CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

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June 29, 2009 Start: 1:00pm Recess: XX:XXpm

HELD AT: Committee Room

City Hall

B E F O R E:

HELEN SEARS Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Erik Martin Dilan Simcha Felder James Oddo

APPEARANCES

Matt Gewolb Counsel to Committee New York City Council

Josh Gerba Policy Analyst New York City Council

Anthony Crowell Counselor to Mayor Michael Bloomberg

Sami Naim
Assistant Counselor to
Mayor Michael Bloomberg

Christine Sirono Glasner Regional Advocate U.S. SBA's Office of Advocacy

Chris Keeley Associate Director Common Cause New York

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2	CHAIRPERS	SON SEAR	RS: Good	afternoon.
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And, welcome to this hearing of the Committees on Governmental Operations. My name is Helen Sears. I'm Chair of the Committee. And, I am joined by my colleagues, to my left, your right, is Erik Dilan from Brooklyn and Councilman Simcha Felder from Brooklyn. I also have, to my right, your left, Matt Gewolb and Josh Gerba [phonetic], Policy Analyst, and Counsel to the Committee.

Today, the Committee will consider two important pieces of legislation. The first piece is Intro 1022 by Council Members Oddo, Fidler, James and Ignizio. And, this bill provides for the establishment of a panel on regulatory review. The purpose of the panel would be to study and evaluate whether agency rules are currently successful in meeting regulatory objectives in a way that minimizes the costs and burdens borne by City agencies, businesses, consumers, homeowners and the public.

In addition, we hope that this legislation, if passed, will prove to be particularly helpful to our small businesses here in New York City. Under this legislation, a

special emphasis would be placed on examining rulemaking burdens on small businesses and exploring how those burdens might be lessened. The panel would develop recommendations to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the City's regulatory system, including those to amend or modify the City's Charter's rulemaking process. Such recommendations would have to be made in a report to the Mayor and to the Speaker to be

delivered no later than December 31, 2009.

The second piece of legislation is
Resolution 1891, which calls upon the New York
State Legislature to pass Bills Number A06138 and
S5442A, which would authorize the City to bypass
the normal public auction process and sell
property, that cannot be independently developed,
directly to the abutting property owner. Assembly
Member James Brennan of Brooklyn and State Senator
Joseph Addabbo, Jr. of Queens are the sponsors of
that State legislation.

This program has come to be known as the Sale Away program. And, it calls for the City to forego the public auction process for certain parcels and instead sell these properties

directly to the abutting owners. The City could stand to benefit in the long term from selling the land directly to adjacent property owners rather than at public auction because adjacent property owners have a stake in purchasing and using the land not merely as an investment, but also into prove their neighborhoods. Even with the contemplated change in State law, all property sales would still be subject to approval under the Uniform Land Review procedure of the New York City Charter.

This Resolution has become a priority of mine, as Chair of this Committee.

And, I'm hopeful that we will be able to pass this Resolution quickly. When it is passed, I will be working with the Legislators in Albany to make sure the Sale Away program becomes a reality for the New York City homeowners.

I'm very pleased that the Committee is considering these two pieces of legislation this afternoon, both of which will have a decidedly positive impact on the quality of life of New Yorkers.

I'm now going to ask my colleagues,

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before we hear from Administration, if they have
anything to add to what I have said. If not,
we'll call our first panel that is already
sitting. Welcome. Thank you

ANTHONY CROWELL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: -- for joining us. We have Sami Naim [phonetic], and Anthony Crowell, counselor to the Mayor, Office from the Mayor. Thank you for joining us.

ANTHONY CROWELL: Good afternoon,
Chair Sears, and members of the Committee. My
name is Anthony Crowell, counselor to Mayor
Michael R. Bloomberg. And, I'm here on behalf of
the Administration to testify in support of Intro
Number 1022. Joining me today is Sami Naim,
Assistant Counselor to the Mayor.

Administration remains steadfast in its commitment to businesses and consumers. Indeed, businesses and consumers are critical engines of our economy. Small businesses, in particular, employ half of all New Yorkers who work in the private sector. Small businesses are also important contributors to our quality of life, holding neighborhoods

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together and instilling a sense of community.

3 That is why our Five Borough 4 Economic Opportunity Plan includes ways to strengthen and provide the tools that these 5 businesses need in order to succeed. Some of 6 7 these tools include NYC Business Express, which is a web-based resource for business owners that 8 9 serves as a one-stop portal for City permits and 10 licenses needed to open and operate a business; Workforce One, which is an initiative that helps 11 12 business owners navigate the labor market using a 13 customized recruitment approach tailored to accompany specific needs. Last year, we placed 14 15 more than 17,000 employees with over 400 16 businesses. And, this year, despite the economic 17 downturn, we've already reached more than 5,000 job placements and are on target to place a record 18 19 20,000 by the end of the year. 20 Another area is NYC Training Grant,

Another area is NYC Training Grant, which is a grant program that provides financial incentives for employers to invest in their workforce and provide them with the latest training. Over the last year, \$3 million in grants have been issued to more than 30 employers,

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training almost 2,000 workers. And, in the next year, we expect to contribute an additional 4.5 million to employer-funded training programs.

Another area of the program is NYC Capital Access Loans, which is a loan program that provides micro and small businesses access to financing to help keep their doors open and to meet their payroll. The program will generate an estimated 13 million in loans and help roughly 400 businesses and more than 700 employees.

And, finally, we have NYC Business Solutions, which is a suite of services offered by the Department of Small Business Services to help businesses start, operate and expand. The services are provided at no cost and address the needs of entrepreneurs and businesses of any size and at any stage. Last year, NYC Business Solutions helped 170 clients secure over \$11.8 million in financing and over 400 businesses hire over 5,000 employees.

We are also working with the City Council on a number of initiatives to help small businesses. For example, our Mayor's Office of Operations is pursuing a project proposed by

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Speaker Quinn and Council Members Comrie, Felder,
Gennaro and White to transform and modernize the
Environmental Control Board, cutting red tape
while making it easier for thousands of small

businesses to comply with the law.

But, to preserve and build upon the progress that we are making, we must do more than provide the tools necessary for small businesses to succeed. We must also create an environment that facilitates their growth. This requires us to look at the regulatory climate in which businesses operate, both the rules themselves, the processes by which they're adopted, the mandates they place on businesses and the ways in which agencies enforce them. First, to encourage compliance and avoid unwanted surprises, we must ensure that business owners have clarity on how regulations, for instance, consumer protection regulations, apply to them. A lack of clarity can result in otherwise avoidable enforcement actions and subsequent adjudications in our Tribunals, which could impact the business owner's limited resources.

Second, we must ensure that

regulations impacting small businesses continue to serve a relevant and ongoing public interest. At the time regulations are enacted, they are intended to address pressing concerns, particularly health or safety. However, over time, agency rules and the laws that mandate them could potentially fall out of step with current conditions and circumstances. If that is the case, then we need to identify such outdated or outmoded laws and regulations and update them to reflect modern day issues and concerns.

Third, we must look at the process by which agencies adopt rules. This is known as CAPA, or the City Administrative Procedures Act, which is set forth in Chapter 45 of the City Charter. Such a review should identify opportunities to enhance public participation and engage stakeholders throughout the rulemaking process. A review of the process should also look to encourage outcomes in rulemaking that are operationally sound, easy to understand and reasonably cost efficient to the extent that adding them are falling short of that goal.

Indeed, we believe that a very focused, but

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objective, coordinated legal, operational and fiscal analysis of our regulatory system is the

most efficient way to accomplish all three goals.

Therefore, the bill before you today would formally establish a panel to carry out such a review and require City agencies to provide assistance for this purpose when needed. The panel would solicit feedback from the public, both businesses and consumers, to determine which regulatory issues should be given primary focus. The panel would then analyze these issues and, where appropriate, develop legal, operational or policy recommendations to ensure that our regulatory system works well and does not create impediments to economic productivity. In making its recommendations, the panel would take into account issues of transparency, accessibility, stakeholder participation, public benefit, fiscal impact, customer service and the use of modern technology.

As you know, both the Mayor and the Speaker called for a review of our regulatory system in their State of the City addresses.

Recognizing our shared goals on this issue, the

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Mayor's Office and the Council agreed to work together on this important initiative and serve on the panel together.

We thank the Council for their collaboration and look forward to tackling this important issue. Thank you. And, I'll be happy to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Thank you very much. Before I ask a question or two, we're introduced by our colleague, Jimmy Oddo from Staten Island. Thank you for being here. How will the panel ensure the public and interested parties are included in this process and that that process is as transparent as you like it to be?

ANTHONY CROWELL: Sure, well, we will certainly -- the panel will certainly establish an agreed on set of parameters for engaging the public. Obviously, the panel would want to solicit input on a variety of issues. We'd want to know what are the most pressing issues that are facing businesses and the public, in terms of the rules. Because we have a limited amount of time, we want to make sure that we are as focused as possible in tackling the most

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pressing areas and then, making sure you get that
pright.

So, obviously, what the Administration's been doing already is talking to a variety of business stakeholders, has been reviewing its records on areas where perhaps there could be areas for reform in the rulemaking process, and developing an agenda once this panel, if this panel is established, how it would operate. So, engaging the public both in a variety of ways, through written comments, through testimony that could be offered at public meetings or hearings and also those focused meetings with industry stakeholders, you know, sometimes they're known as Charettes [phonetic], where you can really have a focused in-depth discussion on how the regulatory environment is affecting them.

So, I would say in those three ways that would ensure certainly visibility and what we're trying to achieve, get a broad stakeholder input and allow the public to have their input, as well.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Would you have any, in other words, would you have defined before

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of CAPA. How does CAPA work now? Are there ways to strengthen CAPA? Are there ways to give the public, both individuals, as well as corporate entities, businesses, just the reg, you know, which are the regulated entities, a way to impact the process. How do you do that? How do you engage them? How do you ensure people understand that rules are out there that are waiting to be commented on. And so, I think that bears a review. And, that's part of the task of this panel.

Another thing is to look at individual rules themselves. And, I think you would want to look at areas where the City does have significant authority in enforcing rules against -- well, enforcing rules on small businesses and businesses, generally. You want to understand which ones are most pressing. sometimes, it may not be, in fact, what the rules say themselves, it may be the way agencies have, over time, come to enforce them or understand them.

And so, it's understanding multiple agencies and the roles they all play in enforcing

a suite of rules that all work together and seeing if— well, one, is there something wrong with what's being mandated. And, if there isn't, is there something different that can be done in terms of how agencies go about creating that enforcement environment, that regulatory environment, what's required of a business to open up. Is there an easier way?

So, I would really want to focus on the operations surrounding the implementation of rules. A lot of times what you find is if information is provided in a more clear manner to the regulated entity, perhaps it will help them to avoid a potential violation from being issued, which then helps someone avoid from having to go into an adjudication. So, it makes it easier for people to comply. Makes it easier for people to get on with their business, be productive and help the City's economy grow. And, it ensures that our, you know, public health and safety goals are still met.

So, there's a lot of things we can do to review whether agencies are getting it right and how we interface with the public in giving the

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CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Oh, very nice.

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 19
2	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: So, the Mayor
3	and
4	CHAIRPERSON SEARS:
5	Congratulations.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: the
7	Speaker, knowing the state of healthcare on Staten
8	Island and our lack of public acute care facility,
9	this is a huge issue for us. So, I apologize for
10	being late.
11	Let me just thank you for the
12	hearing. Thank the Speaker and thank the
13	Administration for coming together and thanking
14	Anthony, personally, for creating this panel. I
15	think this panel is probably needed more today
16	than at any time in recent vintage. I'll take it
17	back to 1992 and 1993 and if the last few weeks, I
18	feel I've kind of been in a time warp because I've
19	been telling stories about 1992 and '93. And, you
20	all might recall, during the Dinkins
21	Administration, how small businesses felt that
22	they were under siege. The 18-inch law was being
23	enforced to the point where businesses were
24	essentially waving the white flag.
25	And, I told the story recently, I

hadn't thought about it in probably a decade, but I've told it five times in the last three months. My predecessor, John Fusco, bars and taverns in Staten Island were getting warnings and summonses for not posting no spitting signs. And, the no spitting goes back to the days of the spittoon.

And, if you look at headlines, we're seeing, in a recent edition of Crane's, small businesses are getting fined to death. And, talking to my local merchants, there's a sense of it's 1992 or '93, maybe not as bad, but we're getting to that point. And, it's not just the inspections. It's the whole labyrinth of regulations.

And, Chris Dececco [phonetic], on my staff, my counsel, came up with a quote from Robert Jackson, not our Robert Jackson, but former Supreme Court Justice. And, he said "The rise of administrative bodies probably has been the most significant legal trend of the last century. They've become a veritable fourth branch of government." That was from 1952. I imagine that the Justice is spinning in his grave right now with just how complex it is.

The good news is the Mayor has

spoken about small business. He did it in the State of the City address. The Speaker has spoken about it. She spoke about it in the State of the City address and at Crane's, just last week, when she announced the three-prong attempt, including the creation of this panel. I know, when I watch and I get a chance to watch six innings of a Met game, I see 10 or 12 campaign commercials talking about small business. So, clearly the rhetoric is there.

And, I just would like to let you know how I came to this and I feel privileged, frankly, for being the sponsor of the bill.

There's something called regulatory flexibility that is happened on the federal level. It's happened in 22 jurisdictions on the state level.

And, we introduced the bill that basically it says before agencies go to rulemaking, they would look to see what the potential impacts of their rules would be on small business. They would have to do an economic impact statement. They'd have to determine exactly how many businesses would be impacted and figure out ways to enact these rules, but not enact rules that would hurt business.

And, we were on the verge of having a hearing on that bill and the Administration said we appreciate the bill. Your bill is sort of prospective. We think the problem is, or the challenge is, more vast than that. We have to look at existing regulations. We just can't look forward. And, that's how I think the panel, my involvement with the panel came together.

I am grateful for the cooperation.

We have a lot of work to do. The bill is written so that the panel is in effect 'til the end of the year. I think we'll probably have to go beyond that. I think there's certainly enough work.

And, I will close my rant with saying that, at some point, either as a function or a byproduct of this panel, we have to get to another Crane's editorial, a big opportunity for small business and the fact that in this town, much like Simcha Felder and the rest of the citizens, our businesses are taxed to death. And, at some point, we have to come to the realization if we're going to unleash this economy, if we are truly going to diversify and sort of wean ourselves off of Wall Street, understanding that

the Wall Street we know and love is not coming back, we have to make this a more friendly climate, both in terms of the decreasing regulation, having rational enforcement of existing rules and also, cutting taxes to give people a fighting chance to start a new business and maintain a new business.

I appreciate the patience of the Administration, of my colleagues. And, I look forward to getting to work. Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Thank you very much. I think that you have introduced a very good bill. I really do. And, I know that, from my own experience, I couldn't agree with you more. And, my merchants certainly would agree with you. They get caught, not in the regulations, but in such a cumbersome bureaucratic maze that they absolutely don't know which way to go. It's very difficult to fully understand what those regulations are. And then, they have to go back time and time again.

So, I really thank you because I think that this is the start of really untangling

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3	how	we	do b	usiı	nessi	? You	thin	k that	. might	: har	open?

ANTHONY CROWELL: In terms of the Charter, the principal interface that the panel will have with the Charter is Chapter 45 of the Charter, which is CAPA itself.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Yeah.

ANTHONY CROWELL: And so, the question is will any of our conclusions lead to CAPA reform and any of the Charter. I mean, it's entirely possible. I don't know. But, it may be the way we, you know, there may be some administrative opportunities, short of changing the law, but changing practice that may allow CAPA to have a, you know, a better reach in terms of public participation and simplification. So, that's something we'll look at both ways. So, that's one area.

The other thing is while the

Charter sort of sets out City government's, you

know, duties and functions in broad strokes, the

Administrative Code is where a lot of the local

law is embodied that requires the rulemaking. The

Charter doesn't really set forth a lot of

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 26
2	rulemaking opportunities. But, it's really the
3	Administrative Code that does that because of
4	individual bills that are codified requiring
5	implementation by rule.
6	So, I do think the panel has the
7	opportunity to look at some of those laws that
8	require rules to be implemented and seeing if
9	there's any provision of law that may need
10	amendment in terms of creating a better regulatory
11	environment also.
12	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: That could be
13	very good if somehow that is combined with that.
14	I'm going to ask Simcha Felder, do you have a
15	question or a comment?
16	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Yes.
17	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Okay.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: First of
19	all, I'm delighted that the Chair of this
20	Committee allowed me to remain on the Committee.
21	It's an honor to serve on your Committee and it's
22	about time that the Government Operations
23	Committee had a Chair that knew what he or she was
24	doing.
25	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: Last guy was

that's going to try to reduce government. And, when you reduce government, you, obviously, will help taxpayers and save dollars for the City.

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I tried focusing on your testimony,

Τ	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 2
2	but my mind is drifting somewhat. I don't want to
3	explain why. When you were asked, or were you
4	asked, about who's going to determine who's on the
5	panel? You probably were. I don't remember what
6	you answered.
7	ANTHONY CROWELL: Well, the bill
8	itself sets forth who's going be on the panel.
9	And, a
10	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER:
11	[Interposing] Yes. So, who
12	ANTHONY CROWELL: variety of
13	administrative agencies, Law Department, OMB,
14	Office of Operations, Office of Special
15	Enforcement, Department of Small Business
16	Services, Department of Consumer Affairs, three
17	Council Members and one person who the Mayor would
18	designate as Chair.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Very, very
20	good. So, I guess I did miss that. The other
21	thing I wanted to ask you is with regard to the
22	agenda, in other words, before you get started,
23	there's a variety oh, you have the agenda
24	already? Oh, okay. Councilman Oddo just wants to

point out how unprepared I am for the hearings

COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: -- and, instead, try to resolve it in a much more global way. So, I think--

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ANTHONY CROWELL:

No.

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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 31
2	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: gotten to
3	that one yet.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Oh, he's
5	going
6	ANTHONY CROWELL: [Interposing] No,
7	I did not
8	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: to talk-
9	_
10	ANTHONY CROWELL: I did not.
11	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: It will be
12	after this.
13	ANTHONY CROWELL: We're not
14	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: After this.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: You're not.
16	But, are they going to comment on it?
17	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: No, they're
18	not.
19	ANTHONY CROWELL: No.
20	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: No, they're
21	not.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Would you
23	care to, anyway?
24	ANTHONY CROWELL: No.
25	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Excellent.

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 32
2	That was good. I don't know why you hesitated. I
3	thought I had him on that one. Why did you help
4	him?
5	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: It's my
6	nature.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Why don't
8	you sit somewhere else.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: I like this.
10	We're back to our old routine.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Yeah. Now,
12	just my final question to your colleague, Sam
13	Naim, is that it?
14	SAMI NAIM: Sami Naim.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Naim. Are
16	you related to Roy Naim?
17	SAMI NAIM:
18	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Roy Naim.
19	SAMI NAIM: No, no.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Then, I
21	don't like you.
22	SAMI NAIM:
23	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Thank you.
24	SAMI NAIM: So be it.
25	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: On that note,

you.

2 ANTHONY CROWELL: Great. Thank

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Thank you for being here. And I'm going to call the next panel, which is Christine Sirono Glasner [phonetic] and Chris Keeley [phonetic]. Thank you. And, you can decide who goes first. Introduce yourself, though, for the record.

CHRISTINE SIRONO GLASNER: We've drew straws and I will take the short straw.

Chairwoman Sears and members of the Government

Operations Committee, my name is Christine Sirono

Glasner. And, I am the Regional Advocate for the

U.S. SBA's Office of Advocacy. It is a pleasure

for me to be here before you today speaking in

favor of this bill.

As the Regional Advocate for Region
II, it's my job to be the direct link between
state and local governments, small business
groups, small business owners and employees and
the U.S. Office of Advocacy based in Washington,
D.C. My chief focus is to help identify the
regulatory concerns of small business by
monitoring the impact of federal and state

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policies at the local level. It is my goal to see that programs and policies, which encourage fair regulatory treatment of small business are developed and implemented to ensure future growth and prosperity. The Office of Advocacy monitors federal agency compliance with Regulatory Flexibility Act, the RFA, in order to reduce the regulatory burden on small business. office's research demonstrates, small businesses, with less than 20 employees, spend over \$7,500 each year per employee to comply with federal regulations, compared with just over \$5,000 spent by firms with over 500 or more employees. a 45% greater financial burden on small businesses than their larger counterparts.

By working with federal agencies to implement RFA, the Office of Advocacy saved small businesses nationwide over \$7 billion in foregone regulatory costs in 2007. Excessive regulatory burden is a very real problem for small businesses right here in New York City. And, it has a negative impact on the business stability, growth, expansion, economic development and tax revenues to the City and state. Under the federal

Regulatory Flexibility Act, advocacy has shown time and time again that regulations can be reduced and the economy improved without sacrificing important goals, such as environmental quality, workplace and public safety, as well as quality of life issues.

Any small business organizations that may be represented here today know that regulatory burdens their members are faced with are becoming more and more apparent as this challenged economy strains their bottom line. The costs of doing business in the City has risen, while the profits have dropped. Increasing permit fees, excessive permit processes, complicated compliance requirements determined by New York City departments and agencies are all in addition to federal and state regulatory burdens and requirements.

Sensitizing government regulators to how their mandates are written can have a detrimental effect to the small business employer community is an essential step in helping repair and sustain New York City's small business economy. The value of small businesses'

contributions to the City's economy is becoming clearer as we have seen the financial sector downsize this past year. Small business owners these days labor over every financial and operational decision they make in order to remain in business.

By introducing this legislation, the City of New York is clearly leading the way to improving their regulatory and governmental environment and how it impacts their small business community. It is this governmental consideration for small businesses that will enable the businesses to operate in a responsible manner, while allowing them to continue being a vital member of their New York City community.

After thorough review of Number 1022, the following comments are offered for consideration. Number one, consistency with the use of the term 'small business' throughout this legislation. You'll see that there's a point when local business is referred to and I think that that can be a bit confusing and hopefully will not confuse panel members when it comes to their mission. I think it's important that small

business should be the priority with this piece of legislation.

Number two, should the panel choose to establish an advisory group, they should consider including small business owners who would impacted by regulations that City agencies establish as expert representatives from outside City government. There is no question that small business is the backbone of the economy in many neighborhoods in New York City.

The New York City City Council

Committee on Government Operations should be

commended for taking this first step, and, of

course, the Administration who has proposed this,

along with Councilman Oddo, for taking this first

step towards creating a friendlier regulatory

environment in the City for small businesses,

which will help entrepreneurs create businesses,

will increase competition and will promote job

creation at a time in New York City when we need

more jobs here for residents and easier paths to

business ownership.

I want to thank you for this opportunity to speak on behalf of the U.S. SBA.

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And, let you know that we are very hopeful that we
will be back testifying when the Small Business
Committee brings before the Regulatory Flexibility
legislation we would like to see here implemented
in the City I thank you

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Thank you.

We'll hear from Mr. Keeley and then, we'll take

9 questions.

CHRIS KEELEY: Good afternoon,

Chair Sears and members of the Committee on

Governmental Operations. Thank you for the

opportunity to speak here today. My name is Chris

Keeley. I'm Associate Director of Common Cause

New York. Common Cause New York is a nonpartisan,

nonprofit citizens lobby and a leading force in

the battle for honest and accountable government.

We fight for a government that's responsive to the needs of New Yorkers. And, we understand the bill here today as having that same aim that we have regulations on the books, if they're outdated, then we get rid of them. But, if they're not outdated, we keep them. That we just need to have a clear and concise way to look at this and a panel like this is certainly an

effective method to do that. We have a few recommendations I'd like to offer to you now.

First off, the panel should also include representatives, in addition to those that are already included, from the Public Advocate's Office, as well as the Comptroller's Office. As the public's Ombudsman and watchdog, the Public Advocate should be empowered to appoint one member to the panel. Likewise, the Comptroller is the City's top financial expert, should be empowered to appoint one member to the panel.

The Chair of the panel, as appointed by the Mayor under the language of the bill, should be a member of the public who is a regulatory expert qualified to serve on the Board by virtue of their education, training or experience in the legislative, judicial, administrative, business, legal or academic field and who has experience working with consumers and homeowners, and, I would like to add small businesses, particularly in low-income communities in New York City on issues affected by the City's regulations.

In addition, any advisory groups

established by the panel under Intro 1022, should be required to contain members of the public and I'd also like to echo the last testimony in saying that could, and should, include members of the small business community. Public health, safety and welfare should be the primary consideration for the panel as it reviews regulations. The Council's original legislative intent underlying given regulations should be considered.

Under the current legislation, the panel will consider and explore the following issues when making recommendations; public benefit, fiscal impact, customer service impact and alternative legal or administrative mechanisms. Public benefit, as specified in Section 2(b) of the legislation, should be understood to encompass protection of the public health, safety and welfare. And, these considerations must be priority for the panel if it is to ensure that government regulations are responsive to the needs of all New Yorkers.

We urge the Council to direct the panel to consider the underlying legislative intent from which given regulations were

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2 originally promulgated. They can be outdated.

Regulations can be outdated. But, it's important

for us, before we take them off the books, to

5 revisit why they were initially put on the books.

The panel should hold public

hearings to solicit input from the public and all panel meetings should be open to the public and subject to the open meetings laws. It's critical that the public play an active role in this review of the City's regulatory regime. After all, it's the public who is affected by this, including small businesses, nonprofits, organizations. And, public hearings are one valuable way to solicit input right up front about which regulations should be targeted. As it stands, there's a lot of flexibility. My understanding of the Intro is that there's a lot of flexibility regarding which regulations are going to be looked at. That that is very important that we have that be public, that discussion be public, that the public can provide input regarding which regulations should

Both existing and proposed

be focused on by this panel. All of it should be

open to the open meetings law.

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regulations should be available online for public comment throughout the entire review process. The recent focus by the Obama Administration on government transparency and accountability provides us with a number of useful models regarding how to harness and incorporate public opinion in a public policy. Regarding the recovery.gov, the website that provides information about the Recovery Act, they had a national dialogue that was a way for individuals to provide comment online, specifically regarding how they were going to track stimulus spending; something that's of great public interest right Likewise, similar sorts of online forums, in now. addition to the public hearings, could be a valuable opportunity for New Yorkers to have a discussion about which regulations should be targeted.

In addition, at the state level, recently the State Legislature's been using bill markup technology, which essentially is, you know, if you're familiar with the blogs, where you can comment on a blog, in some ways it's like that.

They post a bill and then, the public can just

post their own thoughts underneath it. Similarly, you could also use Wiki technology, where you actually go in and mark up the language of the regulations themselves. So, that's after regulations are identified. One way to help bring the public into the process throughout that entire process.

And this would further the Charter mandate under Section 1043 that all agencies shall make available for public inspection all written comments received in response to each notice of rulemaking. That, as we're having this conversation, it's important that all of the public's input is recorded, is available so that that public dialogue can happen.

In addition, a preliminary report should be issued; that it shouldn't just be the final, well, it says initial findings, I suppose, in the bill, initial findings are issued on December 31st at the end of this year, that there should also be a preliminary report before that to engender public dialogue, public discussion. So, the small business community, so members of the public, so people can review and have a clearer

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2 understanding of where the panel's thinking is and 3 offer additional input.

In addition, to echo some of the concerns that, or some of the issues, raised by Deputy Mayor Crowell, the CAPA, if we are going to be reviewing CAPA, it's very important that we are thinking about that in terms of how the public's going to be brought into the process in the long That it's not just we're reviewing CAPA to streamline the system, which is important, which is very vital to small businesses, especially in the City, but that the public is seen as an active member in that process. After all, it is individuals at the end of the day that are patronizing those small businesses and patronizing those other entities that are at the end of the day the ones that are intended to be protected by regulations. So, it's important that they're effective and that they can have a say in that rulemaking process.

In addition, in the long term, the Council should evaluate the impacts of the recommended changes. One year, three years, after the panel makes its recommendations and some of

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them are implemented, presumably some of them will be implemented, have a review process. See how they went. See what the real life impacts of these changes were. Let's learn our lessons. Ιf it was a successful panel and we made recommendations that we can document the successes, maybe we need to do it again in a few Maybe we need to focus on new regulations. vears. If it was ineffective, how can we change it. can we make it better. So, maybe having something 12 months out after the recommendations are issued, then another one 36, 48, 60 months out to do another review could be one effective way to see the results of a panel such as this.

So, again, I'd like to thank you for your time here today and the opportunity to testify. We look forward to working with the Council on this issue. And, I'd be happy to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: I want to thank you for your testimony because you certainly thought a lot about it. And, before I ask a question, I'm going to call upon Councilman Oddo to really ask his questions and to respond to some

2 of those comments.

COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: Thank you,

Madam Chair. I'd just like to thank Chris and

Christine for their testimony. And, I heard what

you had to say and we certainly will take it back

to the Speaker and the Administration.

Madam Chair, I reference the
Regulatory Flexibility Legislation that Chris
Dececco and my staff drafted. He drafted it with
the input and guidance and expertise of Christine.
And, I want to thank you publicly for the help
that you provided us with that. My aim is to
still pass that legislation because I think it's
needed on the City level. And, we're going to let
this panel do its thing and we'll see if a
byproduct of it will be that legislation or if
we'll do it independent of the panel.

And, just the second point in Christine's testimony are the recommendations. I absolutely agree with you. And, I had already been thinking in, you know, in the likely event that I will be on the panel, on a local level in Staten Island and Brooklyn, putting together small business owners, I reached out to the Staten

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2	Island Economic Development Corporation head,
3	Cesar Claro, to the Staten Island Chamber of
4	Commerce President, Linda Barron, to put a
5	manageable size of small business owners of
6	various businesses together to help me in my role
7	But, I think panel-wide that that needs to be
8	done. So, I, again, I just appreciate the help
9	past and today and probably in the future. Thank

you for the help and the guidance.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: I have a question, 'cause I'm not clear on it. You know there are small businesses that don't have 200 employees or 100 employees. So many, when you get into our business communities in 51 Council districts and in an array of them, they may have three, four or five. Some of them have 10. that encompass the smaller entrepreneur who is providing a lot more because they, too, have to go through. So, I'm not certain if the small business community is looking at those numbers that may have 100 employees, may have 50 of them. And, so many of the small business does not have that number. But, they're still faced with a bungling system in order for them to really

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 49				
2	operate legally.				
3	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: Well, just to				
4	use the inspection issue				
5	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Um, hm.				
6	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: you know,				
7	we have, and I'll give you a concrete example,				
8	John's Pizzeria that's literally on the same block				
9	as my district office. It's a two-man operation.				
10	It's a partnership.				
11	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Right.				
12	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: And, they				
13	have had to go to the Board of Health and, unless				
14	you sign up at eight o'clock, which he tries to				
15	do, if you come in at one minute past nine, it's				
16	an all-day adventure.				
17	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Um, hm.				
18	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: And, you have				
19	to schlep from Staten Island to the City, as we				
20	call it on Staten Island, Manhattan, we call the				
21	City. Do you do that?				
22	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Yes.				
23	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Yes, Brooklyn				
24	does the same thing.				
25	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: And, so				

this. So, hopefully, that this panel will do that

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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 51
2	very thing. So, I thank you.
3	And
4	CHRIS KEELEY: [Interposing] Can I
5	say a quick thing on that note?
6	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Yes.
7	CHRIS KEELEY: To that end, when
8	Common Cause is considering finding public input
9	from individuals, it is also in that sort of
10	scenario when it's small organizations, small
11	businesses who don't have the resources to be able
12	to do that level of legal research as might be
13	required. They have their personal experiences
14	for certain. But, having that sort of background
15	and understanding of the way that the rulemaking
16	procedure works is a whole different ball of wax.
17	And, some of the things that we have been thinking
18	about at Common Cause is a way to try to bring
19	people into the process on that are, you know,
20	simple user-friendly online tools, where you can
21	walk someone through the process, where it says
22	okay, I want to comment on a given regulation, how
23	do I do this or how do I learn about them. Well-
24	designed and plain language public education

materials, you know, pull out flyers so that you

much.

can try to boil down that process. Centralized public participation opportunities so that people understand when there's comment periods, so people understand when there's public hearings so that you can bring that all together because they might not know they need to go to DCA for this and then, SBA. That you can try to centralize that and that can help to ease people into that process a bit.

And, in addition, the last thing that we've been thinking about a lot in that regard is trying to provide, and probably online is the best way to do this, trying to provide additional background information about a given proposed rulemaking so that if they don't have the legal wherewithal to be able to put it in the broader context necessarily, it'll help to explain a little bit more when did this get on the books. Why was it on the books? What is the experience recently? And, putting together some of those resources could be a useful way to bring in some of those smaller businesses and individuals.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Thank you very

COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: Just on that

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 53
2	point, could you explain what you mean by
3	centralizing
4	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Um, hm.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: because
6	when folks in the outer boroughs hear
7	centralizing, it means the meeting's happening in
8	Manhattan.
9	CHRIS KEELEY: Absolutely.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: And, part of
11	the problem for small businesses in the outer
12	boroughs is that to adjudicate various issues, you
13	have to lose a day by coming into Manhattan. So
14	CHRIS KEELEY: Absolutely.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: if you
16	could, you know, our big thing on Staten Island is
17	when there are public hearings, they should be
18	held in all five boroughs.
19	CHRIS KEELY: Um, hm.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: And, that
21	doesn't happen often with the City or, you know,
22	other governmental and quasi-governmental
23	entities.
24	CHRIS KEELEY: When we're looking
25	at centralization, in that context, that's as

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simple as there's information that gets posted to the City Record. Then there's information that gets posted on the DCA's website. That there's all of these different opportunities for public comment, but you don't know about them because they're all dispersed. If you can bring them together on one centralized website, for example, and then, another opportunity at the State level, for example, they webcast-- they mandate webcasting of all public hearings and all committee and Commission meetings, being able to centralize that won't necessarily help people to participate in a given hearing in terms of offering their own thoughts. But, it will help as a way to get information to them, especially if you can archive those meetings.

So, there are tools like that.

And, again, we need to consider, you know, digital divide and not everyone has access to the internet and those sorts of shortcomings, too. But, that is one way that we think information could be brought to them and by bringing it together in an organized fashion, it helps bring them into the process.

have one? Go ahead.

is something that I think would be very helpful because one of the things is that each agency will interpret or have their own regulations, rather than having a central core on which they could start the process without it's being so difficult. So, that's something worth considering. Any more questions? All right. I want to thank-- yes, you

all, I wanted to ask Mr. Keeley. One of the suggestions you made was to include representatives from the Public Advocate and the Comptroller's offices. Now, as you know, there are very, very few, I don't know the research on the Comptroller's offices, but, in terms of large cities having a Public Advocate, very few cities have them. In fact, very few. So, the question I would have is I know that it has to do with the Charter revision, first of all, do you have an opinion as to whether we need a Public Advocate or not?

CHRIS KEELEY: I'm going to punt on that one today.

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 56						
2	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: I'm						
3	shocked. You've never done that.						
4	CHRIS KEELEY: Me?						
5	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Yes.						
6	CHRIS KEELEY: Not in our						
7	experience, I don't think. I'm usually pretty						
8	direct on that.						
9	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: That's what						
10	I mean.						
11	CHRIS KEELEY: If I had something						
12	to say						
13	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER:						
14	[Interposing] That's what I mean.						
15	CHRIS KEELEY: I'd tell you.						
16	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: That's what						
17	I mean.						
18	CHRIS KEELEY: No, but, in general,						
19	we were disappointed with the way that the						
20	budgeting process went down in regards to the						
21	Public Advocate's						
22	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER:						
23	[Interposing] Now, I didn't ask you						
24	CHRIS KEELEY: Office. But,						
25	generally speaking, philosophically, the office,						

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 57						
2	we're still debating that as a larger issue.						
3	Absolutely.						
4	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Uh, huh.						
5	But, in other words, if, at the end of your						
6	debate, you determine that there was no need for						
7	the office, then you would feel that we spent too						
8	much money this past time. Is that true?						
9	CHRIS KEELEY: If we find that						
10	there's no need for the office, we're going to						
11	need to find a new public representative for this						
12	panel.						
13	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: I think you						
14	need to be careful.						
15	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Now, so						
16	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: He'll get you						
17	into a corner.						
18	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: well,						
19	all I'm saying to you is that given the						
20	suggestion, you have to really decide that before						
21	you include somebody who shouldn't exist on the						
22	panel. I just make that suggestion.						
23	CHRIS KEELEY: I appreciate it.						
24	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Yeah. I'm						
25	trying to help you						

your opinion.

CHRIS KEELEY: Um, hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: -- if I

can. Now, I wanted to thank Christine Glasner.

Council Member Oddo said that you deserve a lot

more credit than even after his giving you all the

compliments about being the catalyst for a lot of

the panel's work and hopefully the positive things

that are going to take place. I wanted to ask

Mr. Crowell mentioned about the centralization of some of the services that are done, and he listed a bunch of them, there's this balance that sort of has become very difficult between government consolidating the services and trying, whether it's in Staten Island or Manhattan, now, I'm not discussing the difficulty about somebody from one part of the City having to go to another part.

The issue that I've come up more recently is cultural. I am firmly opposed, for example, to having anything translated into any language whatsoever. I'm not asking you about that. Having said that, there is an issue when it comes to helping small businesses whether they,

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you know, immigrant business people are not going to come to a centralized location in Manhattan to try to get help. It's not going to work. almost similar to the type of difficulties that immigrants, in general, have. But, even immigrant populations that have been citizens in the City for long periods of time, I'll give you examples of my own community. We have Orthodox Jews, Pakistani community, Asians, others. There's no way that they're going to a centralized location somewhere in Manhattan to try to get business help. What do you suggest, you know, if they listed a variety of things, how do you balance trying to help small business people centralizing and then, at the same time, without going, you know, overboard and trying to specifically waste taxpayer dollars to cater to every particular crevice that exists?

CHRISTINE SIRONO GLASNER: I completely understand. And, consolidation certainly, be it internet consolidation, whatever it is, these are critical things for the future utilizing these technologies. But, they're not inexpensive. They cost money. And, that means,

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you know, additional tax revenues for that. you know, government's obligation initially, and I think it's what this panel is really going to look at, is how do we consolidate the burdensome government processes. Getting the information to the businesses in a way that the businesses can understand is critical. And, I think that will be the next step.

But, New York City, in terms of the size of small businesses that New York City has, is larger than some of the states that we have in this country. And so, to have such an elaborate process that makes it difficult for a business that might be in Staten Island or out in Queens or in Brooklyn to have to come into the City and to go to a dozen different offices, for example, if you're opening up a business and having to file permits doesn't work. To consolidate that process initially, and then, the next step, and I agree with you and understand the cost of having to translate into so many different languages is probably not something that is feasible for the City right now.

But, being able to provide the

information to businesses in the most basic of
information, as opposed to, for example,
regulations. It was on the federal level this
past year that it was introduced and passed
Regulatory Compliance Guide language. New York
State then passed it. It's something that the
Committee, excuse me, the panel will have to look
at and pass that. If a business can't understand
the language of the regulation, how can they
comply? I mean, these are all very basic things.
So, consolidation has to start on the process
level first. And, even by doing that, will make
it easier for businesses.

COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: I just would add that there has been, I should say there's a variety of opinions about communitybased organizations, whatever they may be. of the ones that Councilman Oddo mentioned and Council Member Sears, whether they're business organizations or even community-based organizations, where they really have the opportunity to very, I want to say, in a very reasonable way, address a lot of the problems. So, for example, if you have community-based

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organizations that may be providing a variety of 2 3 other services already and to have a desk where 4 language is not a barrier and they understand the technology and everything else, you know, we'll 5 still -- there may be things that somebody has to 6

go down to the City to get done. 7

> But, at the end of the day, a lot of that I think despite the feelings that some have bad elected officials, we do that as well. When constituents come to our offices, in some way, we try to do that. Besides the constituents that complain about the trees or a tax problem, we have business owners that come into our offices and we hope, as representative of the districts that we have, we have people who speak those languages and try to navigate. So, it may be that's something that the panel could consider, as well, as to how we utilize and bring the necessary funding without, again, creating more burdensome and, you know, more of a deficit, but trying to use the resources we have to address some of those issues. How do you feel about that?

> CHRISTINE SIRONO GLASNER: I think that that is exactly what's done, frankly, on many

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state levels. They work within the, and, you know, because of where I come from, I really need to focus on the small business aspect, as opposed to the community, but, they work within small business organizations that, you know, their members, which are the small business owners join these organizations to get that level of help. And, I think that's exactly what New York City, frankly, started doing with small business services by opening up the Small Business Service Solution Centers. They already do work with community organizations. And, I think that that's one of the things this panel is going to need to take into consideration.

Councilman Oddo, you said yourself even December, at the end of this year, may not be enough time for this panel to address all of these I mean, this is the proverbial onion. They're going to have to first look at the processes that government agencies in the City control and figure out how do they streamline some of that; how do they consolidate some of it, with still reaching the goals, the human health, safety, life issue goals that these regulations

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are supposed to be established for, but then, reaching out to the community.

And, as you said, the people that can actually provide the information even more succinctly within that community on the main street level, that's something that has to all be connected. And, it's going to have to be done with everybody's input because, you know, we know what the budgetary constraints are. And, we know that without -- it's part of why I think this legislation is written in a manner that hopefully will incorporate all of these different voices without making it too big of a panel. But, at least, getting that feedback from these different organizations to say you know, if you also let us know what's going on, then we can help get that information out. I think that will, at the end of the day, be the answer.

COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Thank you very much.

CHRISTINE SIRONO GLASNER: You're welcome.

COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: May I just make one comment for the record?

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: We have work--

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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 67						
2	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: just say						
3	so?						
4	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Well, I don't						
5	think he was here in that oh, well						
6	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Yes. No,						
7	he wants to speak. The young man with the						
8	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: [Interposing]						
9	Well, I'm not						
10	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: glasses.						
11	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: so sure						
12	that						
13	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Clark Kent-						
14	_						
15	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Okay.						
16	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: come up,						
17	please.						
18	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Councilman, our						
19	own Counsel can answer that.						
20	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Oh, I'm						
21	sorry.						
22	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: All right.						
23	That's okay.						
24	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Can you						
25	tell me whether the City Administration supports						

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 68						
2	it?						
3	MALE VOICE: The Administration						
4	supports it enthusiastically including						
5	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER:						
6	[Interposing] It's a good bill.						
7	MALE VOICE: DCASS, who is a						
8	partner in the process.						
9	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Okay.						
10	Well, I appreciate it.						
11	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Yeah.						
12	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: I think						
13	it's a very good bill.						
14	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: DCASS has						
15	wanted to do this for a long time.						
16	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Great.						
17	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: So, this						
18	Committee is finally dealing with it. It is.						
19	It's an excellent, excellent						
20	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Very good.						
21	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: way of doing						
22	it. Thank you very much.						
23	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Is it true						
24	that this bill was bottled up by the previous						
25	Chair?						

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 69
2	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: I think I'll
3	abstain
4	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER:
5	[Interposing] I hear that joke
6	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: from that
7	answer.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: wasn't
9	mine. That was Councilman Oddo's. I want to give
10	him the credit.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: [Off mic]
12	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: What is
13	your
14	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: We'll have to
15	think about that.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: What?
17	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: My opinion is
18	that I thought Government Ops had very long
19	hearings, like term limits for 22 hours.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: You know, I
21	don't know why I'm not [pause]
22	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: With that, I
23	really want to thank you.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: [Off mic]
25	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: And, if there's

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

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$^{\circ}$	91	la	u		

Deeder E. Tatano

Date _____August 2, 2009