CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

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MAY 17, 2018

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on Finance joint with Sanitation and Governmental
Operations. Today's date is May 17, 2018. This is
recorded by Sargeant Bradley. Test, test, test,
today's the Committee on Finance joint with
Sanitation and Governmental Operations. Today's date
is May 17, 2018. This was recorded by Sargeant
Bradley.)

ANTONIO REYNOSOS: Thank you Sargeant. (gavel pounding). Good afternoon I am Council Member Antonio Reynoso, Chair of the Committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management. This is a hearing on the Fiscal 2019 Executive Budget for the Department of Sanitation held jointly with Committee on Finance. Today we will hear testimony from the Department of Sanitation about its \$1.73 billion Fiscal 2019 Expense Budget and \$2.2 billion Fiscal 2018 to 2022 Capital Commitment Plan and General Agency Operations. The Committee looks forward to hearing such important topics such as efforts to both their Zero Waste Outreach, further plans for a cleaner fleet and identified new services as well as updates on current service levels. I want to just thank the Director Latonia McKinney, Deputy Director Regina

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Ryan and Nathan Toth, Committee Counselors Rebecca Chasen (SP?) and Nicole Benny (SP?), Unit Heads Carillion Francisco (SP?), Financial Analyst John Salcer (SP?), the Finance Division Administrative Support Unit, again Nicole Anderson, Maria Pagan (SP?), Roberta Catawanno (SP?) hold everything together. I really want to thank uhm the staff behind the scenes that do all of this work and make I would like to remind us look, look competent. everyone that the public will be invited to testify on the last day of Budget Hearing on May 24 beginning at approximately 4:00 p.m. in this room. For members of the public who wish to testify but cannot attend the hearing, you can email your testimony to the Finance Division at financetestimony@council.nyc.gov and the staff will make it a part of their official record. Before we begin I would like to remind my colleagues that the first round of questions for the agency will be limited to three minutes per Council Member and if Council Members have additional questions we will have a second round of questions at two minutes per Council Member. I would also like to acknowledge that we have been joined by Council Members Fernando Cabrera and Keith Powers and now I

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budgeted head count for the Fiscal Year 2019 Executive Budget is 10,306 full time and full time equivalent positions. The funding made available to the department by this budget will allow us to meet our core service obligations to the public by keeping New York City healthy, safe and clean. This Budget includes funding for a new initiative called Clean NYC 2.0. This program includes targeted cleaning resources including mobile litter patrol, litter basket service and mechanical room service in the Brooklyn North Zone which has the lowest average score card reading of the seven zones in the City and four Districts in the zone rank among the 10 Districts with the lowest card rating in this Fiscal year to date. Clean NYC 2.0 also includes additional supervisory resources to monitor compliance with alternate side parking regulations and ensure that mechanical brooms are able to quickly and effectively clean their routes. This expands on the earlier version of clean NYC which provided highway onramp cleaning and expanded Sunday and holiday litter basket service in all five boroughs. On the topic of cleaning I'm excited to share with the Council that this summer the department will be launching a design

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competition to envision the next generation corner litter basket for New York City. We expect to release more information about this exciting program in the next several weeks. In the meantime I encourage New Yorkers to go to betterbin.nyc to help us answer the question, What should New York City's next generation litter baskets look like? addition, this Budget includes \$760,000 in Fiscal year 2019 increasing to \$1.2 million in Fiscal year 2022 for maintenance contracts to support the operation of this City's Marine Transfer Station. These contracts include fire alarm inspection, ventilation system cleaning and maintenance and other similar services. Together with the additional maintenance staff included in the Fiscal year 2019 Preliminary Budget, these contracts will ensure that these facilities are able to operate for decades to come. To maximize our use of resource, the Department projects to achieve savings in the Fiscal 2019 Budget that will include it's agency allocation share of citywide savings through reduced civilian overtime, phone plan charges, travel expenses and procurement reform for vendors to facility online processing. The Capital portion of the Department's

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Fiscal Year 2019 Executive Budget is \$495 million which includes funding for facility construction and vehicle purchases. The Budget includes full funding for all of our vehicle and replacement cycles, in addition from 2019 to 2023, the Department is funded to complete construction of the Southwest Marine Transfer Station which we expect to open later this year, continue construction of the East 91st Marine Transfer Station which we expect to open in the first half of calendar year 2019, continue the modernization of the West 59th Street Marine Transfer Station together with the demolition of the Gansevoort Marine Transfer Station, begin construction of the new Brooklyn 3 Garage in this coming Fiscal year, complete the design of the new Staten Island 13 Garage and begin construction in Fiscal year 20, renovate the Queens 1113 Garage, design and then begin construction of a new Queens 1 Garage and replace the Bronx 91011 Garage. addition, for the past several years, the Department has invested in the renovation or construction of personnel facilities. The Department has conducted a complete assessment of its garages lacking suitable bathrooms and locker rooms for its female workers.

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10 We are now nearing completion of this program by the end of Fiscal year 2019, I expect all female facility upgrades to be complete. We are currently assessing our personnel spaces for heating and air condition requirements for the next phase of upgrades. addition, as we prepare to be evicted this September from the Manhattan 6 Garage near Hudson Yard, we are rehabilitating personnel and office spaces at three locations on the east side of Manhattan. This will facilitate ongoing service to District 6 while we continue to work toward a long-term facility to serve this community. Going forward, the Department will build on its progress and commitment to increase recycling participation and diversion to set the city on path to achieve our goal of Zero Waste goal by 2030. A few weeks ago DSNY kicked off our annual Spring Safe Disposal Events at Save Disposal Events which stands for solvents, automotive, fireable and electronic products, New Yorkers can drop off potentially harmful household products for proper recycling or disposal. Accepted products include household cleaners, unwanted or expired medications, automotive fluids, paint, batteries and electronics. We hold two events annually in each borough, one in

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the spring and one in the fall but each event is open to New York City residents from any borough. next Save Event will take place this Sunday on West 120th Street in Morningside Heights in Manhattan. Residents can find out more about it on our website at nyc.gov/savedisposal or by calling 3-1-1. This fall this Department will expand its curbside electronic waste collection service to Southern Brooklyn and Western Queens in areas with curbside ewaste collection, residents living in buildings with nine of fewer dwelling units can schedule a pickup appointment for unwanted televisions, computers and other electronics covered by the New York State EWaste Disposal Ban. This service is currently offered in Northern Brooklyn and on Staton Island. The Department also continues to work with its partner Housing Works and Electronic Recyclers International to expand the Refashion NYC and ECyle NYC Programs in larger apartment buildings across the city so that residents can drop off unwanted clothing and electronics free of charge. Currently more than 13,000 residential buildings with 830,000 households are enrolled in the E-Cycle NYC Program. than 1,500 buildings with 158,0000 households are

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enrolled in the Refashion NYC Program. This year we will continue efforts to grow these programs and we have recently expanded capacity of process textile donations through a new partnership with the Salvation Army. As we discussed with the Council at the previous hearing on the city's 2017 Waste Characterization Study we must have a robust organic waste diversion program to meet our ambition Zero Waste goals. Presently the Residential Organics Curbside program serves 3.5 million New Yorkers and is by far the largest and most expansive curbside organics collection program in the United States. We believe that for the program to be successful over the long-term we must ensure New Yorkers are getting the very best service when Curbside Organic Collection reaches their neighbo, neighborhoods. achieve this, the City is evaluating its current service with a goal of increasing efficiencies and streamlining the program. At this time, the City has temporarily placed the implementation schedule for expanding the program to additional Districts on In the interim, residents in the current participating areas will continue receiving curbside organic collection service while the Department

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1.3 continues intensive outreach in these neighborhoods to grow participation. We will also continue supporting Green Market Drop Off Programs across the City where residents can drop off their organic waste for collection. Working with our neighborhood partners and local nonprofit organizations we continue to promote the expansion and growth of new community composting sites across all five boroughs. Earlier this year, we completed construction of a new and expanded Community Compost Site along the Gowanus Canal in partnership with the Gowanus Canal Conservancy and Use. The Department will continue to look for opportunities and seek innovative ways to increase recycling diversion and participation rates across the City and look forward to working with you and the City Council to achieve these mutual goals. As you know, the Department operates a sizeable fleet of trucks and other vehicles to collect recyclables and dispose of waste, clean streets and vacant lots and clear snow and ice. When I appeared before you in March at the Preliminary Budget Hearing, members of the Sanitation Committee expressed interest in the Department's sustainable vehicle fleet. I would like to take this opportunity to highlight some elements

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of our fleet program which continues to be among the cleanest heavy duty fleets in the nation. Thanks to new technologies and our Agency's commitment to lead in the research development and testing of cleaning fuels and emissions and effort the Department began over 20 years ago. We have achieved success in dramatically reducing emissions of particulate matter, nitrogen oxides and other air pollutants from our fleet. Currently all of the Department's heavy duty diesel vehicles utilize the industry's latest computer controlled and regulated clean diesel engines for their respective model years. While the Department's light duty fleet incorporates hybrid electric plug in, hybrid electric and all electric technology to minimize vehicle emissions. In Fiscal year 2018, the Department ordered 446 new collection truck, an accelerated purchase to advantage of favorable contract pricing. These new trucks will be in full compliant with EPA Phase 1 Greenhouse Gas Standards and will augment our fleet of sustainable collection trucks. To further lower emissions, the Department is currently using B20 Biodiesel, 20% coming from soybeans for its trucks citywide. We use B20 generally from April 15 through November 15 and

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B5 during the colder months. We are currently conducting a pilot for use of B20 throughout the winter at 14 District locations and the result so far look promising. While we have achieved much to date, we believe more improvements are possible as technology advances and we are excited to be at the forefront of testing other kinds of alternatives fuels and technologist. Toward that end, I am very please that as part of this city's clean fleet plan the administration recently announced it will use for the first time renewable diesel. A low emissions 99% petroleum free fuel to power over 1,000 large heavy duty vehicles including some sanitation trucks. Renewable diesel is made almost exclusively of plants and animal fats with just 1% of its composition derived from petroleum. In addition, in 2019 the Department will receive from Mack trucks a fully electric demonstration refuse collection truck equipped with an integrated electric drive train system to test in its daily operations. represents a significant opportunity for the Department to a truly zero emissions vehicle, the first of its kind manufactured by Mack truck and one of the first in its class nationwide. As we now

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enjoy longer daylight hours and warming temperatures though apparently no sun we are pleased to put the 2017-18 snow season behind us. This past snow season seemed to never end. We received more than 5 inches of snow on April the day after Easter and a total of more than 40 inches of snow was nearly 50% more than the average annual snow accumulation for New York City. The Department's Snow Budget for Fiscal 2019 is funded for \$97.7 million, an increase from \$13.6 million from the \$84.1 million funded in the Fiscal Year 2018 Adopted Budget. Additionally our current spending estimate for Fiscal 2018 now stands at \$107.2 million. The Department expects to hire between 400 and 500 new sanitation workers this summer depending on the rate of attrition. employees will receive snow operations training before the start of next winter. Going into the 2018-19 snow season, the Department will have adequate staffing with over 6500 sanitation workers available to be prepared for whatever Mother Nature has in store for us. I would like to thank you for the opportunity to testify today on the funding of the Department's program and operations over the next Fiscal year. The Department has always recognized

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the vital role of the Department in keeping communities across the city healthy, safe and clean and we will continue to uphold the high standards in our delivery of the essential service we provide to the public. We also welcome your supportive partnership in carrying out all of our future agency initiatives. My staff and I will now be happy to answer any questions.

CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: Thank you Commissioner for your testimony. Uhm I'll ask a couple of questions and then open it to the rest of my colleagues. Uhm I just want to acknowledge that we have also been joined by Council Member Matteo, Vallone, Cohen and Gjonaj. Thank you for coming guys. Uhm so the Council's response to the Mayor's uhm 2018 Preliminary Budget called upon the Administration to include \$10 million to increase public awareness regarding the City's goal of achieving zero waste in New York City by 2030. aims to eliminate the need to send waste to out of state landfills and currently it is unclear whether the City is on track to meet this goal uhm given that the diversion rate however is at around 20%. Uhm can you please explain to the Committee why for the

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2 second year this budgetary request was not included

3 and can we expect to see it in the Executive Plan? I

4 | think what we are going for here is that even though

5 you have done a good job at speaking to individual

6 initiatives we, uhm re, related to educating and

7 informing the public there is no one grand plan to

8 educate uhm the folks of the City of New York on Zero

9 Waste. And we are hoping the \$10 million can help

10 you do that.

million would help me do that. Uhm we really have been focused, you are quite correct on, on outreach and campaigns and advertising that have to do with providing a message to the public, specifically about an action that they can take. Uhm we are currently running a subway ad campaign for DonateNYC as well as for Refashion because it's clean out your closet time of year. Uhm we are happy to look to designate within our current Outreach Budget which is pretty robust a specific amount of money to do more advertising but I think that it would be useful to have you sit with us and the creatives around what that campaign looks like, uhm because I, I really always want to try and tie it to something that

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someone can do. I mean one of the things about waste that is you know different that somewhat Vision Zero and people are making decisions about what they buy everyday and all of those decisions impacts what happens at the end of its useful life uhm and I really want to make sure that we are engaging in a way uhm that's helpful so we are willing to look within our Budget to try and allocate more money for this but no OMB did not provide additional funding for it.

CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSOS: And I saw, I saw the ads on, well Johnathan Seltzer saw the ads on the train this morning uhm related to cleaning out your closet so I know you are out there doing the work uhm I just wish that we could tie it into like one central theme and really push it. I just want to put it to relative to Vision Zero where the Budget is \$10 million a year just for Vision Zero not any of the other initiatives and I believe that your Marketing Budget is like \$2.5 million across the board when it comes to the Department of Sanitation, so I just want to make sure that we have some equity when it comes to these Achieving Zero Goals whether it is a

for refueling, that you can look into whether or not

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you can pilot the CNG trucks for now, that we have them now in these areas so that we can start talking about environmental justice in these communities. I know that we have some CNG trucks, I know you are concerned about uhm getting a larger fleet uhm because without the larger, without the infrastructure without the refueling stations, I can only imagine a truck getting stuck in the snow because we couldn't find an appropriate place to refuel it but in North Brooklyn we do have CNG stations and in parts of, of, of New Jersey, Covanta facility which means that parts of the west side of Manhattan I guess of Manhattan.

have had this conversation several times and I know that Covanta would definitely like me to be using their CNG station. We don't go to New Jersey when it's snowing. Uhm and so we the real constraint is how quickly I can fuel the snow fleet and that is, that is the driver of why we have not moved in that direction. We actually think that the Cummins engine is, doesn't tend to last as long as a regular diesel engine but the savings on the diesel is usually offset uhm that cost change uhm so we are not opposed

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able to fast fuel them as quickly as we can the diesel fleet because my most vulnerable time during snow is when the entire fleet comes in to get refueled because that means I've got nothing out plowing.

CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: Can we, take time to have a conversation about these three communities and whether or not there is an opportunity in locations like Southeast Queens and North Brooklyn both have CNG refueling stations uhm and maybe there is a conversation to be had where we can focus these trucks on nonsnow days specifically to be along the route, along our routes in these communities so that again we can see some environmental justice.

that, I need to have that fleet be above and beyond what I have now because you know we use, we use the regular fleet to plow so I'd need like a whole separate fleet then I mean which has not, there's not, there's not been a lot of room for that from Fleet Central of wanting me to do that but we are certainly willing to continue looking at it I mean but that has been our biggest struggle. Uhm has been

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the issue of can I operationally meet the demands of snow with these types of vehicles and so far that

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5 CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: Okay and I hear, 6 I think we should sit down and talk about it.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Sure.

really hasn't been true.

CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: I'm just trying to figure out ways to really again giving that we haven't passed Intro 495 and we haven't done other things or Intro 157 now and other things to bring about justice to these communities that maybe we could do something in the interim to bring down the level of pollution that is happening in these communities. I'm, I'm going to have one more question so I can allow for my colleagues to ask questions as well, uhm how the Executive Planning includes \$620,000 for radios and accessories. is in addition to prior allocations made in recent years for similar purchases. For example, in Fiscal Year 2017 the Preliminary Budget included \$400,000 to replace 200 hand held radios, so when we see almost half a million dollars for 200 handheld radios we know they are very expensive, I would like to actually see one of these radios.

uhm they are very expensive, I wish they were not. I

also wish that we didn't have to replace everything

but we do because of changes Federally with the wave

4 lengths.

CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: What about bidding? Is there, is there only one company that makes these radios that allows them to charge so much? Uhm I know folks here understand the City of New York's Procurement process is a lot different than going to like Best Buy and buying radios but we are talking about an exorbitant cost for what I consider you know for a radio. Uhm I would just like to see it and I just want somebody on my staff if you guys could just do the math of what \$400,000 for 2000 handheld radios, it is I think it was like 2000 radios but I want to make sure.

KATHRYN GARCIA: So I mean we're happy to I mean I don't always think despite how big we are that we get the best pricing on everything and they are made by Motorola and so we are certainly willing to take you through it, I mean its you know, Procurement is a process.

CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: Alright well thank you.

KATHRYN GARCIA: I mean I hate the fact that they cost so much as well.

CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: \$2000 a radio. You can buy a small used car for that.

KATHRYN GARCIA: I know but the car won't communicate with my staff.

CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: It's a hooptie at that price but it's okay. Uhm so now I just want to, I have more questions that I will ask uhm after all my colleagues have asked questions, I want to make sure that their time is spent wisely here so I want to call on Council Member Cabrera who will then be followed by Council Member Powers by Cohen and I want to acknowledge the fact that we have been joined by Council Member Chaim Deutsch.

thank you so much. So uhm yeah you actually started to address a question that I was very intrigued because we did talk about this, brought it up in the Preliminary Hearing about fully electric trucks and we talked about the possibility of a Tesla and so forth. Uhm have they communicated to you have fast they could, relo, how fast they could?

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KATHRYN GARCIA: I don't think they've
gotten there, they've, they have just put out a press
release with us to say that they would give us the
first one so we don't have it yet, so until it hits
the streets of New York and we find out how it works
I'm not going to base the numbers on anything.

FERNANDO CABRERA: But I'm surprised they didn't give you the specs, you know, usually.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Oh we can ask them for it, I'm sure they would provide what they think it will do.

FERNANDO CABRERA: Okay that's interesting and I'm sure you communicating them what, your needs.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Absolutely.

it. It makes no sense them building that all of a sudden, oops by the way you know you never asked us that we needed this and that. So I'm happy to hear that this is a step forward in the right direction when it comes to full electric uhm trucks. Uhm do, I meant to ask you about the hiring of 400 and 500 new sanitation workers this summer.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Uh-huh, uh-huh.

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questions, please ask.

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2 KEITH POWERS: I'll take his.

CHAIRMAN ANTONIO REYNOSO: Okay so we are going to add to your original three minutes the one minute that was left over by Council Member Cabrera. Uhm five minutes and then we will get a second round, uhm we have a good, a good crew here. I think we will go through these questions pretty, pretty quickly.

KEITH POWERS: Thank you, and thank you I should say thank you for letting the members get their questions in early. I did not do that and I got yelled at last meeting. Anyway, uhm I want to start with the, there is for commercial waste zones there is money in the Budget about \$1.5 million to do consulting work around the commercial waste zones and I think have been moved up, moved up, or been moved. Uhm Can you just give us an update of where you are in terms of that work?

KATHRYN GARCIA: Absolutely.

KEITH POWERS: And also what findings and where we are in terms of uhm the overall plan?

KATHRYN GARCIA: Absolutely so we anticipate that uhm we will be releasing as we said, uhm this summer the implementation plan uhm for a

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proposal on commercial waste zones. This will kick up a very intensive process with the Council. will need to draft legislation uhm as well as perform an environmental impact statement in all of the things that go along with that uhm but we have done, we have had an incredibly intensive interaction with a variety of stakeholders from labor to the private carting industry to buildings to bids to small businesses, uhm you know we've had over 150 meetings with over 100 individual stakeholders uhm and at this point in time what we are looking is we still don't have exactly what the numbers will be, we are still refining that but we have determined that we are going to go with a nonexclusive option in every zone of 2-5 carters in every neighborhood, uhm and the neighborhoods will be primarily based around community boards just because that is an easy geography that people know. Uhm and we still anticipate that we are going to get a similar reduction in vehicle miles traveled as we proposed originally which was I believe 48 to 60 something percent. We still expect to be in that range. so we are moving through and trying to wrap it up and

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2	KATHRYN GARCIA: We have, we have, we
3	have what are called section stations uhm and the
4	section station usually it's because you know someone
5	was far away from the actual garage as where they can
6	stop the use the bathrooms and there are showers and
7	there is office space for supervisors, so we hadn't
8	been using them really them and so we are
9	rehabilitating them so that there is some place for
10	the sanitation workers to go but we don't have a
11	location for the trucks.

KEITH POWERS: Right and but that those are the but those are the, those are the, I mean as I understand as I understand in our last meeting that those are the three locations.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Those are the three locations.

KEITH POWERS: Those are the three locations to park as well am I right about that? That those would be parking locations, Even if you got a garage tomorrow you would still have to.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Yes we are going, I got nowhere else to put the trucks.

KEITH POWERS: Yep, got it. Uhm thank you. The third uhm topic is uhm styrofoam.

RCIA: Yes.

KEITH POWERS: A topic I'm sure that is near and dear to your heart, where are we on, where are in the world.

KATHRYN GARCIA: In the world, so all of our arguments were heard in January. We have not heard back from the Judge. That is where we are at, at the moment. I would be very happy if you did a straight ban here in the Council but uhm.

KEITH POWERS: If we got a straight ban, but we are waiting for a, and do you need any money to do, I mean do you anything in the Budget, you don't need anything in terms of.

KATHRYN GARCIA: We will be able to use,

I mean we'll do, we'll do mailers to you know

effected businesses, we will do some promotional

activity uhm but you know.

KEITH POWERS: Is there money in the Budget for that if it happened today?

KATHRYN GARCIA: No, there is nothing specific that we have designed because I don't, I don't have any idea when it is going to happen.

KEITH POWERS: Definitely. Yeah.

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KATHRYN GARCIA: Uhm so we will figure it out when it comes up but we think that, you know if we need to talk to OMB, if we think we need a big outreach campaign we but I think we will probably be able to internally fund that.

KEITH POWERS: Okay the last question I had was on the, you know my time is withering. Uhm

I, I, had heard some folks in the industry that Glass was a problem around, uhm recycling.

KATHRYN GARCIA: So.

KEITH POWERS: And breaking and I was wondering if there were any plans around gla... I never heard that so I was wondering if there were any components around glass specifically, whether it will be like recycling or take back or that it was, they were having difficulty around recycling because of glass. I don't know.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Uhm so glass it the least valuable portion of the recycling stream. Uhm we don't and you know it, chang... it's the most challenging portion of the, of the stream. Uhm our facility not our facility, Sims Facility where our material goes, it then goes to a glass place across in New Jersey. The challenge is finding new uses for

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it because of mixed colors are not acceptable to bottlers and particularly green glass is a problem for bottlers. It is easier on the west coast where they have a larger wine industry for there to be an opportunity. It is not as robust here on the east coast but it is not impossible and yes so what is happening, at least this is my understanding of what is happening is they weren't doing what they were suppose to be doing and when we started requiring them to do the right thing they suddenly had a problem.

KEITH POWERS: Would it define do the right thing?

recycling it like you know people are, we are, we are enforcing on the commercial side to make sure people are recycling. Uhm it is primarily an issue of contamination if you go to a single strand facility. So if you are putting bottles with paper that can contaminate paper but paper in and of itself is a challenging commodity at the moment as well, so.

KEITH POWERS: Okay, thank you, thanks.

CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: It's uhm it's amazing that we are talking about the value of metal,

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 36
2	glass, plastic and paper and how, how hard it is to
3	find the market for those, uhm as we recycle them and
4	folks have conversations about recycling styrofoam.
5	It is just remarkable to me, remarkable to me.
6	KATHRYN GARCIA: Do you find it ironic?
7	CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: Huh?
8	KATHRYN GARCIA: Do you find it ironic?
9	CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: I do, I do find
LO	it ironic. I think I just found out that China is
L1	saying that they are not going to take any paper from
L2	us if it has more than like a 0.5% combination.
L3	KATHRYN GARCIA: China, China, China's
L 4	closed.
L5	CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: They are pretty.
L 6	KATHRYN GARCIA: China has been closed
L7	since January.
L8	CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: Yeah.
L 9	KATHRYN GARCIA: It is having serious
20	impacts on the mixed paper market.
21	CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: So even paper at
22	this point is going to lose its value or has already
23	lost its value.
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you?

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PAUL VALLONE: I just wanted to follow up on our previous conversations and now you have in the Fiscal Executive Plan \$400,000 going to 1.2 million up to 2022 for our Marine Transfer Stations for some of the support contracts. So if you could uhm what areas will we be aiding in those Marine Transfer Stations and how much is that for the support contracts.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Uhm so that is the money for the support contracts, not for the personal services, because we have maintenance staff that we are assigning as well but those are things that are more specialized such as fire alarms that have to be maintained on duct cleaning which can be really problematic in a transfer station as well as like crane maintenance. Uhm those are all sort of beyond the capacity of what we can do in house but we also have staff that we will be assigning to those facilities as well to make sure that they are cared for going into the future, considering the Capital Investment that we have made, we want to make sure that they last for a long time.

PAUL VALLONE: So there is additional staff budgeted for those stations?

Point, sorry. So is.

over it, over there.

up with DOT to make sure that around our facilities,

which are often in industrial areas that tend not to get as much repaving attention, uhm but College Point is getting quite fancy now with the police over there and other, and other happenings so.

PAUL VALLONE: (Laughing). Don't tell the police that.

KATHRYN GARCIA: We, we used to be alone with the garage out there so. Uhm now we have company.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{PAUL}}$ VALLONE: Well I think that would be a good place for us to start.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Okay.

PAUL VALLONE: Is to look at some coordination with the agencies with Capital because the need is just not at, at North Shore but I'm sure it echoes similarly at the other stations with the streets being over utilized by our commercial fleet. The streets are in critical condition and I, you speak to DOT about it, they don't have it in the Budget, we talked to sanitation about it, they don't

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bringing up I said well the more you expand the more

have it in the Budget, you talk to EDC about it and

they are talking about Willis Point and I keep

the streets are collapsing so we really need to take

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2 a look, so uhm Mr. Chair maybe we can have some focus as to the, the interaction between the agencies on 3 4 the infrastructure around these transfer stations 5 because they, they reside in communities that just can't handle the breakdown of the streets and no one 6

has it in their Capital Plans. 8 KATHRYN GARCIA: Okay.

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PAUL VALLONE: Thank you Commissioner, thank you Chair.

CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: Thank you Council Member Vallone. Uhm now fol... we've been joined by Council Member Andy King as well. I just want to acknowledge that he was here. It will be Council Member Cohen, Gjonaj and then Deutsch.

ANDREW COHEN: Uhm thank you chair. Good morning Commissioner. Uhm first I will report uhm I think not last weekend, the weekend before I took a trip to Orchard Beach and did safe recycling and I got rid of a ton of bad stuff in the house and the experience could not have been any better. I, when they do it on my side at Lehman College the experience has also been very good but it could not have been easier at Orchard Beach. Uhm I have a question about the street waste baskets in the

	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH
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1	44
2	District. I think we've had conversations about uhm
3	home, household waste ending up in my street baskets
4	and then I have overflowing street baskets.
5	KATHRYN GARCIA: Uh-huh.
6	ANDREW COHEN: Is there any enforcement
7	and do w you know do you have any data on
8	enforcement? Are we?
9	KATHRYN GARCIA: When there is
10	enforcement the challenge is, is, is uhm catching
11	people who are doing it. If it ends up in the litte
12	basket and not next to the litter basket it is
13	possible to go through and then we have the ability
14	to serve Us if you put your mail in it to try and
15	track them down. Uhm so we do have enforcement but
16	it is an ongoing challenging.
17	ANDREW COHEN: Do, do we ever actually do
18	any enforcement.
19	KATHRYN GARCIA: We do.
20	ANDREW COHEN: We have the ab we have
21	the ability to do it but do we actually.
22	KATHRYN GARCIA: We do actually do
23	enforcement.
24	ANDREW COHEN: Do you, is there any data
25	on how many citations are issued or?

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KATHRYN GARCIA: I don't, I don't have that with me but we can certainly get it for you.

ANDREW COHEN: I would be interested.

Uhm and last I think that Councilman Powers may have asked this, but in, in supporting recycling, I was just at a recycling facility in the Bronx last week and, and they were telling me about the difficulty uhm particularly with glass.

KATHRYN GARCIA: This action has been whining for quite a while now.

ANDREW COHEN: Is there, is there anything that you think that we could be doing to either create a market, support a market?

interesting question, uhm I think that one of the things that I think would be useful in the market to require glass as part of some of the construction projects that is usually where residential glass on the east coast ends up. Uhm as being sort of a, you know if you need to reelevate something it can be used for that or within as an aggregate within concrete or something like that. I think there are some ways that we can do it within our contracts, uhm so I think that is one options. I think the other

biogas at New Town Creek and then some of it, I can't

continuing it.

Uhm so we have a lot of technology in our trucks but

we need to make sure it can work in case of a really serious emergency and this is still, this is still a technology that we think is more appropriate.

MARK GJONAJ: I would encourage looking to benefit from bulk purchase discount. NYPD, fire department, EMS, there are so many agencies that use uhm radios and I would hope that we can figure out how to collectively buy and benefit but I will leave that to your better judgment and maybe you can talk to me offline about it. Talk to me a bit about the expansion of commercial corridor pickup. When do they normally pick up on commercial corridors, the typical waste basket?

KATHRYN GARCIA: Oh it can, it varies completely. There are some places in Staton Island where they will only get collected twice a week on the normal collection route and then there are some busier commercial areas where they can be picked up on multiple shifts.

MARK GJONAJ: And my understanding is that some communities only get once a week pick up?

KATHRYN GARCIA: No they get at least

twice a week pick up.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Well they don't pick up.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 1 55 KATHRYN GARCIA: The Big Belly. The Big 2 3 Belly with its service contract is \$7000. MARK GJONAJ: Isn't that insane \$7000 for 4 5 a trash can that, its. KATHRYN GARCIA: Uhm I, I, I think that 6 7 it is very expensive but the idea of the Big Belly is that it is able to keep vermin away from food 8 sources. 9 MARK GJONAJ: And doesn't that, isn't 10 that what the high end trash can does? 11 12 KATHRYN GARCIA: It does, it is not as sealed as completely as a Big Belly is. 13 14 MARK GJONAJ: What was the cost of the 15 high end? KATHYRN GARCIA: About \$1000. 16 17 MARK GJONAJ: And what's the cost of the 18 Rolls Royce? KATHRYN GARCIA: Well it's about \$3500 19 20 before you add the maintenance contract. MARK GJONAJ: \$7000 versus \$1000. I can 21 22 get 7 garbage cans instead of one. 23 KATHRYN GARCIA: I am, I am, you are 24 quite correct in that.

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MARK GJONAJ: Let's spend tax payer

dollars more wisely please and let's increase the

Budget so we can have more frequency pickups. We are

just looking for ways that we can make our tax

dollars go a little bit further and meet the needs of

all New Yorkers. And the la... is there going to be

a consultant fee or in this competition, the Design

Competition that we are looking to redesign a garbage

can?

KATHRYN GARCIA: Yeah we have a little bit of assistance with people to coordinate the competition but it is very minimal.

MARK GJONAJ: Okay and ultimately if there was a new design that is accepted, approved, and someone decides this is the best thing since chocolate milk. What do we do with the old garbage cans? The ones that we spent upwards of \$7000 on.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Well obvious, I, we would not retire anything that was still usable, I mean obviously I have 23,000 Liter baskets on the streets of uhm New York. Uhm if we find. I actually happen to like the Iconic Litter wire mesh basket uhm but it does have some challenges. I mean it is, you

businesses?

KATHRYN GARCIA: So there are a couple of
things, one is we are not planning to give any carter
a monopoly. That would be the first thing, the
second thing is the market is pretty uhm, uhm
concentrated basically there are two players who have
half the market right now so you, you have less
competition than you think you do. Uhm mom and pops
pay more than big commercial areas the way the, the
system works and then in addition we have excessively
long routes which makes things uhm more dangerous to
the public and so we really want to see that we have
an environment, uhm we have a cost factor in here.
We do not want to see service costs blow up that is
not an objective. Uhm we are not trying in many
other areas, the government uses the franchise to
raise a lot of revenue. They add a big fee on to the
franchise, uhm we are not planning to do that. This
is not about raising money for like a back channel
tax uhm which it often is in other areas, so there
actually are a lot of challenges within the carting
industry which I am happy to go into detail with you
but I think that this is really trying to address uhm
there are areas of the City that have 50 carters on
the same block, that's insane. Uhm. So.

MARK GJONAJ: That's called the free market, that's what this country is built on.

KATHRYN GARCIA: I know but it's, it's, also.

MARK GJONAJ: We are not controlling markets. It's, you allow the markets to dictate who survives and doesn't. If there are 50 carters out there that means there is a demand. Someone is competing against another provider, therefore the beneficiary is going to be the end user and our mom and pop shops, mom and pop shops deserve every benefit that we could possibly give them. That's the model here.

WATHRYN GARCIA: Right, no, I, I, understand but the, the negatives of that is that you have trucks that are often driven probably twice as long they need to be driven to service the same number of customers, uhm and you also have some inherently very unsafe practices as we have seen recently with the number of fatalities on the city streets caused by private carters. So I mean I think that yes, you are correct. There is the biggest benefit is actually not to the mom and pops I'm sorry to say but really to the big commercial businesses,

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 1 60 in mid, in mid town Manhattan where there is that 2 many carters operating but it is definitely a trade 3 off. It's less safe for pedestrians. It's less safe 4 on the streets. It's less safe for the employees. 5 6 MARK GJONAJ: So government is now going 7 to be. CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: Council Member 8 Gjonaj, can you just close up your question, Council 9 Member Gjonaj, just close it up. 10 MARK GJONAJ: So my problem is government 11 12 picking winners or losers and we are the freest country in the world and we are starting to act more 13 14 like a dictatorship than anything else. It is not 15 our position to dictate who should get into what 16 industry. We are suppose to allow an environment of free market to control within guidelines and 17 considering public safety. It is a concern and this 18 will be again on the back of tax payers and everyone 19 20 else but we, but we will. KATHRYN GARCIA: I, I really think you 21 22 are going to be pleasantly surprised when we put 23 the...

KATHRYN GARCIA: So I mean obviously the reason why it is a neighborhood that we can look at, it's because it's under the same ownership so that's why we are able to run, go through it that way. Uhm we are working very hard with management companies across the City in all the high rise areas to, to really bring on more and more buildings uhm and we brought in, I think the last time that I was here for Preliminary we had just started out first Bronx High Rise Route where we were working with them. Uhm so we are open to people applying in any high rise to come into the program and be part of that, so we have.

PAUL VALLONE: So is there any, is there any, is there any, is there any reason they wouldn't, isn't it volun, it's voluntary, they have to put a bin downstairs, is there is any, is there any other, and you have to pick it up? Is that what?

KATHRYN GARCIA: Oh yeah, we pick it up.

Yeah, no, no the issue is getting you know the

management company, the residents and the porters to

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2	all do the right thing and get it to me on the curb.
3	Uhm and so that's why we have them go through a
4	program to apply for it uhm and building use it who
5	care about sustainability and use it as sort of like
6	part of their promotion of like we are a very
7	sustainable organization to sort of push that as part
8	of their marketing materials which I am fine with.
9	Uhm but anything that you think of that we could be
10	doing better in terms of doing outreach to those
11	sorts of buildings, on, on NYCHA we are still working
12	very hard on their regular recycling needs so if they
13	actually came forward and said they really wanted to
14	do it at a specific development that would be fine
15	but right now our focus with NYCHA has been on sort
16	of the more traditional because it really was not
17	happening before I started here.
18	PAUL VALLONE: Thank you I'll follow up
19	with you on that.
20	CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: Thank you Council
21	Member Deutsch.
22	CHAIM DEUTSCH: Thank you uhm good

KATHRYN GARCIA: How are you?

afternoon Commissioner.

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CHAIM DEUTSCH: It's great seeing you. So I only have about 40 minutes so please answer like as short as, as short as possible. 40 minutes, don't be jealous. So anyway first I want to ask you, you did mention in your testimony that you will purchasing another 446 new collection trucks.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Yes.

trucks are for regular trash or or in addition will also include for recycling. Oh for, they are both, and it depends on what District you are in so we, we are getting rear loaders and dual bins, uhm in some areas we use the dual bins for refuse and organics and in some areas we use that for metal, glass and plastic and paper but there are other areas where rear loaders pick up only paper in Manhattan. They pick up only paper. So they are, it's flexible. They are not specifically designed for one or the other.

CHAIM DEUTCH: Okay I just wanted to bring up that your, your recycling trucks are double back loaders.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Not always, not everywhere.

regular trash.

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2	KATHRYN GARCIA: One truck is for regular
3	trash and then the organics.
4	CHAIM DEUTSCH: Okay and then you have
5	the second truck that has the double.
6	KATHRYN GARCIA: No, no there are two
7	double trucks.
8	CHAIM DEUTSCH: There are two double
9	trucks, so one double truck would be for cardboards
10	and.
11	KATHRYN GARCIA: And metal, glass and
12	plastic.
13	CHAIM DEUTSCH: Plastic and then where
14	does organics go?
15	KATHRYN GARCIA: So one side, the big
16	side is for the refuse and the small side is for the
17	organics.
18	CHAIM DEUTSCH: So you only have two
19	sides? So.
20	KATHRYN GARCIA: Uh-huh.
21	CHAIM DEUTSCH: So you mix the cardboard
22	with the plastic?
23	KATHRYN GARCIA: No, no, no there are
24	two, there are two, there are two dual bin trucks in
25	your nei on that day, two trucks, each split in

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half. So the recycling is getting picked up on each side. Metal, glass and plastic on one side, paper on the other.

5 CHAIM DEUTSCH: Okay.

KATHRYN GARCIA: The second truck one side is refuse, the other side is the organics so it should be just two trucks on your block.

CHAIM DEUTSCH: So it's two trucks, okay got it. Okay uhm so I just want to, I also want to follow up on the previous hearing, uhm so I'm not going to get into now unless I, I stick around for the second round. So I wanted to speak to you about the 12 holidays, uhm those pickups, like as soon as the holiday ends, the trash should be picked up and in and in addition also the recycling should be picked up, right after a holiday and also I wanted to speak to you about uhm corner waste baskets in commercial areas to see if we get 7 day a week pickup, 7 days.

KATHRYN GARCIA: So I mean, I, I, think that we have talked about this before uhm and it was a particularly challenging set of Mondays as well as snow storms in January which isn't usual to have Christmas, New Year's, Martin Luther King, Veteran's

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2 and President's Day all falling on a Monday. Uhm
3 that was a lot on a Monday, I know it was a lot.

4 CHAIM DEUTSCH: So we need to take care of your block too?

KATHRYN GARCIA: Huh?

CHAIM DEUTSCH: We need to take care of your neighborhood too.

KATHRYN GARCIA: No actually so the thing that, that one of the things that I, I just want to uhm and I and I understand we are asking a lot of the public. Uhm but for the most part we don't get a lot of complaints about post holiday collection because we do work really hard to get a lot of it and rotate where we miss. Uhm I know that it is inconvenient for people but it, if I was given the funding to actually fully do that on a Tuesday I would actually rather use it and I would love to work with you about thinking through. I think I hear more from the public around cleaning issues than I do around post holiday issues. Uhm and so I mean it's a balance, we are asking the Monday people who usually take the brunt of it, not all of the holidays but many of the holidays uhm to be patient and you know I understand that's challenging it's just, it would be very

expensive, uhm to actually meet that because it is

asking me to staff for peak uhm for 12 peak days, the

12 Tuesdays. And that uhm, you know that's hard for

us to do. We do uhm you know put anyone we can on

overtime on that Tuesday to make sure that we are

getting as much as possible, particularly on the

refuse side uhm but you know, we, we unless we added

a lot more staff we would not be able to do it.

CHAIM DEUTSCH: So I just want to, to know for the record that you don't support picking up the trash 100% after a holiday.

KATHRYN GARCIA: I uhm.

CHAIM DEUTSCH: You are just saying that we are not getting enough complaints and people have to deal with us.

KATHRYN GARCIA: I mean, it is, it is a balance in which I look at what where I think the resource of the department would be most effectively used and I know it is asking Monday people to have more patience than other people. Uhm but I do think that I would have other priorities ahead of this.

CHAIM DEUTSCH: Okay so. Okay and secondly the, uhm the corner waste baskets in commercial areas, so we don't currently have 7 days,

7 days a week in all commercial areas, you have overflowing baskets throughout the city. Uhm and do

you support 7 day, 7 day a week pickup.

each area individually if we have areas where we think the service is not meeting what the need is, I would certainly look to add service. I mean that I think I came in and said that I, we need Sunday service, uhm we need holiday service that that was a real problem particularly in commercial areas that were going like many hours without service uhm but I wouldn't necessarily say broadly that every litter basket needs 7 day a week service. Uhm but I would definitely be willing to look at specific areas and see whether or not our service is meeting the demands of that area and advocate for the resources to

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increase basket service.

CHAIM DEUTSCH: So I just want to say that the office has been very extremely responsive whenever there are issues arise. I have to say very responsive, it could be 2 o'clock in the afternoon, it could be 2 o'clock in the morning and I get, I receive a response to my email and so your office is very responsive but. I just want to say it shouldn't

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come to it that uhm baskets are overflowing and I take you around my District and I guarantee it's throughout the City and the baskets need to be totally you know picked up and not overflowing and I just want to say for the record that the collection should be picked up 100% and that's why I disagree with the Commissioner that it should be picked up 100% after holiday, after snow day and because the fact is, is that you have 200 sanitation officers that ticket homeowners so uhm if you if we are going to hold homeowners accountable for a wrapper in front of his or her home then we have to set a good example as a City and keep our community 100% clean and have sanitation 100% funded because now we have #1 8.6 million New Yorkers, we had previously 8.5, we need to go with the flow of population and we need to make sure that our streets are completely clean uhm because when people see that the streets are uhm, uhm messy and overflowing baskets they just tend to throw trash you know if they had something on them they will just throw it with the trashes. So we need to set uhm uhm a good example to the City and also with additional organic pickups, uhm right, we are adding organics, we are add, we keep on adding stuff and I

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you.

support, who our environment and I think it is a good thing but if we are going to keep on adding and not making sure that sanitation is 100% fully funded I will continue to, especially now during the Budget to have press conferences to mobilize and to send a message to the City that we need to fully fund the men and woman of the Sanitation Department, give them the resources that they need to do their job properly and I can promise you that, that I will be here in front of City Hall in my neighborhoods throughout other communities to ask the administration to fully, fully, fully fund sanitation not talk about other issues until sanitation is 100% fully funded. Thank

Member Deutsch, and I just want to uhm I know that you said it was going to your priority, you would prioritize funding, uhm that could possibly go, let's say if we founded, that could go to holiday pick up that you would actually try to move that somewhere to where you think there was a higher priority but I think we are hearing from Council Member Deutsch and from this committee uhm is that is a priority for us and uhm just want to know the feasibility of that

it's a huge number of people, it would be \$100

try not to do that because it is, it is a holiday uhm

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so it's just, it's just the function of the fact that you are ask, you are asking, it's, you know if you wanted to fund something else where you could only do it in the summertime. I mean maybe Parks Department works this way where you are saying I'm going to fund the head count but literally I only need life guards for a few months of the year. We are talking about even less, it's like 12 days and it's just the peaking factor that makes it so expensive.

CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: Alright so now I want to just get, we have two more folks that are going to ask questions, because we actually have to close this up for the hearing that is waiting to start 20 minutes ago. Uhm so we want to call on Council Member Grodenchik, followed by Council Member Adams.

BARRY GRODENCHIK: Do I get 10 minutes like Mr. Deutsch?

CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: Mr. Deutsch is extremely special. No you get five minutes.

BARRY GRODENCHIK: Good morning, good afternoon Commissioner. It is always good to see you. Uhm I want to thank you for the excellent snow removal in Eastern Queens, as always I don't think we

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2	got a single complaint, maybe one but that was from
3	Chaim Deutsch because he was jealous. Uhm just
4	quickly I know that in your comments you mentioned
5	CB11, CB13 garage, what is the status on that now?
6	KATHRYN GARCIA: Uhm so we are looking
7	for swing spaces, you know and trying to work that
8	out and we are in the midst of procuring sign in
9	order to do that construction.
LO	BARRY GRODENCHIK: Uhm you are looking
L1	for sp maybe we can talk about that.
L2	KATHRYN GARCIA: Yeah, we, we, we, should
L3	continue to discuss what our options might be.
L 4	BARRY GRODENCHIK: Alright I'll throw you
L5	a call.
L 6	KATHRYN GARCIA: Okay.
L7	BARRY GRODENCHIK: Alright yeah we need
L 8	some options. Thank you very much. Thank you Mr.
L 9	Chair.
20	CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: Alright thank you
21	Council Member Adams?
22	ADRIENNE ADAMS: Good afternoon
23	Commissioner, very nice to see you.
24	KATHRYN GARCIA: Nice to see you.

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ADRIENNE ADAMS: Thank you unm I whole
heartedly support DSNY, uhm those of us in Southeast
Queens need you, need you, need you, uhm and I whole
heartedly concur with my colleague Council Member
Deutsch when he says that the need for pickup
continues. I just wonder if there are any areas in
New York City where there are seven day pickup?

KATHRYN GARCIA: Oh yes, no there's, there's there is 7 day pickup on most commercial areas within the City of New York. It can even be more frequently than that, uhm it really varies by the amount of pedestrian traffic that we see uhm and the volumes that we're, that we're seeing yes so it is, it is complete spans the spectrum.

ADRIENNE ADAMS: Do we have any 7 day pickup in Southeast Queens?

 $\label{eq:KATHRYN GARCIA: I don't know the answer} % \begin{subarray}{ll} \begin{subarray}{$

ADRIENNE ADAMS: Okay and I guess uhm my final question will be, uhm as you are well aware, we do have issues of chronic illegal dumping in Southeast Queens. What is the progress of the cleanup of those uhm chronic dump out spots?

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we keep a list of everywhere that we know, both uhm to use to stake out and try and catch people, uhm but also we will send people out immediately to clean it up. We do not leave where, where a supervisor sees that we have a dump out situation we do not let it stay.

ADRIENNE ADAMS: Okay thank you very much.

KATHRYN GARCIA: You are welcome.

CHAIR ANTONIO REYNOSO: Okay thank you very much and uhm Commissioner thank you.

DANIEL DROM: I am of course, Council Member Dromm and it's good to see you.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Nice to see you.

DANIEL DROMM: Good to see you too. I apologize I was at a funeral of a dear friend this morning so.

KATHRYN GARCIA: Oh I'm sorry.

DANIEL DROMM: So that's why I'm just getting in now. Uhm but I just have one question actually. I have a number of questions but I'm just going to ask this one because we are running behind. Uhm and it's about the Sanitation Basket Routes. For

buy baskets, they don't actually ever ask us for any

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service or pay us for any service uhm we are looking at our routes and our basket routes and where things are all the time, I mean in some cases, uhm we'll rework a route to try and make it more efficient in terms of what point in the day does that can get collected. Uhm so it is evaluated but they are, it is really varied in terms of what Council Members are choosing to use that funding for.

DANIEL DROMM: Do you know how many

Council Members aside from the Clean Up Initiative

give funding to uhm the Department of Sanitation uhm

for things like additional service on different

routes?

KATHRYN GARCIA: Uh-huh, uhm I can get that specifically, but according to my staff less than a dozen.

DANIEL DROMM: Less than a dozen? Okay.

Alright that was really about it. I think that we are done because we are falling behind here as well.

Uhm so Council Member Moya, I hope you were introduced if not, you are now, officially introduced as being here. Uhm and with that I guess we are going to close out this portion and thank you

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COUNSEL: Do you affirm that your

testimony will be truthful to the best of your

4 | knowledge, information and belief?

LISETTE CAMILO: I do. Good afternoon Chair Dromm, Chair Cabrera and Committee Members. am Lisette Camilo, Commissioner of Department of Citywide Administrative Services. And I am joined by members of my Executive Team to discuss the planned expenditures and revenues for Fiscal Year 19 as well as highlights of the DCAS Capital Plan. The Mayor's FY19 Executive Budget supports our agency's goal of delivering essential services and expertise to city agencies, city employees and the public to further the Administration's vision for a more sustainable, resilient and equitable city. This Budget builds on our agency's accomplishments over the last year and will support our major priorities this year, including more efficient administration of Civil Service Tests, the deployment of a Space Management Initiative, increased MWBE Utilization and further reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from City owned fleet and buildings. I would like to take this opportunity to provide updates for some of the projects highlighted in my FY19 Preliminary Budget

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Testimony as well as talk about some of our new 2 initiatives. DCAS continues to work on compliance 3 with the New York State Civil Service Law to reduce 4 the number of provisional employees. The key to 5 6 these efforts is having in place computer based 7 testing and application centers or CTACs across every borough. We currently have CTACs in four boroughs 8 and I am happy to announce that DCAS will be opening 9 a CTAC in the Bronx located at 1932 Arthur Avenue, 10 one of our DCAS Buildings and this CTAC is expected 11 12 to be in operation by the end of 2018. When we open the Bronx CTAC though through expansion and opening 13 14 of new testing centers, this administration will have 15 almost quadrupled the testing capacity in this city. 16 DCAS also leads the way in providing training on diversity and inclusion and equal employment 17 18 opportunity rights for city employees. For FY18 to date we have provided classroom and computer based 19 training to nearly 21,000 City Employees surpassing 20 our FY18 goal of training 20,000 Employees. For FY19 21 2.2 DCAS plans to enhance and expand its E-learning 23 offerings and other tools provided to its citywide client base. Our upcoming citywide training model on 24 25 Sexual Harassment is a prime example of our enhanced

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services. DCAS is committed, committed to working on maximizing MWBE vendor participation by conducting outreach and ensuring that MWBEs are included as a normal part of the agency's purchasing culture. of April 30, 2018 we have awarded approximately \$87.5 million in contracts to MWBE firms in FY18. total exceeds the FY17 MWBE award of \$53 million. While we see progress, we will continue to work to increase the words to MWBE vendors. DCAS is working to make the largest municipal fleet in the nation, the safest and most sustainable. An important part of this work is to expand the use of electric vehicles. To support the growing EV Fleet, the City has now installed 500 electric vehicle chargers across the five boroughs and has completed the first phase of solar power electric vehicle carports. These carports charge vehicles using nothing but solar The city's 500 electric vehicle chargers are accessible at facilities operated by several city government agencies. The solar power carports are installed at 37 locations and can fully charge electric vehicles without use of the city's electric grid. In addition, DCAS will oversee the installation of 100 level 3 fast chargers as funded

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in the Executive Budget Capital Plan. In partnership with the Office of Management and Budget and City Hall, DCAS is continuing its mission to maximize the use of all City owned and private leased spaces, currently occupied by City Agencies. This includes the implementation of the new space standards for work stations when designing new work space for City Employees. These efforts will allow for the creation of a more efficient and effective office environment for city agencies while making use of tax payer dollars. DCAS manages City Utility Accounts and oversees the initiatives that strengthen energy management and generate emissions reductions across the city's portfolio of buildings. These efforts include the City's Demand Response Program. launched the Demand Response Program in 2013 to provide city agencies with the ability to earn revenue by reducing electricity usage during periods of peak usage and stress on the electric grid. DCAS recently announced that 23 participating agencies and organizations earned \$9.3 million for reducing electricity consumption by more than 75 megawatts during the summer of 2017. This revenue was paid by utility companies and the state grid manager as part

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of their efforts to use pricing incentives to add flexibility to energy delivery systems. DCAS passes on the revenue earned to participating agencies who use it to implement energy efficiency projects, tackle deferred maintenance issues and improve quality of life at their buildings. DCAS has also upgrade and customized Archibus, a work order tracking system that improves tracking and accountability of on demand work orders. This system will provide more efficient distribution of staffing and resources to DCAS tenants. The data collected in the system will be used to quide building management staff and tenants to better work together to identify and resolve building issues. DCAS' Expense Budget reflects funding of \$1.2 billion and a Budgeted Headcount of more than 2,400 in FY19. The majority of DCAS' planned FY19 Expenditure, \$725 million is allocated for the citywide heat, light and power expenses. The FY19 Energy Budget is a collaborative effort between DCAS and OMB in forecasting agency energy usage as well as commodities rates in the upcoming fiscal year. DCAS continues to work closely with agencies citywide to enhance the energy performance of their facilities through a range of

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programs including Retrofitting Equipment and improving operations and maintenance. In the FY19 Executive Budget DCAS received expense funding to enhance our services through joint efforts with other City Agencies which include the following: DCAS was allocated funding for three positions and \$750,000 to assist in the implementation of a new citywide sexual harassment policy. The funding includes \$500,000 that will be used to conduct annual training for all city employees. In FY19 DCAS will receive \$7 million to assume the building management and operations of the public safety answering center in the Bronx taking it over from DOIT. One of the biggest concern in today's world is the security of an organizations IT system. DCAS received two positions and \$450,000 to help monitor our agency's IT system to en, to ensure security. DCAS received funding for three energy engineers and \$300,000 to support the efforts to reduce green house gas emission by 35% from New York City Government Building by 2025. DCAS received a total of \$14 million in FY19 for the continued implementation of local law 2 which reimburses security expenses incurred by participating non-

public schools. As requested by OMB we have

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identified savings in areas that will not adversely affect the agency's ability to provide critical services to both the public and our client city agencies. Some of these include, DCAS is projecting to earn an additional \$4 million in proceeds from auto auctions in FY19. This revenue increase is due to higher than expected vehicle relinquishments by agencies including sanitation trucks resulting from the Fleet Reduction Citywide Savings Initiative. DCAS' FY18 OTPS Budget was reduced by \$3 million in the FY19 Executive Budget. This reduction was the result of savings in the OTPS Budget associated with project delays in the current Fiscal Year. The nonpublic school security budget is reduced by \$6.6 million in the current Fiscal Year. This surplus is due to 135 schools participating in the program substantially fewer than the 240 schools estimated at the time Local Law 2 was enacted. The FY19 total DCAS Revenue Budget is \$69.3 million, primarily due to commercial rents of city owned property projected at \$43.1 million, the sale of surplus vehicles and other city owned equipment totally \$11.9 million and anticipated revenue of approximately \$4.8 million in filing fees for Civil Service Examinations.

2	Executive Budget reflects and updated four year
3	Capital Plan of \$3.1 billion for FY19-22 to maintain
4	and enhance DCAS Facilities and obtain leased spaces
5	as well as to continue the Energy Conservation
6	Program. The Executive Capital Budget for FY19 is
7	\$767 million and will allow us to complete some of
8	the following initiatives, DCAS Managed Facilities,
9	DCAS' Capital Construction Program for city owned
10	offices and court buildings total \$373.7 million in
11	FY19. This includes \$210 million allocated for the
12	renovation of office spaces and related systems
13	upgrades at facilities such as 345 Adams Street, 210
14	Joralemon Street and 100 Gold Street. Another \$60
15	million is also allocated for the upgrade of fire
16	protection and suppression systems at facilities such
17	as the Brooklyn Supreme Court and 253 Broadway.
18	Energy Conservation and Clean Energy Projects, the
19	Capital Plan for FY19 totals \$204 million. This
20	Budget allocation supports both energy efficiency
21	projects such as lighting retrofits, age back
22	upgrades, steam distribution improvements and clean
23	energy projects like solar PV, solar thermal and
24	cogeneration fleet. \$14 million has been received to
25	implement 100 ED fast chargers for city fleet

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operations as well as an additional 50 solar carports. Thank you for this opportunity to discuss DCAS' planned expenditures and revenues for FY19 as well as our Capital Plan. I look forward to a strong continued working relationship with the Council over the next year. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Thank you very much
Commissioner, and before we go to questions I just
want to say that we have been joined by Council
Member Rosenthal, Council Member Perkins and Council
Member Yeger and some Council Members do have
questions. But let me start with you, a little bit
about Solar Panel Installation. In the Preliminary
Budget Response to asked the Administration to
increase Capital Funding for facilitating the
installation of solar panels on city buildings. This
wasn't done even though DCAS has a goal of installing
100 megawatts of solar panels on city buildings by
2025. How many megawatts have we installed to date?

and I am joined here by Deputy Commissioner Anthony
Fiore who can certainly elaborate. We've installed
to date 10 megawatts which is significant throughout

there's a number of challenges that face us but I

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don't think it is one of Capital dollars for the, for the solar panels themselves.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: So I'm curious about City Schools? Uhm have we installed solar panels there and uhm from what I've heard, often times buildings are a little bit too hold to hold or contain the solar panels, is that true? Uhm, can you speak about that a little bit with City Schools?

a number of solar panels on on schools, in schools and that work is continuing through a number of different uhm means and as I mentioned before and you, you just mentioned, not all roofs are solar ready so we are actually have been in discussions with the School Construction Authority uhm to, to look at their Capital Plans and, and try and work in a solar ready uhm work, as they work through some of their Capital Projects.

ANTHONY FIORE: Yeah and I would just say that schools represent the largest portion of our solar program. It's about 2/3 of our program when you look at both the completed projects and the projects in the pipeline. Uhm they tend to have the best roofs because they are generally larger, flat

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
2	95 it is a new school or a major renovation that is
3	happening but DSF also does small Capital Projects as
4	well as expense projects. So the projects that are
5	going through you are being done by private
6	developers, by private contracting.
7	ANTHONY FIORE: Uhm it's, the funding
8	that is going through us uhm but it's either SCA
9	Consultants that are doing the work or it's the DSF
10	Consultants like the Gordian Group or.
11	CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Do you work with
12	MWBs for, to install these panels?
13	ANTHONY FIORE: Uhm I'd have to check on
14	the, on the specifics.
15	CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Union workers?
16	ANTHONY FIORE: Union workers have been
17	employed yes.
18	CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: On, on, in all cases
19	or just in some?
20	ANTHONY FIORE: I uhm in some.
21	CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Okay can we get that
22	information.
23	ANTHONY FIORE: Sure.
24	LISETTE CAMILO: Sure regardless of and
25	as you know with, with unions, depending on the

we are seeing a lot of progress in this area.

we have many here, uhm the, we have 800 titles,

with respect to what some of the challenges are, we,

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today.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: I think what's of concern to us in the Council is that State Law says that they are not suppose to be provisional for more than 9 months. How long have these 20,000 I think 164 you said uhm employees been on the, on the payroll.

know once we put out a list and we have uhm one title taken care of and if an agency needs others that we don't have that so it really does vary. Uhm we have been working very closely with the State Civil Service Commission who has been very involved in monitoring our progress and we have worked together

on a plan to reduce it in increments. There is no
way that we can wipe out over 20,000 provisional
employees with one fast swoop but we have laid out a
very thoughtful plan uhm to work on as I said, as I
mentioned uhm through, through multiple areas,
multiple paths to try and really reduce that number.
When we started the Provisional Reduction Plan, uhm
which was approved by the State not too long ago, we
had, we started with over 23,000 provisional
employees and since, throughout the duration of this
plan we have seen it, fall uhm you know to, to a
little over 20,000 so we are seeing success. The
state really does understand all of the challenges
and the difficulties because we are trying to balance
a number of interest all on, with one, uhm with one
goal in mind but we can't let government operations
and services suffer as a result.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Can you provide us with a list of provisionals by date of employment?

LISETTE CAMILO: By date of employment,

I'm sure we can. Yes we can. Put that together for you.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: That would be help for us, helpful for us also. Uhm I had the recent pleasure of visiting your new uhm city in Queens.

LISETTE CAMILO: Great.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Beautiful.

LISETTE CAMILO: We are excited about

that.

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CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: And it is really nice which we applaud. Uhm how are these testing centers operating? And are they playing any role in helping fill the provisional jobs?

finding with every new CTAC that we bring online we are actually very shocked as how many people are coming up and and taking the exams but the Queens one in particular, ever since it opened it almost out performs the, the Brooklyn and Manhattan and Brooklyn and so we clearly hit a nerve, uhm we have a lot of Queens, Queens residents come in and really, and really take advantage of that and absolutely this is one of the tools that we have to be able to drive down the provisional numbers. The more people we have taking exams, hopefully we will have more populous lists for agencies to use for longer that

release out whenever we, uhm whenever we need to,

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this required and in order to add transparency and accountability we thought that not only separating it within uhm the agency, we were, the, the, we were working with OMB to create a separate uhm Unit of Appropriation in order to finish the, the structure so right now I think that you are seeing is the start of that work and we are working with OMB to finish transferring the fund and the headcount that originally was within the Asset Management line of service to the Real Estate Services end.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: So will this help uhm, their, repeat, so we don't have a repeat of Rivington House?

unit that uhm the deals with demodification. The unit of appropriation is obviously a Budgeting exercise to be able to provide the Council OMB, DCAS with more transparency and accountability but with regard to the demodification process we have been working hand in hand in with the Council once the law was passed to really overhaul the process. That is what is going to prevent another Rivington. We have a number of stop, stop measures and increased notice and

Budget cycle.

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CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: So they are not going to be moving the offices to 255 Greenwich?

LAURA RINGELHEIM: They still might be moving to 255 Greenwich we are working with them now in revising their needs to meet the citywide space standards to see where we can scale down and they can scale back and we are almost there, and where they finally end up will be a matter of whether we can negotiate that space with the landlord.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Okay its they are coming in I think later so I'm going to ask them a follow up question on that as well. Alright thank you Uhm Chair uhm Cabrera.

much to Chair Dromm and I want to thank you because you are literally here for every single one of the hearings and completely engaged as well as the staff. Commissioner, uhm welcome. I have a few questions so we could here thereafter my colleagues, that I know they have questions, so if you could give me the short version answer of these. So. Uhm my first questions regarded is regarding Reverse Auctions.

LAURA RINGELHEIM: Uh-huh.

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CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Uhm, so I notice that DCAS is expected to generate an additional \$5 million from revenue from Reverse Auctions. I, are these items uhm that are being sold in auction, are they brand new or are they used equipment? Vehicles?

LAURA RINGELHEIM: So this is uhm, a new initiative that OMB has done an initial research to determine uhm whether we can actually generate savings when we, when the city purchases goods or commodities and other jurisdictions have shown some saving so I think we are working with OMB and the Law Department to implement a reverse auction strategy so that would be, so that would mean uhm so if we were going to buy a particular commodity then vendors, uhm beating each other with the lowest price on an on an IT platform but right now we are still studying that and then OMB then we will be working with OMB to figure out what commodities yet, this has not yet been ruled out.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: But are these going to be new items that we buy, that we bought too many of them of whatever reason? Or are these equipment that you had lying for a few years, to say

if we are going to use the comparable avail platform

that uhm that we, we are spending you know, like we are over purchasing here, to, to the tune of \$5 million?

think that what the reverse auction is a tool that will help us get, a better deal, uhm and the \$5 million is something that I think OMB in its initial research thought it would be a reasonable target but this requires additional uhm study. We, we're not sure what commodities we are going to, to purchase through the reverse auction, that still requires some more analysis uhm and OMB I think would, you know you would, would be able to provide more information.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Okay let me move on to Fleet Coordination uhm Initiative and the Fleet Optimization Initiative uhm which agencies get sued the most from law suits stemming from car accidents? If you could turn the, the mic on please? Thank you.

KEITH KERMAN: Hi Keith Kerman the Chief Fleet Officers, uhm certainly the police department, the fire department, the department of sanitation have some of the most serious fleet related events and some of the highest litigation and claims issues.

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CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: And do you have cameras in the, in all of these vehicles?

KEITH KERMAN: We do not implement cameras in vehicles currently. We are outfitting and announced today a whole suite of safety measures for City Vehicles including. Uhm let me strike that, we don't have front cameras, we do have back up cameras, uhm back up cameras, automatic braking which is the singular most potentially beneficial technology. know that about 40% of all the collision that result in litigations involve rear-ending so automatic braking if you are familiar with the technology will basically help automatically stop a vehicle if we are about to smash something on front, will begin to take control of the vehicle, uhm as well as variable headlamps, driving alert systems. I, I came here in an all electric vehicle with this new safety suite and it is really an amazing set of alerts as you drive, every second the driver, the car is communicating to the driver, telling them you are coming off of the lane, you are going too fast, so we are making a lot of investments to make the cars safer in general, including back up cameras but not frontal cameras.

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CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Well my thoughts are that uhm you know, you are going to have, in the public you are going to have people who are going to sue us claiming that this happened and then you are going to have sy... you might have a portion of them that are not so honest uhm but there is something to be said about having a camera. I mean it just a video camera would literally uhm it would help the Law Department to be able to say hey we are not going to settle. You know we have video proof here, and so wouldn't that make sense and at the end be more cost effective than doling out you know millions and millions of dollars.

technologies going to you point about having independent verification it is coming in place and it is very, very interesting is automatic vehicle collision reconstruction so as we go into this new set of vehicles and we have some there is about 800 vehicles now, as you are in a collision we will get an automatic alert from the car that this car has just been in a collision and immediately be sent a report and we could share what this looks like that will tell you where the collision took place, what

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part of the vehicle was hit, what the speed was, what the maintenance codes were, so we are moving in this direction, we are also you may know in partnership with the Department of Transportation doing what is called a V to V, a vehicle to vehicle project that is being funded by federal DOT that will involve a little bit of the technology you are talking about. So we are moving pretty heavily in this direction, we do have to vet the technologies though, so we are not at the full kind of light up of cameras yet but, but we are getting there. I will hope that, you know there will further discussion, it will be on your radar, I am thinking also sanitation trucks that during snow storms people say I got swiped and you know sometimes it is very hard to prove you did what and also it keeps the drivers honest and being more, it raises the level of consciousness as to uhm how one should be driving. Uhm the only questions related uhm in the Preliminary Budget Response, we call for the expansion of DCAS Demands Response Program to reduce the city's day to day energy expenses, uhm can you give us a little bit more detail regarding the specific of the, uhm I'm sorry Energy Low Management and if you could give us uhm a

2 little bit more detail about the initiative and uhm
3 also if you could talk about why we can achieve

LAURA RINGELHEIM: So the demand response

greater savings more quickly.

is it vents specific in what we are hoping to do is do something a little more comprehensive which is a Load Management Program that we've been funded to do uhm which essentially will fund uhm people forehead count I think we received, to work throughout City, City facilities and really on a from a as a comprehensive way as possible really work to reduce the, the energy consumption within these buildings. I am going to toss it over to Anthony to talk more about it.

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ANTHONY FIORE: Uhm we are very excited by uhm you know the load management program, uhm we think it has a lot of opportunity. It's not just technology that's needed to actually make that successful and we, and we are installing real time meters in many of our buildings so that facility operators have the, can be empowered to see what changes they make, how that affects things in real time but it is also cultural change and so through training programs uhm through Building Automation

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Systems, all of that needs to come together so there is actually a lot of work that has to happen in order to make sure that that program is successful.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Okay if we could start thinking about how we could have greater savings, more quickly, uhm I think that we could do more and so my last question because I really want to hear my colleagues and give them time and I'll come back with a second round. Uhm how many, how many uhm if you were to compare the amount of city owned properties versus the ones that we lease, what would be the percentage and have we given thought of, of retrofitting some of the buildings that we do own so we are not paying this high lease, especially in areas where you are paying a surreal amount of money?

LAURA RINGELHEIM: Absolutely and we are doing that work in terms of looking at our city owned buildings to try and bring in uhm and expand the density and the usage of our own city owned footprint. We, uhm we currently have 251 leases in private for office leases in private entities. We do have, the DCAS manages 55 buildings, half of which are courts, half of which are not courts but there are other city properties that owned and managed by

ROBERT CORNEGY: Good afternoon, sorry.

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LAURA RINGELHEIM: Afternoon.

ROBERT CORNEGY: So in the DCAS portfolio I'm curious as to how many rentable or rented retail spaces in DCAS' portfolio?

term leases, not all of which are retail. Do we have that number with us? We don't, not the number of retail but 80. We can get you the number, the exact number of retail uhm leases and that we, that we have on our properties. So everybody is aware and I'm not going to be Captain Obvious on this, everybody is aware that we have uhm a retail affordability crisis in the city and I am wondering that in the DCAS portfolio are those rented or rentable units at market or below market?

LAURA RINGELHEIM: So for the long term leases under the charter, long term leases are required to be publically auctioned so that the term, the lease terms are determined by, by the auction and typically it depends on the, on the market.

ROBERT CORNEGY: So I'd be curious and obviously I'm speaking from my former chair hat as the Chair of Small Business, I now Chair Housing and Buildings but I was always curious as to whether or

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question is what are you plan, do you have marching orders for all of the Special Victims Divisions in every borough or is it just this one and have you been given guidelines for what to make this space able to accommodate?

that service for all agencies that require new space. With respect to the Manhattan Division, we've had discussions about them expanding their footprint, they are already at 137 Center so expanding their footprint within that building and for any of the other boroughs we will be working together very close to determine what the, what their needs are, what their space needs are, conference rooms, special requirements to determine how much space and, and what exactly their needs are.

HELEN ROSENTHAL: Have you been asked to look for space in the other boroughs?

LAURA RINGELHEIM: Yeah we are looking for space, we are working with PD closely, to, to assess their needs in each of the boroughs, I think Manhattan came up with the first solution because they are already at 137 Center, they can be retrofitted to meet the requirements that were, that

today? Or does that begin next Fiscal Year?

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LAURA RINGELHEIM: Uhm I think PD is planning on working on it as soon as possible. They have already toured the site and we have sent our architects over there to see how we could meet the needs including the, the requirements to have more than one entrance for the building. So, its, that project is as far as I know ready to begin immediately.

HELEN ROSENTHAL: Great, uhm Chair may I just ask one more question?

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Yes one more.

HELEN ROSENTHAL: Thank you uhm it has to do with the work that your department is doing now with the Stop Sexual Harassment Act. You note in your testimony \$500,000 to develop the Sexual Harassment Training and provide it. Three new staff people, could you talk a little bit more about that and the fact that Dawn just walked up here gives me so much confidence.

LAURA RINGELHEIM: I'll kick it off and then I will turn it over to Dawn. Uhm we have developed as you know a computer based training that is available immediately to start the training. We received approval to do in person training because

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not all city workers have, regularly to a computer so we really want to make sure that we are out there getting the word out and doing this training and the addition of three lines is really to augment our resources to be able to do a host of things, an audit, agencies, EEO, researching how to handle EEO complaints or I'm sorry sexual harassment complaints to make sure that they are properly being investigated and have good, well good determinations that are, that are appropriate. Look doing third party investigations as well. Uhm looking into an investigating some allegations of sexual harassment and to assist in some of our trainings. I will turn it over to Dawn to make sure that I didn't miss anything.

meeting with you uhm we talked about also bringing a non-mural agency into the fold and so we have been working with them specifically DOE NYCHA helping hospitals to make sure that there is clarity around definitions, having standardized reporting to make sure that we meet our annual reporting mandate and also we are going to offer a lot of more training specifically around complete procedures,

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investigative protocols, making sure that we remain best in class.

HELEN ROSENTHAL: Is the training manual you brought to the hearing is that the one that you are using and can we find the training on line by going to the DCAS website?

LAURA RINGELHEIM: Currently the sexual harassment training that we have launched, uhm its being an internal launched. Uhm it's been launched within DCAS and it will be made available to every city agency. Currently it is not on our external website. The training that I was referring to was specifically around complaint procedures and investigative protocols so once again to assure that their EEO officers and liaisons are well versed in all areas of investigation.

HELEN ROSENTHAL: So it is different than the one that was distributed at the hearing?

LAURA RINGELHEIM: The Investigations

Training? Yes it would be. The Sexual Harassment

Training that we launched on the 9th? No that

training is consistent. Uhm there were some minor

edits that CCHI and EEPC had that we incorporated but

that training is launched currently.

in other sites in the other boroughs?

LAURA RINGELHEIM: Generally the age, the Board of Elections or the Agencies ready out to us when there are problems. We're in you know communication as necessary after Lease Execution uhm but we haven't heard of anything.

BILL PERKINS: So right now what is happening with the Bronx office.

LAURA RINGELHEIM: It is very large, I think it is 80,000 square feet so we are searching for a site that could accommodate that size need.

BILL PERKINS: So you plan on moving from that site to another site and in, how long do you think that will take be...?

We site select is about 18 months to enter into a lease, after that I, you know depending on the scope of work necessary to get that space into condition, there's a lot of requirements with the election spaces uhm including ramps and lifts so, so we are searching now for it.

BILL PERKINS: So in the meantime, how are we managing that, situation? (laughing). That leaky situation?

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LAURA RINGELHEIM: Right, right, uhm the
with the Board of Elections and I think they have
reached out to us sometimes it's a landlord if we can
help with you know giving any assistance to the Board
of Elections in dealing with the landlord to make
necessary repairs we do. We know that there have
been some remediation done but that Board of
Elections still wants to leave that site.

BILL PERKINS: So, when, so, they, the Board has been on touch with the owner and efforts are being made to take care of that problem?

LAURA RINGELHEIM: As what they have conveyed to us is that we really want to leave that space.

BILL PERKINS: They want to leave that space and in the meantime how long will that take.

LAURA RINGELHEIM: We have not yet been able to identify a new site, as far as I know. The last that it came to my attention, so we can check on that and see where we are and, and what properties if any we have shown them.

BILL PERKINS: And how are we dealing with the present condition until such time that another opportunity uhm comes about?

Τ	123
2	LAURA RINGELHEIM: Uhm right, generally
3	if it is a lease space, the agency occupying that
4	space, uhm deals with the landlord. There facilities
5	group would deal with the landlord. DCAS is usually
6	called in if there is some question about the lease
7	terms that we might have somebody that might know
8	something about but I believe most of those
9	communications as far as remediation have been
10	between Board of Elections and that landlord.
11	BILL PERKINS: But in the meantime, what,
12	what is the time frame when the problem will be more
13	or less fixed? Do we have any indication from
14	anybody that is responsible for this?
15	LAURA RINGELHEIM: I just, I can't if
16	they've fixed it to the satisfaction. My
17	understanding is that they have not been able to fix
18	it to the satisfaction of the Board of Elections. So
19	that's why we are looking to move them.
20	BILL PERKINS: Okay, thank you.
21	CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Thank you Council
22	Member Perkins. Council Member Yeger followed by

24 KALMAN YEGER: Thank you very much Mr.

23 Powers and Kallos.

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Chair. Uhm Commissioner I just have questions on two

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topics and I will try to go very quickly I know the clock is working against us, uhm you indicated that the, that the cost for the non-public school's security program which we talked about, you may recall during the Preliminary Budget was not actually included in the Preliminary Budget it was at 0 an I asked you about it and you said well we expect to have it included in the Executive Budget. You didn't indicate at that time that it would have a reduction and perhaps you didn't know and uhm you indicate now that the reason there is a reduction is because you are anticipating fewer schools participating than had been anticipated by the authors of the Legislation at the last Council. I haven't gotten to the question yet, my question is two-fold, first of all is DCAS actually working very hard and I will leave you to determine whether or not the, how to describe very hard or how to define it to enroll non-public schools that may be eligible and my second point to the question is I became aware recently and I had conversations with your agency that due to a change in regulation by the State Department of Education which required separate BES numbers for individual buildings, so for example, where one school may have

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had five buildings they had one BES number, 500 students, 100 per building they are now classified as five separate schools of 100. Uhm my, my uhm, based on my knowledge of how this Law was drafted that was not the intent of the Bill's Authors when they put in the BES requirement. So now DCAS is essentially say that if a school has to have separate BES numbers they cannot avail themselves of the program, is that also something that is affecting the cost of the program going down because schools that we anticipated or my predecessor Council anticipated would be able to partake are no longer able to partake because of the way DCAS is defining the law?

million or so was written into the Law the estimates were, and correct me if I'm wrong, we anticipated about 240 schools to participate which is how uhm I think in combination with the Councilmen on the determined that \$19 million would be the, the Budgeted amount. Uhm through our experience in administering this program the past couple of years, we have not seen 240 schools be enrolled. We have done many outreach efforts, uhm multiple meetings with the public, public notices, trainings were out

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there. Really trying to get the word out not only to publicize and market the program itself but to really educate schools on what the process is. So I think we are doing a lot of outreach to try and drum up the, the word across the, the schools. But in fact, we have had lower than anticipated enrollment which has affected our, our request for reimbursement of this program. So the, uhm so the \$14 million that were alloted in this, in the upcoming Fiscal Year reflects what we anticipate the usage will be, however, uhm because the Law authorizes up to \$19 million as we go through and, and provide uhm reimbursement, if we see that there is going to be a need to increase that funding we will work with OMB to increase that funding to meet the, to meet the needs and requirements of the, of hopefully an increased uhm enrollment. Uhm with regard to the change in the law, as you know, the Local Law specifically mentions BES numbers and so unfortunately for all of us the State has changed how they determine the, how the allot that uhm that uhm BES number. We are happy to work with the Council to change the Legislation and the definition and how we uhm determine qualifications to the, to the program

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but as of right now we are, we are, they changed the definition midstream. Uhm, the original uhm cohorts that have been participating since the program starting, we have a 3 year memorandum of understanding. They have been relying on those terms, uhm and that's where, that's why we are proceeding as, as is. So unfortunately for the new applicants that are under the, the uhm the new definition it might change our, our, administration of it.

KALMAN YEGER: Mr. Chair may I continue just very briefly.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Sure.

KALMAN YEGER: Uhm with regards to the BES numbers, I would suggestion Commissioner that you have within your authority to allow schools that have current BES numbers before they have applied for new BES numbers to break out enrollments as required by State DOE to allow them to use their old BES numbers because those numbers are valid for informational purposes they were inserted into the statute and I didn't land here from outer space yesterday, I was involved a little bit in that statute and many members of this body who are here today were involve

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din writing that Bill. It was there to help you identify a school so I would suggest that you have the ability to simply allow schools administratively to use their existing BES numbers. I want to just real briefly, something else, uhm you indicated that there was a savings of \$200,000 due to a reduced cost for the Campaign Finance Board to provide heat and HVAC, etc. Uhm as you know, and my question doesn't involve that but my question involves the lease agreement because the Deputy Commissioner mentioned that DCAS is now currently in the process of once again going out to assist the CFB in getting its apparently much needed new space because after having moved into space 3 years ago that space is no longer able to hold their every growing efforts and great work and the bigillion people that they hire and have working there. Uhm this Council through its efforts in the last several months, this new Council since January was able to encourage you gentle to withdrawn a balloon dongle lease of that would have cost the city approximately \$2-3 million a year to give the Campaign Finance Board 50 and change thousand square feet from the 17,000 square feet that it, had currently had because they were going to run some

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kind of super war room up there with 8 conference rooms and you know parking spaces and whatnot uhm and so now you are indicating that you are going to go out there and help them again find new space and uhm my reflection to you is based on what we've seen at least what I've seen is the CFB is doing just great. Uhm they have an office space, it was designed to fit their needs. It was designed per spec to their needs, it is brand new. It's beautiful. Uhm God willing that this Council ever had office space as beautiful as the CFBs office space and I'm not sure why the DCAS feels the need to go out once again to help an agency that just moved into brand new office space, brand new to help them find new office space, and it would seem to me that we are on the path to another boon dongle lease and I would encourage you to rethink whether or not that is necessary and if you have any comments that you would like to make I would be happy to hear them. Thank you and I see you looking at me.

LAURA RINGELHEIM: (Laughing). So uhm you know CFB has articulated reasons why the current space doesn't work. They have had an increase in head count so we have looked at their current space

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and agree with them that it doesn't, it doesn't fit. They have really maximized use of that space. have been in compliance with the citywide standard since they got in and have made renovations themselves in order to fill every last nook and cranny so their head count which they can talk more about what they have for this Budget cycle and what's been approved but we would disagree that they can't fit more, their current approved head count in their existing space. Uhm they are, they have worked with us over the past couple of months since the last time that we were before you and reduced significantly the number of conference rooms, seen where they can use multipurpose rooms and conference rooms uhm as the sound studio instead of creating separate spaces for all of those. Their head count has also, they are going to do it to the size requirement that they current have uhm approval for and not anticipating new needs so they, they are downsizing in that respect. Uhm you know all of that said if they do end up moving to a new space to accommodate this need we will back fill their current space. We will make use of that space with another agency's needs. So it won't go unused uhm but that's, their programmatic

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
1	132
2	questions on some items that were getting funding
3	reduced or changed. Uhm one I noticed there was an
4	Immigration Plan item in the Budget for \$327,000
5	reduced to \$79,000. Any what is that program and is
6	there a reason for the reduction in the spending?
7	LAURA RINGELHEIM: Rather than speculate
8	we don't have the materials in front of u oh it's
9	Mayor's Office of Immigration Affairs, uhm we
LO	believe. Yeah.
L1	ANTHONY FIORE: Yeah there is an
L2	adjustment from \$327,000 in FY18 and \$79,000 in FY19
L3	KEITH POWERS: Is there a reason why the,
L 4	the Mayor's Office of Immigrant, Immigrant Affairs
L5	and International Affairs?
L 6	ANTHONY FIORE: Immigrant Affairs.
L7	KEITH POWERS: Immigrant Affairs, is there
L 8	a reason they are loosing \$200 and something million
L 9	ANTHONY FIORE: They are losing \$200?
20	KEITH POWERS: I'm sorry not million
21	thousand dollars?
22	ANTHONY FIORE: No, no it's in addition.
23	KEITH POWERS: Oh this is an addition on
24	top of the, okay I got it, so you are adding in mone

KEITH POWERS:

Wow.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Perfect timing.

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KEITH POWERS: Perfect timing my friends.

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CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Council Member

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Kallos. I'm sorry and we have also been joined by Grodenchik if I didn't say that before.

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BEN KALLOS: I'd like to start by

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thanking the Department of citywide administrative

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which we have used to hold people who had 40 year

services for pulling contracts in my District uhm

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contracts with the city accountable and we were able

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to work with them to actually take a city property

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that had been literally falling apart since before I

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was born and then take them over and maintain it in a

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process that took more than 2 years but hopefully we

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will see an improvement on my, in my District so want

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to thank your office for that, I know it was not a

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pleasant process trying to extract community benefits

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Uhm I would like to touch on four questions uhm in

from a DCAS contract but I wanted to say thank you.

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honor of the post Passover season. Uhm the first is

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has DCAS received any applications for Deed

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Restriction Modifications since the recent

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Legislation was passed into Law? If so, how many and

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where? Second, as Chair of the Committee on

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Planning, Dispositions and Concessions we are giving away city land every day for purposes very similar to Rivington. Has DCAS required any Deed Restrictions in these Dispositions and if not, why was it previously appropriate but no longer used? Additionally on the topic for Deputy Commissioner Dawn Pinnock, uhm Medical Leave cannot keep Civil Service and Labor Chair Daneek Miller down, we have collaborated on two questions that we are both interested in answers to. Uhm \$480,000 proposed for atomizing exams in Fiscal Year 2019 and in the last Budget a commitment to getting 299 titles automated by Fiscal Year 18, how many were actually automated and how many are planned uhm since these were first implemented and uhm similarly on the issue of provisionals, it seems like 3 steps forward, 2 steps back has been the case for years. There have been fluctuations in the number of provisionals over the past several years. The most recently quarterly report in March indicated a reduction of only 8 provisionals compared to this period ending in November 2017 going from 21,060 to 21,052 I believe the Finance Chairs have already touched on this. Uhm what factors can be attributed to the plateau and

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substantial reduction of provisionals and are there any other material resources needed to help administration achieve the implementation of the 2008 five year plan 10 years later.

LAURA RINGELHEIM: So I will start, try and start and do these in order. So for the Deed Modifications, uhm we have had, since the passage and enactment of the Legislation we have had 10 applications filed for the removal of Deed Modifications. Uhm three of those have either been cancelled or withdrawn. Four of those have progressed to through the legally required steps, that we have, we have posted the notices uhm and we have sent the packet over for the to the Department of City Planning so that they can undertake their review. Uhm one of them I believe is at the point where we have already posted the notice and have and are preparing to send the packets over to the Department of City Planning and too we have been waiting for the documents that are required in order for us to do the initial review. So since the, we've only and 10.

24 BEN KALLOS: And.

LAURA RINGELHEIM: Moving forward.

2 BEN KALLOS: And their locations please:

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Rutland Road East Flatbush, second is 1392 Bedford

Avenue Crown Heights, third 114 A Marcus Garve

Boulevard Bedsty. The next one is 247 Bushwick

Avenue East Williamsburg, 1277 Putnam Avenue in

Bushwick, 6601 Fleet Street Forrest Hills, 149

Rockaway Avenue Broadway Junction, 127 West 130th

Street Harlem, 262 West 121st Street Harlem and 900

Intervail Avenue Longwood.

BEN KALLOS: Please continue.

LAURA RINGELHEIM: Uhm with regard to your question about giving away city properties, if you can elaborate I'm not sure what you mean by that. We as DCAS don't give away properties uhm generally so I'm not sure if you are responding or referring to other agencies developments where city land is used?

BEN KALLOS: I'm happy to clarify so that agency and principal that we work with in the Planning, Dispositions and Concessions Committee is HPD and often it relates to vacant city lots uhm we can give you the specific address, I believe it was managed by DCAS it was a parking lot in the South Bronx. It was on Council Member Ayala's District uhm

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where affordable housing is being constructed and then similarly we've had we've had other properties that either were now belong to the city as interim properties where they haven't paid their taxes or til properties through that process, so uhm my understanding is DCAS is the real estate, is responsible for Real Estate portfolio and so you.

LAURA RINGELHEIM: So the exception to, with DCAS uhm for agencies that can also dispose of properties HPD can do that so although it is in DCAS' jurisdiction of a period of time, if HPD puts a hold on it or then takes it into their jurisdiction they can sell that property. Uhm so the program that you are referring to is all within that agency and we don't have anything to do with administering it or setting the value or working with those developers.

BEN KALLOS: Is there an interest in requiring that property that is being disposed of from the city carry deed restrictions for the particular purpose or is that now something that the city is no longer interested in doing?

LAURA RINGELHEIM: It's possible that HPD is putting deed restrictions on the properties.

BEN KALLOS: They are not.

continue with the question on provisionals?

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LAURA RINGELHEIM: Sure.

BEN KALLOS: And the exams.

LAURA RINGELHEIM: Uhm the provisionals question, we had discussed previously the report that you reference is a point in time and there has been I guess a delay in, in terms of when that, what that data captured but the most recent numbers that we have show a current provisional count of 20,164 which is the lowest number of provisionals since this has been tracked. Uhm we are seeing progress you know every day and we are, we are, we have done a lot of work and using a lot of parallel on parallel tracks to really drive that number down. Uhm there are challenges have we have discussed. Uhm the city's hiring rate, uhm they fluctuate, uhm the city fluctuates in what titles they are hiring on depending on the need. Uhm the sometimes where the spike the spike in hiring coincides with Civil Service Lists that are already established and thereby not having or needing to rely on provisional hiring.

DAWN PINNOCK: Specifically relating to uhm the automation project. Uhm there are several phases, uhm the first phase which essentially uhm

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provided us an opportunity to create a system to uhm provide for the first time in the city's history a fully automated exam to support our Qualified Incumbent Exam. That part of the project has been completed and we have been continuing to offer those automated exams since January of 2017. Uhm I just wanted to uhm just clarify that as part of the Legislation we had legal authorization to fully automate exams for 193 titles. So that automation is in place for those 193 titles. We have administrated 185 of those exams. In terms of other aspects of our automation project, uhm I think that Council Member Miller will be very happy to hear that uhm a particular area of interesting related to transparency of our customers that is slated to be completed by December of this year. Specifically we are improving the automated experience, the front end experience for all of our customers. So their application history, uhm having greater transparency into the Civil Service Process, that will all be in place by December of 2018. Uhm the remaining aspects of our automation project which tie into the full automation of our Education and Experience test and multiple choice exams, we are actively working on

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both of those aspects but they will not be online until 2020.

BEN KALLOS: Okay so just to clarify in response, last to 2017's Budget request what we received from you is by Fiscal Year 2018 there will be a total of 299 titles with an associated automated exam, you are now coming back to say it is 193. Can you explain this specific disparity?

DAWN PINNOCK: Uhm without having the benefit of reviewing the testimony I can certainly clarify. So we also offer automated exams at our CTACs which are a citywide. There are computerized testing centers so uhm I'm guessing that the number also included the number of title that we currently have automated. Primarily those are our social services titles, our public safety titles. We offer those exams routinely at our citywide training excuse me testing centers and also with having four centers on line that has certainly increased our capacity so we can provide those numbers in terms of those titles. What I was referring to also were the other titles that we did mention, those 193 that are specifically covered by Legislation that allows us to

will be part of the record and we can go right to the

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 $\label{eq:chair_def} \mbox{CHAIR DANIEL DROMM:} \quad \mbox{Uhm we will go right}$ to questions then.

preference otherwise I can read it into the record.

MICHAEL RYAN: Fine thank you very much.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Sure so uhm let me

start off by talking a little about Budgetary Surplus

and attracting poll workers. Over the past several

years the BOE has had an end year surplus, in 2017

this totaled \$8.6 million and in Fiscal 2016 this

surplus totalled \$16.3 million. How much of these

surpluses are due to the inability to attract the

number of poll workers you need to properly operate

the poll sites.

MICHAEL RYAN: Uhm it varies from year to year but that is certainly an element of the surplus. Uhm say in a Presidential year we may Budget for 42,000 poll workers, in a small year, perhaps 37,000. So using last year as a barometer we had 37,000 uhm poll workers Budgeted for roughly and approximately 32,000 showed up on election day. You, you take that short fall of 5,000 times it by an election event and times it by you know \$200 to \$300 depending on whether we are talking about poll workers or poll

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site coordinators and there you have your math. So yes, a large portion of our surplus is dealing with the poll worker recruitment issues.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: So poll workers are paid about \$200 a day and probably they work close to 16 hours, that actually then equals less than the minimum wage, had thought be given to increasing the salary for poll workers?

MICHAEL RYAN: The last time the poll workers received a raise was by Executive Order I believe in 2001, uhm so that means that we are now 2-1/2 Administrations later and still there has been no poll worker raise. Every year as part of our Legislative Package there is another avenue to go for poll worker raises and that would be that the New York State Legislature can order a poll worker raise but that can also be done by Executive Order. We believe that a raise would help uhm at, not only attract but also retain because very often we are finding that we are getting people, they come in, they work that entire day and they realize what it is all about and then, and then they don't come back which doubles the problem because now we have trained

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but I do get complaints for poll workers that they are there and you know and they are mostly, a lot of them are senior citizens are there for 16 hours and it is a lot for them to be able to do in one day.

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MICHAEL RYAN: So that's an interesting question and it's, it's one that we have embraced and as a matter of fact there has been a recent change in the State Legislation that allows the Commissioners with more discretion in terms of prorating the pay. Uhm so we try to pilot in Brooklyn and it seemed to work successful in the few poll sites that we did it The problem that we had believe it or not was as low as the poll worker pay rate is we still have difficulty attracting poll workers at a reduced rate. The folks that we are getting as poll workers need every nickel of the money that they are getting. way I would look at it is is it's almost like a holiday account you know for you know for some of these folks where they have an extra you know \$1500 if depending on the number of elections per you know per year and the, and the incentive. So they want that money and uhm we rely on those folks to come back every time so we would like to have a more robust uhm you know split shift program, uhm we just

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have found some difficulty attracting people to do
that but if there are pockets around the city that we
have people that are willing to do it we are
certainly willing to entertain that. Anything that
we can do to enhance the election day worker
experience and the voter experiences is such that we
will entertain.

will be interested in working with you on that. Uhm the other question I guess I have is oftentimes people who are in public assistance uhm can only make up to I think \$600 or something if I'm not mistaken. Or maybe even \$400 without losing benefits. Uhm is there any thought about how we might be able to uhm either work around that or change that so that they would be eligible to. Sometimes it is two primaries or and one general or three primaries depending on the year and then that pushes them over the limit.

MICHAEL RYAN: I'm not certain about the specific monetary cut offs but I am aware of the problem Councilman that you, uhm that you address here. One of the difficulties that has confronted the Boards of Election throughout the country was, and this came up in prior City Council Hearings as a

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matter of fact there was a young lawyer that researched it for the City Council and came back to me and I think he was a little surprise that I was right. Uhm there is an IRS regulation uhm that says that we have to treat the poll workers as employees. So we process those folks in as you would any other employee and then on top of that we have to withhold the appropriate amount of taxes uhm and that all to be done on a W2. Our preference clearly would be to treat them as day workers and issue a, and issue 1099 for each election event and consider that separately. Unfortunately the IRS has told us we can't do that.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: This may sound crazy but is there any possibility of making everybody a super poll worker because they earn \$300 I think.

MICHAEL RYAN: The coordinators do that.

Uhm the poll worker rate of compensation is, is set by statute, considering everyone to be a coordinator is not something uhm an idea that we have discussed internally. Uhm certainly something that I could bring back to the Board of Commissioners and see if that's, uhm if that's something that they would be willing to entertain, of course that does create a bit of inequity for the folks that are serving as the

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coordinator. So it's, it's a little bit of a concern but what about the people, the people who travel in cars. They go from site to site.

folks uhm we have some DAD monitors that are staff and then we have DAD monitors that are, that are poll workers. What's the, they get paid \$300. Uhm as they get paid coordinator rate of pay and basically what they are doing for us is they are being our eyes and ears out in the field on election day and they are troubleshooting. Uhm they deal with Americans with Disabilities Act Compliance issues as well as other, and tablet issues and poll site set up issues and so they get paid the \$300 per day.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Well we definitely need more poll workers so I look forward to working with you on that. Uhm temporary ramps at poll sites. I understand the DOE uses temporary ramps at poll sites and they install and uninstall them for elections. How much funding are we planning to spend on temporary ramps at poll sites for Fiscal 2019?

MICHAEL RYAN: Uhm we have approximately 370 sites that are marked as final. Uhm that is an expenditure of \$2 million a ramp in purchase and \$2

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million annual cost for installation, transportation and storage. I certainly could give the Council the exact breakdown but we deal with multiple vendors Uhm this process has been ongoing for the last several years, uhm and we don't have the control over these facilities so we have been pushed into the direction of providing temporary ramping so that would be, we have an additional 270 sites that we are expecting final surveys on within the next Fiscal Year and that could push those expenditures by an additional \$1.5 million in equipment and an additional \$1.5 million for installation, transportation and storage. And and just to be clear, our partners with the Board of el.. the Department of Education also help us install ramps, we also install some ramps with our own staff but we have a pool of vendors that deliver, install, uninstall and in some cases store those ramps off site for us so it's quite a, it's quite an undertaking and we have to do this all in a 24-48 hour period prior to an election event and then of course, the sites, particularly the private sites they want that equipment uninstalled and, and taken away relatively quickly after the uhm after the election event is concluded.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: So these ramps that you install, they are all ADA approved, right? They are all.

MICHAEL RYAN: Yes.

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CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: At the correct level of height, etc. so.

MICHAEL RYAN: Correct. One of the issues that we've confronted even in circumstances where permanent ramping has been installed, often it is not installed to the technical specifications and there are certain tolerances built within that but if we go over a certain slopeage like it is more than 6 degrees that starts to be a danger area for us and then if you get into that double digit the 10 degree to 12 degrees you run the risk of a manual wheelchair user actually having to reach so far back on the wheels that they can tip their wheelchair over backwards and suffer injury so it's not something that you know we take lightly and it's a necessary part of making the elections process accessible for everyone.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Would you know at how many schools you have to place these uhm these temporary ramps. Because uhm here's what I'm trying

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to get at. I've been pushing the DOE I used to be Chair of the Education Committee to make the schools more accessible and I mean just during the day for the students as well and it would seem to me with the amount of money that are spending on temporary placement of ramps if we were to look down the road further and get SCA to do some of this work in advance we could actually wind up saving millions of dollars.

MICHAEL RYAN: Most of, and I will get specific information we have it back at the office but the vast majority of the sites that we place temporary ramping at are schools. Uhm and it's not just the, the ramping there are other simplier fixes that could be done at these buildings. For example, if you have a fire extinguisher that is installed on a, on a wall and not recessed, that become a potential hazard for someone using a cane to you know particularly someone with vision difficulties that is using a cane so we have to address those elements that are not cane detectable and it's a simple fix but a necessary one. We have to put basically a traffic cone beneath the fire extinguisher so that if someone is walking along the wall with a cane that

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they notice that something is there and they, and they move around the abutment.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Uh-huh, have you ever had any discussions with SCA on this issue?

MICHAEL RYAN: Uhm we have regular meetings with the Department of Education. Uhm they in the beginning they were like every two weeks and now they are scheduled monthly, they probably occur every six weeks and we go over these issues, uhm but the SCA is entrenched in its five year plans and I understand having done you know construction with the city going back over time that the Capital, uhm Bond Cap can be somewhat unforgiving and they have limited flexibility but there are things that can be done separate and apart from the long term fixes, for example, permanent accessibility signage on the exterior of government buildings. We put temporary signs to give an indication of where the accessibility entrance is but they are held up with string and tape and if its inclement weather or its windy they blow away. But the big thing that they are missing is Braille. And we don't have the ability to reproduce a usable Braille temporary sign for a Government Building that has an accessibility

entrance anyway and if those signs were installed at appropriate intervals on the exterior of government buildings at the specific heights set by the Americans with Disabilities Act we could stop making these temporary signs, stop delivering them and rely on the permanent signage that is affixed to the buildings.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Thank you look we did call for an addition of \$125 million in funding in the Preliminary Budget Response from the Council for accessibility at schools and so I look forward to continuing to fight for this as we move down the road and I would love to come to one of these meetings between you and the SCA to discuss this issue so let's make that happen.

MICHAEL RYAN: Certainly we can, we can get the schedule and, you know we are not hiding anything, we need everybody's help we can get so you are certainly welcome Council.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: It seems it seems to me that there should be a way to be able to fix this.

MICHAEL RYAN: I agree, thank you .

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Chair Cabrera?

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CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Thank you so much uhm let me uhm get into, I just have to address this issue that you brought because I just want to get some details, regarding uhm regarding compliance with the State and minimum wage for poll workers, what does, what does that put you in a situation, what happens if you are out of compliance?

MICHAEL RYAN: Our rate of pay that we pay poll workers, uhm is established statutorily so as I said by Executive Order, even though it's a 17 year old Executive Order, we still are north of what the current statute requires poll workers to be paid so it's my understanding that such another provision, we are exempted from that other provision but where, we are already paying more than the rest of the state we just think that we should pay more given uhm you know the vagaries of life in New York City.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: By next year it is going to be \$15 an hour, right, minimum wage?

What will happen then? That will put us in the Fiscal Year?

MICHAEL RYAN: Correct. My, my understanding and this is not my area of expertise but my understanding is that Municipal Governments

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have been exempt from the \$15 an hour wage
requirement. If that's a mistake it, it's a mistake,
if it is not a mistake and we have to comply with the
\$15 an hour wage requirement then, then it becomes a
simpler proposition. If the Law requires it, it will

be a new need and the City will get a Bill.

We will definitely do some search regarding that particular issue because I'm not, I'm not sure myself uhm but if we are and even if we are not we should.

Uhm we definitely should pay our people what they truly deserve. I want to get into Cyber Security.

At the Preliminary Budget Hearing you asked for an additional \$1.3 million for Cyber Security which you didn't get and your, uhm testimony uhm you have written that it is the Board's understanding that this request has been deferred to provide an opportunity to newly created Cyber Command to evaluate this proposal, can you give us a little bit more details about that?

MICHAEL RYAN: Uhm certainly uhm the
City's Chief Information Security Officer, Uhm Jeff
Brown, uhm I first came to be aware of Mr. Brown in
the lead up to the 2016 Presidential Election. Uhm

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we have worked closely to meet the Cyber Security needs of the Board of Elections. We hold tabletop exercises in advance of each election event to make sure that uhm we have coordinated messaging and that all of the relevant players are at the table, the FBI, the Department of Homeland Security, City, State and Federal. Everyone is at the table, what, what Mr. Brown has advocated for on our behalf uhm is the 24/7/365 Cyber Security monitoring that is done by an outside entity Fireimandy (SP?) that is under a contract through DOIT. My understanding now is that there has been a spinoff if you will and that now we now have a Cyber Command Office which Mr. Brown is apart of. And it is my further understanding that to ensure that everybody is on the same page that conversation has been deferred so that there is clear and Cyber Command understands what we are going to be doing and the justification for what we are doing. We haven't received any indication that there is a no, if there was an indication that there was a no I would certainly make the Council aware of that. it is my understanding that it is just a new process that is underway and uhm we expect to be able to revisit that on or before November of 2018.

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CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: So let me see if

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I understand right, so if this Cyber Command Unit takes over uhm you no longer need the \$1.3 million uhm but is it in your opinion that this should be the approach for Cyber Command to take over Cyber

MICHAEL RYAN: So I want to be clear.

Security or it should be under the privilege.

The Cyber Command has not taken over Cyber Security, what we were able to do for procurement purposes was leverage an already existing contract that covers as an umbrella the entire City of New York. So what they did, was they carved out a piece of that contract, we are not a party to the contract; however, we do behave as if we are the party to the contract. Cyber Security does not interface with us in terms of our relationship with the outside vendor. We deal with them directly as if it is our own contract, so that was simply a funding mechanism to make sure that that happened. Uhm what I think uhm their, they want to do here as a newer entity is to see what all the agencies are doing and make sure that we are not stepping on each other's toes. we are all rowing this boat in the same direction since there is some overlap and I think that I am

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comfortable with that approach and I am comfortable with the interaction that our agency has had with Mr. Brown, uhm and I'm getting no indication that they are attempting in any way, shape or form to interfere with the Board operations. They want to make sure that whatever we are doing, everybody knows what each other is doing so that all of our efforts are moving in the right direction. That's what, that's the way I see I if that changes I will certainly uhm let everyone know.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: I am happy to hear that if indeed that is the intention there is an attempt for coordinated, a coordinated effort in that, and that obviously makes sense. On April 18 as you know of this year Governor Cuomo signed an Executive Order to restore voting rights to New Yorkers on parole. I think if you would just explain to us and share with us how is the BOE responding to the new Executive Orders, has the BOE initiated any conversation with the parole board and how you would go about managing this.

MICHAEL RYAN: Presently we are waiting specific direction from the New York State Board of Elections, uhm because even though we are an

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independent Board of Elections the New York State Board of Election is the official repository for all things, voter registration. Uhm we recently there was a reach out and it, it was just prior to the Executive Order uhm done by the, by the Governor. had a reach out from a regional manager at the, at the Division of Parole and what we participated in was an event for I think it was approximately 60 or so uhm it might have been about 100 or so individuals who were 60 days away from being discharged from parole to give them some information about uhm restoring their voting right and what they need to do in order to make that happen. Uhm that of course, was just prior to the Executive Orders when the rules clearly were if you registered to vote while on parole that could be a parole violation. So as soon as we receive more cla... direction from the State Board of Elections, we will be guided accordingly. CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: So there is

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: So there is going to be an attempt eventually to contact every single one who are on parole and then.

MICHAEL RYAN: I'm not certain what the directions are going to be from the State Board of Elections uhm but we have to follow their guidance in

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this regard because the nice voter system is the

Providence of State Board of Elections and the New

York City Board of Election like the other 57

counties are simply uhm we donate our information to

the, to the state roles.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Well I am sure hopeful uhm and will from our office, will definitely communicate uhm at the State level. Uhm you know this Executive Order to be honest with you is useless if people don't know about it and so because this has been part of the political culture for many, many years and so people already have a paradigm that says that you know if you are on parole you can't vote and so uhm definitely pursuing that and any communications you could forward as well you know upstairs.

MICHAEL RYAN: We can certainly reach out to the State Board of Elections and find out where in the hopper and how far along this, this matter is an I can provide more information for you than I presently have.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: That would be great. Director, one last question because I know colleagues have questions can you give us a brief

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Okay great, Council

Member Kallos, followed by Adams and the Powers.

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BEN KALLOS: Thank you uhm Chairs, just start with a familiar refrain uhm how many of the jobs at the Board of Elections are currently posted? Has the Board of Elections hired any jobs in the past Fiscal Year without publically posting that job? And uhm were Finance Chair and Gov. Ops Chair interested in adding a term and condition to the Budget that we would not pay for any positions at the Board of Elections that were not publically posted, would that somehow hamper you ability to conduct elections with your current staff?

MICHAEL RYAN: Well leaving what I would say is, would be an action by the City Council that would be perpendicularly contrary to New York State Election Law by trying to place such a restriction, if we leave that piece of the puzzle off to the side, uhm I do no have specific information with respect to uhm individual hirings; however, we do have a significant number of jobs that are, that are posted, we publish a weekly vacancy list, more often than not our internal permanent employees come from folks that are temporary employees and that, it is a very simple sequence. Mostly we get poll workers that end up becoming temporary employees and the temporary

past four to five or six years or so. We have had a lot of changes in movement, uhm as far as our poll sites are concerned. We have had a lot of senior citizens who have been greatly inconvenienced by some changes and closures of sites uhm in the District and in Southeast Queens as a whole, uhm we also had disenfranchisement of some seniors and other voters with disabilities specifically at the Queens Transition Center uhm over the past uhm two years or so because of a change in location from the auditorium to an upper floor that is a District 75 site and they do have an elevator but during the warmer months it was very, very, very difficult for

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voters with disabilities. I witnessed it myself and that was in 20, uhm 2016 and by 2017 when I revisited again after hearing that they would never come back to that polling site because of the great inconvenience that they suffered the previous year. There was quite a change in voter representation and that's just one particular site that I'm talking about because I witnessed it and it was very bad just because of a mere floor change from the auditorium because they said lighting was poor but it worked for a million years prior to that. Uhm that said, what are the factors of consideration when determining the location of a poll site.

MICHAEL RYAN: So primary factor is availability of a, of a facility and that is a challenge throughout the City uhm particularly in the older neighborhoods and the older neighborhoods have a tendency to have older buildings which have a tendency to have more ADA compliance issues. Uhm so with respect to a specific instance of an, of an issue that you raised, I would say that we try to be available and we recognize that elected officials are elected to represent their constituency so you speak for the voters in your District and we have no

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interest in making it more difficult for the voters in your District to vote and I can point to a particular instance and Chair Dromm probably can tell me the specific location but there was a similar circumstance uhm several years ago uhm in, in Chair Dromm's District and he brought it to our attention and we worked collectively and collaboratively and we relocated the poll site to a more suitable location. We do the very best that we can. One of the things that we are bringing into the process for the, in it from a software assistance uhm perspective is we are going to be internally utilizing in the coming year 3d mapping as part of a suite of software that we already have. We hope that that will give us assistance in understanding the typography of a particular location as opposed to looking at a flat map on a piece of paper. So we are certainly available, uhm both in our local office in Queens and through the, the general office. If you have specific instances that are difficult, uhm we can certainly help. The other piece of it though that we experienced in 2017 leading up to 2020 we have specific numbers of, of voters, 1,150 is the largest we can have an election District. The problem, and

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this is going to be a real Government answer but it is what it is. Uhm March of years ending in 7, we have a black out that we cannot add additional election Districts until December 1st of years ending in O. So that means and that's for us as the Board to get out of the way of State reapportionment. So we had to reapportion all of our election Districts prospectively to allow for growth. When we add an election District that means we are adding an election District table and adding election District chairs and we are adding poll workers which then encroaches on our ability to be compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act. So those are the kinds of uhm complex challenges uhm that we, that we confront. That having been said, uhm we never pretend to be more expert about the neighborhoods, areas and availability of buildings, in particular, smaller subdivisions throughout the City. So if you have those kinds of things in your District we will make sure that you have all of the contact information that you need at the Board of Elections. Uhm to raise the issue, in between election events. You know the time for us for those issues to be raised is you know in non Federal years, you know

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after January uhm we can make the designations before May 1st. That's the guide post, we have to make all poll site designations by May 1st. Of course, if somebody is willing to volunteer even at private site we can do that off of that schedule but any information that you have that you want to share with us, site visits, going out to particular locations. I've done it for numerous other elected officials throughout the city and I'm sure as long as I'm sitting in this chair I will be doing it for numerous more and we are happy to do it for you.

ADRIENNE ADAMS: I appreciate that. Is there any type of survey system that you have right now that shows you a record of whether or not the BOE is in uhm ADA compliance at all, at August Martin High School, we've got steps and 90 year old senior citizens going down steps to vote.

MICHAEL RYAN: Right every one of our poll site is required to be surveyed not only initially but on an ongoing basis pursuant to a Federal Court Order. As I had stated earlier, uhm the little nuance on my testimony was that we have 270 sites left. Uhm I'm not certain if the site to which you speak is one of those 270 sites that are

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left uhm but we are going through methodically in conjunction with a court appointed overseeing Adventary Associations are a nationally recognized ADA compliance uhm entity and surveying uhm company so we work with them and they, we have to some extent follow their guidance. We do have a little bit of room for push back and in certain exceptional circumstances uhm we have been able to work with them where they recognize that the remedy let's say a 10 block move, right if that's the only other building that is available was worse uhm that you know the initial circumstance. So it's a lot of back and forth, uhm we're trying uhm we don't have the ability to knock down all of the buildings in New York City that are not ADA compliance and rebuild them according to spec so we work with what we have and we are trying.

ADRIENNE ADAMS: Thank you very much.

MICHAEL RYAN: Thank you.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Mr. Ryan just as a follow up you had mentioned about the creation of new EDs, uhm in the 34th Assembly District in Queens, new EDs were added prior to the City Council Election last year but I don't recall having gotten

not know that the new BEs were created.

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MICHAEL RYAN: Yes and I understand and we will get you that information. I will check with our candidate records unit to determine what if any notifications went out and we will certainly reply back to you.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Uhm Council Member Powers followed Yeger.

KEITH POWERS: Thank you I had another set of questions but I'm going to use it to also air my local agree which is my question was you talked about the EDs changing not being able to change between 7 and 0. Uhm but the locations obviously can change, in terms of where those, you can take an ED out of one location and move it to another location.

MICHAEL RYAN: Correct. I don't want to give the impression that just because an election District changed that the poll site automatically changed.

KEITH POWERS: Agreed. But in.

MICHAEL RYAN: What it does is encroach... the equipment that needs to be deployed can encroach on each other and we have to have the appropriate circulation uhm pats for the uhm for the Disability community.

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KEITH POWERS: Understood and my question, is if there is a polling place that was moved and we have identified potential alternative locations for it to move, meaning that it is moved 15 blocks away or further away from where somebody might do. We are trying to encourage voting.

MICHAEL RYAN: Correct.

KEITH POWERS: And to move it far could discourage turnout and so if we have an alternative location and we are with the amount of elections that we have this year and who knows how many more that will be added in whatever borough this year or whatever area the is there is a time line by which you like what is the amount of time you need to do proper notification for a uhm for a change?

MICHAEL RYAN: Okay so there is, there is no set statutory timeline with respect to notifications. We are as we sit here today beyond the statutory timeline that that Commissioners have to designate poll sites for the following year. So we are beyond the period of time where we could designate as of right. That having been said, if there are exceptional circumstances that are creating a hardship for voters in a particular District, we

can you know do site visits, listen to proposals, see what the alternative solution is uhm communicate with the Commissioners. If it's, you know we are probably too late to do anything to say for the June primary but if it was an exceptional circumstance and we had an alternative location and everybody was on board, and the persons that's in control of the property whether it is a private site or a public site are willing to all cooperate.

KEITH POWERS: Let me just, let me just because of time, September, November, we may there may be opportunity if we, if we talk to you about revisiting.

MICHAEL RYAN: Correct and potentially even September depending on what, what we are talking about because keep in mind we send out our annual information notice uhm between August 1st and August 5th every year. We got to go to print uhm you know sometime middle of July.

KEITH POWERS: Okay.

 $\mbox{\sc MICHAEL}$ RYAN: So we have a little bit of time.

KEITH POWERS: But we got to move.

one is of any of those programs something that the

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Board has considered and I think you piloted at least one of them but considered or put resource into it or will be considering or need the Council to help fund something to do help do a pilot. And the second question is around the compensation, was that Mayoral Executive Order that raised the pay?

MICHAEL RYAN: Yeah.

that the Council through it Budgetary or Legislative process increase it further or does the Mayor need to ask I'm not sure the, the role there, does the Mayor need to act again with an Executive Order to raise it, because I do have the same concern, because we aren't paying that much for the work that the amount of time.

MICHAEL RYAN: Alright so I appreciate the fact that you are running out of time and you threw a lot, you threw a lot out there. So uhm with respect to the Mayor's relationship and interaction with the City Council I'm content to leave that where it is.

 $\label{eq:KEITH POWERS: It was an opinion. I} % \begin{subarray}{ll} \textbf{Wanted to gather.} \end{subarray}$

MICHAEL RYAN: I'm, not certain but like

I said that's, that's something that needs to be

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worked out within the four wall of this building. I don't know that I add anything to that.

6 KEITH POWERS: I will take it up, I will.

MICHAEL RYAN: Right but in any event, uhm what was.

KEITH POWERS: The first one was about other poll worker programs.

MICHAEL RYAN: Right, other poll worker Yes Cuney we've tried to partner with programs. them. Uhm it seems like the November election is a bad time for them. Uhm you midterm exams and whatever. Uhm we do, we are having a pretty good run at it and I can get specific information offline with respect to the students as poll workers, you know high school students, the problem that we have with that is we do them, and then you know they graduate and they go on to college and we and we lose them. But with respect to the municipal workers are poll workers, uhm I had myself and Ms. Sandow had discussed with uhm with Chair Cabrera when we met with him about the possibility of being creative and, and looking you know for different options. As a

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matter of fact, a couple of years ago, I believe it was Councilman Kallos had uhm thrown out the idea of having a split shift with municipal workers as a full supplement to the compliment of poll workers that we have, not in place of and have them come in and do the critical functions you know from 5 o'clock in the morning to say 8 or 9 o'clock, get us up and running, have a reliable group of folks that are paid to show up and have real supervisors to answer to at the back end of the day if they don't show up on time and then at the end of the night have them come, maybe not that same group or a different group come back in 6 or 7 and help us close the polls. And I think that there's opportunities through the Budget process for us to be able to do that and still not run afoul of any of the City Unions.

Will tie all reports, this is my last day as a

District leader in this great county of New York City
so I will no longer be able to reassign polling

places if you are recruit poll workers but I uhm but
I will luckily still be on this Committee and have a
large role in it so thank you, thank you to the
Chair.

Governmental Operations for the 2019 Budget. Being

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AMY LOPREST: Oh sorry.

COUNSEL: Do you affirm that your

4 testimony will be truthful to the best of your

5 knowledge, information and belief?

AMY LOPREST: Yes. Good afternoon, Chair Cabrera and Dromm and Members of the Committee. I am Amy Loprest the Executive Director of the New York City Campaign Finance Board. With me today is Eric Friedman our Assistant Executive Director for Public Affairs. I want to thank you for the opportunity to lay out the CFBs Budget for Fiscal Year 2019 and to answer any questions you may have. The CFBs Budget of \$20.6 million is \$36 million lower than in 2018. Most of that amount comes for reductions in our Budget for the New York City Campaign Finance Fund and the Voter Guide. Excluding those items, however, the agency has reduced its day to day operating expenses by 1.2% compared to Fiscal Year 2018. reflects the boards real commitment to controlling costs in a non-city election year while also fulfilling our mandate to engage all New Yorkers in the Electoral Process. I will provide details on out Budget in just a moment but first I want to update you on the CFBs activities and the role the agency

has played in the ongoing national discussion about
Campaign Finance Reform in the past year. Over the
30 year history of New York City Matching Funds
Program the City Council has routinely worked with
the board to craft legislation that has made our
Matching Funds Program into a nationally recognized
model. I am happy to report that there has been a
short increase in successful reform efforts across
the country that take their inspiration from our
program. In Montgomery County Maryland, 20
candidates have already received nearly \$3 million in
matching funds in a new program that is explicitly
modeled on our. The program includes some
interesting tweaks that will be worth watching as
voters head to the polls for the first publically
funded primary election next month. In Washington DC
the City Council passed and Mayor Muriel Bowser
signed into law a Matching Fund System that will be
in place for the 2020 election. Closer to home,
Suffolk County passed a Matching Funds Program that
will be place for the county legislative offices in
2021. The board is very encouraged and the Council
should be proud that other jurisdictions continue to
look at New York City for inspiration. We should

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also be proud that our program continues to deliver strong results for and instill confidence in both candidates and voters. Candidates continue to show confidence in the program by volunteering to participate at very high rates. For the September primary elections, 82% of candidates on the ballot joined the Matching Funds Program. The Campaign Finance Board paid out slightly more than \$17 million in public funds to 106 candidates. The 2017 Mayoral Race included four televised debates, two each before the primary and the general election and both major party nominees excepted public financing for the second election in a row. These facts point to the program that remains very popular with candidates from all parts of the City and across the political The program provided real value to voters spectrum. as well. Matching Funds help encourage deeper participation in the political process by New Yorkers. Research clearly shows that individual contributors are willing to invest small contributions in City Campaigns knowing that support will be amplified by matching funds. This broad base of support at the contributor level helps ensure that diverse voices from every corner of the City have an

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opportunity to be heard. The Matching Fund Program provides every candidate with the opportunity to get their message before the voters and ensures that access to wealth is not the only path to electoral success. Because of Matching Funds Program, the 2017 elections were more competitive, small donors were empowered and voters were better educated about their choices at the polls. The Board looks forward to continuing out productive relationship with the City Council, especially over the coming year. CFB staff are working on the comprehensive review of the program and the work of the CFB that we prepare following every citywide election cycle. The report will include the Board's Legislative Recommendations for the Council to consider. We appreciate the opportunity to partner with the Council to help ensure the program continues to be best serve the public and the candidates who choose to participate. Turning back now to our Fiscal Year 2019 Budget, overall our Budget is \$36 million lower than last year. With the Matching Funds we are allocating \$1 million to cover any potential special elections. For Fiscal Year 2018 we Budgeted \$29 million for the Campaign Finance Fund. Please note that as we have

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done in excuse me (coughing) in previous elections the CFB returns unused Campaign Finance Funds to the General Fund in November 2017. With the Converter Guide we have allocated roughly \$3.5 million in 2019 compared to \$11 million in 2018. Relative to printing of citywide Voter Guides for the General Election on November 6 that will cover Ballot Proposals from Mayor de Blasio's Charter Revision Commission. Excuse me. The CFB has reduced spending on day to day operations by 1.2% compared to Fiscal Year 2018. So physically we have reduced our nonpersonnel spending by more than \$1 million to reflect a reduced staff work load in a non-city election year. We have increased staffing levels modestly as you can see in our personnel services line. majority of additional staff will joint our Audit and Systems Unit. New Audit staff will immediately help complete the post election audits in the 2017 election and begin laying the ground work for what promises to be a very busy 2021 Elective Cycle. I would like to briefly outline some of the steps we have taken to streamline the audit process. staff implemented these changes of 2017 campaigns and we have already seen an impact on speeding up our

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post election audit work. In June 2017, we started providing Campaigns in the Matching Funds Program with a summary of where they stood from a compliance standpoint. The intention of sending this summary was to help Campaigns understand and fix any compliance issues that might prevent them from receiving public funds. This was in fact our intention for most of the work that our Candidate Services and Audit Staff perform. Each disclosure kit reviewed is an opportunity for us to help Candidates fix errors and resolve issues that might prevent payment. Our goals to help Candidates achieve compliance and receive public funds. Our goal is to enable citizens from all walks of life to run for office. For the 2017 Post Election Audits that are now underway, Audit staff are issuing requests that are tailored to each campaign and include more details on potential compliance issues than in previous years. These tailored requests should allow Campaigns to directly respond to specific potential Audit issues and resolve them. piloted this approach during the special elections that were held for City Council between 2015 and 2017. We found that the resulting draft audit

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reports were shorter and that Campaigns could resolve many issues that otherwise would have been in the draft audit. Indeed 13 of the 19 Campaigns in the Special Elections that have completed the audit process did not receive any violations or penalties. We are already seeing positive results from these and other changes we made to the process. The CFB issued draft audit reports to 68 Campaigns, more than 1/3 of the total draft audits we anticipate sending in the 2017 Election Cycle. At this point in 2014, we did not issue any draft audits for the 2013 Campaign. Making real progress and streamlining audits is one of our key goals but has practical implications as well. As I mentioned before, in the 2021 elections promised to be the most competitive in a generation. We estimate that 500 candidates will register with the CFB by the fall of 2021, a 45% increase in the number of candidate from 2017. We will project that there will be 44 open seats. For comparison in 2001, the first election under term when there were 44 open seats and 526 candidates registered with the CFB. Thus far, 20 candidates have registered with us for the 2021 cycle. They will file their first disclosure statement in July. At this point in 2001,

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only 5 candidates had registered. In addition to the shear volume of candidates and open seats, 2021 will present new challenges as the CFB prepares to implement new requirements in the program including early payments. Preparing for those new requirements will mean additional work for Candidate Services and Audit as well as new development to our Information Architecture. My systems unit has begun a comprehensive project to update the CFBs Campaign Finance Information System. Some of the additional staff we are adding for Fiscal 2019 will assist with this work because is the backbone of our data disclosure and compliance system and proves to it which communicates with CSmart our candidate disclosure system and virtually every other application that CFB runs will be critical to ensuring smooth 2021 election. With an online candidate disclosure system that is the envy of every other campaign finance system in the country but the bottom line is the underlying architecture needs to be modernized. At the end of this project, we anticipate having a brand new kippus (SP?) that will significantly streamline the interactions candidates have with the CFB. (coughing). In addition to our

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work on early payments and other new requirements system staff is currently working to implement the online voter registration portal following the Legislation passed by the Council last year. We are very excited to release that portal in June of 2019. Before concluding, I would like to draw your attention to our 2018 Voter Assistance Report which is submitted to all Council Member Offices at the end of April. The report addresses the many efforts we made in 2017 to increase voter participation through our NYC Voter Campaign and outlines election reforms that should be adopted in Albany to increase voter turnout. Thank you and I am happy to answer questions (coughing). Sorry. Yeah.

water right there. So thank you for your testimony and uhm we now have some questions. I will be asking some questions and then Chair Cabrera and then we are going to go to Council Member questions as well. So uhm let me talk a little bit about lease expenditures. In the Executive Plan, the Campaign Finance Board Lease Budget which is in the Department of Citywide Services Budget was reduced by \$200,000 in Fiscal 2019. Why is your lease, lease budget

looking for, I know you, I know you, you can't tell

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2 CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: How large are those 3 conference spaces?

AMY LOPREST: Again the, the the assessment we are using their new, they had revised their, needs, assem, the way they do the needs assessment and so I we haven't finalized that so I don't know how many, it will be based on their number, so it's, it's the way I understand it works is based on the number of staff you have then you get a conference room per eight, you know I don't know the exact number but per staff member and then that's how they assign the space.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Uhm so do you have a space for community needs or something like that. I thought I heard in the last testimony by DCAS that there was a need for Community Meetings.

AMY LOPREST: Uhm we have I guess there is two, we have, we have two needs, I mean we do we have a special need for a training room because the, while the Law requires us to provide training, every Candidate and their staff have to trained. So one of the nee, the community needs I guess is what they are referring to is that training room and the other is

certain circumstances we have to print and mail for

sure that people, to target people in that area to

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CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: But if there was a voter interest in writing a referendum would you have involvement in that?

AMY LOPREST: In writing the referendum and.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: I mean in terms of I think while you have to collect a certain number of petitions.

AMY LOPREST: Yes.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: In order for it to be on the ballot and the Mayor can bump it and I was wondering if it happened from the citizen initiated referendum what would your role be in that.

AMY LOPREST: The only official role we would have in that is in producing the voter guide if there was a referendum on the ballot uhm.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Okay one of my favorites topics. Auditing of candidates. I must say that you have made great progress. My audit already came in and uhm looking good and uhm but I know that there is a problem that is had and from your testimony you said that you are making progress and I would agree with that. So would can you briefly go over the process of how you audit

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candidates? Is there a certain uhm threshold of you know candidates or how do you decide, is it now you just sits in the chains somewhat, you are doing these uhm I guess monthly or not even monthly, they are core, I guess, by, you divide up the system into different periods where candidates have an opportunity to submit preaudits and then you get back to candidates. When you see that candidates are not likely to have a high number of violations these do those candidates first or how do you decide what to do first?

AMY LOPREST: Uhm what we audit, you know as you explained, we audit during the, throughout the election cycle so after each disclosure statement that is filed and in the, the years proceeding an election those are every six months in January and July and we will send, what we call state reviews but are essentially preaudits, uhm identifying areas of concern and both compliance and disclosure uhm to the candidates and giving them an opportunity to remedy those and then after the election we audit all the candidates uhm and we I just said we enhanced our initial documents to be more specified, uhm we've, so we don't.

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
2	CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: What, what I'm
3	trying to get at also is not even candidate gets an
4	audit like I think in, in your testimony you
5	mentioned that you have already audited a certain
6	number of candidates as of this point, so how do you
7	decide to do those candidates first, those who have
8	gotten it now and then the other ones later on.
9	AMY LOPREST: Well, the first thing we
10	did is we sent the initial document request uhm so
11	that we did first.
12	CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Was that sent to
13	everybody?
14	AMY LOPREST: Uhm.
15	CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: I mean has every
16	candidate who ran in 2017 gotten the initial document
17	request?
18	AMY LOPREST: Uhm well we uhm, we, did
19	some rational assessments of how to provide those
20	information so not everyone got an initial document
21	request.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: So what I'm trying to get at is how long would it be until they get those initial document requests for other candidates who have not yet received them?

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AMY LOPREST: So the process for people,
so some people will get an initial document request,
they will respond to it and then they will get a
draft audit and then they can respond to it. Uhm so
those initial document requests went out. Those
responses are coming in. While those responses are
coming in, we did the draft audits for the people who
didn't have the initial document request so those uhm
you know those, you know as I said 68 of those have
gone out.

 $\label{eq:chair_def} \mbox{CHAIR DANIEL DROMM:} \quad \mbox{So you just choose} \\ \mbox{them as at random?}$

AMY LOPREST: No they are based on, on certain you know factors, based on you know the receipt of public funds. The uhm the participate, nonparticipant need.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: So maybe you hit the people who did not accept public funds first and then you go to others afterwards and then sometimes they are legal problems that you can't do them right away, is that how?

AMY LOPREST: I mean there are some, yes and uhm and again we did all the initial document requests which are because it's the longest process,

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we started that first and then we did, while we were waiting for this to come in.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: To come in.

AMY LOPREST: We did the next group of people who are going to just get a draft audit so that there will be kind of you know work going on so as those initial document requests come in, then we will start sending up their draft audits. The people who have already gotten their drafts audits will be responding and so we can you know leverage the leap frogging of timing of people's responses.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: So do you have an estimate about when you think you might get through the majority or ¾ or 75% of the, of the 17 candidates, of the 2017 candidates?

AMY LOPREST: Uhm again I it's hard to make an estimate but we are well in advance of where we were in 2013 so I am optimistic that the process will end well in advance of 2013. Uhm it has always been one of our major goals is to speed up the process of the audits and I think that this new process will do that. Also making the documents more detailed will help in this next phase because candidates will have a more tailored requests, so

AMY LOPREST: Uhm what the main, they
look for compliance with the Campaign Finance Act
that the money that the case who receive public funds
that the money was raised and uhm appropriately and
it was spent appropriately and that the disclosure is
complete. And again that's important public good
that we do is provide the disclosure to make sure
that the disclosure is complete and accurate.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: I guess it's a little early to know to much about the 2017 election but in terms of let's say 2013, approximately how many violations were issued to candidates participating in the matching funds program and approximately what share of candidates had a violation?

AMY LOPREST: Uhm I don't have that number but again I mean but again, I have that number, I don't have it on me so I am happy to get that for you.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Okay, okay I think that's it for me. Uhm I'm going to turn it over to Chair Cabrera.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Thank you so much Director, welcome, uhm let me start with uhm

Fund.

wanted to ask you in terms of the charter tonation

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(SP?), have you been approached for your input on any potential reforms?

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AMY LOPREST: So as I said in my testimony we are after re-election the Board is charged with the obligation to review how the program worked in the previous election and make recommendations so that our staff is in the process of preparing our report uhm but we of course are prepared to provide uhm suggestions and recommendations Charter Revision Commission. general, uhm you know we've have always worked very well with the, with the Council in making enhancements and improvements to the program uhm you know if, if we were asked by the Charter Revision Commission which they have not had subject matter requests yet uhm we would say that uhm to the extent that the Commissioner is thinking about other models than the small dollar matching funds programs. think that our program works very well. We think that it has a break from our current system would not necessarily be a wise choice for the city. We have, we do know that there is sentiment you know from across advocates and candidates and and the public that there should be lower barriers for running for

office and that the public fund should more help candidates and so we are very much uhm aware of that and are always thinking about and our recommendations about ways that we can enhance the way that the public matching funds helps candidates run for office.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Again I with your recommendation so are you leaning towards uhm the max that someone could give to the lower or the higher to remain the same?

AMY LOPREST: Uhm I think you know we haven't finalized our recommendations yet but I think what we would, I mean and definitely when we make our recommendations they will be in the scope of, adjusting the current parameters so adjusting the current contribution limits or spending on the amount of public matching funds that are available, uhm within the same parameters at the same kind of public matching funds program.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Uhm and I just want to make sure that I heard right, nobody from the Charter Commission has approached you uhm but has anybody from the Administration approached you?

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AMY LOPREST: Oh I talked to people, I'm sorry. It's not that we haven't spoken to the people in the Charters. I just meant that they have not issued their official request for public testimony from us as subject matter experts.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Are you at liberty to talk about any questions that they've been asking regarding from the charter Commission or any kind of questions in particular there.

AMY LOPREST: And again I think a lot of it is about how can we enhance the amount of money that candidates receive so that in, and the way that they receive the money to make sure that the program is helping as many people as they can, in particular people running for citywide offices, you know make sure that that is helping them as much as it possibly can.

CHAIR FERNADO CABRERA: Yeah I find it interesting and I it really is a compliment that you have other cities that other counties, Montgomery County, Maryland, Washington DC uhm for 2020. Uhm we saw Suffolk County in 2021 for what we have right now so I'm I'm going to be looking to see if, if it is working so good right now, why we would need changes,

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uhm and if we need changes, why not just do it right now.

AMY LOPREST: Uhm let me I think there are some empirical and I think that is part of our research and that is why we are not ready with our recommendation.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Some empirically you know analysis to be done about whether we are enhancing the, small dollar match, uhm across the whole spectrum of types of candidates from citywide to City Council Candidates and so that's you know part of what we are analyzing. I agree yes our program works very, very well. We certainly get small dollar contributors throughout the city uhm you know if you look at the mass of contributors compared to you know other elections, you know you see that there are contributing being given in every census block in New York City. Uhm but again there are always ways that it can be improved in particular looking at how the program works in the varied kinds of offices.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Like in principal I just want to stay publically that for someone who had never been involved in politics

let me be more specific? Uhm it's a twofold

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question. One is in terms of the expenditure uhm that we spend and also your forecasting as I recall, uhm that we will have your estimating 500 candidates will register for CFB for the same amount of open seats uhm and yet in the 2001, we have 526 candidates registered with CFB. I am curious as to, and the second question, why you are expecting less people for the same amount of seats open to run?

AMY LOPREST: I mean, I, I guess you know 500 and 526 is you know not a sizeable difference when you are talking in scale. Uhm it, you know it is based on that estimate of 500 again is very much an estimate. Uhm and it's based on kind of the experience over the course of time, that, you 2001 was the first year that there was term limits. Uhm we had a lot of elections since then so the 500 is based on you know continual estimations throughout that period of time.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Alright my guess is that there will be more that we had last time at the end of the enthusiasm for people to run for office. I can tell you that in my own District uhm the level of egonocity is way higher than when I first ran and we had a substantial amount of people

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running. Well thank you so much, I'll turn it back to the chair. I appreciate your comments today.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Thank you and we have questions from Council Member Yeger, followed by Kallos and then Majority Leader Cumbo.

KALMAN YEGER: Thank you Mr. Chair I want you to go after uhm Council Member Kallos, uhm because it is usually better to follow the genius on these topics. Uhm good afternoon Madam Director uhm I had a question about the, to follow up on one of the chairs who asked you a question about contributing limits and whether they are in the right place or not and you don't really yet have an official position I guess because the Charter Revision Commission hasn't asked you for one but I anticipate whether they ask you for one or not you are going to offer your expertise to either the Mayor's Commission or the one that I voted against here in the Council. Uhm so my question to you is in 2001, uhm the Contributing Limits for citywide office were \$4500 for Mayor and the other two citywide offices. In 2005, they went up and the other two categories borough President and Council each went up by more than 10%, \$4500 to \$4950, \$2500 to \$2750,

\$3500 to \$3585. Uhm this year, for the first time they are going up, they haven't moved from 2005 until 2021 cycle. They are now going up \$150 per person because that is obviously less than 10% I'm just curious if you can tell us a little bit about, I know that they are tied to the cost of living increase or the consume price index or what not and I'm curious not for you to tell me about whether or not you think that you complied with what the statute says but whether or not you think they are high enough, too low, too high, just right.

AMY LOPREST: Uhm I think that uhm, uhm to answer the first part of the question, you are exactly correct that they are, the difference, the amounts that they go up is by the consumer price index so that's why it's a different percentage that the change from the 5 to 2000. I do not remember the right years but every 4 years it changes uhm and it's because of the computers.

KALMAN YEGER: But it has, but it has it actually moved, from 5 it stopped and it stayed, it stayed at the 2005 for 2009 cycle, 2013 cycle, 2017 cycle, it was frozen for all of those cycles. Now for the first time since the 2005 cycle, it is going

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up, it is going up by \$150 per contribution. My question is whether or not that is a sufficient move, not whether or not it is in compliance with the Law.

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AMY LOPREST: Uhm yes I understood that I just was saying that, I just explaining that you are right, that's why they ch... uhm the I think that you know part of the goal of the program is to encourage contributions from small dollar donors. That is why we have the multiple matching funds, uhm and that is the general goal. That we, you know that the value is that more citizens have become involved in the election is a good thing. Uhm most citizens aren't giving contributions at the high, at the maximum level because they are unable to. And so the, the always encouraging smaller contributors, encouraging more participation is always a goal. So that you know when we start looking at whether the contribution limits are high or the right place it's to look at it from that framework that they are encouraging the maximum amount of participation by individuals in New York City. And so I, I think that you know a lot of discussion is about again the impact of large contributions because even if a match you know you get \$175 which is the maximum but even

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\$175 is a fairly large amount for a lot of people so say that you give \$10 and the candidate receives \$70 worth of value from that. Uhm and then the, you say for a City Council Candidate you know you go out at get \$2750, the, the difference in value between getting one large contribution or one small contribution plus the matching funds, we always want to try and lower that gap so that you can improve the value of the public matching funds.

Mr. Chair I know my bell rang but thank you, as the, over the last several cycles and every single cycle the, the cap for each race goes up and we've kept the contribution limit at the same, limit which essentially means and and again we have done that now and we have raised the cap and we've raised the limit a little but not they are not hitting the same place. Now the public funds maximum is 55%, of the cap that's what somebody can get but at the same time since we are raising the cap each time, we are not moving the maximum contribution limit, we are essentially making candidates do more fund raising, you call it raising more contributions uhm from that are smaller and that would be great. If everybody in

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my District gave \$10 I would have \$1.8 million right, that would be fan... I think that's the math. would be fantastic, that's not the way it works so you have to go out there and fund raise and what we are essentially doing especially because we've also limited who can contribute over the last decade and a half, we have taken away LLC, we've taken away corporations, we've taken away those who do business with the city so now we have basically asked our candidates us, and those, anybody who wants to run against any of us to go out there and fund raise and they spend a significant amount of time fund raising and I haven't gotten to the part where they also spend a significant amount of time and money on paying people in order to be able to comply with the laws and the regulations of your agency but we are not, we are not moving the numbers well enough in my estimation to take away the obligation of candidates to go out and fund raise for as often, for as long as they have to during the course of a campaign. don't want candidates as great as \$10 contributions are, we don't want candidates to have to spend the entire, the entirety of their campaigns going out and 2 knocking door to door and asking people for money,
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AMY LOPREST: Well I mean a lot of this small dollar fundraising is part of small dollar campaigning I mean you have an and on and on event where you have you know citizen, it's, it's campaigning and fundraising. So I mean I don't, I don't think that they are mutually exclusive. if you are again, you know calling for big collar contributions maybe it's not the same feel as campaigning uhm and again I'm not doing the fundraising but I mean, again it is part of you can have an event and have, you know people come and hear campaign speech and give a small dollar contribution and that contribution is valued, it is important so. I mean, it, so the idea is, you have to look at all the components. You have to look at the spending You have to look at the contribution limit, limit. the matching funds, the matching rate, the uhm maximum you know that you can get, you know like the \$175, you know the maximum, uhm the cap on what public matching funds are so it's like 55% now you know, so all of those things have to be looked at, to again, excuse me to get the most, you know, to get

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the value that we want which is trying to encourage more people to be involved in the political process.

KALMAN YEGER: Uhm Chair Dromm uhm asked earlier about the questions about the audits and the and the initial documentation request and the draft order reports and you've indicated in your testimony that you've now done 68 draft order reports uhm which is the highest number at this point in the site of it's incredible work. I know that the, the staff has worked hard on that uhm and I also know that you have now tailored your initial documentation request in a better way so that you are not trying to kill a mosquito with an oozy and that, that is definitely recognizable. My question is, do you believe at this point that the Draft Order Reports and the process by which they are issued are, is the best that it can be or is it more work and as a follow up to that, do you actually read the Draft Order Reports before they are issued?

AMY LOPREST: Do I personally read every Draft Order Report? No that would probably slow down the process by a huge amount so no I don't.

KALMAN YEGER: Oh, do you read any?

AMY LOPREST: I read some, I mean I read the boiler plate, but again how, how it is presented.

KALMAN YEGER: They are using the same boiler plate for every single campaign across the board even where the boiler plate doesn't match the facts of the campaign, so for example, they are stating that they visited a campaign site when they didn't visit a campaign site, they are saying that they read complaints that were filed against the candidate and the candidate was afforded the ability to respond even when most candidates don't have complaints falling at them. They are using the same boiler plates across the board, so I, I would urge you that the process by which these things are approved to go out, don't stop at the Director of Auditing but they go a little higher to somebody of your stature who I know has been doing this for so long that you actually, you get the feel for the campaign you get the feel for the document and you know what candidates are seeing in campaigns should be seeing.

AMY LOPREST: I'll look into that, thank you.

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demonstrate the use of the public funds,

unquestionably to have an obligation to make

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2	demonstration with respect to all of their activity.
3	But with respect to campaigns that were relatively
4	simple and their activity is relatively simple and
5	their activity was disclosed and the documentations
6	throughout the course of the campaign was, was viewed
7	by the CFB and no real, red flag and my sense is
8	that, that the auditors simply have this kind of rule
9	book and say well this is what we are supposed to do
10	and we are going to do that for each campaign across
11	the board which I think is a little bit of what
12	Chairman Dromm was eluding to whether or not you are
13	making different judgment calls about different
14	campaigns and whether or not you are actually trying
15	to kill the mosquito with the oozy. Uhm in case of
16	relatively small campaigns or relatively innocuous
17	campaigns. The level of the documentation and the
18	level of inquiry that is still being asked, even
19	notwithstanding the fact that there were no public
20	funds used uhm is still tremendous and do you think
21	that that is necessarily of good use of the limited
22	resources that you have in our agency?
23	AMY LOPREST: Well I mean again at, you

AMY LOPREST: Well I mean again at, you know we do as we said, I mean we've look at the process every single time we do it and we try and

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again make sure that we are asking for rationale requests. Uhm I am happy to talk to you off line more about you know the specifics about this. I think that we are, I mean what we are trying to do you know in making the draft audits, is we are trying to help people you know point out the areas where there might be deficiency and compliance or disclosure and uhm so it's suppose to give people you know the opportunity to answer some questions in advance of potential violations and so what we are trying to do is trying to help people comply by pointing out you know the issues where they haven't complied. Again can I say that, you know, I don't know what specific examples you are talking about I mean we have very much tried to tailor the requests to the level to the level of request to the level of potential severity of the finding, uhm again you know we do comply with GYGAS so there is a certain level of requirement that you, you are consistent in uhm in your auditing processes.

KALMAN YEGER: Uhm what is your extension policy with regard to candidates who receive either IDRs that they can't immediately answer or DARs that they can't immediately answer and I know immediate

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at, at the outset, the 30 day extension is relatively simple to obtain and then one additional extension if the candidate asks for a month they kind of knock them down to two weeks. Is there, is there a guidance of how that is determined or is it a case by case basis or is it just you know sometimes yes, sometimes no, or.

AMY LOPREST: I mean I think that you, your framework what you just outlined is basically the basic uhm off, you know right off the back extension policy. Uhm obviously candidates have all sorts of extenuating circumstances and are those requests are evaluated based on their extenuating depending on you know health issues, business issues, you know all different, uhm issues. We are actually in the process of you know making sure that we have uniform extension standards but what you have just described is the, is the basic policy that. It's very, you know the first request gives you a 30 day extension uhm and then asking, again because we are under deadlines we want to also make sure that we you know, keep the work.

KALMAN YEGER: One of the, one of the things that I've noticed with regards to the

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extension policy is that as you know when a candidate submits their response to whether it's the IDR, whether it's the DAR, uhm assuming the candidate does it on time within the 30 days, it goes to the CSB. It doesn't get opened that day by the auditor, time to read what this guy submitted, let's get it done. It sits and it could sit for a week, it could sit for three weeks, it could sit for six months until it gets looked at and we know that because the response to that from the CSB comes several months later, so, my question is what would the great harm be to giving a candidate, giving campaigns the additional time that they say they need uhm within reason. saying that a campaign should ask for a year but if a campaign says we need an extra 30 days, instead of knocking them down to you know you can only have two weeks because when the campaign submits it in two weeks it's not going to get read, it's not going to get read the week later, it's not going to get read two weeks later, it's just going to sit there until it is chewed up and the auditor is ready to read it.

AMY LOPREST: Uhm you know again I mean that as we try, and as I was trying to explain to to Chair Dromm. Again we are trying to do this in

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6 to you know the flow but again we are, we do tend to

sending out more drafts, so I mean there is a method

7 be fairly generous in our granting of extension

8 requests, uhm so but again you know, everyone, it's

9 | in everyone's interest to have the audits done in a

10 | timely fashion and so we do often ask for the reason

11 | for the, that the extension is needed and you now we

12 have heard I mean that there are definitely very good

13 reasons for people to need six months and even at

14 | times a year extension. You know could happen.

KALMAN YEGER: Okay, alright, Mr.

Chairman thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DANIEL DROMM: Thank you uhm two suggestions that I have also, while I think about it in regard to the voter guides, one is that in the uhm the paper guides that was sent out prior to the primaries those who did not have primaries were not listed in there. Is there any way that you can say there is no primary in a certain District because it did cause confusion in districts where there were no primaries.

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AMY LOPREST: Uhm I think I'll look into that but it is my understanding I think that the at least a blanket and maybe it could be more clear statement that if there is not, that if your District is not listed that there is no primary in that District but again making it more clear is something that.

CHAIRMAN DANIEL DROMM: And my second suggestion in terms of the video voter guide, uhm is that when the video voter guide came out initially uhm this time around uhm for those who did not have primaries again, a statement was made, uhm on the website, no information provided for those people who did not have a primary. I don't know if you were aware of that. Uhm and that was corrected.

AMY LOPREST: Okay.

CHAIRMAN DANIEL DROMM: But certainly we wouldn't want to see that happen again that the fault was placed on the candidate.

AMY LOPREST: No, no, that's absolutely correct. There should be, it should be clear that there is no primary, nothing.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: But are you aware of that, right?

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AMY LOPREST: Yes.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Okay. Alright thank you alright so next uhm Council Member Kallos and then Cumbo.

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BEN KALLOS: Good afternoon, uhm I would like to start by just following up. So in our previous hearing with the New York City Board of Elections, the current Executive Director acknowledged that on occasion he signs for credit cards electronically, uhm not with a pen and paper but electronically and that that is valid for payment purposes. Uhm and for those who are watching at home and might have been wondering why or just in general, it was because we are working on an online voter registration process. Uhm we passed Legislation last term, it was signed into Law by the Mayor and uhm I've already built a site, @benkallos.com where folks can actually register online and then print it out and it doesn't actually accomplish but last piece of transmitting the items digitally but literally we can just print it out from my website and do so and I think I did it in about let me guess less than hour. Uhm and so I quess the question is, where is the CSB in implementing this. I know at the time the Law

is.

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AMY LOPREST: Uhm I would like to know what you mean by open source library? Uhm I, I am not certain but we have always provided our codes to people who need it uhm whether in the open source library venue or as you know as people ask for it.

BEN KALLOS: I'm going, I'm going to go further with that but I guess, the key thing is with the Campaign Finance Board, uhm perhaps ma... full disclosure, I am a free and open software developer, I was also in the druple community which is a type of software that runs websites like the White House and other small sites like that. And so they have offered to come to the table and work with the CSB to help build out the system and they could probably do it in minutes not hours. Uhm so I guess would you be open to meeting with the Druple Meet Up Community and the folks who built the webforms module?

AMY LOPREST: I mean sure, we go, you know we always like to talk to people who are interested in helping us.

BEN KALLOS: Along those same lines, uhm in your testimony you said "we have an online candidate disclosure system that is the envy of every other Campaign Finance System in the country" and you

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also note in your testimony that Montgomery County, Maryland has now passed this as well as Washington DC which means that we have two other jurisdictions modeled on our system that are in need of a new system at the same time as you are. Is there an opportunity to uhm collaboratively build on free and open source? You can hire the same vendors, work together and split the cost, and say let's say if it cost \$3 million, if each municipality pays \$1 million everyone saves and then each municipality might need to pay and additional small amount to customize the software for themselves. Uhm is there any opportunity to do this collaboratively and allow every other jurisdiction including Los Angeles that does this, to, to share in this system?

AMY LOPREST: Well, I mean I have to look into that. I'm not, I'm not sure. What I was talking about in my testimony is that we are rebuilding our back end so not, we are not, our disclosure software, what we are building is the infrastructure database that is over almost 30 years old uhm in that we are running. We are using the disclosure for all of the rest of our operations.

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BEN KALLOS: Would you, so would you, would you be open to making both of those are you are moving forward, a free and open source for other jurisdictions to, to use including the state board?

AMY LOPREST: We've actually, I mean we've actually shared the C-smart software with other jurisdictions as they have asked for it uhm and also including those State Board of Election. We've, met with them and they came to look at our software for the State Board of Elections, they did.

BEN KALLOS: Uhm alright, I want to thank the Finance Chair for his indulgence and of my many questions I'd like to just wrap on one key point, in 2013, amongst all Mayoral Candidates, uhm the most frequent contribution was I believe \$4950 contributions of \$4950 which were the maximum allowed under Law accounted for 49% of the money raised for Mayor. In 2017, uhm that trend continued where those contributions accounted for 47%. Uhm given the fact that the public match is 55% of the spending limit, it seemed that the amount of big money that we are seeing in the system is directly correlated to the public match. Uhm do your numbers show that? And do you think that if there was a full public match where

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we matched every small dollar instead of just 55% of them uhm we would actually have a system where people running for citywide office or having the most frequent contribution of \$175 or less instead of \$4950 more than twice as much as you can give to the President of the United States, not that you would give this President anything.

AMY LOPREST: Well as I said to uhm

Council Member Yeger, uhm I mean again this is you know the analysis is all of these things that have to be thought about, the match, matching rate, the you know the top, you know the amount, the maximum that can be matched. The maximum amount of public funds that you can receive. The contribution limits, the spending limits, all of those things have to work in concert to make sure that we are ensuring the best program that we can have. So I think that it's a, it's a confluence of all of those things. Not just the contribution limit, not just the total amount of public funds but all of these things uhm working together.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Okay thank you. Going to move on to Majority Leader Cumbo.

25 AMY LOPREST: That's correct yes.

but if you don't really know how many ran, if you

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don't know how many got fined, there could be a trend where women, minorities, people of color are disproportionately being fined.

AMY LOPREST: Uhm I mean I g... the thing is again our whole process we try and help all of the candidates run for office. We provide the Public Matching Funds with the Public Matching Funds comes the auditing process and people are penalized for violations of the act, that's true. And so again I will get you the numbers of those but I can't opine on that.

LAURIE CUMBO: Because we want to make sure that the very people that we are promo... that are actually running that the program is designed for doesn't actually hurt, doesn't actually hurt them.

as in my testimony part of the, all the work in the, preelection uhm state reviews that was provided to candidates, the way that we are doing the new document request uhm and doing the Draft Audits all are geared to trying to make sure that people are in compliance and complying given the more opportunities. And the, the results of this are pilot program for this new IDR are very encouraging.

their personal pockets.

AMY LOPREST: Some of them, I mean, I...

things that you should have to find out. Do people have to then utilize their paychecks for other employment, are they traditionally using their paychecks from whatever jobs they may have, maybe they are a teacher, maybe they are a bus driver, maybe they have to set aside a certain amount of their payroll every two weeks in order to pay back their fine. Do you think that that is perhaps happening?

 $\label{eq:amy_loss} \mbox{AMY LOPREST: Uhm I I would have to look} \\ \mbox{into that.}$

LAURIE CUMBO: Do you know how traditionally long it would take, or it would take some of these candidates to pay back their fines that did not win?

AMY LOPREST: Again I don't have that statistic.

LAURIE CUMBO: Do you have to pay back uhm all of the money that you are fined before you open up another campaign to run for office?

AMY LOPREST: No you don't but you will, you are not, the Law provides that you are not able

distribute funds?

a number and then just be wrong. I mean I looked at

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it yesterday and you'd think that I'd remember but I just don't.

LAURIE CUMBO: How often do you find that in the fines and the determination that you are making in the process of those running for office that's it criminal versus it's uhm it's an accounting issue? Someone made a mistake? Maybe they didn't get a proper signature? Uhm they took out more cash than they thought that they were alloted accidently. So there are accidently mistakes and then there are criminal mistakes. So in the 2013, what percentage of those or how many candidates did you actually find had criminals findings versus accounting or issues around how they were documenting their campaign or accounting issues?

AMY LOPREST: Well we don't assess any,
well I mean have no jurisdiction over criminal
violations so we don't actually. None of those
findings of the violation by the Board were criminal.
Uhm all of them are civil penalties. Now if you are
talking about whether they are documentation or not,
uhm I think it's, that's again is a matter of. There
is as matter of degree, I mean we have again tried to
adjust the way we audit and the way we assess

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penalties to allow that people make mistakes and that when they are informed of those mistakes that they timely remedy them, that the, you know they will not be penalized but again we don't assess, we don't have any criminal I mean there are, we do sometimes find there have been over the course of the history of the program occasions where there are candidates who have been uhm, tried to commit fraud or some other activity that would be.

LAURIE CUMBO: Do you find them to be.

AMY LOPREST: And we would refer that to a criminal prosecutor for prosecution.

LAURIE CUMBO: Do you know how often that happens?

AMY LOPREST: That, that kind of criminal fraud activity is relatively rare. I mean only a handful over the course of the 30 year, 10-20.

LAURIE CUMBO: That's interesting to know because I just want to like let's say for example myself, so one of the challenges, I would almost find it very difficult to encourage someone to run for office the way this system is currently set up because anything could happen to you when you go in even with the best of intentions. So as you know,

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with my situation right out of the gate I was fined \$17,000 for a technicality. Right in terms of you all assessed that uhm a consultant that we used, utilized a uhm had a special interest group as a client and also had me as a client and the special interest group did an independent expenditure in my race and because my, person who was managing the campaign, the consultant group was managing me and the special interest group which I had no knowledge of you all fined me \$17,000, right, so then I was able to then hire a lawyer who was able to bring that \$17,000 down to \$7,000 and of course his fee was \$10,000, right so I wind up having to pay \$17,000 right out of the gate as a, as a brand new candidate. So what that means, is that takes time away. Because now I owe, I owe \$17,000 as soon as I come in to office. So now I got to start doing fundraisers, I got to do a birthday party, I got to an Easter party, I got to do a spring fling. I got to do all of this stuff and that takes away from my ability to be an effective Legislature over a technicality. me, I don't come from a wealthy family, they had given all that they could give, my friends, my, my supporters now I have to pay \$17,000 and I didn't

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even get my audit back yet. So when I get the audit that is another \$68,000 fine when I am then able to hire another lawyer for \$20,000 to get the fine back down to \$8,000. So it's like it's all this thing where you are trying to realize your campaign promises to your community but you have to deal with the CFB all day long with having to raise money to pay back all of these fines and as soon as I pay them down I just after five years have paid all my fines and everybody back and all this stuff. Now I had to get ready to raise money to run for office again. It's like a very vicious cycle and I, and I'll be honest and I don't know an elected official that is here that is not dealing with that in some way, shape, form or fashion. So it's, it's you know the public may say you know it's great being an elected office oh it's this, it's that, they don't realize the internal workings of how this system is taking them away from the very work that they are looking to do. So I'll just conclude on that. I would appreciate a lot of those answers because I feel that in my estimation we are hurting and as a woman candidate it is very difficult for me to go out and tell women who are mothers, who have children, who

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have all of these different dynamics going on, go ahead and run for office but if you lose, you might have to take your baby's milk money to pay back the fines that you owe because that's going to be the reality for you. So I'll just conclude at that and I do look forward to getting the information. Thank you.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Uhm let just uhm echo what our Majority Leader have expressed. think uhm that perhaps what we need to do is look at some of the excessive penalties. I do agree people who are doing you now criminals acts, uhm we should put forth the full extent of the Law but you mention that 18% of the candidates didn't participate adding those who didn't qualify. I would love to see the percentage there, but you are right, I mean for most uhm people who have ever run, this is grueling, this is very, this is a very painful experience and I have from my colleagues that said I am raising money to avoid going through you know CFB and I, you know it's painful to hear that as well because I don't that was the original intention of the Law. I have my own experiences. Uhm that are you know, traumatic at Uhm to say the least, because it takes away times.

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your focus. I do believe that there are people out there, let me just be straight up that want to cheat the system. They want to cheat, trying to get the way in there but most candidates as you that is not their intention and sometimes because an address was missing or part of the address or a little super tentacle thing and it's just super annoying and you have to pay a Treasurer you know some of the candidates have to do that. It's just overwhelming so you can see the level of frustration and uhm I don't want to get into too many specifics here because this is not what this hearing is about but please go back, recheck how you do this penalty setting, what criteria are we using for those penalties? You know how do we justify those penalties? Uhm it will be something that we look to hear later on in the future hearing. I will turn it back to the co-chair.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Well thank you and I'd say here here to what was both of these Council Members have just stated and actually in our you know I would not be in elective office if it wasn't for the campaign finance system that we have and I am very grateful for that but I have to tell

you. You have actually created a whole new
profession which is campaign finance attorneys who we
pay a tremendous amount of money just so we don't get
caught into that web of insanity that often times
some of the candidates have found themselves going
through. So I think we need to look at that more
thoroughly. Uhm because seriously this is an issue.
What is the maximum amount that a campaign can spend
on a compliance attorney?

 $\label{eq:amy_log_rest} \text{AMY LOPREST: There is no, I mean there}$ is no, I mean the maximum is the spending limit. I mean.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Is where?

AMY LOPREST: I mean there is no, there is no particular maximum that a candidate can spend on any one day but they can, I mean they can, it's just a spending limit.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: So I know candidates that are spending \$35,000, \$40,000 just on, on a compliance attorneys to get through a campaign cycle. And uhm and so we are not exaggerating in that sense, so I'm wondering do you have any numbers on what people are spending for a compliance attorney?

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AMY LOPREST: Uhm I mean we can look at that. I mean it is reported in several different ways by different candidates so it is a little more complicated that just you know pulling a number but.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: I think that, that would give us an idea of you know what both of these Council Members are, speaking to, is this great expense and this uhm idea the need to protect yourself even when you are not trying to do anything wrong.

AMY LOPREST: Again we have a full staff of our candidate services and audit staff who are there to help people who are new candidates, uhm to navigate the program and we also do again of course reserve the most serious penalties for the most serious offenses. They may not be criminal offenses but.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Direct Lopez,
uhm Loprest you are absolutely right and I think the
system has gotten better uhm and I think that this
new system when you look at each disclosure period is
good; however, I would never go into a campaign
without having a compliance attorney look at
everything that I submit and I think that is what we

responsibility in New York State to 16 years old as

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2.54 of October 1, 2018 and to 17 years old on October 1, 2019. The family court system is focused on rehabilitation. The Law Department through its Family Court Division seeks to ensure that those youth that commit delinquent acts are held accountable for their misconduct and receive appropriate services. In making adjudication recommendations to the Family Court the Law Department seeks to balance the need for protection of the community with the needs and the best interest of the youth. The Department is working intensely to prepare for both the legal and logistical challenges to the juvenile delinquency practice in the New York City Family Court as well as an expected rise in case volumes. It is important that during this implementation our Family Court Division remains focused on our current youth population as well as ensuring that older youth receive rehabilitative services in a manner consistent with community safety. In light of the anticipated volume our Family Court Division is restructuring to develop and expand a stronger central management team and has created new supervisory positions in specialized

areas of the practice including the Major Case Unit

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which handles our most serious and violent cases and the Special Victims Unit which handles sex offenses. In addition to internal preparations, the Family Court Division has been actively participating in both citywide and borough based working groups and task forces focusing on various implementation issues including court processes, data analytics and risk assessment, programming, diversion and facilities. Our Family Court Administration Team has been collaborating with the five District Attorneys Offices to ensure smooth transfer and removal of adolescent offender cases to family court. Our Director of Raise the Age Strategy and Planning recently conducted training alongside the Manhattan District Attorney's Office at the New York Prosecutor's Training Institute Metro Conference where approximately 200 local ADAs and Prosecutors and we are planning joint trainings with the District Attorney's Office in all counties for the fall. Executive Budget also contains funds for particular case related needs which are largely electronic discovery and expert services. Further, the Budget for the 2018 Charter Revision resides within the Law Department's Budget. In conclusion, I thank you for

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your support of the Law Department and look forward to your, our continued working together. I would be happy to answer any of your questions.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Okay thank you Mr.

Carter and uhm let me just talk a little bit about

Raise the Age. \$32.2 million and 254 positions were

added to the Law Department's Fiscal 19 Budget to

implement the first stage of Raise the Age. Can you

explain what this \$32.2 million is going to pay for?

ZACHARY CARTER: Uhm certainly. In the main it's for personnel cost. Uhm the addition of both Assistant Distric... I'm sorry Assistant

Corporation Counsel to the Family Court Division and complementary support case uhm as well as uhm uhm administrative positions that have to support the new infrastructure that will be necessary to take on this very large additional case load. If anticipated that cases that formally would have been prosecuted by the five DAs of 16 and 17-year-olds will con... will actually double in phase 1 and triple in phase 3 and that's in general terms what the additional resources will be used to, to manage.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: So what type of interaction are you going to be having now uhm with

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 257
2	the Youth Courts in the Dis the Court Diversion
3	Program?
4	ZACHARY CARTER: Mal, do you want to
5	answer that?
6	MAL HIGGINS: Do you mean the adolescent
7	diversion parts that are in criminal court?
8	CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Yes.
9	MAL HIGGINS: Uhm at this point we don't
10	know but I think we can certainly ask OCA and get
11	back to you on that point.
12	CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: I appreciate that.
13	Uhm do you believe in those diversion programs so.
14	It's important. Is there a net cost to
15	implementation of Raise the Age and uhm why is this
16	now a one to one transfer from agency to the other
17	previously doing the work so, is there a savings to
18	the other agencies that could have been transferred
19	over to you?
20	ZACHARY CARTER: That is, that is, a
21	Budget issue I think that would be better directed to
22	uhm to OMB. Uhm that is I don't think that we are in
23	the position to answer that on behalf of the City.
24	CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Okay we are going to
25	follow up with OMB on that because that was something

but would really like to know and have an answer on

4 that as well. Uhm the Executive Plan adds new

5 funding of \$1.5 and 17 new positions to the head

6 | count in Fiscal 19 to finance the work of the Mayor's

7 uhm Charter Commission. Of this funding \$1 million

8 is allocated for personnel services and the remaining

9 | \$500,000 is allocated for other than personnel

10 services. Uhm can you briefly explain uhm or outline

11 what this funding will be spent on.

TACHARY CARTER: Well generally speaking this will be uhm uhm for personnel services that is 17 staff and other than personnel services which includes stenographers and translators. The Operational Control of the Charter Commission rests with the Commission itself and its staff. They are hosted on our Budget Platform but we do not have

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: So what is their role, the Law Departments role in terms of working with the Charter Commission?

operational control of that process.

 $\label{thm:carter:} {\tt ZACHARY\ CARTER:} \quad {\tt Uhm\ supplying\ resources}$ and staff.

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as this would constrain the transfer of resources

2 across divisions which you do often. Would

3 separating the Tort's Divisions Budget from the rest

4 of the Law Department impose similar constraints on

5 you?

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ZACHARY CARTER: Uhm yes it would. the uhm, cases that are brought uhm, uhm and that are managed by the Tort. Are prosecuted or rather defended by the Tort Division vary in size and complexity uhm there could be a, a case that is a class action or a, or a suit for affirmative belief that would require a huge influx of resources. could be a case that involves a, a, a personal injury that could have medical claims. It's very, it's hard to anticipate when there will be, that kind of block case that requires us to be able to flexibly shift resources even across uhm the division and across borough offices. I mean our Tort, our Tort Division has to be the largest in the country. Any one of our Tort Offices and in any of the four largest boroughs would be a Corporation Counsel's office unto itself uhm in some other jurisdiction but we need tremendous flexibility in being able to transfer, uhm transfer resources.

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CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: How often in general do you do that transfer of resources? Is there an average number of times that you need to do that?

CACHARY CARTER: Well it's, it's pretty constant I think that, that, Mal Higgins, uhm can may perhaps explain it more precisely but I think that uhm OMB in terms of responsibly managing the cash of the city uhm sometimes it provides money to us on an as needed basis. Uhm so that the, there are certain that allocated monies that get expeditiously spent and no more than necessary to meet an objective and consequently the fact that we, that we have uhm, uhm, this these two broad units of, of, of, uhm these two broad units makes it easier for us to manage. Do you have anything that you want to add Mal?

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Now which direction do they usually flow, do they go from Tort to other Divisions, how does that work?

ZACHARY CARTER: Within the, the Tort

Division occasionally there may be transfers uhm

across divisions to uhm maybe perhaps special fed on

occasion, uhm also with support staff which I think

Mal may be in a better position to... Well we have 16

legal divisions and those legal divisions all have

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unique and has unique need for flexibility in, in allocation of resources.

You know it's been a priority for the Council that we get more transparency in the Budget and that's what we are trying to aim at here is to find out a little bit more about when and why and how these transfers are needed, so uhm I would still like to continue that discussion about this moving forward, even though you may not be prepared right now to discuss that but definitely it is our role as Council Members to be able to track that funding. So that's, that's our objective here.

DACHARY CARTER: And certainly, even outside of the context of units of appropriation we welcome any inquiries you have about how we deploy uhm, resources because a formal unit of allocation isn't necessary for us to be able to answer your, your inquiries in terms of how we uhm extend out resources.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Alright let's talk a little bit about judgments and claims and the pay out. They have grown under the de Blasio Administration from an annual average of \$584.9

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million between Fiscal 10 an 13 to an average of \$720.5 million between 2014 and 17. Could you briefly explain why this upward trend is happening?

ZACHARY CARTER: Uhm okay, the, the, alright first of all and we, uhm, uhm, as stated on prior occasions Judgment and Claims are going to vary from year to year because these cases are so long in the system. Uhm so even though you know as you pointed out a certain trending uhm that you characterize as having occurred in this administration these are in cases that were filed long before the onset of this administration and cases that have been uhm ferociously litigated uhm over a period of years and that only during the course of this Administration were, were finally resolved uhm and that's going to vary from year to year and while there are cases uhm that uhm are settled for 10s of millions of dollars, uhm there are many more cases that are, that are being successfully defended that represent equivalent uhm, uhm levels of dollars. As a result in and we will talk about later about verticalization. We believe that cases that have not been filed as a result of it being clear to the Plaintiff Bar that we are capable of mounting a

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robust defense of any cases that we regard as frivolous we have avoided the payment of some \$48 million in claims. Uhm but you have certain categories of cases uhm that kind of create a new reality for us and the and the most prominent in that, of those categories is wrongful conviction. Uhm for all, I, what I consider to be particularly as a veteran former Prosecutor for all the best reasons, all of the DA offices now have a Conviction Integrity Unit or the equivalent there of uhm to entertain applications to reexamine cases in which there may have been a mistaken conviction and these are resulting in convictions being overturned and and and claims against the City uhm in connection with those wrongful convictions and when you e... uhm when you consider that most of these uhm claims are resolved at a, I hate to say at a going rate in terms of a person's life but on average about \$500,000 a year uhm in connection with uhm these claims then for someone who has been incarcerated for you know a decade or more it adds up to a substantial uhm, uhm recovery.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Part 5 within that?

In that category as well right?

with a Class Action in which the recovery was \$26

million in which there were thousand of individual

claims that just added up to this uhm, uhm very large

sum. There was one Wrongful Conviction Case, uhm you

know Kings County DA Office, uhm Hatchett Lopez which

was settled for \$20.5 million. Uhm the uhm

Employment Discrimination Action in connection with FDNY uhm actually, got the case.

MAL HIGGINS: That's case.

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ZACHARY CARTER: Alright that that actually was a personal injury case in connection with a fire tragedy. Uhm, uhm, know as the Zalosky case which was filed in 2004. Uhm and that that was a \$29.5 million judgment. Uhm, Roadway Design Litigation that resulted in a judgment of \$22 million. Uhm and then there were a, a group of uhm wrongful conviction cases arising out of arrests that occurred back in 1992 that uhm added up to approximately \$26 million.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Thank you uhm can you explain your methodology for arising at a Budget Estimate for Claims, for Judgment and Claims?

ZACHARY CARTER: Well actually OMB comes up with the calculation because the Judgment and

	ZACHARY	CARTER:	I	think	Vertical

Handling of, of litigation cases is always the ideal. It is whether it is in criminal practice, high volume practice or in civil high volume practice, it's the way uhm that uhm that lawyers get best prepared in a case uhm because they become familiar with it from its inception until it is finally resolved. And the more knowledgeable we are about the case early on the quicker we can file a Dispositive Motion in the case for it to be dismissed or prepare ourselves sufficiently for trial quickly enough that our adversaries are impressed with our resolve and either settled on, on favorable terms or the case goes to trial.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Okay thank you I'm going to go to Chair Cabrera now.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Uhm thank you so much uhm let me go back to Raise the Age Staffing.

Uhm when do you estimate these positions will start getting filled? And by and how many by October 1st?

 $\hbox{ ZACHARY CARTER:} \quad \hbox{I'm going to get the }$ Chair of our Family Coordinator.

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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 270
2	MAL HIGGINS: I'm sorry the dispositions?
3	When do they start? I didn't understand the
4	question?
5	CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Yeah so all of
6	the Raise uhm the Raise the Age positions.
7	MAL HIGGINS: Uh-huh, oh the positions,
8	I'm sorry.
9	CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Yeah.
LO	MAL HIGGINS: I'm sorry, we are filling
L1	them now, it's ongoing we are doing hiring. We have
L2	some we have 35 lawyers coming onboard in August for
L3	the new class, we have lateral interviewing going on
L 4	right now, we are making offers to people. We have
L5	management positions posted. We are in the process
L 6	of doing those interviews so we are hoping to get as
L7	many people on board for phase 1, uhm prior to
L8	October 1 so that on October 1 we are very, very
L 9	ready.
20	CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: So what do you
21	estimate, how many positions will be filled by
22	October 1 st ?
23	MAL HIGGINS: I believe it's going to be
24	close to 200.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: 200?

who can't leave their current job right away and so

we may wait for those people to come on board, so we

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are expecting some delays but overall we are going to be ready on October $1^{\rm st}$ to implement Raise the Age.

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appreciate uhm there is a lot of people to hire in a very short amount of time. When I was the Chair of Juvenile Justice uhm I sounded the alarm very early on that uhm first of all dealing with the State you know giving us the rags and uhm and you know how everything was going to structure and the systems are going to be put in place uhm and now you kind of been put in you, you are put in a predicament that you have to hire a whole lot of people very quickly. And then with that it's not just hiring it comes to training uhm whether establishing culture and and being able to download the DNA that you have already.

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CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Uhm and so uhm it my concern again her, how sympathetic I am and super understanding is that we will be able to make a good transition you know with October 1st I in light of everything else that I, that I all the moving parts that I still have in my uhm I'm a very optimistic person but is a pessimistic part of me that says October 1st just not everything is going to

MAL HIGGINS: Uh-huh.

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be put in place, so I appreciate all the efforts that you could put forth uhm and really, and hiring as many people as possible. I want to move quickly to you know we, we heard earlier from the Commissioner from DCAS and ask the question regarding uhm the possibility of installing cameras and in the City vehicles whether sanitation whether it is police cars uhm because sometimes people claim that they were injured by a vehicle and uhm whatever all the circumstance uhm related to a vehicle that was not true. Uhm it takes a vast amount of your, uhm worker's power that you have, Counsel Power to investigate all of that. There is nothing like video cameras. I'm a firm believer in video cameras. have placed more video cameras uhm police cameras in my District than any other District partly for the very reason in front of us that I am bringing forth this question, so my question to you is the you, would you advise DCAS to have uhm vehicle cameras that you know place forward in case of an accident? ZACHARY CARTER: Well what I certainly

thing is reasonable and I, and I know that, that sometimes an answer that includes the word study can be misconstrued as delayed but I but I really mean

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mean it uhm when I say that it is that the technology uhm that is required would have to be and I think this can be relatively expeditiously careful enough studied that you know that you would be capturing the

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6 kind of images that you need to capture.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: But.

ZACHARY CARTER: But as you asked the question, I was visualizing sitting in my car, and looking at the back up and uhm you know assisted cameras that I have just to help me part.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Right.

What that would look like if it were being recorded and would it show me everything that I would need to show if there was a collision. If there was a collision maybe if I am turning left, there may be blind spots but even with body worn cameras there was a tremendous amount of testing to determine where the cameras should be placed on an officers uniform in order to capture most of the action in front of them. So it's, I think it is a great suggestion, anything that can help provide a neutral objective evidentiary record is good for us, is good for citizens if it turns out that they have a valid claim

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against the city, it is good for the City when it turns out that it is not a valid claims. So it's, it's definitely worth investigating but I think we need to get a handle on what the technology is available and uhm and how and what's the best technology to accomplish would you suggest?

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Well anything that we could be of help to that end please uhm we will be more than glad to be helpful. I mean that might be something that should be included and in this go around in the Budget to, to have, to fund a study uhm so we can do it right. We want to do it right the first time around so we are not buying you know the wrong kind of equipment and I know there is a storage issue, there are other expenses that come with this. A lot of cameras. You can set it to record for the entire month. If you have no use for them they, they should start rerecording again but again, but again that would be for the professionals to analyze. I wanted to move on quickly to lawsuits, the lawsuits that you have against the big pharmaceuticals and big oil. Any update uhm from the last time that we had a hearing?

ZACHARY CARTER: I don't think there.

give you a low.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: Sure. You are a lawyer, you guys are used to getting multiple questions.

TACHARY CARTER: The largest, right, sure the largest component of the \$8.5 million is in uhm the area of E Discovery and Experts. Uhm and as you may know the probably the most expensive uhm component of meeting our discovery obligations involves E Discovery, uhm particularly since the predominant mode of communication within businesses and in government is email. Uhm in compiling electronic communication, sorting them for relevant material uhm is expensive. Uhm and and so gearing up for that uhm along with engaging experts is one of the largest litigation costs that we uhm that we bare.

CHAIR FERNANDO CABRERA: So alongside with that if we consistently need to add new funding in the middle of the Fiscal year should we not just budget for this every year adoption? Why don't we just do it now instead of just coming in the middle of the year and then on top of that, uhm that the surplus of \$3.9, are we, are we using that? Towards

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CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Uhm Kalman Yeger.

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KALMAN YEGER: Chair, I will be very
brief, uhm Mr. Carter. You indicated in the
Executive Budget is going to increase the Law
Department's Budget for spending on uhm, uhm hiring
for uhm for the Raise the Age Plan or implementation
thereof, and so given that the process for this is
essentially that Corp Counsel is not going to be
prosecuting, not prosecut we don't call it
prosecuting but the petitioner in cases that the
people were formerly prosecuting. Do you envision a
corresponding? I know you can't speak for District
Attorney's Offices but could you envision a
corresponding uhm les, less of a need for resources
in the five District or the six District Attorneys
Offices and if so are you able to speak uhm with
specificity whether they need less people, whether
they need less funds than they would have since you
are now picking up the tab essentially for a lot of
those cases?

ZACHARY CARTER: Right. I, I, I
understand but it's it's a question that I think is
better posed to OMB uhm because in terms of uhm the
Budgeting Process, I don't know whether or not
looking at it on a one to one uhm personnel resource

ZACHARY CARTER: And increase to 9,000.

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KALMAN YEGER: So it is fair to without putting a dollar number on it, is it fair to say that in a case like that, uhm if the numbers would be, would turn out to be correct that over the, that throughout the City the District Attorneys would see a corresponding reduction in 3,000 cases a year?

EACHARY CARTER: You would, you would expect that if you just look at uhm 16 and 17 year olds alone. That uhm does not uhm take into account whether or not there will be any changes in police behavior, and, and and enforcement. Uhm you know when they I don't, it's, it's hard for me to just give an accurate assessment.

KALMAN YEGER: And I understand that these are estimates but are you able to do and I don't expect to have it on hand but are you able to do borough by borough estimates of how those 3,000 new case load uhm new cases on your caseload would divide out throughout the six?

ZACHARY CARTER: I think we would be in a position to do that. I don't know. Do you have the numbers now?

MAL HIGGINS: I don't have the exact numbers in front of me but we are expecting that

act as US Attorney, this tops that.

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KALMAN YEGER: Alright well then, then
uhm this will, this should be an easy one for you and
and I again I defer to your judgment but I'm just
curious to your thinking and how you came about this,
uhm we, we had a little banter about vertical case
handling and whether or not uhm you know increasing
how you do that uhm would result in some kind of a
savings and I trust you that you came to the
conclusion that it wouldn't and I'm not questioning
that at all I'm just asking how you came to the
conclusion that it wouldn't.

ZACHARY CARTER: That it would not?

KALMAN YEGER: That it would not result in a savings necessary for you to include in the Executive Budget, because you, the Executive Budget doesn't result in an additional savings to vertical case handling as suggested by the Council and the Council's response to the Preliminary?

ZACHARY CARTER: Well I, uhm that may be a misunderstanding. Uhm we don't, we don't want to uhm attribute savings to uhm verticalization that we are not fully confident in. Bt we do know that as a result of vertical handling in court and judicial vertical handling in uhm in Special Fed that there

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have been cases in which we have avoided uhm judgments that we approximate in the range of \$48 million so that's, that's real dollars. Now the calculation of that is based on the demands that were made. We try to take into account only demands that we regard to be reasonable in terms of damages, not the extravagant demands that are in the clause of every new complaint uhm but uhm but taking into account those reasonable demands we believe that as a result of the reduced filing uhm that because uhm I think there's, there's in an awareness in the Plaintiff's Bar that we are probably more capable than we ever have been uhm to fend off uhm clearly frivolous cases uhm that those cases that aren't brought are resources that we don't have to expend and judgment that we avoid.

KALMAN YEGER: Yeah well I believe that you are capable more than the office's ever been before. Uhm is it fair to, is to fair to say uhm that you are not able to recognize the savings, the purposes of the Executive Budget until you actually implement the verticalization as you call it. So it's just something that you would have to do before you are able to put a dollar number on it?

2 ZACHARY CARTER: That's correct.

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KALMAN YEGER: So, so, it's not so much that necessarily that the, the OMB or Corp Counsel's Office declined to to take our numbers into a Budget it's just that you can't put a price tag on it?

ZACHARY CARTER: That's correct.

KALMAN YEGER: Alright, okay, alright thank you Mr. Carter, thank you Mr. Chair.

CHAIR DANIEL DROMM: Alright thank you very much. I think that's it for this hearing.

Thank you very much for coming in and I appreciate your testimony.

ZACHARY CARTER: Our pleasure.

this out by saying that this concludes our hearing for today. The Finance Committee will resume

Executive Budget Hearings for Fiscal 201, for Fiscal 2019 tomorrow Friday May 18 at 8 at 10:00 a.m. uhm in the Chambers, in the chambers. Tomorrow the Finance Committee will hear from the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the three Library Systems and the Department of Cultural Affairs. As a reminder the public be invited to testify on Thursday May 24 on the last day of Budget Hearings at approximately 4

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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 286
2	p.m. in this room or actually in the Chamber. For
3	any member of the public who wishes to testify but
4	cannot make it to the hearing you can email your
5	testimony to the Finance Division at
6	financetestimony@council.nyc.gov and the staff will
7	make it a part of the official record and this
8	shearing is now officially adjourned.
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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 <INSERT TRANSCRIPTION DATE>