Council to not only consider Intro 985, but to pass 985. It is—it is the heaviest lift of all these bills, but it should be the number—but it also should be the number one priority of this Council. New Yorkers I think are—are getting to a point of utter disgust with the way in which our democracy is practiced and our government is run. The influence of money in our political system is obscene, and this bill 985 would get at in—in any—in—in a much more significant way than in any of

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these other bills the influence of money in our I was with Gene Russianoff ten years ago when we advocated for this bill initially, and we were pleased to see that those who have business before the City had their contributions limited to a particular level, far less than what other individuals in this--in the city would be allowed to contribute. But we knew at that time that the power to influence public policy meaning from those who could give to those who could raise, and this bill her attempts to--and it would get at this--at this issue of limiting the influence of those who raise money on behalf of these candidates. It's a commonsensical much needed piece of legislation, even more so given the rising scandals, the growing crime wave of corruption and we see in Albany that now it seems to have reached out into New York City. Many of these allegations remain just charges, but they have not -- they have not yet been fully investigated, and handled by our legal system. But we cannot walk away from the fact that what--leaving the legal (sic) is also unethical. Huge amounts of money were raised by the Mayor's political team, which influenced the outcome of elections, and while this bill itself does

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not directly with that issue, I think it would be incumbent upon the City Council to rise to this moment and take on this challenge, and really push through the most meaningful piece of legislation that could improve our--our City's Campaign Finance Program, Intro 985. We need to take--we need to continue to take money out of the system, and the City Council has done that for 25 years now. an opportunity for you to take, you know, help complete the job by passing 985. All these others are very important, this--but this is the most important, and I would very much hope that the Council would do that with, you know, very strong-with a very strong vote. We just turned around the things, and I saw on the live stream about online voter registration. It was cutting in and out so I didn't get the entire discussion on it, but you know about the--

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing]

Fortunately, I wasn't the only one who had trouble

with the live stream. I'm glad--glad to know that.

DICK DADEY: The--but the Attorney

General from the State of New York, Eric--Eric Simon

last week released an advisory opinion prompted in

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part by Citizens Union's inquiry a couple years ago making online voter registration now possible. ruled that digital signatures would be acceptable for the purposes of voter registration making on--making the practice of online voter registration possible. It's an advisory opinion, and what is needed now is a software application that will make it happen. mean there is still a requirement that you have to print off and deliver or mail the applications. for the voter, if they choose to just to a, you know, go online on their computer and complete the application and have someone else handle it for them as an intermediary. Not confuse intermediary with-with the kind of intermediary we're talking about today, but this is a significant step forward. really and I think we should, you know, capitalize on it and try and move legislation forward that ensures that Vote New Yorkers can now actually practice this issue of online voter registration. So I just wanted to add that to my organized comments here today.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you very much for your patience, for being here today, and for having near perfect attendance at my hearings. I think your attendance for Citizens Union rivals--is

be a volunteer. So that doesn't qualify for the

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2	lobbying because she is not compensated for her time.
3	In fact, correct, you're not compensated?
4	ROSEMARY SHIELDS: Correct.
5	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay.
6	DOMINIC MAURO: Dominic Mauro, Reinvent
7	Albany, registered lobbyist.
8	PRUDENCE KATZ: Prudence Katz, Common
9	Cause New York registered lobbyist since 2015.
10	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And all four of you
11	as registered lobbyists support not having the bundle
12	that you put together matched?
13	GENE RUSSIANOFF: [off mic] We will
14	figure that out. (sic)
15	FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah, we are.
16	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Andandand you
17	have how many?
18	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing]
19	How many of them are bundled money? [laughs]
20	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Huh?
21	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: How many of
22	them are bundled money?
23	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Feel free to ask
24	that question.

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2	DICK DADEY: II mean I didn't know that
3	my colleagues even stood the chance of actually
4	raising money forthe City Council hearings, but we
5	don't.
6	GENE RUSSIANOFF: Well, we're non-
7	partisan. Wewethat's what I mean.
8	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, sobut forfor
9	the record we do have a group of lobbyists here who
10	do support aa restriction and
11	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing]
12	Yes, which also proves the point that not all
13	lobbyists are bad people. There are good lobbyists.
14	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And they're also
15	manymany of them are sitting here.
16	DICK DADEY: I have not heard any
17	lobbyists already in a really nice way speak up
18	against this.
19	GENE RUSSIANOFF: Well, but I'm pretty
20	familiar with lobbyists who have talked to members,
21	and I hoped that they would raise this as an issues
22	during the space
23	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] Can

you speak into the microphone, please? Sorry.

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GENE RUSSIANOFF: I have talked to

lobbyists who have been talking to council members,

not publicly, not on the record, but no desire to be

anywhere near this issue publicly, but they've been

weighing in. You know, I've talked to some somewhat.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And in--in terms of

the impact, I read some numbers earlier, but do you think it will have a--a huge impact? So I think the--I think the example that was brought up I believe that was Common Cause--which one of you mentioned Jay Kriegel?

PRUDENCE KATZ: [interposing] I named the name.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: On a com--comment?

PRUDENCE KATZ: I mentioned Jay Kriegel,
but he has been mentioned a lot so I--

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Fair enough. So Jay Kriegel he gave 111--he bundled \$111,045, and he only claimed \$350,075. He got \$21,450 and claimed matching funds for his candidate for a total of \$132,000. So that's only a 16% public match. Is that getting--and that's just because all these dollars are big, 49, 50 checks. These are not small dollar contributions.

Do you think that this will have a huge impact?

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DICK DADEY: It's--it's not just, you know, the amount. It's really the principle behind it. That lobbyists--registered lobbyists who are seeking to influence the out--the decisions of our city government on usually our taxpayer dollars to amplify their influence. That is -- that is the guiding principle that Citizens Union and I think others may stand behind. Regardless of the amount of money that is -- that goes to match some of these contributions, it's not the amount. It's the--it's the mere principle. We do not support, you know, limiting anyone's rightful rights to participate, but we also--we oppose their ability to use our taxpayer dollars to amplify their message. That's the real problem.

GENE RUSSIANOFF: If--if I could add, if
-if you want to be a successful influenced peddler in

that field, to peddle something, and the--the amounts

of money are--are--are going to get bigger in the

selection cycle, and it's--they're getting an

advantage here that the ordinary New York City

residents is not dead (sic) and whose in part paying

for it, and--and lastly I'd say the hallmark of the

Campaign Finance Board is that they are very

around and spreads their money around.

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cognizant about the fact that they're using public
tax dollars, and they've gone out of their way to
spend it as appropriately, as fairly, as legally as
they can. And so, it's not good when someone comes

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And the terms of this some have criticized that this will just force things underground. Is there a value to lobbyists or people doing business to be able to say look I'm an intermediary. I raised—in the case of a lobbying firm like Michael Woloz where he raised \$272,465—\$272,465 with that \$49,350 bundled in from public matching, is there a certain reason they would want to be reported as an intermediary? Is there a likelihood that next cycle we just won't see this person's name or another similar persons' name in because we're driven it underground even though everyone knows with a wink and a nod that that person raised that money for the person?

GENE RUSSIANOFF: Clearly, the individuals who do this it's part of their jobs.

It's--it's--it's--they--they reach out to customers, to connections and they are able to say I--I have 30,000 bucks I could give you. I have 50,000 bucks I

\$250 can go to a candidate and say I can give

1 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

2 \$50,000, and the corrupting influence that might

3 have. That's something that I think is worth

4 entering into the record.

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GENE RUSSIANOFF: The--the math is--is pretty clear. You--the--they City Council and the Mayor voted to limit the contributions from people who do--do business with the City to \$450 in citywide That was a determination you made about the-the--the--the good effect of limiting them to a--a relatively modest amount. It wasn't so long that it raised constitutional concerns, but it was--it was a meaningful limit. Now the same person can go out, and they talk to a whole bunch of people in the city, raise contributions and deliver them to the candidate, and they basically get credit for it. and individual who was limited to \$450 is now giving--you--you listed some of the numbers, \$100,000, substantial sums of money that used to be seen during the hay day of the 1980s when you'd have people giving this size contribution. So it comes from different sources. They have to work to get it, but it usually rewarded with public matchability, and out of the ones that are further in just no allow anyone in the city to bundle contributions above what

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And I guess I'm hoping that your organizations might be willing to assist with legal research supporting why that might be constitutional.

GENE RUSSIANOFF: Yes. As someone who really knows this law. [laughter]

DICK DADEY: Maybe a consequence of this proposed if--if enacted into law that some of these bundled--bundled contributions may be driven underground, but that's not a reason not to do it, and-- Because the--the reason to do it is to ensure that influence peddling is lessened, and that if it is done to evade the law, then I'm sure that the Campaign Finance Board in its rigorous enforcement of the law will pay close attention to those who try to I also want to add when you asked about political contributions, I mean Citizens Union is nonpartisan organization, but we also conduct evaluations of the candidates, and offer our support either in the primary or the general election through our evaluation process by giving a preferred or endorsed status to those candidates. And that -- the

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State Board of Election has ruled that we needed to
register as a political committee, which we have done
over the what, the past couple of years. And there
is a value going on that is assigned to those
candidates that we support based on the cost and the

printing and the distribution of our voters today.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I--my--my last question on this round is just what is that value, and I'd like to turn it over to David Greenfield for his questions. Do--do you how much the nominal value is for the preferred?

DICK DADEY: Depending--it is varied from year to year depending upon the number of candidates we support versus the cost of the Voters Directory, and the number that we print.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you.

DICK DADEY: It's just--it's--it's like \$100 or do per candidate.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman. Unlike the Chairman, I did not clear

my entire calendar today. So I have to run, but I

did want to stay for your testimony because it is

important. I wanted to thank you for your testimony.

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- We just want to note for the record because I think 2 it's important is that, you know, when we're naming 3 4 names of the lobbyists and bundlers just for folks watching at home, everything that they're doing is, 5 in fact, legal. We are just saying that we can do 6 7 better, and I agree and, therefore, I'm asking that 8 you add my name to Intro No. 985-A, and I do [applause] -- See, this is why I come to the Gov Ops hearings [laughter] because people--people come to me 10 11 and they say why in the world would you volunteer to sit on Ben Kallos' committee? [laughter] And I say 12 it's true. There's only four of us, but--but--13 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] We--14
 - we got new members who want to be--
 - COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing] You got new members?
 - CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --part of the committee.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Oh, Kallos, you should have sent to me. I would have set them straight. But the answer is you get applause, which you don't get in any other committee. Usually they get booed, especially in the Land Use world, but we won't go there.

exactly, exactly. Thank you all.

GENE RUSSIANOFF: [off mic] But we could get back to with the--with it.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] If we

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the answer is yes.

can get--get a mic.

2 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: No, no I need for 3 you to speak into the mic.

GENE RUSSIANOFF: Well, I said, yeah, I-I--yeah, following--an election cycle doesn't go by
where several candidates then say I waited so long
for the money that by that time it was just too late
to move forward with the campaign. So anecdotally
we've heard this.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And a--and a candidate so if we can make matching of concern or--?

GENE RUSSIANOFF: Well, even the most famous example is several of these who several in a row failed to make the threshold, and was a very credible and hardworking candidate.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Great. With regard to the--in terms of early payment and the ballot bumping, the CFB has indicated that ballot access is not a qualified expense. Is that something should be fixed, could be fixed? Is it something that should be left alone? Will this have an impact on the ballot bumping, and creating a situation where we can actually have more than one person on the Democratic ballot or even on the general election ballot?

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2 GENE RUSSIANOFF: Well, yeah, whatever 3 it--it says--this is one of the reasons why many of 4 our groups have grown to despise the time we spend 5 reading the Election Law because it is so terribly complicated, and so you could have someone who is 6 7 preemptively challenging somebody else to help with 8 their candidate. And the -- the argument was made thus, well it's--it's a situation where you don't want to put someone at a deficit by--you want them to 10 11 have access to some money to defend a false attack, 12 and is that true? It has never reflected the reality 13 of elected life? I don't know. I just know it's 14 setting me off. [pause] 15 DICK DADEY: I mean I would just concur

with what Gene has said. The--I--we have not thought about whether that should be a qualified expense.

You know, I--I--I value and trust the judgment of the Campaign Finance Board, but it's probably worthy of consideration as--as we look forward to--as we look down the road in terms of future reforms.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Well, I--I can tell you that if you--any money spend on valid access counts against your spending limit.

DICK DADEY: Right.

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2 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: But you can't use 3 public funds for it--

DICK DADE: [interposing] Right.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --so it's just-one--one thing versus another, and then perhaps as
part--

DICK DADEY: [interposing] I mean--I mean it may that is and you--I mean there is a rationale to use public funds for that since it is seen as --

GENE RUSSIANOFF: It's a tough question.

DICK DADEY: Yeah, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: But I--sometimes there's tough questions here, too.

DICK DADEY: And we think--you know, we actually support--support the raising of the spending cap to deal with it.

Intro 1001 from Council Member Williams, who I'm hoping is still watching, is there value to knowing about the entities that own entities? Is there value to knowing to knowing the individuals behind the companies that do business with the city or is having one company that's doing business with the city should that not be translated to the other companies

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2 that own that company or the individuals that own 3 that company?

PRUDENCE KATZ: I think it's a lot of value. I think—I might have heard a joke somebody was making about a Russian dollar or problem potentially, but I don't—I think—I mean you can see examples especially in how a real estate entity may give money under an LLC or a smaller—a smaller subsidiary, it seems it's separate. We heard earlier from the Campaign Finance Board testimony. I was really surprised that the owner S. L. Green is not listed in the Doing Business database because of I don't know what kind of bylaw. I'm sure it's legal. But definitely Intro 1001 seems like a no-brainer.

GENE RUSSIANOFF: If--if I could add,
earlier in the afternoon--in the afternoon, you were
asking what other things could the Council do and it
was like ours. I think that Doing Business roster is
due for a real overhaul, and with a lot--real close,
you know, oversight by the Council. I--I think, you
know, I've talked to people in and around it's
creation, and it's, you know, went as far as it could
go under difficult circumstances, but it's--it could
be a lot better. So that--that would be one area I

- 2 | would, you know, advise. I--I don't know if it's
- 3 right for legislation or--or some other things, but
- 4 it's--it's--it's--could be--it should be much
- 5 stronger than it is.

- 6 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Would you--would
- 7 you support expanding 1001 from not only disclosure
- 8 | but also applying the Doing Business Rules to the
- 9 | entities that own entities or the individuals who own
- 10 entities that do business with the City?
- GENE RUSSIANOFF: Sun--sunshine is the
- 12 best disinfectant, electric light and the bus--best
- 13 police officer. So I would say, you know, exposing
- 14 | it to more disclosure is a good thing.
- 15 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. Any questions
- 16 I didn't get a chance to ask? That being said, I'd
- 17 | like to excuse this panel. I--we have not gotten
- 18 | any--we don't have anyone testifying against any of
- 19 | the legislation. We thank the Good Governments for
- 20 | being here as well as members of the public, the
- 21 | Fourth Estate and the press. Again, I'd like to
- 22 thank the committee staff, even Council Member
- 23 Greenfield. Thank you for joining us and---
- 24 [background comments] Exact--we got a sponsor out of
- 25 | it. It--it was worth all of it. We will do our best

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2	to [background comments] to improve the decorum and I
3	think one piece is some people say if you put a good
4	apple with the bad apples, the good apple rots, but
5	sometimes hopefully you canit can spread. So thank
6	you. I hereby adjourn this meeting of the Committee
7	on Governmental Operations. [gavel]
8	DICK DADEY:
9	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS:
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date May 6, 2016