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 26, 2009 Start: 02:00 pm Recess: 03:06 pm

HELD AT: Committee Room

City Hall

B E F O R E:

HELEN SEARS Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Erik Martin Dilan

Simcha Felder

Domenic M. Recchia, Jr.

James S. Oddo

APPEARANCES

Anthony Crowell Counsel Office of the Mayor

Sami Naim Assistant Counsel Office of the Mayor

Christine Serrano-Glassner Regional Advocate Office of Advocacy United States Small Business Administration

Chris Keeley Associate Director Common Cause New York

Matt Gewolb Counsel Committee on Governmental Operations

2	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Good afternoon
3	and welcome to this hearing of the Committee on
4	Governmental Operations. My name is Helen Sears.
5	I'm chair of the Committee. I am joined by my
6	colleagues to my left, Erik Dilan from Brooklyn
7	and Councilman Simcha Felder from Brooklyn. I
8	also have to my right, Matt Gewolb and Josh
9	Gerber, our Policy Analyst and Counsel to the
10	Committee. Today, the Committee will consider two
11	important pieces of legislation. The first piece
12	is Intro 1022 by Council Members Oddo, Fidler,
13	James and Ignizio. This bill provides for the
14	establishment of a panel on regulatory review.
15	The purpose of the panel would be to study and
16	evaluate whether agency rules are currently
17	successful in meeting regulatory objectives in a
18	way that minimizes the costs and burdens borne by
19	City agencies, businesses, consumers, homeowners
20	and the public. In addition, we hope that this
21	legislation, if passed, will prove to be
22	particularly helpful to our small businesses here
23	in New York City. Under this legislation, a
24	special emphasis would be placed on examining
25	rulemaking burdens on small businesses and

exploring how those burdens might be lessened. 2 3 The panel would develop recommendations to enhance 4 the efficiency and effectiveness of the City's regulatory system including those to amend or 5 modify the City's Charter's rulemaking process. 6 Such recommendations would have to be made in a 7 8 report to the Mayor and to the Speaker to be delivered no later than December 31, 2009. 9 10 second piece of legislation is Resolution 1891 11 which calls upon the New York State Legislature to pass Bills Number A06138 and S5442-A which would 12 13 authorize the City to bypass the normal public auction process and sell property that cannot be 14 15 independently developed directly to the abutting 16 property owner. Assembly Member James Brennan of 17 Brooklyn and State Senator Joseph Addabbo Jr., of 18 Queens are the sponsors of that State legislation. 19 This program has come to be known as the Sale Away 20 Program and it calls for the City to forego the 21 public auction process for certain parcels and 22 instead sell these properties directly to the 23 abutting owners. The City could stand to benefit 24 in the long term from selling the land directly to 25 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 to improve 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 before we heard
from the 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 for joining us.

ANTHONY CROWELL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: We have Sami 2 Naim and Anthony Crowell, Counselor the Mayor,

3 Office of the Mayor, thank you for joining us.

ANTHONY CROWELL: Sure. Good 4 5 afternoon Chair Sears and members of the Committee. My name is Anthony Crowell, counselor 6 7 to Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg and I'm here on behalf of the Administration to testify in support 8 of Intro number 1022. Joining me today is Sami 9 10 Naim, assistant counselor to the Mayor. Let me 11 first say that the Bloomberg Administration remains steadfast in its commitment to businesses 12 and consumers. Indeed, businesses and consumers 13 are critical engines of our economy. 14 15 businesses in particular employ half of all New Yorkers who work in the private sector. 16 17 businesses are also important contributors to our quality of life, holding neighborhoods together 18 19 and instilling a sense of community. That is why 20 our Five Borough Economic Opportunity Plan 21 includes ways to strengthen and provide the tools 22 that these businesses need in order to succeed. 23 Some of these tools include NYC Business Express which is a web-based resource for business owners 24 25 that serves as a one-stop portal for City permits

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and licenses needed to open and operate a business; Workforce One, which is an initiative that helps business owners navigate the labor market using a customized recruitment approach tailored to accompany specific needs. Last year we placed more than 17,000 employees with over 400 businesses. And this year, despite the economic downturn, we've already reached more than 5,000 job placements and are on target to place a record 20,000 by the end of the year. Another area is NYC Training Grants, 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, 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

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400 businesses and more than 700 employees. 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. year, NYC Business Solutions helped 170 clients secure over \$11.8 million in financing and over 400 businesses hire over 5,000 employees. also working with the City Council on a number of initiatives to help small businesses. example, our Mayor's Office of Operations is pursuing a project proposed by 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

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businesses operate, both the rules themselves, the processes by which they are 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 owners' limited resources. Second, we must ensure that regulations impacting small businesses continue to serve a relevant and ongoing public interest. 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

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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 any of them are falling short of that goal. we believe that a very focused but 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

ANTHONY CROWELL: Sure. The panel

like it to be?

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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 the most pressing issues that are facing businesses, and the public, in terms of the rules. Because we have a limited about of time we'd want to make sure that we are as focused as possible in tacking the most pressing areas and then making sure you get that right. 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 by engaging the public in a variety of ways through written comments, and testimony that could be offered at public meetings or hearings. There was a focused meeting with industry stakeholders, you know, sometimes they're known as charettes 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.

would ensure certainly visibility in 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 defined before you meet with the panel when that panel is formed as to what you think are some of the most pressing areas and that you would like the panel to address and hopefully they will?

ANTHONY CROWELL: Well I think the panel has to define for itself what its objectives are going to be and we've certainly done some thinking in that area. So I think it's the panel that will be working together that has to define its work plan and I think that definition has to be informed by what we hear through some initial dialog with the public and industry stakeholders.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: No I understand that but certainly from what I hear there is some very cumbersome processes in this. I'm asking if there's any of that that you would like to see addressed by the panel, some of those areas that need to be changed. Because I understand what the purpose of the panel is bit this panel must be formed because you aren't cognizant of whether

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some of those changes that are necessary, so that's basically what I'm asking.

4 ANTHONY CROWELL: Well I think the 5 way you do it is first off you look at the rulemaking process generally that applies to any 6 rules. And rulemaking obviously is after the 7 8 Council enacts a Local Law, they often give Administrative agencies rulemaking authority, sort 9 10 of the ability to set forth a set of regulations 11 to operationalize how the law will be enforced. 12 You want to look at two things in this case. you want to look at the process of rulemaking, 13 which is CAPA. And CAPA was enacted in the 14 15 Charter Revision of 1988. So you want to 16 understand how CAPA works given that there has 17 been a generation of CAPA. How does CAPA work 18 now? Are there ways to strengthen CAPA? 19 there ways to give the public individuals as well 20 as corporate entities, businesses, and the 21 regulated entities, a way to impact the process? 22 How do you do that? How do you engage them? How 23 to do you ensure that people understand that rules 24 are out there waiting to be commented on? And so 25 I think that bears a review and that's part of the

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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 small businesses and businesses generally. want to understand which ones are most pressing. And 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 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, one, is there something wrong with that'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 which required a business to open up. Is there an easier way? So I would really want to focus on the operation surrounding the implementation of rules. A lot of times what you find is if information is provided in a clearer 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 2 3 into adjudication. So it makes it easier for people to comply. It makes it easier for people 4 to get on with their business, be productive and 5 help the City's economy grow. And it ensures that 6 7 our public health and safety goals are still met. 8 So there's a lot of things that we can do to review whether agencies are getting it right and 9 10 how we interface with the public in giving the regulated community appropriate information on 11 12 compliance. And then obviously part of that is understanding what happens in the adjudications 13 process of a violation and asking some of the 14 15 Tribunals what their thoughts are on what are very 16 common violations that they see. What are things 17 that they see regulated entities doing wrong or getting violations for and understanding is there 18 19 a way to help people comply better with existing 20 rules? Do the rules need to be changed or is 21 there something we can do to help create a better 22 climate of understanding and compliance? 23 CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Thank you. And before I continue, I'm going to ask Council Member 24

Oddo, who is the sponsor of this bill, and I'm

and thank the Administration for coming together and thank Anthony personally for creating this panel. I think this panel is probably needed more today that at any time in recent vintage. take it back to 1992 and 1993. The last few weeks I feel like I've kind of been in a time warp because I've been telling stories about 1992 and '93. You all might recall during the Dinkins Administration how small businesses felt that they were under siege. The 18-inch law was being

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enforced to the point where businesses were essentially waving the white flag. 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 see in a recent edition of Cranes, 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 Decicco on my staff, my counsel, came up with a quote from Robert Jackson, not our Robert Jackson, but a 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 have become a veritable fourth branch of government. That was from 1952. imagine that the Justice is spinning in his grave right now with just how complex it is. The good

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news is the Mayor has spoken about small business. He did it in his State of the City Address. The Speaker has spoken about it. She spoke about it in the State of the City Address. And at Cranes iust last week when she announced the three-prong attempt, including the creation of this panel. know when 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 has happened on the Federal level. It's happened in 22 jurisdictions on the State level and we introduced a bill that basically 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. we were on the verge of having a hearing on that

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bill and the Administration said we appreciate the bill, your bill is sort of prospective, we think the problem or the challenge is more vast than that. We have to look at existing regulations. We can't just 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 until 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 as a byproduct of this panel, we have to get to another Cranes 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

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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 Madame 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. 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 this so that the small business community can begin to function in a very productive way and not be choked by these regulations.

COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: I thank you for the thanks but in truth I am a bit player in

this and the Administration and the Speaker and their staffs really deserve—this panel is their creation, is their idea and I'm just grateful to hopefully be a part of it and to try to help some people on Staten Island and across the City.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Well it's wonderful that the Mayor and you have picked that up and were working with it because it couldn't be timelier. That is for sure. Which just leads to one question and then we'll ask Simcha Felder if he has a question or two. Do you think that this panel will have an effect of having to change some of the Charter, the City Charter, and how we do business? Do you think that might happen?

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

And so the question is will any of our conclusions lead to CAPA reform in any of the Charter. I mean it's entirely possible. I don't know but there may be some administrative opportunities short of changing the law but changing practice that may allow CAPA to have a better reach in terms of

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public participation and simplification. So that's something we'll look at both ways so that's The other thing is while the Charter one area. sort of sets out City government's 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 rulemaking opportunities but it's really Administrative Code that does that because of individual bills that are codified requiring implementation by rule. So I do think that the panel has the opportunity to look at some of those laws that require rules to be implemented and seeing if there's any provision of law that may need amendment in terms of creating a better regulatory environment also.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: That could be very good if somehow that is combined with that.

I'm going to ask Simcha Felder, do you have a question or a comment?

COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: First of all, I'm delighted that the Chair of this

Committee allowed me to remain on the Committee.

It's an honor to serve on your Committee and it's

that we have a panel that's going to try to reduce

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Very, very good. So I guess I did miss that. The other thing I wanted to ask you is with regard to the agenda. Oh you have the agenda already? Oh okay. Councilman Oddo just wants to point out how

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2	ung	prepare	ed I	I am	for	the	hear	ings	that	Ιá	atte	end.
3	In	terms	of	the	actı	ıal j	panel	with	rega	ard	to	the

4 work, I would hope and I think that maybe you

5 would be willing to give Council Members not on

6 the panel an opportunity to sort of provide issues

7 | that have been plaguing.--

ANTHONY CROWELL: [Interposing] I would expect that and I would want that.

officially, for example, there are zero tolerance districts for Sanitation that have been established a very long time ago that remain that way. I think the panel is wonderful for many reasons but I think what it's going to do is avoid having the City Council do pieces of legislation over and over and over to address small pieces of problems and instead try to resolve it in a much more global way. So I think it's wonderful.

ANTHONY CROWELL: [Interposing] No

I think what's interesting is I've often said,
each Council District being roughly 157,000 people
that's like the size of Fort Lauderdale,
Chattanooga, Syracuse, each Council Member has a
huge number of people they represent, many

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 27
2	communities, many business districts in those
3	communities. I mean it's an amazing wealth of
4	information that you hear from your constituents.
5	And it's a necessary part of that process to
6	understand really where small businesses in
7	particular are feeling impacted by City rules.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Wonderful.
9	Now I may have missed this as well but did you
10	make any comment about Reso 1891 by Members
11	Ignizio, Sears and Oddo which would call the State
12	legislature?
13	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Councilman we
14	haven't gotten to that one yet.
15	ANTHONY CROWELL: No. I did not.
16	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: It will be
17	after this.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: But are
19	they going to comment on it?
20	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: No, they're
21	not.
22	ANTHONY CROWELL: No.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Would you
24	care to anyway?
25	ANTHONY CROWELL: No.

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Excellent.
3	That was good. I don't know why you hesitated. I
4	thought I had him on that one. Why did you help
5	him?
6	MALE VOICE: It's my nature.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Why don't
8	you sit somewhere else?
9	ANTHONY CROWELL: I like this;
10	we're back to our old routine.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Just my
12	final question to your colleague Sami Naim, is
13	that it?
14	ANTHONY CROWELL: Sami Naim.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Naim. Are
16	you related to Roy Naim?
17	SAMI NAIM: No, no.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Then I
19	don't like you. Thank you.
20	SAMI NAIM: So be it.
21	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: On that note,
22	we've got all that cleared up. Is this panel
23	supposed to convene starting in July, formed and
24	convened in July?
25	ANTHONY CROWELL: As soon as the

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 29
2	Local Law is passed we would.
3	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: I understand.
4	We're going to move on it very quickly I can tell
5	you.
6	ANTHONY CROWELL: We would start
7	immediately, yeah.
8	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Oh okay. I
9	wanted to get that clear. All right, if there are
10	no further questions? Mr. Crowell I want to thank
11	you very much.
12	ANTHONY CROWELL: Sure, thank you.
13	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: And we will
14	move on this very quickly.
15	ANTHONY CROWELL: Great, thank you.
16	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Thank you for
17	being here. And I'm going to call the next panel
18	which is Christine Serrano-Glassner and Chris
19	Keeley.
20	[Pause]
21	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Thank you and
22	you decide who goes first; introduce yourselves
23	though for the record.
24	CHRISTINE SERRANO-GLASSNER: We
25	drew straws and I will take the short straw.

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Chairwoman Sears and members of the Governmental Operations Committee, my name is Christine Serrano Glassner 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 2 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 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

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regulations compared with just over \$5,000 spent by firms with over 500 or more employees. That's 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 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. 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 cost of doing business in the City has risen while the profits

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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 The value of small businesses' economy. 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. 2 3 After thorough review of Number 1022 the following 4 comments are offered for consideration. Number one is consistency with the use of the term small 5 business throughout this legislation. You'll see 6 that there's a point when local business is 7 8 referred to and I think that that can be a bit confusing and hopefully will not confuse panel 9 10 members when it comes to their mission. I think 11 it's important that small business should be the 12 priority with this piece of legislation. Number two, should the panel choose to establish an 13 advisory group, they should consider including 14 15 small business owners who would be impacted by 16 regulations that City agencies establish as expert 17 representatives from outside City government. 18 There is no question that small business is the 19 backbone of the economy in many neighborhoods in 20 New York City. The New York City, City Council 21 Committee on Government Operations should be 22 commended for taking this first step and of course 23 the Administration who has proposed this along with Councilman Oddo, for taking this first step 24 25 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 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 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
an 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

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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 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 First of all, 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 as the City's top financial expert and should be empowered to appoint one member to the panel. 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

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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 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 2b of the legislation should be understood to encompass protection of the public health, safety and welfare. And these considerations must be a priority the panel if it is to ensure that government regulations are responsive to the needs

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of all New Yorkers. We urge the Council to direct the panel to consider the underlying legislative intent from which given regulations were originally promulgated. They can be outdated. Regulations can be outdated but it's important for us before we take them off the books to revisit why they were initially put on the books. 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. 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 be

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focused on by this panel. All of it should be open to the open meetings law. Both existing and proposed regulations should be available online for public comment throughout the entire review 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 dialog 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 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 has been using bill markup technology which essentially is 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

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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. 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 dialog can happen. In addition a preliminary report should be issued but 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, but there should also be a preliminary report before that to engender public dialog, public discussion. So the small business community, so members of the public, so people can review and have a clearer understanding of where the panel's thinking is and offer additional

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In addition, to echo some of issues that input. were 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 term. 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. important that they're effective and 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 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.

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Let's learn our lessons. If 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 years. Maybe we need to focus on new regulations. If it was ineffective, how can we change it? How can we make it better? 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: Well I 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 Council Member

Oddo to really ask his questions and to respond to

some of his comments.

COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: Thank you

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

Christine for their testimony and I've heard what

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you have to say and we certainly will take it back to the Speaker and the Administration. Chair I referenced the Regulatory Flexibility legislation that Chris Decicco on my staff drafted. He drafted it with the input and quidance 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 pf it will be that legislation or if we'll do it independent of the panel. And just, the second point, in Christine's testimony on the recommendations, I absolutely agree with you and I had already been thinking in the likely event that I'll be on the panel, on a local level in Staten Island and Brooklyn putting together small business owners. I've reached out to the Staten Island Economic Development Corporation head, Cesar Clara, to Staten Island Chamber of Commerce President Linda Barron, to put a manageable size of small business owners of various businesses together to help me in my role. But I think panel-wide that needs to

be done. So I, again, I just appreciate the help past and today and probably in the future. Thank you for the help and the guidance.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: I have a question because I'm not clear on it. 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 3, 4, 5. Some of them have 10. Does that encompass the smaller entrepreneur?

[Pause]

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Fighting 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, it may have 50 of them, and so many of the small businessmen does not have the number but they're still faced with a bungling system in order for them to really operate legally.

COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: Well just to use the inspection issue. You know, we have, and I'll give you a concrete example, John's Pizzeria that's literally on the same block as my District

really think that it's, as I said earlier, it's so

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needed and there are some businesses and I think a lot of the regulations are responsible for those that want to go into business not realizing revenue because they don't have such a huge cash flow that they can afford to go through all of this, and hopefully that this panel will do that very thing. So I thank you.

CHRIS KEELEY: can I say a quick thing on that?

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Yes.

CHRIS KEELEY: to that end, when

Common Cause is considering finding public input

from individuals, it is also in that sort of

scenario, when it's small organizations, small

businesses who don't have the resources to be able

to do that level of legal research as might be

required. They have their personal experiences

for certain, but having that sort of background

and understanding of the way that the rulemaking

procedure works is a whole different ball of wax.

And some of the things that we've been thinking

about at Common Cause as a way to try to bring

people into the process on that are, you know,

simple, user-friendly online tools where you can

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walk someone through the process where it says okay I want to comment on a given regulation, how do I do this or how do I learn about them. designed and plain language published education materials. You know, pull out fliers so that you can try to boil down that process. Centralized public participation opportunities so that people understand when there are comment periods, so that people understand when there are 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. 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 of 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

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 47
2	be a useful way to bring in some of those smaller
3	businesses and individuals.
4	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Well. Thank
5	you very much.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: Just on that
7	point could you explain what you mean by
8	centralizing because when folks in the outer
9	boroughs hear centralizing it means the meeting's
10	happening in Manhattan.
11	CHRIS KEELEY: Absolutely
12	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: And part of
13	the problem for small businesses in the outer
14	boroughs is that to adjudicate various issues you
15	have to lose a day by coming into Manhattan.
16	CHRIS KEELEY: Absolutely.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: Our big thing
18	on Staten Island is when there are public
19	hearings, they should be held in all five boroughs
20	and that doesn't happen often with the City or,
21	you know, other government and quasi-governmental
22	entities.
23	CHRIS KEELEY: When we're looking
24	at centralization in that context, that's as
25	simple as there's information that gets posted to

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the City Record. Then there's information that gets posted on the DCA website. That there's all of these different opportunities for public comment but you don't know about them because they're all disbursed. If you could bring them together on one centralized website, for example, and then another opportunity at the State level, for example, they webcast, they mandate web casting 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, the 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.

CHAIRPERSON SEARS: That certainly is something that I think would be very helpful

done, and he listed a bunch of them. There's this

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2	balance that sort of has become very difficult
3	between government consolidating the services,
4	whether it's in Staten Island or Manhattan, now
5	I'm not discussing the difficulty about somebody
6	from one part of the City having to go to another
7	part, the issue that I've come up more recently is
8	cultural. I am firmly opposed for example to
9	having anything translated into any language
10	whatsoever. I'm not asking you about that. There
11	is an issue when it comes to helping small
12	businesses. Immigrant business people are not
13	going to come to a centralized location in
14	Manhattan to try to get help. It's not going to
15	work. It's almost similar to the type of
16	difficulties that immigrants in general have. But
17	even immigrant populations that have been citizens
18	in the City for long periods of time, I'll give
19	you examples of my own community. We have
20	Orthodox Jews, Pakistani community, Asians,
21	others, there's no way that they're going to a
22	centralized location somewhere in Manhattan to try
23	to get business help. What do you suggest, you
24	know, they've listed a variety of things, how do
25	you balance trying to help small business people

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centralized it and at the same time without going,

you know, overboard in trying to specifically

waste taxpayer dollars to cater to every

6 CHRISTINE SERRANO-GLASSNER:

particular crevice that exists?

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, you know, additional tax revenues for that. So, 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

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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 panel will have to look at and pass that. 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 we'll make it easier for businesses.

COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: I should say, there is a variety of opinions about community-based organizations, whatever they may be. Some of the ones the Council Member Oddo

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mentioned and Council Member Sears, whether they're business organizations or even communitybased 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 a community-based organizations that may be providing a variety of other services already, and to have a desk where language is not a barrier and they understand the technology and everything else, you know, there may be things that somebody has to go down to the City to get done. But at the end of the day a lot of that, I think, despite the feelings that some have about 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. 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 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 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 SERRANO-GLASSNER: 5 think that that is exactly what's done, frankly, 6 7 on many state levels. Because of where I come from I really need to focus on the small business 8 aspect as opposed to the community, but they work 9 10 within small business organizations that their 11 members which are the small businesses owners, 12 join these organizations to get that level of 13 help. And I think that's exactly what New York City frankly started doing with Small Business 14 15 Services by opening up the Small Business Service 16 Solution Centers. They already do work with 17 community organizations. And I think that's one of the things that this panel is going to need to 18 19 take into consideration. Councilman Oddo you said 20 yourself, even December at the end of this year, 21 may not be enough time for this panel to address 22 all of these issues. I mean this is a proverbial 23 onion. They're going to have to first look at the processes that government agencies in the City 24 25 control and figure out how do they streamline some

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COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Thank you very much.

CHRISTINE SERRANO-GLASSNER: You're welcome.

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 58
2	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: Can I just
3	make one comment for the record?
4	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Because I just
5	have to tell you
6	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: [interposing]
7	I've been askedI'm sorry.
8	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Yeah, I just
9	wanted to say that the information that is coming
10	out is really extraordinary so I think any other
11	encouragement of this dialog could be very
12	helpful. Thank you.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: Just on the
14	point of the date in the bill because I was asked
15	by a member of the press. I think it's consistent
16	with the approach of the Mayor personally. He
17	likes having date-certain. He did it with the
18	Staten Island Growth Management Task Force. He
19	wanted a report within 60 days. It doesn't mean
20	the work has to stop after that but I think he
21	doesn't like these open-ended. And I think it's
22	reflective of his personality. I'm not, you know,
23	I'm not saying he picked the date but I think
24	that's consistent in the Administration's
25	approach, probably from him. But clearly it's

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 60
2	didn't you say so?
3	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: [Interposing]
4	We have worked. Well I don't think he was here in
5	that categoryoh well.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Yes. No he
7	wants to speak, the young man with the glasses.
8	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: [Interposing]
9	No I'm not so sure that
10	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER:
11	[Interposing] Clark Kent come up please.
12	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Councilman, our
13	own Counsel can answer that.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Oh I'm
15	sorry.
16	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: That's okay.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Can you
18	tell me whether the City Administration supports
19	it.
20	MATT GEWOLB: The Administration
21	supports it enthusiastically.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: It's a good
23	bill.
24	MATT GEWOLB: Including DCAS who is
25	a partner in the process.

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 62
2	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Okay I
3	appreciate it. I think it's a very good bill.
4	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: DCAS has wanted
5	to do this for a long time.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Great.
7	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: So this
8	Committee is finally dealing with it. It is.
9	It's an excellent, excellent way of doing All
10	right. Thank you very much.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Is it true
12	that this bill was bottled up by the previous
13	Chair?
14	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: I think I'll
15	abstain from that answer.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: That joke
17	wasn't mine; that was Councilman Oddo's. I want
18	to give him the credit. What in your opinion?
19	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: We'll have to
20	think about that.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: What?
22	CHAIRPERSON SEARS: My opinion is
23	that I though Government Ops had very long
24	hearings, like term limits for 22 hours
25	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: You know, I

I, Donna Hintze 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.

Signature

Date __September 30, 2009_____

Dona Lentje