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1	CRC Hearing
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6	Moderated by Richard Buery
7	Monday, February 24, 2025
8	5:17 p.m.
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11	NYC Department of Design and Construction
12	30-30 Thomson Avenue, 1st Floor - Multipurpose Room
13	Queens, NY 11101
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19	Reported by: Thea Popko
20	JOB NO.: 7127338
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1	APPEARANCES
2	List of Attendees:
3	Richard Buery, Chair
4	Sharon Greenberger, Vice Chair
5	Shams DaBaron, Councilmember
6	Valerie White, Councilmember
7	Diane Savino, Councilmember
8	Leila Bozorg, Councilmember
9	Edward Kiernan, Council Counsel
10	Kathryn Wylde, Councilmember
11	Carl Weisbrod, Councilmember
12	Julie Samuels, Councilmember
13	Lisette Nieves, Councilmember
14	Anita Laremont, Councilmember
15	Alec Schierenbeck, Executive Director
16	Sarita Subramanian, Attendee
17	Louisa Chafee, Speaker
18	Michelle Jackson, Speaker
19	Lauren Siciliano, Speaker
20	Frederick Shack, Speaker
21	Julie Won, Speaker
22	Rachel Fauss, Speaker
23	Andrew Rein, Speaker
24	Ben Weinberg, Speaker
25	Susan Lerner, Speaker

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1	APPEARANCES (Cont'd)
2	List of Attendees (Cont'd):
3	Jennifer Geiling, Speaker
4	Eric Kober, Speaker
5	Bernard O'Brien, Speaker
6	Alicia Boyd, Speaker
7	Richard Ronner, Speaker
8	Kimberly Cruz, Speaker
9	Joshua Cajas, Speaker
10	Cormac Slade Byrd, Speaker
11	Shane Moynihan, Speaker
12	Edward Brady, Speaker
13	Harsha Hanumaiah, Speaker
14	Alex Hackworth, Speaker
15	Scott Kaplan, Attendee
16	Hope Cohen, Speaker
17	Jonathan Bloom, Attendee
18	Laurie Bliss, Attendee
19	Jenny Dubnau, Speaker
20	Sarah Prinsloo, Speaker
21	Dean Rosow, Speaker
22	Maria Danzilo, Speaker
23	Yiatin Chu, Speaker
2 4	Theodore Kronby, Speaker
25	Zena Saunders, Attendee

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1	APPEARANCES (Cont'd)
2	List of Attendees (Cont'd):
3	John Johnston, Attendee
4	Jeffrey Aron, Speaker
5	Linda DiGusta, Speaker
6	Alex Protopapas, Speaker
7	Frank Morano, Speaker
8	Howard Levy, Speaker
9	Seth Radwell, Attendee
10	Bridget Fox, Attendee
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Good evening,

everyone.

MULTIPLE SPEAKERS: Good evening.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Welcome to this public hearing of the Charter Revision Commission. My name is Richard Buery. I have the honor of chairing this commission. And we are here as New York City celebrates its 400th anniversary to take a fresh look at our city's governing charter.

Our goal is how to make sure that we can ensure that New York City remains a cradle of opportunity as it was for my parents when they immigrated to this country from Panama some 60 years ago. I appreciate Commissioner Nieves representing my Panamanian heritage with her vest on day. We want really think about how we can revise the charter to make sure it is an effective tool for building a more inclusive New York and a more affordable New York for everyone.

So as folks know, it is this commission's responsibility to review the entire charter and to suggest changes to the vote for the voters' consideration. The recommendations we make are recommendations. Only those changes that the

voters agree to will go into effect. And I know that I speak for my fellow commissioners when I say that we are truly committed to hearing from a broad spectrum of New Yorkers and to pursuing the best ideas we can find.

This is one of several public hearings. We're going to have them in every borough. And our hope is to hear from experts, community leaders, elected officials, and indeed any member of the public who wishes to testify. And that will also reinforce that this is an independent commission.

In making our recommendation to the city's voters, we are bound only by our judgment and our values. We will pursue ideas regardless of who propose them and regardless of who supports them.

Joining me in this task are 12 other commissioners: Vice Chair Sharon Greenberger,

Secretary Leila Bozorg, Grace Bonilla, Shams DaBaron,

Anita Laremont, Dr. Lisette Nieves,

Anthony Richardson, Julie Samuels, Diane Savino,

Carl Weisbrod, Valerie White, and Kathryn Wylde.

As I said, it is our responsibility to look at the entire charter. And today we will hear from New Yorkers on a variety of topics. So let me explain how the hearing will unfold.

First we will hear from invited panelists. Each panelist is asked to testify for no longer than five minutes, give or take a second or two, after which will be followed by questions from the commissioners. What we may try to do is let all the panelists who are on the table speak and then ask both of you questions. After that, we will hear from a -- we have a few panelists speaking. And after that, we will hear from the members of the public.

We will ask members of the public to testify for no more than three minutes, followed by questions from the commission. And similarly, we will ask members of the public to come up as groups. We'll hear from them, and then we'll ask them as a panel, as opposed to individually.

We will first hear from those who have attended this meeting in person. But we also have an online signup for those who are attending by Zoom. If you wish to testify virtually, there is a form online which you can find at nyc -- nycgov -- I'm sorry, nyc.gov/charter -- that's nyc.gov/charter -- where you'll then click on the meetings tab and select the Queens hearing. You should find the signup sheet there. I believe someone will also drop that link into the chat.

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1	We're going to try our best to hear
2	from everyone. Although, we are scheduled to run
3	until 8 p.m. So I'll ask everyone, both those
4	testifying and our commissioners, be mindful of the
5	clock when asking questions and when answering them.
6	And if for some reason we don't get to
7	you, I will remind you all that there are many ways to
8	submit your testimony. You can attend another
9	hearing, or you can visit and you can find all the
10	hearing information at nyc.gov/charter. You can also
11	submit written testimony at any time at
12	chartertestimony@citycharter.nyc.gov; that is
13	chartertestimony@citycharter.nyc.gov. And we will
14	review all written testimony. All of our hearings, of
15	course, are livestreamed if you cannot be here in
16	public. And they're recorded and available for
17	archival purposes.
18	So before we receive this testimony, I
19	would ask for the commissioners for a motion to
20	approve the minutes from our February 11th
21	meeting hearing.
22	MS. GREENBERGER: So moved.
23	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Can I have a second?
24	MS. WHITE: Second.
25	MR. WEISBROD: Second.

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	Page 9
1	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Any discussion of this
2	motion?
3	All in favor?
4	MULTIPLE SPEAKERS: Aye.
5	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Any opposed?
6	Abstentions?
7	All right. The minutes are adopted.
8	Thank you.
9	With that, we'll start our testimony.
10	We're joined first by Louisa Chafee, director of the
11	Independent Budget Office.
12	And we'll hear you first. Then we'll
13	hear from Lauren Siciliano of the Legal Aid Society.
14	MS. CHAFEE: Thank you. Is the mic on?
15	(Discussion held off the record.)
16	MS. CHAFEE: Okay. Good evening,
17	Chair Buery, Vice Chair Greenberger,
18	Executive Director Schierenbeck, members of the
19	commission. I'm Louisa Chafee; I'm the director of
20	the New York City Independent Budget Office. And I'm
21	joined by my colleague Sarita Subramanian [ph], the
22	chief research and strategy officer.
23	IBO is an independent government agency
24	mandated by the New York City Charter. I'm pleased to
25	testify on our three top priorities. And my complete

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The first thing I'd like to talk about are rules on the rainy day funds. So given the federal landscape, I -- IBO suggests strengthening the City's budgetary framework by moving more protections from the State's Financial Emergency Act into the charter, and by tightening charter provisions concerning reserve accounts. IBO supports charter language requiring more details on transparency, usage, and implementation of all of the City's reserve accounts. And IBO also encourages ensuring that all relevant information is made available to enable City fiscal monitors, including IBO, to analyze the City's budget and fiscal health.

The second area I'd like to talk about is procurement. In fiscal 2024, contract-based spending exceeded 34 billion out of the total budget of 111 billion. Most government services for vulnerable New Yorkers are provided by nonprofit providers whose financial stability depends on timely payment on their City contracts. As any household knows, some fiscal management means paying one's bills on time. And yet, the City often does not.

So why are the bills not paid on time?

One reason is that the contract with the nonprofit

provider ends, and the City agency does not complete the new RFP and/or contract on time. Meanwhile, the City agency expects services to continue uninterrupted, even though it knows the payment will stop until the new contract is in place.

Now, City data shows that RFPs post-award take between 90 and 150 days to complete, whereas contract extensions take 34 days. Therefore, IBO suggests that the commission consider mandating that the Procurement Policy Board -- that's the charter-created regulatory body overseeing the procurement make an automatic rule requiring agencies to process extension contracts for their existing vendors whenever agencies are unable to begin that final step of the RFP processing, at least six months prior to the end of the existing contract. And here I'd just like to give a shoutout to the Fund for the City of New York that is one of the few entities that actually provides assistance to nonprofits while they are in the predicament of waiting for their contracts to be registered.

Next, I'd like to talk about delayed invoicing. Because even once the contracts are registered, late payments often occur. Generally, a City agency holds up the entire payment, even though

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Again, the PPB has authority, though not a mandate, to address the timeliness of invoicing payments. This commission could mandate the PPB to establish rules that require City agencies to pay at a defined time a certain percentage for each -- each invoice from a human service contractor in good standing. City agencies could then resolve the disputed portions of invoices within a longer mandated timeframe without putting the fiscal stability of their nonprofit partners at risk.

Other contracting changes to ensure real accountability, the Mayor's Office of Contract Services should be established in the charter, similar to the Office of Management of Budget and Operations. And IBO strongly encourages limiting the use of emergency contracting by requiring that the mayor and the controller renew their joint determination that the emergency procurement remains appropriate once such contract has been in place for two years. That is an issue that was highly contentious during the asylum seeker surge.

And -- and the lastly, I'd like to talk about enhancing the City's budget structure to promote transparency. When the City Council adopts the

budget, it authorizes spending in categories termed
units of appropriation, UAs. The UA is
charter-defined and intended to reflect the budget for
a particular program, purpose, activity, or
institution, quote.

In practice, this is not working. For example, DFTA has home delivered meals, home care, and older adult centers in a single UA. DYCD has after school adult literacy and assistance to immigrants in The Department of Education places 23 percent one UA. of the agency's \$33 billion budget -- that's 8 billion -- in a single UA titled General Education Instruction and School Leadership. And my favorite, NYPD places 123 police precincts, all of them, borough-wide offices, detective works, forensic investigation, narcotics, and strategic response in a single UA with a budget of 1.6 billion. That's 25 percent of the 6.4 billion agency budget with fiscal year 2025 as the example.

So what's the issue? The City Council can't do oversight because the UAs don't give enough granularity. And anyone trying to understand the budget cannot separate out the program. So UA -- new UAs may be added each year as part of the budget negotiations. But there has not been a systematic

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Thus, IBO calls upon the commission to refine the description of units of appropriation. UA should be distinct when an agency's program serve different kinds of New Yorkers or provide different kinds of services. And there should be a percentage limit on the UA in relationship to the budget. Such changes will truly enable the budget -- the public to identify how each program is funded, give transparency, and improve effective oversight.

In conclusion, IBO welcomes the opportunity to work with you and your staff around these and other exciting issues addressing financial responsibility and increasing transparency. I'm available for questions. Or I'm happy to meet in the following weeks. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.

Any questions?

MR. WEISBROD: Ms. Chafee, the issue of tardy or late or non-payments filing to not-for-profits has been an issue as far back as I can remember, going back at least to the Koch administration, maybe further than that. It -- it was improved somewhat in the Koch administration by

shaming the agencies to submit their vouchers in a timely way. But it has gotten a lot worse. And we, as you may know, considered this issue closely in the 2019 charter. And yet, it's spiked -- it has spiked in the last few years even more.

What -- what -- I'm -- I'm a little leery about how much of this issue is a charter issue to solve and how much of it is simply sort of management and

MS. CHAFEE: I -- I would say it's a combination of both. I -- in the Bloomberg years, I had the pleasure of working on procurement for eight years and looking very closely at human service procurement. So we went up to about 90 percent timely payment, which we felt wasn't good enough and is significantly better than what we're seeing now.

And that was intense management and drive. It's one of the reasons why we're suggesting the Mayor's Office of Contract Services should be elevated so that they have the same level of charter status. There are IT improvements but not an IT system. In my experience having led HHS, Accelerator cannot solve the problem. It needs to be a combination of management and commitment and IT enabling the process, as it is an enormous network of

competence.

	Page 16
1	payments and contracts.
2	MR. WEISBROD: Why then just to
3	follow up, why is it that, over the years, the same
4	agencies are the same tardy agencies to submit their
5	vouchers in time to start the process? And even
6	though they're called out for tension, it never really
7	seems to improve?
8	MS. CHAFEE: I would say that the
9	agencies do fluctuate. Sometimes they're really good,
10	and sometimes they're not. And I'd be happy to
11	discuss who's good and who's bad. I mean, it's
12	transparent.
13	MR. WEISBROD: It's very transparent.
14	MS. CHAFEE: But there have been
15	agencies that have done very well and then, two years
16	later, have done very badly.
17	MR. WEISBROD: Yes, it's
18	MS. CHAFEE: So but I think the
19	fundamental issue has to do with the procurement
20	process is complex and time-consuming. And there
21	needs to be management attention and an elevation that
22	this is critical to the operation of business
23	operations for the city.
24	CHAIRMAN BUERY: I have two questions
25	which are two questions to sort of follow up from

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Commissioner Weisbrod's questions. One is, you talk about elevating MOCS to a charter agency. Are there particular responsibilities or roles that you would give to MOCS as part of that? Or it would be just the elevation of it -- the charter agency? And the second question maybe is also related is just around accountability, which is, are there particular -- are there accountability mechanism that you would build into the City for when it fails to do things in a timely manner that might facilitate prompt payments?

MS. CHAFEE: The Mayor's Office of
Operations is -- is charter-mandated to produce the
Mayor's Management Report. I would argue that there
would be a merit for the Mayor's Office of Contract
Services to produce a parallel Procurement Management
Report, which would basically highlight how the
commitments of the administration were being delivered
or procured across multiple industries.

There are pockets of that now, for example MWBE reporting. But it's not comprehensive.

Apart from that, I would codify what's basically an executive order. But that was the first part. The second part of the question is, what's the consequence of not paying?

CHAIRMAN BUERY: To the City, should

there	be	consec	ruences?
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MS. CHAFEE: Well, there's debate that there should be the ability -- in other sectors, if providers are not paid, they simply do not perform services. So for example, in construction, in the city, if the City hasn't registered the contract, the service doesn't begin. Nonprofit providers do begin. That's why we are encouraging the language in the charter to make it clear that the work may not begin until the contract is registered.

MS. GREENBERGER: Can I ask a question about the UAs? I mean, you talked about sort of how you would -- how you would increase flexibility within that. And this may be too -- too long of an answer to supply now. But would you think about it and come back to us with how you would do that without increasing bureaucracy at a tenfold basis?

MS. CHAFEE: Right. I mean, I think there's a sweet spot between super granularity and the level some of the UAs we would call the -- the most egregious. But, you know, the police department one is an excellent example. But I'm happy to talk more with you about that, as I find UAs extremely interesting.

MS. BONILLA: Thank you, Louisa, for

	Page 19
1	your testimony. Isn't it true that the number of
2	contracts have not kept pace in the number of staff
3	that are processing agency?
4	MS. CHAFEE: So we are the
5	Independent Budget Office is looking really closely at
6	the staffing, which went from approximately 320,000
7	employees to approximately two I'm looking at
8	Sarina to get the numbers right 286,000
9	MS. SUBRAMANIAN: Yes.
10	MS. CHAFEE: and has but the
11	reduction and those are during the COVID
12	years was completely unsystematic. And there is
13	certainly not a strategic rebuilding. And because of
14	the hiring practices of two for one, et cetera, there
15	are many both procurement and lawyers and contract
16	managers that haven't been filled appropriately. By
17	coincidence, we're about to produce a report on this,
18	but we don't have as much detail as we'd like to do.
19	But we do believe it is an issue.
20	MS. BONILLA: Looking forward to your
21	report. My question is, as a follow up, is there
22	something that we could do with the charter to ensure
23	that staffing or systems are keeping pace with the
24	number of contracts the City is taking on?
25	MS. CHAFEE: We'd like to get back to

Page 20 1 you on that. MS. BONILLA: 2 Sure. 3 MS. CHAFEE: Because I think 4 it's -- it's tricky to mandate the management. think there are things that the PPB could require. 5 6 the charter could instruct the PPB to execute. 7 DR. NIEVES: So, Louisa, thanks for -- for what you stated, as well as thanks for the 8 shoutout of Fund. I -- I would say a couple of 9 10 I -- I'm curious 'cause it's -- it's hard to 11 tease apart what are the management issues that you're 12 talking about versus what could be resolved in the 13 charter. I'm just saying for me. 14 MS. CHAFEE: Mm-hmm. Mm-hmm. 15 So that's -- I want to DR. NIEVES: 16 hear that. And so I'm just -- I'm just going to be 17 honest with that in that transparency where we have a 18 level of transparency where we know what agencies are 19 not completing. Is it -- if it's an accountability 20 issue, I don't -- why would we approach it through the 21 charter? So I just add that, and I'm curious if you 22 could respond to that. That's one. 23 The second thing is, you talked about 24 limiting the emergency contracting, right? 25 MS. CHAFEE: Mm-hmm.

DR. NIEVES: From your perspective, what would be considered reasonable emergencies that would allow that to -- 'cause I -- I think this is an interesting one though.

MS. CHAFEE: Yeah.

DR. NIEVES: 'Cause we -- yes, in the City, we throw emergency out a lot. So I would love to just kind of hear your thoughts on that.

MS. CHAFEE: So there are really specific rules about when an emergency contract is allowed to be used. But there's no time limitation on it currently. So what we are suggesting is not to change the threshold of when the mayor or the controller may decide to enter into an emergency. But rather, two years in, they simply need to both reaffirm that the emergency still exists so that the contract — the entered into emergency contract doesn't indefinitely run or is open and could be used and for other circumstances that really don't have anything to do with the initial emergency or maybe even an emergency anymore.

And the first question was about the distinction between what should be in the charter, what's in the PPB, and what's management. So all we are suggesting is that -- the charter currently says

that the PPB may, and we're suggesting that that language be turned into the PPB will so that the PPB is given more enforcement ability so that it must meet, and it must execute the responsibilities that the charter believes the PPB to have. As in the current openness, the PPB tends not to meet and not to execute many of the responsibilities that one would expect it to be doing based on charter language.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Commissioner Savino.

MS. SAVINO: Thank you. Thank you.

Is this on? No? Now it's on. Good to see you, Louisa.

I'm -- I'm very interested -- before I get into the two questions I have for you -- to talk to you afterwards about the potential report you have on what I call a succession planning in government.

And it's a challenge both not just for the City of New York but for the State of New York. How do we encourage people into the government service, into the civil service, and to make a career out of it? It's not quite as attractive as it used to be.

When I started 34 years ago, there was certain things that people thought a career in public service was going to provide for you. It's not exactly the same. And I think we're struggling

against that, as well as struggling against what I call the world of work is changing. People don't want to be tied down to a -- a job five days a week. Some of them are more interested in what they call the -- the gig economy or more of a independent contractors. But that's a conversation for another night.

about in your testimony that I'm interested in. And you've said it, you know, I think the answer to some people. The idea of MOCS becoming a chartered agency as opposed to just a mayoral agency, I'm not quite sure how making that case, making it a chartered agency, is going to make it work any better. So give me -- if you could flesh out why you think that would make a profound change in the ability to get nonprofits paid.

MS. CHAFEE: I think that it elevates it to a level of importance where it would -- there would be more specific hearings. There would be more specific reports forthcoming. As I mentioned to the vice chair, I think a procurement MMR would be very helpful. Because I think if you put transparency on issues, people tend to do a better job.

MS. SAVINO: And not to play devil's

advocate, but I will. But every agency that MOCS has to interact with that issues contracts, you've said yourself, some are better than others. I'm really interested to hear which ones do it better than others. But they're all chartered agencies, and they can't seem to figure out how to get people paid once a contract is let.

MS. CHAFEE: Right. Well, there -- so there are different parts. I mean, basically, MOCS is -- is the engine that can push the initial contract registration over the finish line. So that's really the intention, to raise the agency so that that initial relationship of the contract being in place before the work starts is executed. The payment is really at the issue of the agency level.

And so there're two -- so my testimony didn't go into that nuance. But the agencies generally -- as many of you know, you submit an invoice. And maybe 85 percent of it is acceptable, and 15 isn't. And the entire thing is not accepted until that 15 percent is resolved. That's at the agency level.

And sometimes it's, you know, at a level of staff that doesn't really understand what the consequences are of holding such a payment. I'm sure

Page 25 1 you occasionally get called because people haven't been paid and --2 3 MS. SAVINO: All the time. 4 MS. CHAFEE: -- and they're -- and 5 they're, you know, struggling. So that's why we're 6 suggesting that there should be some for -- for 7 nonprofits in good standing. There should be some level of -- once the invoice is submitted, and there's a little bit of nuances to what's submitted, but once 10 it's in, a certain percentage should be automatically 11 paid. Because the agencies are audited. 12 13 so one could call back after the fact. But it would 14 stop the cashflow issues, which in some of our 15 government agencies put such extreme pressure on 16 providers that, you know, they tap into bank loans --17 MS. SAVINO: Right. 18 MS. CHAFEE: -- and endowments and, you 19 know, there -- you know, boards that are -- or 20 philanthropies, et cetera, in a way that is not fair. 21 The City's engaging for businesses. The City should 22 pay for the businesses its engaging with. 23 MS. SAVINO: Thank you. And the -- the 24 last question because it just occurred to me. On -- on the units of appropriation, a lot of people 25

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don't understand what that means. The City budget is different than the State budget. And I've often wondered -- so on the City -- the City level, you have this unit of appropriation is a large amount of money to an agency.

We all talk about the NYPD; they have the largest unit of appropriation. Doesn't line out what they're supposed to spend that money on. So are you suggesting that similar to what's done on the State budget level, where you have what they call the age of localities, where every -- every item that the State spends money on is lined out in, like, a long spending bill?

MS. CHAFEE: I'm suggesting a sweet point between the two. So there needs to be a balance. I would advocate a balance between UAs so large that 123 precincts are in there versus so granular that they -- you know, if each precinct were in its own, one could imagine it being so granular it'd be very hard from a management perspective if one needed to move money around, or staffing, et cetera.

MS. SAVINO: Mm-hmm.

MS. CHAFEE: So there's a -- there's a level to be found. And I -- my suggestion is that in 1989, when the UAs began, the drafters had a different

	Page 27
1	concept than what we currently have. And particularly
2	with some of the other budget practices that my
3	colleague's going to address, we're just concerned
4	about circumstances where it's hard to understand some
5	of the nuances because the overall buckets are so
6	enormous.
7	MS. SAVINO: Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you.
9	Do you have a question?
10	Thank you so much. We really
11	appreciate it.
12	MS. CHAFEE: Thank you.
13	MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you, Louisa.
14	MS. SAVINO: Thank you.
15	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much,
16	Louisa.
17	Next we'll have a panel I apologize.
18	We'll have a panel with Lauren Siciliano of the Legal
19	Aid Society; Fred Shack, CEO of Urban Pathway; and
20	Michelle Jackson, executive director of the Human
21	Services Council.
22	Okay. Welcome.
23	MS. JACKSON: I've I've been
24	asked oh, there we go. I've I've been voluntold
25	to go fingt by my noons

So good evening, Chair Buery. Thank
you to the commission for having me. I'm
Michelle Jackson; I'm the executive director of the
Human Services Council, a membership association of
180 human service nonprofits in New York City. And we
do City and State policy on behalf of the sector. The
members that I have, what they have in common is they
all contract overwhelmingly with the City of New York
to provide essential human services.

You have my written testimony. It's the same as it's been for 15 years, with some updates by smarter people than me, and some new ideas. But overwhelmingly, we strike the same note of, despite administrations, even with a focus on procurement reform, there has overwhelmingly been a lack of focus and effort on paying providers on time for the services that they provide. And especially now, we see a real sector in crisis.

I will not read my whole testimony to you all because there are people who have been at this issue and lived it in a different way much longer than I have. So I just want to highlight a couple of things. First, ditto to what Louisa Chafee said. We absolutely second her recommendations.

I think the second thing I want to

focus on is the City of Yes. When we think about
affordable New York, at the end of the day, that's the
infrastructure. And I appreciate that there's a an
insight into focusing on the infrastructure of
affordable housing. But the next layer of
infrastructure is procurement. And if we don't figure
out a way to provide payment on time to human service
providers who will do the supportive housing, who will
compete to the RFPs, you are going to have good,
quality providers who are not going to be in business
by the time we get those that housing upright. And
we're not going have a system that supports all the
services that need to be there for a City of Yes to
house seniors and have the wraparound services to have
supportive housing and the wraparound services.

So it's -- there's a huge connection between procurement reform and paying human service providers on time. You all have the data. But I think it's important to note that just recently the controller's report noted that 91 percent of total contracts for human services were registered late last year. That's remarkably late. That means no human service provider should expect a contract on time.

And lateness is on contract registration, but it's also -- which means until the

contract is registered, nonprofits can't get paid.

But we've also seen -- and this is a newer

problem -- invoicing has been remarkably delayed. and

providers are owed not just invoicing but budget

modifications, when money is added, back to FY20.

They're still waiting on money to be put into their

budgets.

And so that's why I think what I'll start out of order is the recommendation around having MOCS have more authority. MOCS has been able to streamline the procurement process up till payment and invoicing. So if they have more authority to tell -- to tell City agencies to invoice and pay people in certain ways, there's an opportunity to fix through the charter something that has plagued the sector and the City for a long time.

The second is -- and I do differ from some of my peers -- that we do believe there should be timeframes for contract registration. The controller's office has 30 days. We've gone a long way of waiting for different administrations to tell us, "But what" -- "what if we go faster than our timeframes?" We would love for them to have timeframes and just work within the timeframes. We don't think it will be 30 days, but the PPB could have

authority	to	establish	those	timeframes
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There was a law that was passed last year at the City through the City Council to show how long it takes for procurement to go. And that would be a good, you know, barometer for to start. But really, contracts need to be registered before the start date, and that's what timeliness means. And that seems like not a revolutionary idea. And yet, here we are.

Second, we do believe in sticks. And there should be interest. There should be an interest penalty. The State has a prompt contracting law that requires interest to be paid. And their tardiness level is much lower than the City's by having some real teeth behind it that says, you know, providers take out -- my members at one moment in time had \$78 million in lines of credit, and that they were paying interest for that is "unreimbursable" on most of their City contracts, which means that's money, \$78 million that's not going to New Yorkers in need of services.

And the City should be covering those costs. And if you put it into the agency lines, then there's an opportunity for them to say, "Listen, if we can register" -- "register everything on time, that's money in our budgets to use for other things." So it

Page 32 1 could be a carrot and stick. And I mentioned, you know, we also 2 3 support the charter authority around the Mayor's 4 Office of Contract Services. I think one of the questions that came up here was, you know, what should 5 6 be -- what's bad management or mismanagement versus 7 what should be in the charter. And I would just say we've seen different administrations tackle this issue in different ways and have not solved this problem 10 and, in fact, created their own unique ways of doing 11 it. And so these are just a couple of 12 13 things that could really provide relief to the 14 nonprofit sector and ensure that there's some 15 timeliness going forward. Thank you. Happy to answer 16 questions. You have my full testimony that has much more facts in it than what I just laid out for you 17 18 today. 19 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you. 20 MS. SICILIANO: Good evening, everyone. 21 Good evening, Chair Buery, Vice Chair Greenberger, and 22 members of the commission. Can everyone hear me okay? 23 MS. GREENBERGER: Yes. 24 MS. SICILIANO: Okay. Great. 25 My name is Lauren Siciliano; I am the

chief	oper	ati	ing o	office	er of	the	Legal	Aid	Societ	ty.
Thank	you	so	much	for	the	oppo:	rtunity	, to	speak	today.

The Legal Aid Society is the largest nonprofit law firm in the country. And we are part of the coalition of nonprofit public defenders and civil legal services providers in New York City.

Collectively, we provide constitutionally— and legally—mandated representation to hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers each year.

We defend people against incarceration, eviction, deportation, and family separation. We connect people to life-saving benefits, housing, and support. We are a lifeline for New Yorkers in need.

The services that we provide are supported by City initiatives and funding. The funds we receive, including through baseline and discretionary contracts, and initiatives including the indirect cost rate, COLA, and workforce enhancement are essential for us to continue to -- to deliver the services to vulnerable New Yorkers. Without timely access to these contracted funds, we are not able to hire and retain the attorneys, paralegals, investigators, social workers, and others who are critical to do this work.

Recent changes from the City, including

increasing contract advances, allowance cause amendments, the three-year COLA initiative, and other changes have been a step in the right direction. But despite these changes, chronic underfunding, and mounting contracts and payment delays jeopardize our ability to provide essential services to New Yorkers. Our City contracts, like many nonprofits, are cost based, which means we only receive reimbursement after services have been delivered. The City's contracting and payment challenges touch every point along the timeline, from RFP, to registration, to invoicing, and payment.

Today I'd like to talk about just two examples of the critical issues with the City contracting and payment process that endanger our ability to make payroll and pay vendors, experts, and rent, and to continue doing this work. These issues are especially dire for smaller nonprofits in our coalition and non-contracts that we subcontract with to deliver essential services.

The first issue are delays preventing us from submitting invoices. To just give you one example, in this year '25, for a contract that began July 1st, we were only able to begin submitting invoices in January. That means we had done six

months of	of	work	before	we	were	able	to	submit	invoices.
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Now, through a lot of lobbying and advocacy with nonprofits that were forced to take out high-interest loans of credit -- lines of credit, we were able to successfully get additional advances to address the issue. But these stopgap measures are extremely challenging and make it impossible to plan and sustain cashflow.

The challenges also don't end once we can begin submitting invoices, which is the second issue that I'd like to talk about today. submitting invoices or budget modifications, we face an incredibly onerous and ever changing submission and review process just to get reimbursed for the work that was already completed. It involves an extremely detailed line item review. And the process differs greatly from agency to the agency. Which for organizations like us that have contracts with multiple agencies, makes it extremely difficult. along with still working to close out invoices from prior years at the same time that you're submitting invoices for the current year creates really unsustainable issues for our cashflow, and uncertainty.

I will say more broadly that nonprofits

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like us start at an extraordinary disadvantage. While
City agencies start the year with their funding and
routinely receive additional allocations for things
like collective bargaining agreements, healthcare cost
increases, utility and rent increases, nonprofits like
us do not. We are constantly waiting for our funding
to be confirmed or for payment once that work has been
completed. And then when we're not able to spend all
of the money in our contract because the funding was
never confirmed or we didn't receive it in time, the
City takes the funding that we don't spend back,
effectively cutting our revenue. Taken together,
these issues mean that we cannot access the funding in
our contracts or funding intended for us, threatening
the ability for nonprofits like us to operate and
implement critical City initiatives that support the
New Yorkers who need us most.

I really appreciate -- appreciate the opportunity to speak with you all tonight about these issues and look forward to taking questions.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.

MR. SHACK: Good evening. I want to thank the commission for offering me this opportunity to provide testimony this evening on this critical issue. My name is Frederick Shack; I am the chief

executive officer at Urban Pathways, where I've had the privilege of serving for the past 20 years. In addition to my role at Urban Pathways, I am the co-chair of the Mayor's Advisory Committee to the Mayor's Office of Nonprofit Services. And prior to that, I was the co-chair of the Mayor's Nonprofit -- or Nonprofit Resiliency Committee under the previous administration.

For the past decade, more than a decade, I've been working in partnership with the City to try to address the issues around contracting and -- and prompt payment, including the work that I did under the previous administration on Accelerator, and more recently working around -- you know, looking at PASSPort as a way of expediting payments to our The reality is that you have heard that contracts. the -- the contracting process in the City is broken, fundamentally broken. And it really is the number one threat to the solvency of the nonprofit sector here in New York City. It is impossible for us to provide these really vital services if we can't rely on a -- a stream of funding from the City, following through on its commitments that it makes to our organizations as it relates to payment.

So I don't want to spend the rest of my

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time talking about the issues. But I really do want to talk about what I think the real solutions are.

And I'm going to frame it around three things. And you've actually already heard it. And you'll probably hear it multiple times again this evening: accountability as being, you know, a critical component of getting this problem fixed.

And the work that I've done in the past with the City, the reality has been that there have been good intentions. But at the end of the day, there is no accountability for its failure to meet its obligations. If I don't pay my bills, if I don't pay my vendors, a couple of things happen. They terminate services, but they also -- I also am subject to late fees and penalties. The City does not have any consequences for its failure to pay.

At one point in time, during the period where the City was really interested in getting to net zero with -- with its veteran programs, I was approached by the commissioner. They pleaded with me to open up a program. Historically, we've not been willing to do that because of the risks associated with it. But because of the urgency at that time decided, okay, we'll do this.

I was promised that within three

months, my contract would be registered. We operated that program with a triple net lease on the building providing services to veterans, ending their homelessness, for a year and a half before we were able to draw down funds from the City of New York.

Okay? The reality is that that is just totally unacceptable. And there has to be a way of addressing it.

So we've heard some solutions tonight. You know, I'm not that familiar with the -- with City government, as it relates to the PPB. But the reality is that the City should not be able to enter into contracts and to begin services unless a contract is registered, unless the budget is input into the system, and unless the advances have been paid. It is -- it is absolutely unfair to the organizations that are doing this work to be operating in an environment where we have to depend on either private resources, our own resources, in order to do City -- on behalf of the -- do business on behalf of the City.

The -- the other is transparency. You know, it would be really, really important for the City to be able to identify very clearly how it's doing as it relates to its contract registration and

the payments. So I serve, as I indicated, on the
Advisory Committee to the Mayor's Office of Nonprofit
Services. It would be helpful if there was a a
report that was available to that group and to those
of us who are on the Advisory Committee that
identifies whether or not the City agencies are making
payment in a timely fashion, and whether or not the
contracts are being registered in a timely fashion.
And that's the same thing should be available to
the general public, either through the Mayor's
Management Report. But we should know how people are
performing.

And then the other -- the issue is in terms of fairness. You know, this is a city that is committed to racial and gender equity. The reality is that the workforce that we employ are grossly underpaid. And a lot of that has to do with the funding levels in the current City contracts. And the -- and the City really does need it.

In fact, you know, we're talking about a City of Yes. We're talking about affordability. It is unconscionable that individuals who are doing this work on behalf of the City of New York are working -- are living in poverty for doing work that is critically important to the City. And you are, we

Page 41
are, as a city, in a position to do something about
that. So this idea of just making sure that if you
are providing a contract, providing services for the
City, that the the amount of funding that is in
your contract is enough to make sure that people are
being able to be paid a living wage.
So again, I want to thank you for this
opportunity. I'm really hoping, you know, after
decades of doing this work, that we'll find real
solutions that will solve this problem. 'Cause,
honestly, organizations like ours cannot continue to
survive under the current circumstances. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank the three of you
so much.
Vice Chair?
MS. GREENBERGER: Yes, thank you so
much. I feel your collective pain, and I appreciate
your testimony.
I do would like to push you a little
bit on the impact of PASSPort 'cause there was a lot

I do -- would like to push you a little bit on the impact of PASSPort 'cause there was a lot of promise surrounding what would happen. And I would like to understand from the -- your collective perspective, why didn't -- why didn't the things that were promised happened? So what are some of the -- what's the impact of PASSPort? And if you had

to choose sort of one thing that you would make sure got fixed tomorrow, if you were given PASSPort, what's the one thing that you would each do?

MS. JACKSON: You should ask that -- answer.

So I would say the provider should answer that last part because they're the ones who have to live with PASSPort on a daily basis. We don't have a contract with the City. So I will say, I think PASSPort -- when I think back before HSS Accelerator, obviously, we do not want to go back to that system. I think PASSPort exacerbated the -- the transition into PASSPort is really what exacerbated the problems, not the system itself. And the fact that it came, HSS Accelerator was decommissioned, everyone had to move over into the PASSPort, and it happened during probably the worst time of the year, and when there was already a backlog of contract actions.

So PASSPort itself is not the problem.

I'm not saying it shouldn't be improved. We should,
you know -- it's better than where we were. I don't
think it's as good as a HSS Accelerator, but it's also
a much bigger system. So I would say I think it's
just the transition exacerbated issues, and now that
there's such a big backlog that providers can't, you

know,	do	multiple	actions	at	once
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And so there's only so much that a technical system can, you know, take on at one time. And so when providers are waiting on indirect from that FY21, which is indirect cost rates, and then they're waiting on three amendments, and they still have a contract registration pending. So I think that's really the -- the issue with PASSPort. And at the end of the day, PASSPort has to be moved forward by people and chairs hitting buttons. And so that's where, you know, a system still is only as good as the management behind it and who's in charge of -- you know, we see -- we've seen with Accelerator and other systems, someone will still email someone outside of the PASSPort system and say, "Oh, will you, you know, email me that document over here?"

And so if you have something like the Mayor's Office of Contract Services having authority over invoicing and payment, they can plug that more streamlined into PASSPort. And there's an accountability of, you know, you have to do what we say. And so -- and I would say I can answer that last part, is making sure the providers can submit all their contracting actions and not waiting until things are approved would be one of the many things that I

MS. SICILIANO: Yes. In terms of an improvement to PASSPort, that's what I would echo as well. It -- it forces nonprofits to make really unfair choices. The fact that you can only do one thing at a time in the system forces you to make really unfair choices. Do you pursue the additional advance, or do you wait and hope that your budget will be approved so you can submit the invoice for -- just for an example.

And I do think that my experience with the PASSPort transition has been that I -- I think it just created a lot of confusion. And, you know, folks knew how to do it in Accelerator. And then when that transition happened, it added the uncertainty to the backlog that already exist -- existed. And as issues came up, I think a lot of the agencies weren't clear on how to get those -- those issues resolved or push out the payments.

MS. JACKSON: Yeah.

MR. SHACK: I would agree. You know,

I -- I think that part of the challenge is the fact

that, as they rolled out the system, the agency staff

aren't that familiar with it and were trying to figure

it out as we were. The fact that you can only do one

thing at a time, and if there's an activity going on, it stops all of your payment. And the lack of transparency, you know, it would be great to be able to go into the system and see exactly where the item is so that you know what phone call to make in order to get it moving forward. So that lack of visibility into the system also is somewhat of a challenge. And sometimes that's due the fact that people aren't using it on the agency end the way it's designed to be used.

MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: I think I have a couple -- a couple of quick questions based on something that you said, Michelle. But welcome to hear from all of you. You talked about one is giving MOCS more authority over payment and invoicing. And I'm curious whether you have specific authority that you would recommend, or are you making a general recommendation about giving them more discretionary authority?

And similarly, when you talk about timeframes, you said that we could give the Procurement Board more authority to establish timeframes. And again, are there particular timeframe that you would recommend embedding in the charter, or are you more asking for giving the -- the board more

authority	to	establish	timeframes	under	its	own
discretion	12					

MS. JACKSON: Yeah, I think I'll tackle that second one first 'cause it's a kind of longer answer is, I mean, I wish we could just say 30 days like the controller. But realistically, there's, you know, DO -- like, the agencies don't just have the same, you know, process as the controller, who gets a complete package. So I think it shouldn't just be giving more authority to the PPB to establish timeframes. It should be directing them to establish timeframes.

And that could be done in partnership with the City data that's already been collected. And so, you know, for me, I think it should be two to three months from the moment the award is announced, given what we've seen. But I would definitely, you know -- I am not the expert. I have not worked at the Mayor's Office of Contract Services. I have not executed a contract.

But, you know, a lot of the issues at the City could be done concurrently. Like DOI can be looking at something while a budget is being generated. So it's not like the Controller's Office, where they have to wait and then do things. So they

don't need as much time. You know, every part of the process doesn't need their only -- own clock. And so I think the PPB should be charged with actually establishing those timeframes and, you know, from the moment the award is announced -- so a nonprofit finds out that they get the award -- to registration, what those timeframes should be.

But I don't think it should be -- like, I don't have a hard 30 days, 60 days. I think at the end, it should be -- and we -- I also have this in my testimony that the City should not -- as to Fred's point of how he's kind of working with the City now, but we should say that a -- the City's agency should not ask any provider to start services on a contract until it's registered. And that would be kind of what's at the end of the clock.

Because what we find is a contract is late if you're -- if you announce -- and we see this all the time. Most recently, at the Department for the Aging, we saw contracts that were coming out -- the awards were coming out a month before the -- you found out you -- you won the contract, like, a month before the service needed to start. There's no way you're getting a contract registered in place.

Page 48 1 And so that would help, you know, having established timeframes. And saying, you know, 2 from the moment of award to contract registration, 3 4 this is what needs to happen and this is the timeframe, would really help. So that's my first 5 6 answer. And then I've already forgotten the 7 second -- your first question. CHAIRMAN BUERY: It's a similar 8 9 question about MOCS, where you talked about giving 10 MOCS greater authority over --11 MS. JACKSON: Yes. So we would be 12 happy to work -- there's -- OMB has very similar 13 language already in the charter that we think you could lift and move. But we'd be happy to work, you 14 know, on more specifics. But we do think it should be 15 16 MOCS is -- has more authority in the charter. 17 And IBO, we second IBO'S testimony. 18 And you can actually really lift simple language from 19 how OMB is structured to say that they have authority 20 over all invoicing and payment when it comes to 21 standardization and process. So pretty simple 22 language that already exists in the charter just 23 what -- as it relates to OMB. 24 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you.

Hi.

Thanks for

MS. BOZORG:

	Page 49
1	all thanks for wait, is this still on?
2	MS. JACKSON: Think you're on.
3	MS. BOZORG: Okay. Thanks for the work
4	that you all do.
5	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Maybe not
6	MS. BOZORG: I'm curious if you
7	MS. JACKSON: Maybe not on.
8	MS. BOZORG: It's not on?
9	MS. JACKSON: It's not? Okay.
10	MS. BOZORG: Okay. Oh, there we go.
11	Thank you. Sorry.
12	Thanks for the work you all do. I'm
13	curious if in the time you all have been doing this,
14	have there been any periods where you have seen
15	conditions improve or timeliness improve or
16	timely timely payments actually happen? And if so,
17	what were some of the kind of elements to those
18	moments of bliss or when when it was going right?
19	MS. JACKSON: That's a great Fred,
20	do you have a moment of bliss?
21	MR. SHACK: I don't think it was quite
22	bliss. But, you know, I I think that when there's
23	real focus and real commitment on the part of the
24	administration, when there's real collaboration
25	between the nonprofit sector and leadership within the

agencies, then things can begin to move. There were periods of time where there was more transparency so that we were able to sit down, take look at where the issues were, and really sort of focus our energies on trying to get some resolution. And when that was happening, we -- we saw the needle begin to move that organizations, different agencies, sort of understood how they were performing against the City's expectations. That information was available to the -- the nonprofit sector, and there was a real focus on it. I think that's really what makes a difference.

MS. JACKSON: And I'll just add really quickly that this administration, Mayor Adams actually cleared a backlog of \$6 billion that he inherited within the first six months -- six-ish months of his administration. And so we know that it can be done. Like, that's a huge amount of volume of contracts to be able to register. So I would just note we have that moment.

I would also say to the question, you know, there are City agencies who do this better. The Administration of Children's Services certainly has a better track record even now across administrations and now of registering things. So I can point to

	Page 51
1	that, I think, as another. Just there are some bright
2	spots.
3	MS. SICILIANO: I would just
4	MS. BONILLA: I just had a couple of
5	questions as well. Oh, sorry
6	MS. SICILIANO: Oh, no, I was just
7	going to say from a from a policy standpoint, I
8	think also what has really helped, additional advances
9	are extraordinarily helpful. And there was one other
10	thing, and now I've forgotten what it was. No, it's
11	fine. I'll remember it and say it later.
12	MS. BONILLA: So thank you again
13	for for your testimony. My question was around
14	just going back to the MOCS potential elevated
15	authority. And I think, Lauren, you said that because
16	you have contracts with several agencies, you're
17	experiencing firsthand that invoicing is not handled
18	across all agencies the same. Is there a specific
19	recommendation that you can give based on your
20	experience? On about and I have one more
21	question for all of you.
22	MS. SICILIANO: I think the the
23	review comes down to two high-level categories. One
24	is the format, and one is the substance. I think if
25	there could be a standard format and then a

substantive approach that, you know, you're never going to be able to prescribe every single step.

But has at minimum or should take a longer than, that would be enormously helpful. Because what -- what you deal with quite often is that not only do -- does each agency want something in a different format, they also ask very different levels and types of questions at -- at different stages of the process. Which means that, you know, sometimes to get to particular stuff, it almost feels like you're going through an audit on the front end in order just to get the initial payment or the initial budget -- so I think that would be extremely helpful.

MS. BONILLA: Thank you. And my other question on accountability, do you have any data on the amount of interest on a given year that your members have paid for? Just so that we can understand just the economic impact of some of the propositions we have.

MS. JACKSON: Yeah, so, unfortunately -- so the answer is yes and no. SeaChange Capital Partners has really great data that we're happy to send to you all after this. I think it might be a little retroactive, but we can certainly share that information.

And I think from our moment in time survey that I had mentioned, we found that -- and this was a moment in time. So it was just from about 60 providers that they were owed \$350 million at that one moment on their contracts. They had credit, a line of credit or loans for \$87 million not through the loan fund. So, you know, just that's different. We love that. And six million in interest payments.

So you want to extrapolate, you know,
70 -- 87 million equals \$6 million in interest
payments. But SeaChange has some stronger data about,
like, what that looks like, and I think in two ways.
The first is groups who are able to take lines of
credit and what that costs. And second, what's just
the other money that's spent when contracts are
registered late.

And I know I'm preaching to people who know this better than me: When you have to chase down your dollars on a daily basis, what aren't you doing? When your management or your CFO is looking through contracts to send to me to send to MOCS to say this is late, when you're worried about paying vendors and moving money around, there's actually a cost there, right? Of, like, what should people be doing instead. And SeaChange did a great report kind of extrapolating

	Page 54
1	what that would look like. So we'll send that to you
2	after this.
3	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you. Is it two
4	last questions before we close this panel?
5	MS. SAVINO: Yes. And and I'm just
6	going to follow up on the accountability issue.
7	Because, well, there's some suggestions that, you
8	know, legislation should be passed to require the City
9	to pay interest on outstanding contracts. And that's
10	one way of going at it.
11	The City's good for the money in the
12	end anyway, right? Paying interest to your members
13	isn't really going to help solve your immediate
14	problem where you're providing service from day one
15	and not getting paid for months. That's not going to
16	help you with your cashflow problem.
17	MS. JACKSON: Right.
18	MS. SAVINO: So what other types of
19	accountability do you think, beyond MOCS becoming a
20	chartered agency and maybe having more more
21	authority, more oversight? Is there something else
22	that you think that that we can recommend as for
23	the Charter Revision Commission to actually speed up
24	the process so that you are so that you're not

waiting and then collecting interest? 'Cause at the

		end	of	the	day,	you're	still	behind.
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MS. JACKSON: So we also in our recommendations do have that we should be prohibiting contracting agencies from asking a vendor to perform services before a contract is registered. There is a unspoken partnership that no -- Fred is not closing a shelter while he waits for his renewal contract.

MS. SAVINO: I know it.

MS. JACKSON: And the City relies on that and exploits that. And so I think -- I don't know that there's much else in the charter. There's lots of things through public shaming and requiring, you know, better management reports. Bloomberg had great management reports that actually were a great mechanism for us to see who was doing well and who wasn't. And so we do have in our longer set of recommendations making sure that there is a reporting of that information. So I would add that to this.

But I do think it's, you know, timeframes. It's this. It's having MOCS.

Because it is -- and, you know, even the idea that, like, the City's good for the money, I -- that's not true. We -- our providers lost a lot of their workforce enhancement funds because the agencies didn't allocate it until June and told them,

	Page 56
1	"You have till July 1 to spend it." So a lot of them
2	lost that money. So there's and they're actually
3	not good for the cash.
4	MS. SAVINO: So so just not
5	to the question not to slow this down. But it's
6	interesting you mentioned the issue of the workforce
7	and workforce development.
8	MS. JACKSON: Mm-hmm.
9	MS. SAVINO: Is there any way that you
10	could provide to us, not tonight but at some point in
11	the future, the impact of the slowdown of payments and
12	your ability to recruit and retain people in this
13	sector, whereas over the past 30-some-odd years, the
14	government has transferred most of the responsibility
15	of social services to the nonprofit sector?
16	MS. JACKSON: Yeah, I would love to
17	share and talk more about that.
18	MS. SAVINO: Thank you.
19	MS. GREENBERGER: One last question to
20	ask this
21	MS. WHITE: I'm I'm not going to
22	belabor 'cause it really was on the cost of money that
23	you have to pay out in order and and managing your
24	budget in a way that you have to guess, right? How
25	long it's going to be for your contract. Because

	Page 57
1	you're paying on lines of credit. You're paying on
2	interest.
3	Mr. Shack mentioned late fees and
4	penalties. There is a cost to a delay of money.
5	MR. SHACK: Mm-hmm.
6	MS. WHITE: Of course, there's a human
7	services cost, but there's a financial cost as well.
8	So I think, Ms. Jackson, you said that you had a
9	report that you would share with us. But because I
10	think that that's goes into the accountability
11	section, how do you get recouped for that money.
12	And, Ms. Siciliano did I say
13	correctly? The Legal Aid on a national level is one
14	of the agencies that's being looked at in terms of
15	potential federal cuts. So I would imagine this
16	conversation right here is very critical for you as
17	well.
18	MS. SICILIANO: It's it's certainly
19	critical for lots of reasons. And we absolutely
20	appreciate the time tonight. And I did just want to
21	echo one of the the points that you were making
22	about the timeliness, not just of receiving the
23	funding but of having the amounts confirmed.
24	MS. WHITE: Right.
25	MS. SICILIANO: So when just to add

Page 58 1 a finer point to that, when the amounts are confirmed six, nine months into the fiscal year, there's no 2 way -- there's no way we could've planned to spend 3 4 that money. 5 MS. WHITE: Right. 6 MS. SICILIANO: So there's no way that 7 we will actually be able to spend that money by the end of the fiscal year, which then means that it 8 essentially just goes back to the City. So whatever 10 the commitment was, in terms of the total value of the 11 contract, less is actually spent due to the late confirmation of the amounts. 12 13 MS. WHITE: But can you use the excess 14 money to pay for the money that you bought? 15 MS. SICILIANO: No. 16 MS. WHITE: You, you -- right? 17 MS. SICILIANO: Yes, no. 18 MS. WHITE: Yeah. And that -- and so 19 you still have to have --have money to, you know, pay 20 for money that you may or may not get at a -- when you 21 don't know you're going to get it. 22 MS. SICILIANO: Exactly. 23 MS. JACKSON: Exactly. 24 Exactly. MS. SICILIANO: 25 MS. WHITE: So that -- and your -- so

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1	that that was my question
2	MS. SICILIANO: Yeah.
3	MS. WHITE: and understanding your
4	thoughts on how to resolve that. And you answered a
5	lot of that talking about the accountability.
6	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Okay. I want to thank
7	you so much for your testimony
8	DR. NIEVES: Can I just
9	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Oh, sorry.
10	MR. SHACK: Thank you.
11	DR. NIEVES: Just going to be a quick
12	request. All of you really represent very large
13	nonprofits, in fact, not really representing the
14	overwhelming majority of nonprofits that are receiving
15	City money. New York's one of the few places that
16	actually has for many of them, their first grant is
17	coming from government. That's a pretty scary thought
18	to them.
19	It's not represented in the SeaChange
20	report. But if you can provide or add to the
21	testimony the differential impacts of smaller
22	organizations versus large organizations. It doesn't
23	mean that you know, that what you're saying is not
24	important. I just think that smaller nonprofit
25	impacts are not so represented in the testimony

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1	MS. JACKSON: Yeah, and I'll
2	just I'll very quickly just say that HSE represents
3	about 85 percent of the contracted City dollars for
4	competitive. But that's not discretionary, and that
5	that is a huge issue. So I totally echo that.
6	And we will send you the numbers
7	pale in comparison to the competitive contract
8	numbers. But discretionary is is huge if you're a
9	small organization, and and also share some of the
10	organizations who are really connected that we work in
11	partnership with. So absolutely. Thank you for
12	raising that.
13	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you all so much
14	for the work that you do and for the testimony that
15	you
16	MR. SHACK: Thank you.
17	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Appreciate it.
18	MS. JACKSON: Thank you.
19	MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you both.
20	Thank you.
21	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you. Next I'd
22	like to invite up City Counselor City Councilperson
23	Julie Won. Welcome, Councilmember.
24	MS. WON: Good evening, everyone.
25	Welcome to my neighborhood So my name is Julie Won:

I'm currently the councilmember representing Long Island City, where we're sitting; as well as Sunnyside; Woodside; and Astoria.

But I come to you -- I come before you, this really astounding commission, for two reasons. I'm coming here as a council member to speak about land use, as well as the chair of contracts for all the reasons that we've heard. And since I've taken office in 2021 -- in 2022, it's clear to me that none of our nonprofits are getting paid. And all the stories are the same. They are struggling to make ends meet.

We have seen, especially the black and brown, smaller nonprofits suffer the most, where we are at the risk of closing them down completely because they've not been paid in the last three years. And they are doing extremely important work. Their workers have been furloughed, yet they are still doing crisis response for cure violence in a high-risk area like Queensbridge houses to do gun response when there's a shooting with no guns, with no life vests, no bulletproof vests. But they always show up, whether it's 4 a.m. or 6 a.m. And our city relies on them, but they are not getting paid.

If this was in any other sector outside

of the government, you would have gone into collections, and you would not be here anymore. The amount of debt that we would be in, it is -- it is unbelievable. For all of our human services workers that are doing the work for our communities, they deserve to get paid. And the Mayor's Office of Contracts should be a chartered agency like OMB; it has to be.

Because what I'm seeing firsthand the last three years as the chair of contracts is that we have a slew of issues. We are under-resourced for the technology itself. PASSPort is outdated already. The user experience is crummy.

For me, as the chair of contracts, when I am seeing reports of corruption or a need for accountability, it takes 72 hours for me to get a compliance report from Microsoft DOS. How are we going to keep anybody accountable if our software itself is so incredibly outdated? And because of the complexity of the processes of the agencies, we can't have an out-of-the-box system where you just purchase a software and say: "Well, this works for other companies. Let's just open it here."

No. We're going to have to personalize it. We're going to have to customize it. And it's

going to take a lot of money and a lot of work. But we have not put in the resources to invest in the sole system that we are relying on to digitize what has once been a paper-based, as well as a siloed, individualized system.

We have to come to a place where we have standardized processes itself across all agencies, even with agencies like DOE -- DOE and H&H that we have not been able to get contracts for because they don't go through the City's -- they aren't a City agency, and they don't go through the -- through the same contract think process. Yet we've invested millions of dollars in these emergency City contracts, for example, for the minor crisis. But we don't have the purview over them as we would for other -- other City agency contracts.

In addition to the technology itself, we also are doing a disservice by investing what we have in the millions for PASSPort. Yet we have paid ourselves quality assurance for the same person to do quality assurance. Can you imagine if you as an employer, you're telling me, "Julie Won, why don't you evaluate the quality of work on" -- "about yourself?"

That is never how it works in technology. I spent ten years before this working for

a very large tech company as a federal contractor.
Some of the practices that we are doing is a disgrace,
and it's a disservice to the public. And it is no
surprise that, as much as PASSPort is trying its best,
that we are far, far beyond behind what we should
be in 2025.

In addition to the technology itself, we are finally -- we are finally working on something that's called document fault. So one of the woes that some of the contractors have is that you have to upload the same document multiple times for every single agency if you're doing business. And we still haven't standardized simple things like insurance premiums for you to do business with the City.

If you are a nonprofit that services

DHS, as well as DFTA, as well as DCLA, then you better

have all of your insurance premiums. That's going to

cost you an arm and a leg so that you can provide a

service for the City. Because we haven't figured out

how to speak to each other on standardizing our

processes and our systems to make it easier for them.

But now we finally have a centralized place where you upload your document once. But now we're also looking at how we create a system with our City partners so that you're not uploading it more

In addition to that, we just don't have enough bodies and resources. The pegs that MOCS has seen has been horrendous. We are fighting for barely about ten people every single year, baselined.

And the Mayor's Office of Nonprofits was abysmal. The last two years that I've been in office, there was one person, maybe one and a half. And now we're trying to get more people in the job. But we need to actually have support for these nonprofits to be able to do business with the City.

And the user experience itself is extremely hard to understand. It is not -- it's not -- if you put a Gen Z in front of it, they would cry. Because it is so nonintuitive. You would look at it and be, like, "What is this artifact?"

It's -- it's not okay.

But in addition to that, for our nonprofits, if you are a nonprofit that services a certain cultural language-based community, good luck. Because you're only doing it in English. Now, procurement language itself, unless you come from a procurement background and you understand supply chain, you are not looking at these acronyms and trying to figure out in your home language: "Let me

see what this is in Chinese. Oh, no, no translation exists in Google."

So you have already created barriers for the people that need to service the most vulnerable communities to be able to access them. So we need to -- we need to invest in the system of contracting itself. And we need to keep ourselves accountable by allowing them to -- allowing ourselves to have interest payments of what is owed. Because these people are taking out loans. And I've had conversations with local museum in my district; local nonprofits; schools like this; La Guardia, which is right next door. Those people are taking out loans with high interest rates themselves begging for you to pay them back in at least five years' time.

Okay. Putting that aside -- and I'm happy to talk more from a technology perspective, from a process perspective, from the PPB perspective, for procurement rules perspective. But for land use, where we're sitting right now, Long Island City has seen 40 percent growth more than the City itself. We have grown six times the rate of how fast New York City is growing, in terms of density. And that is all good and great.

And during the -- during the first two

years of my -- that I've been in office, I have never been against density, and I have always accepted more and more populations. We -- we opened the highest amount of shelters in the whole entire city for migrants. So we have 38 shelters, collectively. And that amounted to more than 18,000 people being homeless in this district once the 30/60 day rule has been passed, where that policy was rolled out. That means mostly West African migrants, who are sleeping in tents, who are sleeping in my parks, who are sleeping in our community garden because they have nowhere to go. We need to build housing.

But what we've seen from City of Yes, and what we've seen from even the shelter conversation, some of our neighbors cannot accept the fact that they have to do their fair share of opening a shelter. This needs to be a Charter Revision where we say that no matter who you are, no matter how wealthy you are, no matter how white you are, you need to do your fair share and open up shelters, equal distribution throughout the whole entire city, in 51 council districts. No buts or if. And just because you cry and scream and you go on national TV crying bloody murder asking for mass deportations, it does not matter. Everyone needs to have borough-based

jails, shelters, supportive housing. We need to make sure that we have equal distribution for the health of our city.

In addition to that, what we're seeing is that people don't want to see shadows in their neighborhood. And I understand change is scary. But we are in a housing crisis nationally, as well as in the city. And we have to walk a fine line of not taking away powers from council. Because if you look at a project like Innovation Queens, I was only able to negotiate to have 40 percent affordable -- 45 percent affordable housing on a private land with a very high-value market because we were able to leverage the powers of the City Council to negotiate that. And that was historical.

So we need to make sure that there is some sort of fine line where we say, "Hey, you have to do your fair share." Every single council district has to meet a threshold of X percent. And maybe we do it by ratio of population growth or a forecast of population growth that we want to meet to make sure that we are holding them accountable. But we still have to allow them to negotiate. Because no one knows their community better than the councilmembers.

Where I know from the back of my hand

what what percentage of growth I'm expecting for my
3-K classes, pre-K classes, what my birth rate was for
my local hospitals, and what schools I'm going to need
for which areas of my neighborhoods, and where I'm
going to need a new park, where I'm going to need a
new library, and what my people are asking for. So
these negotiations can only happen in a way that the
community won't be up in arms in the way that people
did not want to accept City of Yes as a blanket
conversation but working with the council to make sure
that we are now meeting a minimum threshold of saying
we have to build because we have a housing crisis, but
here's how we're going to get there.

And I am a huge proponent of comprehensive planning. So that means neighborhood rezonings are essential to get our social infrastructure in, our public infrastructure in, as well as getting private developers to develop in a quick period of time. So I look forward to working with you.

And one last thing I want to ask is for publicly owned land -- for example, underneath the Queensboro Bridge, there is massive amounts of parking space, just parking and storage. Some are just empty. Underneath the BQE ramps, just empty, yet we have no

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1	park space. We have no green space. And the agencies
2	have this ability to say, "No, I need this for
3	parking," or, "I need this for storage." It should
4	not be that way.
5	The charter should mandate that the
6	mayor or the council have the ability to solely decide
7	how public land is used, especially if it's going to
8	be for public good, like green space, or selling the
9	FAR to build more density. Because I have been
10	dealing for more than a year now with DOT asking them
11	to write an RFP. Because I have so many developers
12	who want to develop and take the buy the FAR. We
13	would be purchasing it with millions of dollars.
14	And DOT is saying, "No, no, no, no,
15	I'm not giving up any land for anything, even it's not
16	for development." Just to sell your FAR, they're
17	refusing. That should not be okay in a in a time
18	like now. Thank you.
19	MR. DABARON: I have a question.
20	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.
21	We're going to open it up for questions. And I would
22	ask the commissioners to remembers to speak into the
23	microphone. The people on Zoom are having a hard time
24	hearing.
25	We're going to start with

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1	Commissioner and we'll work down this way. Thanks.
2	MR. DABARON: Good good to see you.
3	And thank you for your testimony. So I wanted to ask
4	you, I'm not clear on this, but about fair share
5	MS. WON: Yes.
6	MR. DABARON: I was told that
7	there's a way that this is determined throughout the
8	City, and and if I'm hearing it correct, the way
9	it's determined is not a good way. And and if you
10	can give some clarity on how fair share is determined
11	and what we can do as a charter to try to center it in
12	a better way.
13	MS. WON: I think if you look at the
14	maps now because New York Post has done a great
15	favor to the whole entire city by publishing where all
16	the migrant shelters are that are run by DHS, as well
17	as the HERS. The top three shelter locations are in
18	my district, not where the wealthy people live but
19	next to Queensbridge Houses, Ravenswood Houses, and
20	Woodside Houses, where the poorest, smallest
21	population of black people live in my district. That
22	is not okay. But that's what they've done.
23	Because the next up is
24	Councilmember Feliz, a very low-income Latino and
25	black district. Next up, Rafael Salamanca, again,

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1	another very poor black and Latino district. Next up,
2	Speaker Adams, Selvena Brooks-Powers,
3	Nantasha Williams. Again, low income black and brown
4	districts. This has been done historically amongst
5	multiple mayors and generations of New York City
6	history. Because it has been easier for them
7	politically to get away with putting shelters in poor
8	black and brown districts than putting them in wealthy
9	white districts, where they will cry bloody murder and
10	say that you can't have these shelters here.
11	MR. DABARON: What what is the
12	mechanism that the City used to determine this is what
13	fair share is? They
14	MS. WON: They didn't do fair share.
15	They only did it as an emergency response,
16	saying: "We're going to create hotel shelters. And
17	the fastest way we're going to get hotel shelters are
18	finding hotels that are boutique that are not name
19	brand, who can't survive during COVID. And we will
20	make them into shelters temporarily." And both
21	parties get to benefit because they get a profit, and
22	we get a shelter out of it temporarily.
23	But DHS has said clearly, over and over
24	again, that hotel shelters are not what they want, nor
25	is it sustainable for the residents or the agency

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1	themselves or the city. And they that is not
2	preferred. So I recommend that if we have 51 council
3	districts, that we have equal distribution. If and
4	it's going to differ by population.
5	So if we have for example, at one
6	point, we had more than 50,000 people in a shelter.
7	50,000 people divided by 51 districts, and we have to
8	figure out a way how to get them evenly distributed,
9	as much as possible, in all 51 districts. And not 51
10	districts and only the black and brown poor parts of
11	people's districts but in all parts of everyone's
12	district.
13	MR. DABARON: One last thing, I'm
14	sorry. So if I'm correct and somebody correct me
15	if I'm wrong when they site a shelter in a
16	district, they're going according to a population
17	count, of a need?
18	MS. WON: No.
19	MR. DABARON: No?
20	MS. WON: No.
21	MR. DABARON: What is that? How do
22	they determine that?
23	MS. WON: They just have a list from
24	the hotel. I forget what the actual list name is, but
25	I have the list where they know the vacancies of

P	a	те	7	4

hotels. And hotels are willing to go into a City contract because they're saying: "I would make more money as a shelter than I would waiting for clients to come because my hotel is overridden, in a terrible place, in the middle of an IBZ, and nobody really comes here anyway. And I actually only opened it to become a shelter, primarily." So that's what it's for.

Which actually reminds me, right now, the City is going through a study of all the IBZs.

And not all IBZs are the same. If you look at an IBZ like mine in my district in Long Island City, Dutch Kills, those -- those IBZs are empty. They are barren, they're vandalized, and they have no business going on. There's no manufacturing. We have to allow them to build housing. But the current mayoral policy does not.

And we have had multiple meetings now where the landowners, as well as residents, have said: "We don't want to walk there. We don't want to be there. We don't want to do business there because all there is, is violence and dirt there. But we would love the opportunity to build housing there, but we're being denied."

So we really implore you to consider.

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1	But in an area like mine, where there is high density
2	and people clambering, we have less than .4 percent
3	vacancy rate. That's how populated this neighborhood
4	is to live here. Yet, we are not allowing them to
5	build housing when we can we can try to accommodate
6	everybody.
7	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Who's next, please,
8	can come this way. Okay.
9	MS. SAVINO: Thank you.
10	Thank you, Councilwoman. I actually
11	grew up in this neighborhood. And I remember
12	when remember where we started.
13	MS. WON: Oh, welcome back. We miss
14	you out in Staten Island.
15	MS. SAVINO: There were only two tall
16	buildings when I left Astoria in Long Island City.
17	One was the Citibank building, and the other one was
18	CityLights. Everything else was no more than five
19	stories.
20	MS. WON: Yep.
21	MS. SAVINO: They were all low-rise.
22	There was really nothing here. So what we've seen, as
23	you pointed out, is expanded growth in Long Island
24	City, not probably the highest density. And I
25	think you said 40 percent of of the development in

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1	New York City has occurred in this area.
2	MS. WON: Let me get the exact stat
3	'cause I don't want to
4	MS. SAVINO: You don't oh, you're
5	looking.
6	MS. WON: Yeah.
7	MS. SAVINO: But you mentioned a couple
8	things, and I and I am hoping you can help us with
9	this. So one of the things you said is everyone needs
10	to everyone needs to participate in the development
11	of housing across the city.
12	MS. WON: Yep.
13	MS. SAVINO: All 51 council
14	districts
15	MS. WON: Yep.
16	MS. SAVINO: agree to build 5,000
17	units of housing, we could solve the housing crisis in
18	this city.
19	MS. WON: Yep.
20	MS. SAVINO: Well, what gets in the way
21	far too often in either rezonings or the
22	development approval of development projects is
23	member deference. How do we get around that so
24	that because I think it's important when you're
25	elected to represent a community, you know that

community intimately, you understand what makes it tick, what the people want. But sometimes the people say no. So how do we get around the issue of member deference so that we can actually get to the point where we solve the crisis?

MS. WON: Yeah, so let me get the quote right. It's -- the stat right -- it's "Long Island City's population grew by 40 percent within the last decade, which is 60" -- "which is almost six times a" -- "six times faster than the growth rate for New York City at large." And how you get around member deference, it's not a matter of getting around member deference. It's making sure, one, that you have a speaker that is aligned, that understands that housing is essential, which we currently do.

It was clear to me when I was going through Innovation Queens, there was a very fine line where the speaker said, "How do we get to a yes?" You're not going to vote no, but you also need to understand how to leverage your member deference to get to as much affordable housing and community benefits as possible, which is how we got the 45 percent. So we have to leverage the power of the speaker, and we also have to make sure that the members and the visually also understand.

I had very little support, where if I said, "I'm going to vote against this project; I'm going to vote this down," that my colleagues would say, "Yeah, yeah, sure, go ahead; you do that." It was not a possibility anymore. I know that there was an example with Harlem that happened way early on. But I think that was something that the speaker as well as the council noticed that's something that should not be a practice or precedence. And we troubleshooted that and corrected that right away.

I understand your concerns because I saw it firsthand at City of Yes as well. But I don't think that anyone in the city is going to be okay with getting rid of the ULURP process as is. I do understand. And I am grateful that the community board is advisory. Because if I only had let -- if it was binding, then I would never be able to pass any project, even here.

So it is a lot of stakeholder management, and it is community building. But without all of these pieces, we would not get the best for our community as we would. 'Cause even right now, going through the one LIC project for the neighborhood rezoning, if -- if my neighborhood wasn't as organized as they are, I know that we wouldn't be focused on

what our community needs are, know it to the dollar amount what the estimates are, and working together with the council as well as the mayor's office and everybody involved to get to our end goal.

MS. SAVINO: And finally, one thing.

And if you can't answer it tonight, that's fine. But maybe if you -- some thought into it. If there was one thing we could do to reform the ULURP process to make it work better so that we can actually accomplish the goals of developing housing, what would it be?

MS WON: Yeah, well, we have to shift to a neighborhood rezoning. We are the only major city of our size that is not doing comprehensive planning. It is a disservice to ourselves.

Because what we're seeing, especially in Long Island City, is we've allowed these individual ULURPs to go through. And they're fine because we have all these sky rises. But guess what, that developer is only responsible for his block of upgrading the sewage. Everyone around him, nope. He's not going to upgrade that.

So what do we have? Even in the fanciest parts of Long Island City, you have brown backwater, and you have sewage issues. You're getting poop in your toilet of somebody else's feces when

there's heavy rainfall. Because our -- we go from 16-inch pipes to 3-inch pipes within one block radius because it has not been updated. And we can't live like this anymore.

And we can't depend on one individual developer to create a new school or to create a new park. But if we collectively work together, then we have a collective investment, as well as estimated tax revenue, where we can say there is enough for us to warrant having a population growth to open up a new school, to have a new library, to have a new YMCA. Sharon is here from the Y. We want to see collective investment, both from the City, as well as the developers.

And when you do it in a comprehensive way, we have a better chance also of having MOUs and labor agreements and getting the best bang for our buck for the ways that we use our land. We have to do comprehensive planning and neighborhood rezonings. The current administration has been a strong champion of that in a way that we haven't seen to this size, citywide, in every single borough. But this is the way we should be moving. We can't do piecemeal, especially because Department of City Planning has no staff. We don't have the time to be processing 5,000

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1	ULURPs a year.
2	MS. BOZORG: Hey, Councilmember.
3	Thanks for your testimony. And truly, thanks for
4	being a housing champion.
5	As you noted, I was taking a look at
6	the New York Housing Conference scorecards. You are
7	amongst the top 10 in your district
8	MS. WON: Thank you.
9	MS. BOZORG: or citywide, of council
10	districts that produce housing. And I just wanted to
11	ask a little bit more this concept of fair share.
12	MS. WON: Yep.
13	MS. BOZORG: You noted it for shelters,
14	for supportive housing. Do your does your thinking
15	on that extend to all kinds of housing? And you also
16	noted that it requires a strong speaker and a strong
17	councilmember, especially in a world of member
18	deference
19	MS. WON: Yeah.
20	MS. BOZORG: to push housing
21	forward. And the speakers introduced the fair housing
22	framework, which I think gives us that framework and
23	this idea that we should start naming what it looks
24	like for different council districts to be producing
25	their fair share of housing. So I'm curious how you

Page 82 1 would put teeth on a framework like that and how that squares with the existence of member deference. 2 3 'Cause as you noted, you've been 4 successful in negotiating projects 'cause you are 5 supportive of housing. The speakers are supportive of 6 housing. But we also have examples across the city 7 right now --8 MS. WON: Right 9 MS. BOZORG: -- with projects that have 10 stalled because the local member doesn't support that 11 housing project. I can think of a few off the top of 12 my head. 13 MS. WON: Right. 14 MS. BOZORG: And one -- one project 15 that comes to mind that isn't even in ULURP, it's 16 not -- doesn't have a clock, project like Just Home. 17 There's no local support. It's been stalled 18 for -- for a very long time. I started in my current 19 role over a year ago, and it's just been sitting. 20 It's an important supportive housing project that's 21 had no ability to move. 22 So how do we square this idea of fair 23 share with the existence of member deference, where 24 you don't have support from the councilmember? Yeah, it's clear to me that 25 MS. WON:

with our financial realities, we are not going to be able to build 100 percent affordable housing everywhere. In a district like mine, where you have opportunity to build R8, R9, R10, where you could get 60 percent affordable -- 60 percent market and 40 percent affordable, vice versa. But it is worthwhile because of the units that you'll produce.

So I think there's two facets of very important things that we're not doing as a city. One is education. When I sit down with my community and I explain to them for the first time what a neighborhood rezoning is and how it differs from a ULURP, how you -- instead of 60 days community feedback, you're going to have more than a year, where I'm going to give you 13 town halls, focus area meetings, 2 -- 2 surveys, 2 mailers, 3 canvassing rounds, then they start to realize, like, "Oh, okay, so this is not how it works." But there's a huge gap of -- of understanding.

'Cause when you go to these communities that vote -- vote against projects or say, "I'm against this housing coming here," if you ask them what a ULURP is, they're going to be, like, "What is that?" They don't know what a ULURP is, and they don't understand what their role is. They don't

understand what their powers are. So we have a huge education gap that we need to do in a lot of these communities who are against it.

And then secondly, look, it's clear elections have consequences. And people need to be civically engaged, understand who they're voting for. Your community has to be engaged and organized.

Because guess what, if the people who are pro housing are not organizing, the other side is and has been. That's abundantly clear. But I guarantee you, every corner of the city, there are pockets and large groups of people who want to see housing built. But they have not been mobilized. They have not been educated.

And we have to do the outreach to make sure we're getting there, which is why I've fronted more than \$50,000 to do education and outreach to my communities to build up support and get -- at least get their understanding of. Because my ULURP has failed four times.

MS. BOZORG: That's fair. I mean, I do think you're pointing out exactly what the problem is, that people will vote in who they believe will -- will stop housing. And that tends to be more powerful in our city.

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1	So I guess I'm curious, on the
2	MS. WON: Well, the other side has to
3	organize.
4	MS. BOZORG: on the fair housing
5	framework, what are some of the ways that we could
6	actually have that you know, because as you noted,
7	the speaker's been a champion of housing. Are there
8	ways we can actually have that have more teeth to
9	produce housing in districts unlike yours that have
10	not been doing their fair share?
11	MS. WON: Mm-hmm. I mean, I think
12	that's why we're here for this discussion, right?
13	With the charter. To see if there are ways that we
14	can revise the charter to have fair share revision to
15	say that there is no buts or ifs. Every 51 council
16	district will have to build housing.
17	And it'll be different. Because the
18	amount of housing I can build is not how much housing
19	like Southeast Queens is actually, Southeast Queens
20	has doing a great job. The middle of queens, Eastern
21	Queens will be building where there's single homes.
22	So I think there are nuances, but it can't be done.
23	MS. GREENBERGER: I'm just going to
24	follow up and ask 'cause I think all of us are
25	struggling with with respect to member deference

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1	MS. WON: Mm-hmm.
2	MS. GREENBERGER: And you use the word
3	minimum threshold, right?
4	MS. WON: Mm-hmm.
5	MS. GREENBERGER: That every CM has to
6	say, "I'm committing to this threshold." What's the
7	accountability besides elections?
8	MS. WON: Mm-hmm.
9	MS. GREENBERGER: What's another
10	mechanism that we can ensure that that distribution
11	and that those minimum thresholds are met? And you
12	can think about it. But I just that's I think
13	that's part of the struggle here
14	MS. WON: Right.
15	MS. GREENBERGER: is with respect to
16	member deference, how do we ensure that those that
17	that complete fair share is actually enacted?
18	MS. WON: Yeah, I think it's something
19	that I still have to noodle with and think about. But
20	just know that member deference is not going to be
21	something you can outlaw. Because it's based on
22	relationships.
23	You know, I've had colleagues where
24	they were depending on member deference. Didn't work
25	out for them. Because not everyone respects

member -- each member. But it's based on your relationship and their trust of you and understanding of your district and the ways that you have been communicating with each other that is what makes member deference work in negotiations.

So it's not something that you can just, like, squash out and be, like, "Well, the charter says member deference is not available anymore." We're still going to be sitting there conferencing and be, like, "Look, I will get to a yes, but I need your help of this is how we're going to get there." Or someone might be, like, "No, I'm going to be a no forever, and I" -- "I hope you'll be there with me." And depending on how the relationships are, that can carry.

So it's something that's very sensitive, but it's also very powerful. But we all have to work together to really understand the bottom line, which is you all need to do your fair share. We're in a housing crisis. And for each district, it'll look different.

Because I can -- I can carry a lot more density than somebody else can. But what does that mean? Is it by percentage? If your population is 185,000 people and you're looking to grow your

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1	population by X percentage to meet our housing goals,
2	then this is how we're going to get there in stages or
3	phases.
4	MS. GREENBERGER: Appreciate that.
5	Thank you.
6	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much,
7	Councilmember. We really appreciate your testimony
8	and your leadership in this area. Thank you so much.
9	MS. WON: Thank you.
10	MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you for
12	welcoming us.
13	MS. WON: Feel free to reach out to me
14	anytime. Thank you so much, everyone.
15	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Will do. Thank you.
16	Next we'll be joined by expert panel,
17	Andrew Rein with the Budget Commission and
18	Rachel Fauss with Reinvent Albany.
19	MS. FAUSS: I guess speaking of
20	deference, it's been deferred to me to go first.
21	So good evening, members of the staff
22	of the Charter Commission. My name is Rachel Fauss,
23	and I'm the senior policy advisor for Reinvent Albany.
24	We advocate for transparent and accountable government
25	in New York.

We urge you members of this commission to set your sights high. Show New Yorkers you are truly independent and ready to propose the major ethics reforms needed to restore public trust after the massive damage caused by the scandals that have rocked City government to the core. Citizens Union reports that two times as many senior City officials have resigned due to corruption during the Adams administration as did under the four previous mayors. Corrupt at City Hall is the issue of the day. And this commission has to rise to this moment or risk losing a generation of New Yorkers to cynicism about government and apathy about the right to vote.

Unfortunately, it's obvious that the federal sheriff has ridden out of town. And New York is on our own. We have to strengthen the city's frontline ethics and anti-corruption agencies.

We urge this commission to do the following three things: One, create a New York City Independent Ethics Commission; two, make ethics guidance far more transparent; and three, study and propose a removal mechanism for the mayor. First in creating a New York City Independent Ethics Commission, this is our main recommendation today, that you propose a ballot initiative creating this

independent commission that puts the functions of the Conflicts of Interest Board and Lobbying Bureau under one roof that is funded via independent budgeting and governed by an independently appointed board. New York's watchdog groups and independent ethics scholars strongly support the basic responsibilities of the State's Commission on Ethics and Lobbying in Government, COELIG, which includes ethics and lobbying regulation under a single commission.

Ethics laws are meant to prevent corruption, hold -- hold public officials accountable for misconduct, and protect against the appearance of misconduct. When the people believe their government is corrupt, they lose confidence in the ability of government to solve their everyday problems, become cynical about democracy, and apathetic about voting. In working with our watchdog colleagues, we have helped to advance improvements to the State Commission, and recently submitted an amicus brief and successfully upheld the constitutionality of this commission before the State Court of Appeals.

That body has a number of features that should be replicated at this New York City level to improve independence. First, lobbying ethics under one roof. There's not only logic to this arrangement,

given the intersecting moonlighting post-employment and gift laws. It also ensures regulators have access to information that's necessary to conduct enforcement actions.

Two, independent budgeting. The current Conflicts of Interest Board is down five staff from ten years ago. And its budget has essentially remained flat, despite huge increases in inflation and an expanded mission, including regulation of legal defense funds. We strongly support providing the Conflicts of Interest Board and any future ethics commissions in Independent Budget.

And I'll note that the IBO who just spoke to you has an independent budget. CO -- COIB has proposed past charter revisions that would peg its budget to the total net expense budget of the City. And I think depending on how much responsibility this -- this agency has, you might want to adjust accordingly to make sure it has the proper resources.

Third, independent balance appointments. The State Commission has three ways that its appointment process increases independence. First, there's a screening panel for nominations. The State's law school deans approve nominations sent by the appointing authorities to ensure candidates are

qualified	and	will	serve	with	integrity.
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Second, there are balanced appointments. The governor does not have a majority of appointments, but rather appoints 3 of the 11 members. The current Conflicts of Interest Board has a majority of mayoral appointments. The mayor appoints three, and then there's one each from the comptroller and public advocate.

Lastly, the selection of the chair is by the commission, not the appointing authority. This is a crucial mechanism to ensure the body operates with consensus and independence. Lastly, independent investigators. COELIG is not reliant on the Inspector General of the State, while it -- the Conflicts of Interest Board, they're dependent on the Department of Investigations, which is appointed by the mayor.

We also recommend that ethics guidance be far more transparent. There's a couple ways to do this. One is that confidentiality can be waived if an official provides misleading, inaccurate, or incomplete public disclosure of ethics guidance.

The -- the State Commission recently adopted an advisory opinion to this effect. And second, written opinions, when their -- when their existence is disclosed by an elected official, could be proactively

Page 93 1 made public at that point. Lastly, we urge you to study and 2 3 propose a removal mechanism for the mayor. We know 4 you have an upcoming Charter Commission meeting on government reform on April 9th. This could be a place 5 6 to discuss this in greater detail. And we also 7 encourage you to review Citizens Union's report on charter reforms, which includes discussion of this 9 issue. 10 You also have my full written 11 testimony. I didn't quite get to everything. Thank 12 you for your time. 13 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much. 14 Thank you. 15 Andrew. 16 MR. REIN: Good evening. And thank you 17 for the opportunity to present our recommendations. 18 I'm Andrew Rein, president with the Citizens Budget 19 Commission. I also want thank all of you for your 20 service on this commission and, frankly, knowing you, 21 your lifetimes of service to New Yorkers. 22 Tonight I present three charter changes 23 that would improve how City government serves current 24 and future New Yorkers. Our companion report provides more details and draft charter language. First, the 25

charter should require a resident feedback survey that represents all New Yorkers. The City should conduct and publish a statistically valid resident feedback survey at least every five years with results valid at the community board level and disaggregated by key demographic works.

The Mayor's Management Report includes many indicators about what the City produces. While the MMR's indicators should be improved by including more efficiency, equality, and outcome metrics, the MMR lacks an entire category of critical data, and that is customer feedback. To serve New Yorkers well and improve City agency management, the City needs feedback straight from New Yorkers. We are the customers of City government.

Everyone deserves a voice. And this survey would ensure that that voice is not dependent on having power or money. The last commission considered this proposal, and we encourage you to move it to the voters.

Second, the -- the charter should require the City to create rainy day fund deposit, withdrawal, and balance rules. The 2019 Charter Revision Commission wisely helped the City create a true rainy day fund. To ensure this fund best serves

New Yorkers, the charter should require the City to deposit money into the rainy day fund when the economy is growing and only use that money as intended, to protect New Yorkers from dramatic cuts during a recession or short-term emergency.

We and others have extensively analyzed how best to structure the fund. The charter should set the framework and then require the specifics or formula-driven deposits and proper use of the fund be detailed in local law. Embedding this requirement in the charter will ensure New Yorkers' future is better protected, rather than being exposed to greater than reasonable risks that often result from shorter-term political desires.

Third, the charter should be changed to improve the accuracy of financial plan estimates. And I will note that this year is the 50th anniversary of New York City's fiscal crisis. And what better time to improve the integrity -- integrity of budget than this year?

The charter already requires revenue and expenditure estimates to be "reasonable and appropriate." Sadly, this is not currently the case. The charter requirement needs to be bolstered. The City has increasingly underbudgeted for planned

expenses, reaching unprecedented levels. This
distorts the City's fiscal picture and the accuracy of
the financial plan that is the very foundation of
budget decisions.

Just this year, for example, after budget adoption, the City had to add \$3.6 billion to support current year spending, not for unanticipated costs but for expenses that we all knew would be needed when the budget was adopted. It just wasn't there. Furthermore, the fiscal year 2026 preliminary budget is \$4 billion short of what is needed to provide many of the plan services. Though it may still overbudget for migrant services.

Just think about this example in a -- in an area that you guys are all concerned about in terms of housing. The City will spend \$1.1 billion this year on City passed housing vouchers, yet is only budgeting 519 million next year. That's less than half we're spending this year. That's not a "reasonable and appropriate" budget. I mean, I will call it something else that begins with "B."

To ground the City budget process in accurate revenue and expense estimates, the charter should be required -- should require detailed explanation of the causes of significant changes in

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1	two circumstances: One, when tax revenues or major
2	spending expenditures are projected to change up or
3	down more than 10 percent, just provide an
4	explanation. And the other example, the other time
5	would be when executive expense estimates vary more
6	than 20 percent from either those by the City
7	Controller or those by the State Controller. Just
8	provide the sunshine to bolster the requirement that
9	currently exists.
10	I'm happy to answer any questions now
11	or later. Thank you very much for the opportunity to
12	be here tonight.
13	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you both very
14	much.
15	Any questions for the panel?
16	Commissioner Weisbrod.
17	MR. WEISBROD: Yes. It's a question
18	for Mr. Rein. Related to the budget and your role as
19	a watchdog of the City's budget, we heard testimony at
20	our last hearing from a Cornell professor who
21	attributed one of the reasons for the decline in
22	housing production to the fact that in the 1975
23	charter, the City Planning Commission was written out
24	as a co-author of the and planner of the ten-year
25	capital budget. We've also heard testimony from last

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hearing, and a little today, that comprehensive
planning has to include not just planning for housing
but for the infrastructure related to housing. Would
you recommend or support the reintroduction of City
Planning as an equal partner to OMB in the creation of
the ten-year capital plan, in order to have a
comprehensive infrastructure plan?

MR. REIN: I will say we're going to come back and testify more on our -- on our land use decisions, as we're refining those recommendations.

And we will have more to say about comprehensive planning. So I want to defer to that, not to avoid but come back with a more full and thoughtful answer.

But I will say this about comprehensive planning: If we had a comprehensive plan and shared goals -- and we've talked a little, and the councilmember said about that -- then we could then design our land use decisions to favor actions that are in -- that are aligned with those goals to speed those up. That would be helpful. In terms of combining the infrastructure with the housing and putting the City Planning on equal footing, I will come back to you with that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you.

Commissioner Savino.

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1	MS. SAVINO: Yeah. Thank you.
2	So you said that you'll be back for a
3	subsequent Charter Revision Commission,
4	where meeting, where you're going to discuss more
5	about ethics and recommendations for good government?
6	MR. REIN: Sorry.
7	MS. FAUSS: Oh, I I think that the
8	April 9th hearing
9	MS. SAVINO: Okay.
10	MS. FAUSS: I know that you have
11	the another government reform session.
12	MS. SAVINO: So we'll we'll get into
13	some of the recommendations that you had in greater
14	detail then. But I want to focus on one that you
15	mentioned, and that's you think that we should take up
16	an issue of of removal of the mayor. Not that I
17	would support that idea but that we should do it.
18	But right now, under State law, it
19	gives grants the governor the right to remove an
20	executive, whether it be municipal, one county, or
21	any any duly elected executive pursuant to the
22	service of charges and the ability to hear it be
23	heard, either in the area where the whoever the
24	governor is would determine. Could be a State supreme
25	court. It could be in the legislature. It could be

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1	in her office. What do you think needs to change
2	about that?
3	MS. FAUSS: We think it should be a
4	locally-controlled process. I think ideally, you
5	would have something that would be different than the
6	inability provision, which doesn't really foresee some
7	of the circumstances we've seen. So I think it would
8	be better for the City to propose and create a process
9	for itself. We don't have a formal process that we
10	recommend at this time. We just we think it would
11	be a much better process to have the City determine
12	how to do that itself.
13	MS. SAVINO: So so as you're
14	familiar, the charter talks about it enshrines the
15	State law in there, and then subsequently talks about
16	the Inability Committee, which is really related to
17	the inability of a mayor to serve because of physical,
18	mental
19	MS. FAUSS: Health.
20	MS. SAVINO: or the are you
21	suggesting we add a different category to that?
22	MS. FAUSS: Well, I think, you know, at
23	the State level, there's an impeachment process. At
24	the federal level, there's an impeachment process.

There's been -- there are a lot of legal scholars on

this topic. I think that it could be an interesting topic to have some -- some people come in and -- and figure out how a New York City focused process could be adopted.

MS. SAVINO: But -- but then
wouldn't -- wouldn't that executive, whoever it
happens to be, this one, a future one, wouldn't they
be subject to two different sets of standards? One by
the State? 'Cause we -- we would have to change the
State law as well, I would imagine, if we were going
to create a different standard for removal in the City
that was not related to physical inability
and/or -- physical inabilities, whether or not the
mayor is disabled and can no longer serve. 'Cause
that's what the charter talks about. So if you're
suggesting a different standard to be of due process
for ethical transgressions --

MS. FAUSS: Not necessarily a different standard. I mean, I think the 30-day process in State law sets up a defense mechanism for -- for the mayor, for example. I -- I think that that could potentially be married at the City level. I just think it would be worthwhile for city voters to have a -- a view into that process, rather than have it be something controlled at the State level.

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MS. SAVINO: One would argue that city					
voters already do have a view into that process. It's					
called Election Day. You don't like what you have,					
you get rid of them, and you get somebody else. But,					
I mean, I'm I'd be really interested between now					
and the next hearing on good government for you to					
flesh out that.					
MS. FAUSS: Absolutely. Absolutely.					
MS. SAVINO: Thank you.					
CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you.					
Commissioner Nieves.					
DR. NIEVES: Hi. My question is for					
Mr. Rein. And thinking about the Citizens Budget					
Commission, you sat here earlier through some					
testimony, particularly about what are some of the					
transparent further transparency recommendations in					
the budgeting process. I was curious if you had any					
that you'd want to add to that. The closest you came					
to that is talking a bit more about the deposit					
withdrawal guidelines on the rainy day fund. But if					
there were any others, I'd love to hear that.					
MR. REIN: It and if I could just					
first reiterate, that is part of what we're talking					
about in terms of the integrity of the executives!					

budget estimates. And as I said, right now, I don't

believe that the budget actually conforms to the charter. Because I don't think they're accurate and reasonable estimates that are in the budget as we speak, which is unfortunate. Of course, we have four borough-based jails, but there's no charter kind of violation jail, you know, in the capital program.

So the answer is to then provide that sunshine. So if the budget from year to year is going up or down on a revenue or expense by more than 10 percent, that should be explained. And again, I'll just reiterate the example on CITYFEPS housing contracts: No one here, including myself, believes that the City's planning to kick half the people off their vouchers on July 1st, or all -- or all -- all of them off on -- on January 1st, next year. We all believe that those vouchers are going to be honored for the year, but the budget doesn't have the money yet. It's that kind of transparency.

To be -- if -- if spending is going up or down more than 10 percent, or if the spending estimates or revenue estimates vary from the City or State Controller by more than 20 percent, there should be an explanation there. That kind of sunshine would help bring integrity to the budget process that it doesn't have now. And I will just mention, I've been

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1	watching this off and on for 30 years. It's never						
2	been like this.						
3	DR. NIEVES: Thank you.						
4	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you.						
5	MS. SAMUELS: Can I I just want						
6	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Last question. Yeah.						
7	MS. SAMUELS: It's not even a question						
8	so much as a statement. And I want to thank you,						
9	Andrew, about how you related some of the budgeting						
10	problems to how it impacts housing directly. I think						
11	that's helpful for for me, speaking for myself,						
12	obviously. The testimony also relates obviously,						
13	talking about good government, and it's broader than						
14	housing, but how the proposals you operate forward						
15	relate to housing. I find that very helpful. So						
16	thank you.						
17	MR. REIN: Thank you.						
18	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.						
19	Thank you both so much for your testimony. I do						
20	appreciate it.						
21	MS. REIN: Thank you very much.						
22	CHAIRMAN BUERY: We have one final						
23	expert panel before we go to public testimony. That						
24	will be Susan Lerner of Common Cause, and then						
25	Weinberg with Citizens Union.						

Page 105 1 MR. WEINBERG: Yeah? CHAIRMAN BUERY: Please continue. 2 3 MR. WEINBERG: Thank you. 4 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you. 5 MR. WEINBERG: Good evening. My name 6 is Ben Weinberg; I am the policy director at Citizens 7 Union. First I want to thank the commission, the commissioners, for holding this hearing. I know you are a housing-focused commission. So we are grateful 10 of you holding a government reform, not one hearing 11 but two. 12 Today we published a report that lays 13 out a series of recommendations and reforms we believe are needed to strengthen our democracy, our ethics 14 15 laws, and our checks and balances in City government. 16 In my remarks today, I'll -- I'll just focus on a few key proposals. But our report includes more than 17 18 So I welcome any questions and comments on any 19 proposal there. 20 So first on democracy and elections. 21 The slide which I asked to put up the screen 22 there -- thank you very much -- illustrates an 23 alarming trend we have with voter turnout in City 24 election. It's dropping. It's declining for decades. 25 If you see the orange line, it basically drops with

every cycle. The orange line there is the mayoral turnout.

In the last mayoral election, less than one in four registered voters cast a ballot. That was a historic low. Now, we've done a lot to make voting easier in New York. But we haven't really been able to move the needle on voter turnout. So we have to reverse the trend, and we have two recommendations for that.

One is moving our City elections to even years. So our odd-year election calendar is -- it really suppresses voter turnouts, up and down the ballots. And that's clear from every start -- study, campaign, or experience of other cities. Turnout for mayor is not only very low, it's also our electorate is older, is wider, and it's wealthier than the city of the whole.

Now, the impact of moving the election year would be significant. And if you click the next slide, you'll see how other cities that have changed their election year, how -- how that impacted turnout over there. Now, the State Legislator already moved many local elections to even years, and there is an ongoing campaign to amend the State Constitution, which currently requires, unfortunately, that our City

elections	will	be	an	odd-year
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So our ask from the commission is first to support that effort to increase our voter turnout. And secondly, to consider what -- how the charter might be to be changed should the constitution change. The second point is about opening our primary system. So, you know, our closed partisan primary system currently excludes over a million unaffiliated voters from being able to participate in our elections or in our primary. And that number is -- keeps going up.

So you can click through the next slide, you'll see the number of unaffiliated voters is on the rise. We know from studies that these voters want to participate. They want to be part of -- of our primary system. Our proposal is we hold a two -- what's called a top-two primary system that's used in California and -- and other jurisdictions.

And -- but there are other ways to go about it.

The other reform I'll mention here was

I mentioned earlier about checks and balances. And
that is, you know, a glaring omission in our charter,
which is the -- which became apparent lately. And
that is that we don't have a clear process for
removing a mayor for exceptional circumstances related
to its conduct. And removal does rest -- the power

rests with the governor, who wields absolute authority.

We do feel strongly that the charter should establish a -- a removal mechanism that would be practical, fair, and balanced. That's easier said than done. And we detail in our reports several challenges.

You know, impeachment was mentioned earlier. But impeachment is usually a two-step process. We have two chambers. But in New York City, we have only one legislative chamber.

There's also recall elections. But recall elections is -- kind of has a mixed history, I would say. And there are also risks of partisanships, obviously. We are working on a more detailed proposal and look forward to presenting it to this commission in the future. And I will just comment to Commissioner Savino that we are very supportive of changing State law to limit the power of the governor as well.

Finally, a note on ethics, our report lists several ways to strengthen our anti-corruption regulatory regime. One way is to strengthen the Conflicts of Interest Board. The COIB has a very critical role but faced budget stagnation and staff

cuts.

There is a tension with the COIB budgets. The people who fund that agency are the people who are regulated by that agency. Other agencies in that same situation have received protected or independent budget, like the Campaign Finance Board or the public advocate or the CCRB, in another context. So we do recommend providing the COIB with independent budgets and significantly increased budgets. And if that is provided, to increase their powers to -- to several other areas which we detail in the report, including lobbying oversight.

Again, I want to thank you for your work and your commitment and your public service. And I'm happy to answer any question.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you.

MS. LERNER: Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak with you. And I do not have written remarks at the moment. But I want to really divide what I have to say into sort of three different categories.

Having to do with public participation, the first is the entire question of how we run our elections. And I would recommend that there should be

increased study for any possible changes to how we increase our elections. But that we really have successfully adopted ranked choice voting, and that we should have the benefit of two entire mayoral election cycles with ranked choice voting, a thorough analysis -- I believe it has been successfully adopted -- a thorough analysis of how voters have handled ranked choice voting, what has and has not worked with the extensive education program around ranked choice voting, before we really dive into yet another way to change how we vote in -- for our New York City elections.

But we are supportive of a discussion of when we vote, which I think does have, as Ben pointed out, a significant impact on turnout. And that, we believe, should engender two separate ideas. We join Citizen Union in our support for consolidating municipal elections to even years. But we also would recommend that we change the provisions having to do with special elections, not as far as City Council district elections are concerned, but as far as citywide elections are concerned. And it's our recommendation that there should be no citywide special election which takes place any closer than 60 days before a State or City primary or general

election.

And that is, one, because it's very confusing to the voters. But also because of the cost and the tremendous administrative challenge of running two citywide elections back-to-back. Talked with people at the Board of Elections. We were talking, back of the envelope estimate, fifteen to twenty million dollars for a special election. And we know special elections are the least high turnout of any elections because they are confusing to voters. So we suggest that there be a revision to the charter which now talks about the date of the vacancy, rather than the date of the actual special election to be sure that we actually are not confusing the voters, not wasting money, and not creating an administrative nightmare.

And I'd like to talk about a way -- two ways in which to provide the voters with more responsibility for what's happening in our city. And the first is that I think we should be talking about a recall. Now, I lived through the California recall when I lived in Los Angeles, where you had 115 people who were running to replace Gray Davis. It was kind of a nightmare. But the truth of the matter is that a lot of people showed up, they voted, and the people

were the ones who decided whether the executive should stay in office or not.

So while we're struggling with, well, who should be able to recall and should it be the State, should it be the City, there is an obvious answer, which it should be the voters. And that should be a recall if there is a significant problem with a citywide elected. And the voter should have the ability to petition and put a recall on the ballot.

The other, I do not want this suggestion to be misinterpreted. I have great regard for this panel. But it is the third panel in a year to look at the charter. And there is a radically different way to approach charter revisions, and that is to have impaneled what is called a citizen assembly.

And I will provide some written background on citizen assemblies, but it is a way of convening a longer-term, in essence, study group made up of a large number of citizens who are chosen by lot but also to reflect the demographic and ethnic and economic background of the city. They are provided with expert background. And they hold a facilitated discussion.

We would recommend that there be an automatic citizen assembly every 20 years. I would suggest that it be held on a year that ends in seven, that it be impaneled with the resources to be able to consider the entire charter for 12 to 18 months, with the idea that any recommendations would be put on the ballot in the year that ends in eight, for the general election, and that there be a prohibition on any proposed revisions to the charter for five years after the citizens' suggested revisions have been before the So it was a radically different way to voters. approach it, but one that actually educates residents and has much more direct democracy to it. So thank you.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you.

Any questions?

MS. SAVINO: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Yes.

MS. SAVINO: Obviously, we

20 both -- both -- I'm so happy to see both of you again.

21 And I'm sure we'll have more discussion in April on

22 some of the ideas you have around reforming the

23 removal process for an executive in the City. But I

want to hit on two issues that both of you talked

25 about.

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The issue of saying of moving
elections to the even years, it's been attempted in
other parts of the state. I think it was ruled to be
unconstitutional because it requires an act of the
legislature and then a constitutional amendment. But
the concern that was raised in those localities was
that in a city where people are already concerned
about one party rule. And I happen to belong to that
party, but not everybody does. And as we're seeing
from the enrollment numbers, more and more people are
disenrolling from the Democratic Party for a bunch of
reasons which we won't go into tonight.

But if you -- if you move it to even-year elections, those of us who have worked on elections, we know that you have a higher turnout of democrats in New York City. So the argument would be if -- if more and more people are walking away from a party but we're now rigging -- rigging the system so that it favors democrats, how do you argue against that? What's your -- what's your argument against doing just that?

MR. WEINBERG: First I mention on that court case, it has been ruled unconstitutional by lower courts.

MS. SAVINO: Right.

Page 1	Τ	5

		MR.	WEIL	NBEI	RG:	But	it	's	before	the	<b>3</b>
Court	of	Appeals.	And	it	has	yet	to	be	heard	by	the
Court	of	Appeals.									

I -- I would say two -- I respond two ways. First, the political context around -- around New York State is different than the political context in New York City. I'm -- I'm not sure that increasing or doubling or tripling voter turnout in New York City would have a huge impact on the identity of the winning party. There's been interesting studies on the political impact or partisan impact of this shift because it has been done in several -- actually, it's been done in over a hundred jurisdictions, I think, big cities.

To summarize, the truth is that there hasn't been a big change in terms of who eventually wins those even-year elections after we move them to even years. The other thing I would say is that another argument is that no turnout elections actually are the ones that allow the kind of "special interests" to gain more power, right? So if we vote our -- vote for our mayor, our council, everyone in City government by 60 percent turnout, we just reflect the will of the voters.

MS. SAVINO: Mm-hmm.

	Page 116
1	MR. WEINBERG: More voters.
2	MS. SAVINO: So following up on
3	that
4	MR. WEINBERG: Yeah.
5	MS. SAVINO: I mean, one of the
6	other issues that came up at the previous Charter
7	Revision hearing, we didn't take it up last time. But
8	I it is an issue that has kind of risen to the top
9	in a lot of localities, the issue of either open
10	primaries and/or nonpartisan elections. I've never
11	quite understood what an open primary is. Why not
12	just move to nonpartisan elections, eliminate the
13	primary process, save the if we're worried about
14	saving the Board of Elections money, we just move to
15	the general election where everybody could run. And
16	why not do that? Why one over the other?
17	MR. WEINBERG: I can you want to get
18	that?
19	MS. LERNER: You go, and then
20	MR. WEINBERG: Well, I'll say I'll
21	say first, you know, we debated internally
22	whether most cities around the country have
23	completely nonpartisan elections. You're not allowed
24	to put the party affiliation on the ballot. We do
25	feel that putting that party affiliation on the ballot

does give some indication to voters who that -- who that candidate is. We also think parties should be able to endorse or support specific candidates. So that is why we specifically did not support full nonpartisan election.

Now, to the question of whether a primary or not a primary, it's true that, you know, many jurisdictions with ranked choice voting, for example, have only one election. Could be general, could be some other time in the year, but one election. But there are other systems out there. Seattle, Washington, are about to do a similar talk too on ranked choice voting. So in that situation, ranked choice voting would just be the primary of ranked choice voting, would just kind of minimize the field for two -- two candidates. And they'll -- they will run in the general election. So I don't know if there's a correct answer here, to be honest.

MS. SAVINO: I don't think we -- any of us do. But I -- I definitely want to hear what you have to say, Susan. But I do have one more question, and I don't want to hold everybody up 'cause we have 30 other people that want to talk to us tonight.

On the issue of recall, are you not at all concerned that in an era post Citizens United,

where extraordinarily wealthy people can influence the election, that someone could be behind a recall for any elected official? Mayor, senator, governor, it doesn't matter who it is. And -- and because we have seen that happen in other states. Are you not at all concerned about something like that happening?

MS. LERNER: So I think it's always a concern. That's why my organization is a strong proponent for correcting the mistake that is the Citizens United decision. But, you know, there are also issues regarding the removal process that, you know, has been problematic, and that does not reflect necessarily the will of the people. So again, I would favor more direct democracy rather than less.

And I -- I do want to say in terms of the open primary, we are not necessarily endorsing the top two. We are still looking at it. There are various ways to do this. And our study of unaffiliated voters surprised me with a number of unaffiliated voters who actually said, "I don't want to be part of a political party, but I understand why there are party primaries."

Because if you are a part of a party, you should be able to control what your party does.

And that gives the party people an opportunity. So

	Page 119
1	there are forms of open primaries which do allow
2	unaffiliated voters to participate that we talked
3	about in the last Charter Revision Commission. Again,
4	I think this is absolutely an important discussion,
5	and it's one that I think should continue over time.
6	MS. SAVINO: Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Any further questions
8	from the panel?
9	One thing I would ask, as you consider
10	these is, I more information about the experience
11	of recall elections in other places.
12	MS. LERNER: Mm-hmm.
13	CHAIRMAN BUERY: I I think
14	the the flipside of that kind of direct recall, a
15	lot of challenging, potentially chaotic political
16	experiences at other places. And so trying to
17	understand what those risks are, as opposed to, as we
18	said, allowing the voters to recall every four years
19	in their election. So we appreciate hearing more
20	about the experience of other places when you come
21	back.
22	MS. LERNER: Yeah, and and
23	it's you know, the question is what is the
24	appropriate level to get a recall. It's not something
25	that you want to be able to just snap your fingers and

	Page 120
1	get a recall. And I do want to say that we do endorse
2	Reinvent Albany's call for a ethics commission. So
3	thank you.
4	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you. Thank you
5	both so much.
6	MR. WEINBERG: Thank you very much.
7	CHAIRMAN BUERY: All right. So our
8	first panel, I'm so for the panelists, the first
9	panel is Eric Kober, Jennifer Geiling, and
10	Bernard O'Brien. As you come, please keep your
11	testimony to no more than three minutes each. I'm
12	going to ask the commissioners, given the late hour,
13	to try to keep the panel's questions to no more than
14	two per group if we can. So I would encourage
15	everyone to be thoughtful with time.
16	MS. GEILING: I can't see all of you
17	and read at the same time.
18	Okay. Good evening. The BUMP Campaign
19	would like to thank Charter Revision Commission
20	Chair Buery and commission members. I kindly
21	acknowledge my nonprofit colleagues on the commission.
22	My name is Jennifer Geiling, and I've served in the
23	human services government procurement and contracting
24	sectors for more than 25 years, including serving with
25	the Mayor's Office of Contract Services, and

establishing the Mayor's Nonprofit Resiliency Committee.

I am here representing a campaign to bring up minimum pay for human services. We are proposing a charter amendment that requires contracted human services to be funded at a true cost of living. In 2022, voters passed a charter amendment to establish an annually report on the citywide true cost of living measurement. The ballot explained that the measure focuses on dignity. Dignity is foundational to our proposal.

Fifteen percent of New York City
private sector employees, approximately 600,000
people, work in a human services related industry.
It's a workforce funded and directed by City
contracts, which the charter calls client services.
While this workforce supports people living in
poverty, nearly 90 percent of these workers are
earning poverty inducing wages. A single adult New
York City human services worker earns an annual wage
of approximately \$40,000. This is significantly below
the cost of living in New York City, with nearly 30
percent of this workforce receiving SNAP benefits.

Based on Urban Institute's true cost of economic security measure and findings for New York

Page 122 City, a salary of \$40,000 means that a single person household is under resourced by as much as \$63,000. Many words can describe this economic reality. "Undignified" is at the top of the list. The charter's preamble sets collective values to guide the City's activities and uphold the rights of residents, including the rights to have resources to prosper economically and build wealth. The current level of contract funding is not only inadequate to pay a true cost of living but impossible to realize prosperity and wealth. Those impacted by this underfunding are identified in the charter as historically marginalized. The workforce identifies as 80 percent people of color, 87 percent female, and 63 percent foreign born. It is for these individuals that the charter demands we act intentionally. The time to act is now. With the introduction of a true cost of living measure, the City now has a standard on which

charter demands we act intentionally. The time to act is now. With the introduction of a true cost of living measure, the City now has a standard on which to base human services wages to uphold the right to economic prosperity, dignify the work of 600,000 people, and stop ongoing inequitable systemic harms

In charter Section 16 --

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Sorry, sorry to interrupt. We're at three minutes. Can -- can you

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Page 123 1 wrap up in that time? I'm in my last paragraph. 2 MS. GEILING: 3 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Okay. 4 MS. GEILING: Sorry, speaking slower 5 than I did at home, sorry. 6 In charter Section 16, the mayor must 7 report on social indicators and equity, including budgetary resources allocated to reduce poverty. 8 City's current under-resourcing is poverty inducing 9 10 not poverty reducing. We respectfully submit that the 11 charter should require client services to be funded at 12 a true cost of living and such funding to be reported 13 annually. Thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you. 15 MR. KOBER: Thank you for the 16 opportunity to speak today. My name is Eric Kober, 17 and I retired in 2017 as Director of Housing Economic 18 and Infrastructure Planning for the Department of City 19 Planning. And I'm currently a senior fellow at the 20 Manhattan Institute. But I'm speaking tonight as a 21 private citizen. 22 So I want to address, as a land use veteran, issues of -- of land use reform. 23 24 going to specifically speak to two issues. One is 25 reducing the time and cost of going through the land

use process. And the second is addressing the issue that came up tonight, which is member deference.

The primary time and cost issue with the land use processing is environmental review, which -- which this commission really can't deal with. It really needs state legislation. But there are some useful changes that this commission could recommend. One -- one that I would recommend is to combine the -- the time for the Community Board, the Borough Board, the borough president into a single 60-day process.

The current -- or the 1989 charter assumes that the borough president and the Borough Board need to get the Community Board's recommendations in the mail. That's not really true. They talk all the time. And, you know, you can really shorten the process.

Other things this commission could do would be to look at some of the items that go through ULURP, like dispositions pursuant to zoning and minor changes in street grade to just take them out the process and create an administrative mechanism instead. On the member deference issue, charter change creates an opportunity to accomplish the referendum what we could probably never accomplish

through any other means. One possibility is to create at the Department of City Planning a zoning administrator position. The administrator would be charged with review and approval of minor waivers of zoning rules.

Building on the testimony at the last hearing of my former colleague Vishaan Chakrabarti [ph], I recommended that the charter change -- if this were to take place -- specify that one such change would be the approval of residential buildings on any lot zoned for residential use, up to six units, and up to a height of 35 feet. This is an inherently affordable form of housing which requires no public subsidy. And it would be similar to what some state legislatures have mandated, for example in Washington State and in Arizona most recently, but which are not going to get done in -- in the New York State Legislature realistically.

Thank you. And I'll answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.

MR. O'BRIEN: Thank you. My name is Bernard O'Brien, and I reside in Brooklyn. I'm going to piggyback a little bit off the general -- from the Citizens Union. I'll try to summarize.

Several years ago, your predecessors gave New York City voters the option of revising the City charter for the purpose of ushering in ranked choice voting. Voters overwhelmingly said yes. I respectfully request that the commission allow voters this coming November to take another step forward by ending the partisan enclosed nature of our city's primary elections.

Having a unified nonpartisan and open primary for each elected City office, which is the norm in a great many other cities, would yield a number of benefits. First, our closed system excludes participation by the roughly one million registered voters and taxpayers who wish to exercise their legitimate right not to align themselves with any particular political party. Open and nonpartisan primaries could also help remedy the fact that our existing system generally leads to November matchups which tend to be almost ridiculously noncompetitive, with many voters giving -- given little incentive to show at the polls or closely scrutinize candidate positions.

For example, each of the past three mayoral elections were decided by margins of over 35 points. Looking at the nonmayoral elections in

2021 -- 2021 reveals additional evidence. The winning candidates in the public advocate and controller races each won by mega landslides of roughly 45 points. The five borough president races were similarly lopsided with margins of victory ranging from a 20-point republican victory on Staten Island to a mere -- more than 65-point victory in the Bronx.

Of the 51 council races at 2021, only three were decided by less than 10 points. Over half were decided by more than 50 percentage points. And in several others, there was no opponent in the -- in the general election. Is this really what robust democracy looks like?

Returning to the 2021 mayoral election, I'd like to very briefly speculate on what might have been different had we had open and partisan primaries at the time. I'm not here to second guess the ultimate outcome of that race but instead to point out that our existing system yielded a November election which was far less competitive than it could have been. You may recall that after the ranked choice votes were tallied in the primary, Eric Adams prevailed over Kathryn Garcia by a mere 7,000 votes, less than 1 percent of the -- of the votes cast.

Meanwhile, Curtis Sliwa, depending on

the much smaller number of republican voters, easily captured the republican nomination. It's noteworthy that Mr. Sliwa was able to secure a spot on the general election despite the fact that there were four democratic candidates other than Mr. Adams, who on primary day had received more first place votes than did Mr. Sliwa. Three of those four received more than at -- at least three times as many votes as did Mr. Sliwa.

So in contrast, imagine if all the mayoral candidates in June '21 had run in a unified primary open to all voters. The purpose of this primary would've been to determine the top candidates who would've moved on to a much more competitive race. I'll note that registered republicans could have still empowered -- been empowered to rank Mr. Sliwa first on the primary day and rank others, presumably conservative candidates as well.

In closing, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia once quipped that in delivering municipal services, there's no republican or democratic way to pick up the garbage. So why do we think that all -- that partisan political primaries which exclude one million of our fellow New Yorkers are the best way to select candidates best suited to compete in well-contested

Page 129 1 general elections? CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much. 2 3 MR. O'BRIEN: Having nonpartisan 4 primaries would arguably service much better. Please 5 allow voters this coming November to render their verdict on this much needed reform. 6 Thank you. 7 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much. Any questions for the panelists? 8 Mm-hmm. 9 Anita? 10 MS. LAREMONT: Thank you all for your 11 testimony. 12 I have a question for you, Eric. 13 You -- you mentioned one item when you talked about 14 collapsing the time of the CB Borough Board and the 15 borough president. But I'm fairly confident that you 16 have many additional ideas that you might be able to 17 share with us. You know, you talked about 18 environmental review being a thing that takes a long 19 I've heard ideas about ways in which we could time. 20 exempt certain types of projects that might be, you 21 know, below a threshold that might make some sense. But in addition, I wonder if you have 22 23 any thoughts about the beginning of the process, which 24 you know is really a place where things can drag on 25 for years before anything gets into ULURP. And

Page 130 1 I -- well, if you have anything to say right now that 2 would be helpful, I would love it if you could share 3 some suggestions with us about things that we could think about in that regard. 4 5 MR. KOBER: Sure. I -- you know, one of the suggestions that I've heard, you know, which 6 I -- I'm kind of uncomfortable with this idea of 8 having a clock for the pre-ULURP period. And my 9 concern is that if we had a clock for the pre-ULURP period, a new period would emerge, which is the 10 11 pre-pre-ULURP period, in which all of the 12 inefficiencies would be sort of pushed earlier. 13 And -- and so, you know, you're sort of chasing your 14 own tail. 15 And so, you know, this is in part a 16 staffing issue. This is in part an issue of actually trying to reduce the complexity of zoning so that 17 18 people don't have to go into ULURP. But it's sort of 19 very hard to do it through -- you know, as far as I can tell, through -- through the charter. 20 21 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much. 22 MS. LAREMONT: Thank you all. 23 MS. GREENBERGER: Oh, Shams has a 24 question. He has a question. 25

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Oh, well,

Page 131 1 Commissioner Weisbrod is up first. MR. WEISBROD: Yeah, in addition to 2 what Anita Laremont asked for, Eric, could -- when you 3 4 submit further thoughts, could you take -- give us 5 your thoughts about comprehensive planning and the 6 question that I asked Mr. Rein earlier about providing 7 City Planning with a stronger role in the capital budget process or an equal role in the capital budget process as a means of addressing the issue of 10 infrastructure fairly throughout the City? 11 MR. KOBER: Yeah, I have to think about 12 that. But I'll -- I'll communicate with -- with 13 the -- the staff. 14 MR. WEISBROD: Thank you. 15 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you. 16 And last question for 17 Commissioner DaBaron. 18 MR. DABARON: I -- I was -- referring 19 to your -- the 60-day process -- and I'm definitely 20 all for streamlining the ULURPs -- the question I have 21 for you is, is that enough time? And how would that 22 work to still involve community input beyond just the 23 board and stuff like that within that process? How -- how does that work? 24 25 MR. KOBER: Well, the Community Board

Page 132 1 now in ULURP has 60 days. So for the Community Board, it would be the same. The question is whether the 2 Borough Board needs to be later, and the borough 3 4 president needs to consider the application only upon receiving the communication from the Community Board. 5 6 And it seems to me that in the age of electronic 7 communication, everybody knows what everybody else is thinking, and that's not really necessary. And you 8 could shave 30 days off the process by combining 10 everybody in a single 60-day period. 11 MR. DABARON: Thank you. CHAIRMAN BUERY: 12 Thank you all so much. 13 MR. KOBER: Thank you. 14 MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you. 15 CHAIRMAN BUERY: The next panel will be 16 Alicia Boyd, Richard Ronner, and Kimberly Cruz. Alicia Boyd, Richard Ronner, and Kimberly Cruz. And 17 18 while they're coming up, I'm going to alert the next 19 panel so that they are ready to come up quickly. That 20 will be Joshua Cajas -- please forgive me for 21 mispronunciation -- Cormac Slade Byrd, and 22 Shane Moynihan, you will be next. 23 Thank you. Please continue. 24 MS. BOYD: I can start?

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Yes, please.

M	S. BOYD:	My name is	Alicia Bo	yd, and
I'm a political	activist.	I was in f	ront of y	ou in
Brooklyn. And t	here was a	question t	hat one o	f the
commissioners ha	d asked, a	nd I was re	flective	about
it. So I wanted	to kind o	f address i	t.	

And the issue was, well, how is it that we stop development from occurring in communities that become very desirable? I think it was you that asked that question. And what we are seeing and what we have experienced is that it's speculation and money that drives that conversation. It's not that, all of a sudden, somebody decides that they want to live in my neighborhood. It's that the prospect of development in my neighborhood is what then drives it.

For example, a rezoning was being planned for my community. All of a sudden, all the land started being brought up. Within one year, we had spots all over the community being brought up because the anticipation that the zoning was going to happen.

Now, we've already tried the City

Planning position of doing community planning. That
was done under the Bloomberg administration. There
were 15 community boards that were supposed to be
doing these community planning, and we did community

planning in those districts	pla	nning	in	those	dis	trict	з.
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But the final result was that the community's suggestions were never incorporated into the final rezoning plan. It was really driven by the real estate industry, which was the invisible elephant in the room at every step of the way. We got no infrastructure support at all, even though the law required it to happen. And we did file a lawsuit, and we were supported in the lower court for that.

So communities all over New York City said, "Well, we're not going to engage in" -- "in community planning." Because we realized that -- and no one's speaking about this issue -- is that there's a huge financial interest in communities of color because the land is cheap. You buy the land, you're speculating, you develop it, you get luxury housing, and now the developers make money.

How do you deter that? Well, you don't speculate. You don't rezone those neighborhoods, right? You don't incentivize developers to go into a neighborhood and rezone it by not rezoning it.

Of course, nobody wants to hear that, right? We already want to hear development, development, even though we've seen that development actually does not produce housing that's

affordable to the residents. And in particular in communities of color, it just displaces the existing population. And thus, we have this huge displacement issue. I don't see anyone talking about that issue, and so I think that they should.

And just one more thing, the ULURP process, when it begins, an application has a 99.9 percent chance of passing. So it's not the URLURP process. Because once an application is certified, they have a tremendous amount of -- there's only been two applications that have been rejected within the last ten years by the Department of City Planning. And one was in my community because of the shadows on the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, and we filed a lawsuit for it. But that's it. So everything else gets passed.

So while we're focusing on shortening, you know, that little month so that the community doesn't really have anything to say or you don't really have to listen to the community, that's not where the power is. The power is before the application is certified.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you very much.

MS. BOYD: Thank you.

MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you.

MR. RONNER: Okay. Hello. I'm Richard Ronner. I live in Astoria.

This is about open primaries. Every day we hear dire reports that our democracy is under threat. And I believe it is. At the same time, many problems and crises we're all concerned about also seem increasingly dire and existential: climate change, pandemics, or exploding inequality, homelessness, just to name a few.

And I'm a believer in democracy. And I believe if we're going to have any hope of progressing on these issues in ways that take into account the interests of all of us, we're going to need more democracy. Here in New York City we have a closed primary system that excludes -- I came up with 1.2 million voters -- those not registered in either major party from voting in the often decisive first round. That's about 23 percent of city's -- of the city's voters.

And if you consider an election like this year's mayoral race, when it's, you know, pretty certain the winner of the democratic primary will be our next mayor, you could even count among those excluded half a million republicans. Now it's 34 percent of city's voters excluded from weighing in on

	Page 137
1	a very critical race and very critical races in
2	elections that we all pay for with our tax dollars.
3	That's not right. And this could all be remedied with
4	open nonpartisan primaries.
5	Now, you could ask, "Why does a
6	responsible citizen choose to register independent?"
7	It's a good question. More people should ask it.
8	I choose to register independent
9	because I don't feel represented by either major
10	party, and I don't like to misrepresent myself. I've
11	been registered independent for about 45 of my 75
12	years. But I still want to be able to vote in
13	important elections.
14	With roughly half the national
15	electorate now registered independent, and it's even
16	higher percentage amongst younger and newer voters,
17	this is definitely something we need to address. So I
18	thank the commission for the opportunity to speak.
19	And I urge you to consider democracy, fairness, and
20	inclusion, and put this question on the ballot for
21	open nonpartisan primaries that would let all voters
22	vote at every stage of the process. Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you.
24	MS. CRUZ: Hello. My name is
25	Kimberly Cruz. And I'm from Flushing, Queens, New

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So historically -- and I'm so grateful to be in an intergenerational conversation. We can see the line of history just sitting here. So if anyone can really take a picture in 2025 of what it means to have identity and representation and what Thomas Jefferson wrote -- which the City Council removed his statue -- and it shows the -- the unity is not the factor that's leading our representation if they're removing the person who wrote our Declaration of Independence that is our fight, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

So when we're talking about these things, we put education in the center. So I came here grateful for the leaders that have come before me, the civic leaders, the ones that are here sitting after how many experts who have a lot of face time with our government all the time, have money after Citizens United all the time. And I am 26 years old. I just turned 26 on George Washington's birthday yesterday, on Saturday. And I'm just here. I can't believe we're removing these books.

I can't believe Adam Winkler, Professor in -- law professor talking about corporate rights and what Citizens United did in a very layman's term way

is not in everyone's bookshelf. I don't know why The Premonition of Michael Lewis is not there when he's talking about the evaluation of the Trump administration, and everyone else who knew about pandemics.

I went to Yale University. I went to Bronx Science. I am grateful for Flushing, Queens. I am grateful for the library. But I am seeing us deteriorate the things that made our New York City spirit strong.

This charter is valuable. This charter comes from 1624, the Dutch, who came here and touched on the indigenous people who were protecting this land for thousands of years. We don't know Pangea, when it started, when it ended. But history is important.

Our human species is important, and we are all the same species. And we have animals of all the other different species that we're trying to protect, and we can't communicate about education. It is baffling.

Old thought leaders that do not know that progress is in front of them, old thought leaders that in Staten Island there's showing that the House Speaker states, "Do not let one voter be miscounted." Every vote counts. And last year, in 2024, New York

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Page 140
Congressional 6th District of New York, the 6th
Congressional District of New York, that the HUD
reports as the most diverse district of this whole
nation of the United States America, that's called
NY6. If you don't know it, search it up. It is my
home.
But it is not okay that it was diluted.
And New York knows about it, but they do not tell the
people of New York. Our New York City spirit is
dying.
The Big Apple that never forgot 9/11, I
grew up with that. I saw New Hope when I was 9 years
old. But we are forgetting if you're allowing the
federal government to defund 9/11 victims. You are
forgetting that the 7 train line that connects all
international communities that speak 800 spoken
languages and dialects from the north of Queens to
south of Queens to the east of Queens and the west.
And I know my time is up. But we do
not have the time to silence us. I walked miles. And
I've never seen any of our leaders talk about the
things that I've spoken about.
And I genuinely I know this is too
much. But hindsight is 2020. We are the tree and key

to democracy.

	Page 141
1	And I am baffled. I know I'm an
2	American patriot. I'm a purple patriot. I I don't
3	know what else we're going to change.
4	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you. I'm sorry,
5	we'll have to
6	MS. CRUZ: I know. But it is
7	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.
8	Thank you so much.
9	MS. CRUZ: Thank you. Purple patriot
10	here. Thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Any questions for the
12	panel?
13	MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you.
14	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much for
15	your testimony.
16	MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you.
17	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Next up are
18	Joshua Cajas, Cormac Slade Byrd, and Shane Moynihan.
19	And just to alert, the next panel will be
20	Alex Protopapas, Edward Brady, and Harsha Hanumaiah.
21	One thing I want to ask for people in
22	the audience are ASL ASL translators. They're
23	scheduled to be here till 8 p.m. Will anybody here
24	need need ASL interpretation? 'Cause otherwise,
25	we'll let them go at eight.

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They're willing to stay later if we need them. But does anyone need interpretation after eight o'clock?

No. Thank you so much. Please continue.

MR. CAJAS: Yep. Good evening,
everyone. My name is Joshua Cajas; I'm a lifelong New
Yorker and recent graduate of the Government and
Politics Program, masters program at St. John's
University.

I come here before you this evening to voice my support for open primaries here in New York Though I've been a registered -- both a City. registered republican and democrat over the years, I am not strictly a partisan individual, as I have found issues, platforms, and candidates on both sides that I believe in, contribute to, and inevitably vote for. This interest in politics is why I went to school and learned about our government to more fully understand the issues and what we as citizens can do to fix them and make the government better positioned to work for It is why I was compelled to come here this evening to support the addition of a ballot proposal for open -- open primaries here in New York City, and argue that our current closed primary system

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negatively impacts more than a million voters across our city, including me, who do not find ourselves wholly aligned with either party, and takes away our right to voice our opinions without registering as a democrat or republican.

As a democracy, our government should fully support and bolster its constituents' rights to vote for their elected representatives and create a government more aligned with its people, not just those allowed to vote in a closed primary. A closed primary limits the participation in elections solely to party members and -- and suppresses the voting rights of roughly 24 percent of New Yorkers who identify as independents. This condensed electorate is further limited by the facts that less than 10 percent of New Yorkers participate in primary elections, and roughly only 5 percent of party registrants participate in the -- in their party's primary elections.

While these primary voters are the most politically active, the Brookings Institute has found that they skew more partisan and polarized than the greater electorate. To make matters worse, primary candidates realize this and configure their platform to be more partisan or ideologically extreme to deter

primary challengers. In our current age, it is prudent for us to lower the tension in our political climate and ensure our candidates, electorate, and parties are best positioned to work together towards common ground solutions and not the polarized positions of the few that our current system allows to proliferate.

In closing, open primaries can greatly benefit our society by allowing for an ideological variety of more registered voters to participate in the selection of candidates who go on to general elections and ultimately their elected offices. Doing so would make candidates and party platforms more representative of the positions and issues the electorate is supportive of and concerned about. Our government is built upon a strong symbiotic relationship between voters and elected officials. But by using closed primaries, New York City has abused this relationship by artificially constraining those who can have their voices heard.

These five boroughs are a melting pot of the world. Let us instill open primaries and give us voters a chance to exercise our rights, regardless of party affiliations; lower the political temperature in our society; and select nominees truly

1 representative of their electorate. Thank you.

borough president review into one step.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you.

MR. BYRD: My name is

Cormac Slade Byrd. I'm here today to speak on reforming ULURP, specifically the very first step, certification by the Department of City Planning.

There are many good ideas for shortening ULURP that I support, such as combining the Community Board and

However, the single longest step is DCP certification. So improving it is crucial. The combined maximum timeline of all steps after DCP certification is 205 days, while certification by DCP is in a hundred-day limit. Even if they hit that limit, the application then has to file and appeal the City Planning Commission. The appeal can take 60 days before the applicant is given either certification or receive in writing of what further information is necessary. After eight months, a full month and a half longer than the entire rest of the process, the applicant could get handed a list of further requirements they must submit.

For some applicants, this portion of ULURP takes years. In every other step of the procedure, if the relevant authority fails to take

action, it can get referred to the next level of review. An applicant could in theory reach the council, the City Council, if all previous levels fail to act within their time limits. There's no such timer on the DCP certification step.

We are in a housing emergency. Year after year, rents keep going up. Year after year, we fail to make any changes.

The City Council has been declaring a public emergency for decades. Emergencies require action to fix. Certification by DCP need not be an endless time suck.

Casting doubts on project timelines, I have written up a proposed amendment to section 197-C of the charter to change the DCP certification process for applications that meet two requirements: One, that we are in housing public emergency as defined in Sections 26-501 through 26-520 of the New York City Administrative Code; and two, that the application increases residential development. For qualifying applications, DCP would have 90 days to either certify or state what further information is necessary. If they fail to do this within 90 days, the application would be considered certified and automatically proceed to the next section of the review, similar to

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1	how Subsection J of Section 197-C functions for all
2	other ULURP steps.
3	This deadline driven approach is not
4	without precedent. In California, the
5	Housing Housing Accountability Act's Builder's
6	Remedy has long allowed developers to bypass local
7	zoning restrictions when a city lacks a
8	certified certified housing element, forcing local
9	agencies to act in a timely manner. Similarly, New
10	Jersey has a judicial interpretation that empowers
11	developers to move forward when local governments fail
12	to meet their obligations. These examples demonstrate
13	that when deadlines are enforced, it can prevent
14	protracted delays and boost housing production,
15	exactly the goal we need during a housing emergency.
16	By adopting this 90-day rule, we not only reduce
17	unnecessary administrative delays but also create a
18	clear accountable framework that aligns New York City
19	with other jurisdictions that have successfully
20	expedited approvals.
21	Thank you, Chair Buery, and the Charter
22	Revision Commission.
23	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.
24	MR. MOYNIHAN: Hello. I'm
25	Shane Moynihan from Jamaica, Queens. Pardon me if

this is disjointed. I didn't have any written statements coming in today. But I have some things scribbled down here.

But you -- you have heard many -- I'm here to speak about open primaries, nonpartisan primaries. You've heard a lot of testimony here with statistics of who's being left out, who doesn't have a voice. I think I -- I don't want to go into all that because you've heard it.

I think, number one, when we ask a citizen to participate in democracy, which I think is what we're -- we all want, right? What -- whether we're asking them or whether we just want them to do that, we shouldn't ask them to lie. We shouldn't ask them to lie about their identity, about what group that they're aligning with. That's wrong.

I've been willing to -- I've been willing to stay registered democrat for the last two years, out of convenience. I used to switch back and forth between independent and democrat. But nobody should have to make that choice. Nobody should have to have this added inconvenience and obstacle to participating in their cities democracy and deciding how the City is run.

I think the one party rule that we're

obviously not immune to here in New York is adding
tension. The betting market betting markets have,
as of a month ago, 90 percent chance that the mayor is
going to be the democratic nominee. What incentive do
I have as a republican, independent, green,
libertarian although those some of those have
already been kicked out of the state. What incentive
do I have to be to participate, to collaborate with
my fellow citizens, with my neighbor, with the
democrat? I don't. I mean, there there is
incentive, but many we're seeing many people
don't don't feel that.

February 14th is the deadline where you have to change parties. If you don't do it by February 14th, you have no say in who the mayor is. That's way too late. But there shouldn't be such a restriction in the first place.

Running out of time here. I want to say that New York -- New York City is a pioneer for this country. We should lead by example. And while I don't -- I don't think this should be a partisan decision, I do want to speak really quickly about the hesitation some people might have: "Oh, this is going to give republicans more power."

Well, I think as New York City, as New

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1	Yorkers, we should lead by example and give everybody
2	a voice in our democracy. And may that be the path
3	that we all carry forward. Because we're stuck with
4	each other in this country, democrats, republicans,
5	whether we like it or not. So let's work together.
6	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much
7	MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN BUERY: to all of you for
9	your testimony.
10	Any questions for the panel? No?
11	Thank you so much.
12	Go Red Storm.
13	MR. MOYNIHAN: Thank you.
L <b>4</b>	CHAIRMAN BUERY: All right. The next
15	panel is Alex Protopapas and please forgive me if I
16	mispronounce your name Edward Brady, and
17	Harsha Hanumaiah. I'm going to have the three of you
18	come up.
19	The next panel for in-person testimony
20	will be Scott Kaplan [ph] and Alex Hackworth.
21	MS. GREENBERGER: No, your mic is
22	not
23	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Hello? Could
24	MS. GREENBERGER: Yeah. Alex.
25	MS. SAVINO: Yeah.

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1	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Oh, I'm sorry. So
2	Alex Protopapas, Edward Brady, and Harsha Hanumaiah,
3	please come up. The next and final in-person panel
4	will be Scott Kaplan [ph] and Alex Hackworth. After
5	that, we'll go to Zoom testimony.
6	Please begin.
7	MR. BRADY: Mr. Chairman, fellow
8	commissioners, good evening.
9	CHAIRMAN BUERY: What is your name?
10	I'm sorry.
11	MR. BRADY: Oh, I'm sorry. My name is
12	Ed Brady.
13	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you.
14	MR. BRADY: I reside at 30 East 95th
15	Street in Manhattan. I've been there since '98. I
16	grew up in the South Bronx.
17	I'm independent. I have been
18	independent since 1998. I have gotten I go
19	to or I've gotten signatures on petitions from
20	Augusta to Phoenix getting referendum on the ballot to
21	open up the political process and also to put
22	independent people on the ballot.
23	I've heard special interests mentioned
24	a number of times. And I'm going to say this, and it
25	is not being disrespectful. The biggest special

interest groups in this country are not named Koch or Soros. It's not the pharmaceuticals or oil and gas. And since we're here in New York City, it's not even REBNY, the Real Estate Board of New York. The two biggest special interest groups in our country are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. And these two entities have encased themselves, and they've put themselves between the people and the government.

And what these two entities care about, their reason for existence, is to garner position and power. And sadly, what they do not care about are the people who voted them into their positions.

Now, this doesn't have a damn thing to do with left, right, liberal, conservative. I have worked with people who wear Che Guevara T-shirts and/or are members of the Christian Coalition. Now, I can sit here and spout things that people from other organizations have stated, initiative and referendum, initiative of referendum and recall, when I was taught back in the -- in the late '60s; term limits, which we do have to some basis here; ease of ballot access. But to me, the most vital aspect is nonpartisan elections.

You know, Mr. Chairman, I'm a veteran.

I don't say that to be boastful. I'm not looking for

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1	kudos. But you mean to tell me that I can't take part
2	in the first round of elections simply because I
3	choose not to have a D or an R after my name, or C for
4	conservative, G for green, whatever that may be?
5	All citizens vote in all elections. We
6	don't need a longitudinal study about this. We don't
7	need to have dozens of political scientists with PhDs.
8	Straightforward, all citizens vote in all elections.
9	And, you know, Senator, I'm going to
10	take I'm going to say you you said
11	something: "If you want to change something, you
12	know, you go to the ballot box, and you change it."
13	Well, with all due respect, ma'am, I can't do that
14	simply because I choose not to have a designation
15	after my name. So how are we going to allow everybody
16	to take part in the process? It's a simple matter.
17	This isn't brain surgery.
18	Thank you very much for your time.
19	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.
20	MR. HANUMAIAH: Okay. Hello. My name
21	is Harsha Hanumaiah. And I just I just want to say
22	that open primaries would make elections more
23	competitive.
24	Too often, races are effectively
25	decided in democratic primaries, shutting out voices

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1	from across the political spectrum. By opening the
2	process, we can ensure that general elections feature
3	candidates who appeal to a broader range of voters,
4	leading to more balanced representation and real
5	solutions to the everyday problems facing New Yorkers.
6	MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.
8	Any questions for the panel? No.
9	Thank you for your service, sir, as
10	well. Appreciate you.
11	MR. BRADY: Oh, thank you, sir.
12	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Next and final
13	in-person panel are Scott Kaplan [ph] and
14	Alex Hackworth.
15	Hi. How are you?
16	MR. HACKWORTH: Hey. Hi. Just me.
17	My name's Alex Hackworth. I live in
18	Southside Williamsburg. I can appreciate that it's
19	getting late, so I'll I'll keep this a little
20	brief.
21	But I I'm the New York City regional
22	organizing director for Unite New York; we're a
23	nonpartisan non-profit focused on advancing structural
24	reform here in New York State. I'm here to urge you
25	to support open primaries. I believe that democracy

thrives when more voices are heard and not fewer.

Right now, New York's closed primary system excludes over a million voters, silencing independents, young people, and working class communities who don't fit neatly into a two-party system structure.

In a city where elections are often decided in primaries, shutting out these voices weakens our democracy and leads to leadership insulated by party insiders not accountable to a broader public. Open primaries would change that. They would increase voter participation, foster genuine political competition, and ensure that candidates must appeal to a broad coalition, not just the voice of the most vocal activists.

This reform would give power back to

the people, ensuring that our leaders represent all
New Yorkers, not just the select few who can
participate under the current system. The stakes, I
believe, are high, as they often are in our city.
Every day, New Yorkers face real
challenges: affordable housing, public safety, and
weakened economic opportunity for our city's most
vulnerable.

The leaders who make these decisions should be chosen by all of us and not just a fraction

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1	of this electorate. Open primaries would produce
2	candidates who must build broad-based support, leading
3	to balanced pragmatic solutions that work for all of
4	New Yorkers. This is not a partisan issue in my
5	opinion; it's an issue of fairness, representation,
6	and not just the city that we that not just the
7	city but also the democracy that we would like to
8	raise our families in.
9	That's why I urge you to put open
10	primaries on the ballot and let the voters decide.
11	New Yorkers deserve a system that will work for all of
12	us, not just the political establishment. So let's
13	open the doors of democracy and give every voter a
14	voice. Thank you.
15	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.
16	Appreciate it.
17	MR. HACKWORTH: Good?
18	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Any questions?
19	MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN BUERY: No. Thank you so
21	much.
22	MR. HACKWORTH: Cool. Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN BUERY: All right. We're
24	going to move to Zoom. The first Zoom panelist is
25	Hope Cohen. Hope will be followed by Jonathan Bloom

and then Laurie Bliss [ph]. But first Hope Cohen.

And again, we'll hear from you.

MS. COHEN: Okay. I have unmuted.

Hi. As you heard, my name is

Hope Cohen. Thank you for the time, members of the commission.

I'm here to offer some ideas about making the New York City Environmental Review process known as CEQR more efficient, less expensive, and more useful. In 2007, I pushed these ideas in rethinking Environmental Review. I had done a link to which I can provide -- request.

Charter Section 192E assigned to the
City Planning Commission responsibility for
making -- regarding environmental reviews. You, the
Charter Revision Commission, may choose to leave all
as is, to assign the responsibility to a different
entity, or through amendment to the charter to impose
guidance that supersedes CPC's order. Over the
decades, environmental reviews have become big
business for lawyers and specialized professionals.
All too often, environmental impact savings and even
less detailed environmental assessments range well
beyond analysis of impacts on the natural environment,
infrastructure, or municipal services. They are

protection against litigation rather than true planning documents.

We should be using this tool to focus on projects that will require additional infrastructure and/or services. Currently, the requirements for environmental review encompass too many projects and many topics. As the rules stand, virtually any development -- call for government funding for some kind of special people must go through this process.

We can filter out many of the -- many of those as clearly not having any negative impact. That is, by declaring them to be something called -- actions. These would include projects that require -- only because they -- funding. Otherwise, they wouldn't need it. And that is a significant problem for affordable housing.

Projects were -- and the bulk are redistributed. But actually, the density is not increased. The very small residential projects clearly did not increase -- . It is entirely within the City's power to do that.

In fact, just last year, the City took a step in the right direction by creating the Green Fast Track -- the Green Fast Track for housing. This

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1	program defines its type to those projects of a
2	certain size, use clean energy, in the standards for
3	citing ethical materials The City should also
4	streamline the topics reviewed. Environmental reviews
5	need not include policy discussions or descriptions of
6	socioeconomic conditions. The review should examine
7	only topics that implicate infrastructure and
8	municipal services, putting those needed to protect
9	the natural environment.
10	Finally, there was a question of
11	whether required remediations are actually
12	implemented. From my experience being on Manhattan
13	Community Board 7, I know that it falls to the
14	Community Board of monitor a developer's
15	client plans. Till 2018, I was cased with the City
16	sponsor rezoning as well. But now we can use the
17	Rezoning Committee's tracker to check progress
18	on sewage upgrades, and parking.
19	So I
20	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Hope, I'm sorry to
21	interrupt, but we're at time. Can you please wrap up?
22	MS. COHEN: That's it. Perfect timing.
23	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Okay. Perfect. Thank
24	you.
25	MS. COHEN: I'm done.

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1	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Any questions for
2	Ms. Cohen?
3	All right. Thank you.
4	Next is Jonathan Bloom.
5	MR. WEISBROD: He's not
6	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Okay. We're going to
7	have to move on to Laurie Bliss [ph].
8	No Laurie. Next up is Jenny Dubnau,
9	"Dubnau." Apologies if I mispronounced your name.
10	Jenny Dubnau.
11	MS. DUBNAU: Yes. Hi.
12	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Hi. How are you?
13	MS. DUBNAU: I think I wonder if you
L <b>4</b>	should just a quick suggestion. I wonder if you
15	should announce the next few Zoom people in a chunk so
16	people can get ready. It might help
17	things streamline things a little bit more. I know
18	they do that in the City Council sometimes.
19	Okay. Like many New Yorkers, I'm most
20	concerned about New York City's affordable housing
21	crisis. But it's painfully obvious that the solution
22	to this crisis is not just simply open the floodgate
23	to allow more overwhelmingly unaffordable housing to
24	be built.
25	Two major recent studies showed that

New York City neighborhoods with major development and zonings lose affordable regulated apartments at a heavy rate. And black, Latino, and low income populations shrink. There's no evidence that building more mostly unaffordable apartments brings rents down at the low end where most of us are.

It is therefore hard to understand the suggestion to bypass and override displacement-based critiques of development projects that can be voiced to -- . This override will give developers carte blanche to building more housing all over our city that most New Yorkers can't afford, actually, by muffling the voices of community boards and community members.

The ULURP process is one of the few ways that the voices of community members can be heard. It's not as though developers are being denied. As Alicia Boyd mentioned, most ULURP applications are approved, even in the face of widespread community opposition. So these proposed changes feel like a solution in search of a problem.

It's crucial to keep the community boards' and local council members' voices alive in this already pro-development process. And if we're talking about mandating housing approvals by

neighborhoods, as was mentioned earlier, why not mandate 100 percent deep affordability on all publicly owned land to be built by nonprofit entities like municipalities, nonprofits, and community land trusts.

This -- what I'm about to say, I don't mean in any disrespect, but I have to say it: I'm also deeply concerned about this commission seeming to be in conflict with earlier charter changes proposed by the City Council. We are at a critical moment for New York City, where our corrupt mayor is doing the bidding of Donald Trump. This is the wrong time to approve charter ballot proposals that undermine the authority of the City Council at the behest of the discredited Mayor Adams.

Permanent changes to our City charter should be undertaken coequally with the City Council, should not be politicized, and should include robust community engagement and voter education. One meeting per borough is not nearly enough. I have enough concerns about this to sincerely believe that the members of this commission should consider stepping down, rather than enabling Mayor Adams any further. And again, I mean that in no disrespect; I mean that respectfully. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you. Thank you

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1	so much.
2	Any questions for Ms. Dubnau?
3	Okay. Next we'll hear from
4	Sarah Prinsloo. And just to be ready, Sarah will be
5	followed by Dean Rosow, and then Maria Danzilo.
6	Sarah Prinsloo.
7	MS. PRINSLOO: Hi. Sorry. I if you
8	could unmute Dean Rosow, I think that might
9	be well, it's a a better can you guys see me
10	now?
11	CHAIRMAN BUERY: We can't see you, but
12	we can hear you.
13	MS. PRINSLOO: Okay. Hang on a second.
14	You can't see me?
15	MS. GREENBERGER: No. I see a picture.
16	CHAIRMAN BUERY: But it's okay.
17	We we can hear you though. So
18	MS. PRINSLOO: Okay. Well, I apologize
19	if you can't see me. I'm I'm actually on Dean's
20	computer as well. I just wanted to show up on the
21	screen with my name too.
22	But I'm here actually to talk about
23	open primaries. And first of all, I want to thank you
24	for the opportunity to testify on behalf of open
25	primaries. I had to look up actually what the CRC

was, and I was excited to learn that you guys are a committee that is basically organized to be able to have the city's municipal government more transparent and responsive to the needs of the city's residents.

And I can tell you that the needs of the city's residents really resonated with me.

Because that's exactly what I think open primaries will do. And just to give you some data -- and I know we've heard from different people who spoke tonight.

And I'm just -- so much of it resonated with me.

But just to give you some idea of different statistics, people who have chosen not to register with a political party are now the second largest voting group in New York State after democrats. And this trend is also felt in our city, as a growing number of young people and those who are disillusioned with establishment politics are deciding not to pledge their allegiance to political parties. These parties have started to reflect little nuance of common sense in their policies, and they continue to use issues in the city as election talking points versus actually solving the issues.

And because New York is a democratic or democrat-run city, rather, primary elections are the most important elections in our city. Yet, over a

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1	million independent registered New York City voters
2	are not allowed to vote in them, even though their
3	taxes pay for these actual elections. These voters
4	deserve a say in shaping the policies that affect
5	their daily lives.
6	If the City Council can pass a law that
7	would allow non-citizens to vote in elections to
8	ensure that their voices are heard, at the very least,
9	we should allow all registered American citizen voters
10	to vote in New York City primaries. Simply put, open
11	primaries will allow all registered New York City
12	voters' voices to be heard. And their representatives
13	will understand more of what their actual constituents
14	really want versus a vocal minority that currently
15	controls the primary process.
16	And that's why I'm spending my time
17	tonight to testify, to urge you to please include open
18	primaries on the ballot in 2025. Thank you very much.
19	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much for
20	your time and your testimony.
21	Next we'll hear from Dean Rosow, again
22	followed by Maria Danzilo, Theodore Kronby.
23	Mr. Rosow, please continue.
24	MR. ROSOW: Hello.
25	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Hello.

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1	MR. ROSOW: Nice to see everyone. I
2	hope you can hear me okay.
3	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Yes, we can.
4	MR. ROSOW: Hands up? Yeah? Okay.
5	Good. Thank you.
6	So my name is Dean Rosow. I live in
7	Manhattan. And I'm here to testify for open
8	primaries.
9	Open primaries would actually benefit
10	the politicians in office by ensuring that they
11	understand the needs of the majority of their
12	constituents, not just the most vocal activists in
13	their party. For politicians to even get elected,
14	they would need votes from a wider range of voters,
15	including moderates and independents, rather than just
16	the most progressive wing of their party. As someone
17	who believes in fiscal responsibility, public safety,
18	and sensible government, I want to see candidates
19	representing a broader coalition, not just those
20	catering to their party fringe.
21	I also believe it will incentivize
22	politicians to get things done, instead of using some
23	of the pressing issues we have in our city just to get
24	votes. Open primaries can and will bring
25	more bring much needed reform. It will give every

New York City voter an opportunity to choose who they want to represent them.

So I wanted to share that with everybody. And then just on another note, I've been living in Manhattan for about eight years. And I can't go out of my house and go for a walk without smelling pot constantly. I find it really offensive.

I hope that you all or people that you're in touch with can do something about that so that we're not all exposed to what's become almost, like, incredible. To go for a simple walk and get fresh air, enjoy even the parks, and everywhere you go, you're smelling pot.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you. Thank you so -- any questions for Sarah or Dean?

All right. Next we'll hear from Maria Danzilo, followed by Theodore Kronby, and Yiatin Chu.

MS. DANZILO: Hi. Good evening. Thank you. And thank you for this opportunity to testify, and for working so late tonight. And thank you to our mayor for allowing this beautiful democracy in action to take place where you're actually hearing from New Yorkers and voters on things that will make our city better. So just wanted to say how much I personally

support this process and support our duly elected mayor's empowerment to all of you to work with the voters.

My name is Maria Danzilo, and I'm executive director of One City Rising. We are a bipartisan citywide government reform group. We have thousands of members around the city, and we're growing every day. Our One City Rising supporters open -- support open primaries as a reform that is desperately needed to franchise every voter in the city. And I'm happy to join so many voices tonight in support of open primaries. So I'm really impressed with the people who were testifying tonight and happy to join them.

Council. And my -- I was a -- not an experienced politician when I first entered the City Council race during the pandemic. And the thing that I learned is that so few people were actually going to be participating in the election of our City Council representative. And that in itself was a really shocking moment for me to learn, that a very, very small number of people were actually able to choose who was going to represent the district, like, something like 10 or 12 percent of the people who live

in the district. Because so many people weren't registered as democrats.

I'm from the Upper West Side. I'm a lifelong New Yorker. I lived on the West Side for 45 years. And very few people in my neighborhood were actually going to be choosing who was going to represent us. Because they either weren't registered as democrats, or they were independent.

And it was at that time that I knew that open primaries was something that we were going to need to really look at and consider. And I'm so happy that good government groups around the city have coalesced to try to bring open primaries to our voters. New York City needs to join with the vast majority of the country's largest cities, and over 70 percent of the states of the United States, and come out of the dark ages that we're in and into a true voter rights reform era.

We need to adopt open primaries. And we hope this commission will get behind that and be able to empower more than 1,000,000 voters in New York City, including up to 700,000 veterans. The idea that 700,000 veterans in our city can't vote in our elections, that are critical to determining who wins, is just -- you know, as the daughter of someone who

Page 170 1 was in the military for 14 years, is something I find really offensive. 2 3 So the reality is that our political 4 system, as it works in New York, is where the 5 primaries, the -- the winner is chosen. So the 6 November election is really an afterthought. And I 7 think that's one of the reasons why we have such low voter turnout. I think people are just, you know, disengaged with the voting -- voting process if 10 they're not registered in the primaries. So I think 11 open primaries will help to empower more voters. So these one million voters are 12 13 independents. And they really need to be --14 CHAIRMAN BUERY: I'm sorry, 15 we're -- we're at time. 16 MS. DANZILO: -- our election. Oh, am 17 I out of time? 18 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Yeah. Thank you. 19 MS. DANZILO: Anyway, that's it. 20 I -- I can wrap up. Thank you very much. I 21 appreciate the chance to speak tonight. Thank you for 22 your --23 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much. 24 MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you. 25 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Any questions? No.

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1	Great.
2	Thank you so much. I appreciate it.
3	Next up we have Theodore Kronby, who
4	will be followed by Yiatin Chu and Zena Saunders [ph].
5	Okay. So next up is
6	Yiatin Yiatin Chu. Forgive me if I mispronounced
7	your name.
8	MS. CHU: Good evening. Thank you for
9	having me. And thank you for staying late to hear our
10	testimony. My name is Yiatin Chu; I am president of
11	HOA Alliance. We're a nonpartisan political club
12	advocating for the Asian community, and we support
13	open primaries.
14	I am asking the Charter Revision
15	Commission to put open primary on the November 2025
16	ballot. Our local elections are consequential to the
17	daily lives of New Yorkers, laws and resources that
18	govern our public safety, transportation, schools, and
19	businesses. All voters should have a say, not just
20	ones who want to register with a party.
21	As we know, New York City
22	leaders sorry, New York City leaders are often
23	decided in the democratic primary. This leaves many
24	voters, especially independents, without a say. This
25	exclusion discourages voter participation and limits

the	diversity	of	perspectives	in	our	political
disa	course.					

Closed primaries hurt the Asian community, where many are new to democracy, and for a variety of reasons are not registered with a party. In District 1, which is lower Manhattan and Chinatown, one quarter of the voters are independent or not affiliated with a party. In City Council District 20, which is Flushing, Queens, we have the highest population of Asians at 72 percent. And in District 43, the newly created majority Asian district in South Brooklyn, one third of the voters in these districts are independents or unaffiliated with a party.

New York City's closed primaries disenfranchises the Asian community and silences our representation in local elections. Open primaries will give working class and marginalized communities who may not fit neatly into the two-party structure a greater voice in choosing candidates who represent our needs. That's why I hope the commission will seriously consider adding measure for open primaries to the ballot in 2025. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.

Okay. Any questions?

Next we will hear from Zena Saunders

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1	[ph], who will be followed by John Johnston and
2	Jeffrey Aron.
3	Zena Saunders [ph]. Zena Saunders
4	[ph]?
5	MR. WEISBROD: I think Theodore
6	MS. GREENBERGER: Theo is back too.
7	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Oh, I'm sorry, did I
8	skip? I'm sorry?
9	MR. WEISBROD: Theodore
10	MS. GREENBERGER: He came back.
11	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Theodore. All right.
12	Well, we can go back to Zena [ph].
13	Theodore Kronby. So Theodore will be
L <b>4</b>	followed by Zena Saunders [ph].
15	MR. KRONBY: Yeah. Terribly sorry for
16	the mix-up there. This works now. Sorry. Couldn't
17	change my name.
18	Hello. I'm Theodore Kronby. I'm a
19	sophomore at Hunter College High School in New York,
20	and a strategy intern for Unite New York. I'll keep
21	this brief. I'm conscious of that my speech could
22	push back that those of speakers older and wiser than
23	me.
24	As a student, I believe in
25	characteristics of successful democratic systems

Page	1	7	4
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include being inclusive in my process. I believe that putting open primaries on the ballot in 2025 would make New York's system more inclusive. This validation has the opportunity to increase voter engagement and turnout by making primary elections more representative of New Yorkers.

For example, in the eight years following California's implementation of open primaries, minority legislative cost has grew by up to 50 percent. I, alongside the rest of my generation, am eager to participate in New York City's government. Barriers to participation like closed primaries discourage us before we even cast our first ballot. Thus, I'm testifying for you today and urge you to put open primaries on the ballot this year. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much,

Oh, I had -- I had a question for

Theodore. We're too quick. Can we get Theodore back?

MR. WEISBROD: Yeah. One second.

CHAIRMAN BUERY: Theodore, thank you so much for your testimony. It's -- really appreciate your joining us. And I'm curious whether your proposal would apply across City Council elections as well? Or are you -- or are you primarily focused on

Theodore.

Page 175 1 citywide elections? 2 MR. KRONBY: Yeah, so, to my knowledge, 3 the proposal is centered specifically on citywide 4 elections, and whether or not that would apply to City 5 Council elections specifically could be evaluated 6 later on. 7 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much, 8 Theodore. Thank you for participating. I appreciate 9 it. 10 Next up we have -- I'm sorry, 11 Zena Saunders [ph], followed by John Johnston and 12 Jeffrey Aron. So Zena Saunders [ph]. 13 Zena [ph], going once, twice. 14 All right. Next, John Johnston. 15 We lost John. All right. So next up 16 will be Jeffrey Aron, followed by Linda DiGusta. 17 Jeffrey Aron. 18 MR. ARON: Hi. My name is Jeff Aron. 19 I live in Manhattan. Thank you so much for hosting 20 these meetings. I'm very pleased to be able to 21 participate. 22 I want to say how excited I am. 23 guess I'm not surprised though that so many people 24 have testified as I am, on behalf of open primaries. 25 Most of the people that I'm speaking with are upset

about the fact that they can't vote, and that the people who do vote in primaries consist of 5 percent, maybe 10 percent of the general population, and that that ends up determining who citywide as well as more local candidates are.

And the -- I just wanted to say, since everybody has been so eloquent, in the leadup, in the past month or so, I've been getting call after call from people saying: "Oh, you know, you've got to change your registration from independent so that you're going to have a chance to vote in the" -- "in the mayoral primaries. Because you know that whoever ends up voting in the" -- "you know, wins the mayoral primary in June, they're going to end up being the mayor. So if you want to have a voice, you have to vote in the democratic primary. Switch your registration."

That kind of blackmail and heavy-handed persuasion that takes my vote for granted, my principles, my values, and says lie in order to be able to participate in this democracy really offends me. The fact that my tax dollars goes to support democratic and republican primaries and doesn't include million people who would like to vote and don't have the opportunity seems so -- I mean,

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1	taxation without representation. That just seems so
2	unfair.
3	And other cities and states around the
4	country have managed to figure out how to deal with
5	this. But in New York City, the as someone said,
6	the institution that really dominates is not so I
7	mean, yes, the real estate industry is a problem. But
8	the Democratic Party won't give up the democratic
9	right of all people in the city to vote. But that's
10	not just true in New York City. That's true in cities
11	and states around the country.
12	There's a lot of anger out here. And
13	there's a lot of support, as you can tell from this
14	testimony. And you're contributing to a a really
15	bad situation in our country. What we have now in our
16	country, this disillusion, and among young
17	people most young people are registering as
18	independents. What are they supposed to do in this
19	coming election? If they want to participate, what
20	are young people going to do?
21	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you. I want to
22	thank you. So we're at time. I want to thank you so
23	much for your testimony and your passion.
24	MR. ARON: Thank you.
25	CHAIRMAN BUERY: I appreciate it.

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1	MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you.
2	Next up is Linda DiGusta, followed by
3	Alex Protopapas, and Frank Moreno.
4	So Linda DiGusta.
5	MS. DIGUSTA: Okay. I'm here now. I'm
6	not on camera; I'm just on voice. Can you hear me?
7	MS. GREENBERGER: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Yes, we can.
9	MS. DIGUSTA: Thank you. My name is
10	Linda. I live in Manhattan and participate in the
11	activities of Unite New York. I would love to see
12	open primaries on the ballot, and of course adopted.
13	We are now the only ranked choice
14	voting jurisdiction that does not open primaries. The
15	fact is we need people who vote. Right now, we should
16	have at least a million people for primaries. And the
17	general election presents inadequate options as a
18	result.
19	It's time to engage more voters with an
20	inclusive, dynamic, and engaging process, beginning
21	with an open primary and carrying through to the
22	general election. I hope and believe that opening the
23	primaries can be a lightning jolt to move us in the
24	direction of real dialogue across party lines and heal
25	the rift that we see now, rather than continue in the

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1	direction of a society that's pathologically partisan.
2	Thank you.
3	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.
4	Appreciate the sentiments and your brevity. I
5	appreciate it.
6	Next we will hear from Alex Protopapas,
7	followed by Frank Morano, and Howard Levy.
8	MR. PROTOPAPAS: Yeah, hello, everyone.
9	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Hello.
10	MR. PROTOPAPAS: Can everyone hear me?
11	MS. GREENBERGER: Yes.
12	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Yes, we can hear you,
13	and we can see you.
14	MR. PROTOPAPAS: Excellent. So I I
15	think a lot of the other speakers in favor of open
16	primaries have very eloquently articulated their
17	positions and, you know, cited some very important
18	statistics, for example, the fact that a lot of a
19	lot of the general elections are not competitive at
20	all. So rather than going over some of that, I'd like
21	to to add some some other facts.
22	So one of the previous speakers
23	mentioned that if you want to change your party
24	affiliation, you have to do so by February 14th. And
25	T think that just that that's one of the things

that sort of indicates just how flawed our system is right now. Because it's actually even worse than that. When you change your party affiliation, you're -- you're committed to vote in that party's primaries for the rest of the year, right?

So there might be a primary in June.

There might be another one in September. But you can't change your party affiliation after that. You can only change it once a year. So -- so that's one thing that people haven't brought up, which -- which I think is particularly unfair.

The other thing which I'd also like
to -- to mention is, I also feel that the way that the
closed primary works is unfair to a lot of new
Americans. So, for example, my immigrant mother, when
she became a citizen, she was asking me what this
registration thing was all about. And I told her,
"Well, look, you know, you have to decide what the
dominant party is in your town, and you should
register with them." But she said: "Well, I don't
know if I always want to vote for democrat. I want to
be able to vote for wherever I want."

And that was a really big deal for her.

Because, you know, in her youth, she lived in a

country that at that time had a dictatorship. So she

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1	really valued democracy. And it took me a lot of
2	convincing to tell her that she could still vote for
3	whoever she wanted in in the general election.
4	So I I think this is somewhat unfair
5	to to our newest citizens. Because it's it's
6	not really clear what this registration thing is is
7	all about to a lot of people. And then the last thing
8	that that I want to to mention is, I know that
9	nationwide, a majority of veterans are actually
10	registered independents. And I think some other
11	speakers mentioned this, but it's worth mentioning
12	again that I think people who've kind of put their
13	lives on the line to defend democracy should have a
14	say in it.
15	And that's that's pretty much it.
16	I I don't think I have anything new to say beyond
17	that. So thank you for taking the time to to
18	receive citizen feedback.
19	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.
20	And thank you for taking the time this evening to be
21	with us. We appreciate it.
22	Next up will be Frank Morano, who'll be
23	followed by Howard Levy, and Seth Radwell [ph].
24	MR. MORANO: Good evening,
25	commissioners. It's great to be here. I know you've

had a long night, so I promise not to prolong it too much. I want to thank you for your service. And I want to give a special acknowledgement to somebody that makes Staten Island proud every day in City government but especially on this commission, Diane Savino, who's a good friend, and who I've learned more about City government and State government just listening to her complain about what's wrong than I've learned in years of studying it on my own.

I'm here primarily to testify in favor of nonpartisan elections. One, I'm actually a candidate in a nonpartisan election on Staten Island now. And I participated in nonpartisan elections as a volunteer, as a political activist. This is the first time I've participated on a -- as a candidate. And it's wonderful.

And I think it's important to keep in mind that New York City has had nonpartisan elections for 32 years. This is not some novel, new conceit that we're trying to totally upset the apple cart. They -- we've had nonpartisan elections. Both democrats and republicans and even a couple of independents have gotten elected. And I -- they've worked really well.

So what I'm urging the commission to
put on the ballot is just give the voters the
opportunity to give people the same opportunity that I
have right now to reach out to all voters, not a
narrow slice of the Republican Party or Democratic
Party. And it's a great experience. Because you
don't have to skip houses when you're campaigning
based on who's a democrat, who's a republican. You go
out and meet every voter, which is how it should be.
It puts every voter in a position where their vote
really matters.

Additionally, when we talk about nonpartisan elections, the reason it's so important is because right now, you have taxpayers that are forced to pay for elections that they can't participate in.

One of the other people mentioned the phrase "taxation without representation." I seem to have heard that somewhere else before; I don't remember where. But it sounds great. And that's exactly what we need to put an end to. There should be no opportunity to have people pay for elections that they can't even participate in.

The last thing I'll mention and -- is that I -- I think it's important to distinguish the issue of open primaries for nonpartisan elections.

The -- I think a lot of people who are well-intentioned are comingling those two terms. And that can be very messy. Because the Supreme Court has defined different types of primaries in a few of their decisions. And there're political science textbooks that define each one. They all agree on a definition: An open primary is a type of partisan primary in which each party has its own primary ballot and its own nominees.

But on primary day, any voter can choose any party's primary ballot. Most southern states have that. And in open primary states, most registration forms don't ask the voter to choose a party.

For example, Texas has open primaries.

Therefore, George Bush or Ted Cruz is not a registered republican because he lives in Texas, and there are no registered republicans or democrats in Texas. Given that New York has statewide party registration, I don't think that would work well.

A nonpartisan election is like what I'm in, where parties are not involved. Instead, individuals run against each other purely as individuals, or as New York City has it, with a made-up party -- party label. Open primary has

Page 185 1 nothing in common with nonpartisan elections. As Mayor La Guardia said, "There's no 2 3 democratic or republican way to clean the street." 4 Let's allow all of the candidates for every municipal 5 office to put our records, our ideas, and our vision 6 for the future of New York City before the voters. 7 And let's have them vote, not because we have an R next to our name or a D next to our name, but because we have the best qualifications and the best vision 10 for the future. Thank you. 11 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much for 12 your testimony. Senator Savino is clapping for you. 13 I don't know if you can hear that. But I appreciate 14 it. 15 MS. SAVINO: I can't even vote for him. 16 CHAIRMAN BUERY: Next up will be Howard Levy, followed by Seth Radwell [ph]. And our 17 18 final testimony will be from Bridget Fox [ph]. 19 Hi. Thank you, everyone. MR. LEVY: 20 And I apologize for lying down. My back hurts. Ι 21 mean no disrespect to the commission. 22 I'm here to talk about open primaries. 23 You've heard a lot of the -- the information before. 24 I'm married. I have two kids. We I'm a New Yorker.

live in New York.

And part of the fabric of society, we would like our votes to be heard, along with a million other people who cannot vote in one party or the other's primaries. Look, there's a -- there's a huge mistrust in government right now. That's a problem. We need to have as much participation as possible.

We heard from the gentleman at Citizens
United about the low participation rates in New York
City, constantly declining over the decades. This is
not -- not a good sign. You heard from others about,
like, Curtis Sliwa getting less votes -- fewer votes
than I say Kathryn -- sorry, Ms. Garcia and still, you
know, being on the general election ballot.

The -- the ranked choice voting is good, by the way, as well. But, you know, and so I'll just kind of say, in terms of open -- open primaries, people who have a matter of view should be able to have a say, you know, in -- in what happens. So for open primaries, people, regardless of their political -- their party affiliations to participate. And let's open up the election process.

Let's have more accountability. Let's get the extremes out of the system so that we can have a more moderate voice and not the kowtowing to the left or the right. And let's increase the

## CRC Hearing

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1	participation in elections overall. So thank you.
2	And respectfully, I urge the commission to consider
3	opening primaries to be added to the 2025 ballot so we
4	can have a more inclusive political representation.
5	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you so much.
6	MR. LEVY: Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Thank you for your
8	testimony. I hope you feel better. Appreciate it.
9	Next is Seth Radwell [ph], who'll be
10	followed by Bridget Fox [ph].
11	MS. GREENBERGER: Can't hear you,
12	Chair, sorry.
13	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Next will be
14	Seth Radwell [ph], followed by Bridget Fox [ph].
15	MR. WEISBROD: No Seth.
16	MS. GREENBERGER: No Seth.
17	CHAIRMAN BUERY: No Seth?
18	MR. WEISBROD: No Seth. Who's after
19	Seth?
20	MS. GREENBERGER: Bridget [ph]
21	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Next would be
22	Bridget Fox [ph].
23	Bridget Fox [ph].
24	MR. WEISBROD: No Bridget [ph].
25	MS. GREENBERGER: No Bridget [ph].

## CRC Hearing

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1	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Well, I want to thank
2	everyone for who testified. Thank you all for
3	being here. The next public hearing of the commission
4	will be
5	MS. GREENBERGER: Can't hear.
6	CHAIRMAN BUERY: The next public
7	hearing of the commission will be held in the Bronx on
8	March 4th at 5 p.m., at the Fordham University, The
9	McShane Campus Center, in the Great Hall on the 3rd
10	floor, located at 441 East Fordham Road.
11	Is there a motion to adjourn?
12	MULTIPLE SPEAKERS: So moved.
13	CHAIRMAN BUERY: May I have a second?
14	MULTIPLE SPEAKERS: Second.
15	CHAIRMAN BUERY: Any discussion? All
16	in favor?
17	MULTIPLE SPEAKERS: Aye.
18	CHAIRMAN BUERY: All right. We are
19	adjourned. Thank you so much.
20	(Whereupon, the meeting concluded at
21	8:47 p.m.)
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23	
24	
25	

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## CERTIFICATE

2	I, THEA POPKO, the officer before whom the
3	foregoing proceedings were taken, do hereby certify
4	that any witness(es) in the foregoing proceedings,
5	prior to testifying, were duly sworn; that the
6	proceedings were recorded by me and thereafter reduced
7	to typewriting by a qualified transcriptionist; that
8	said digital audio recording of said proceedings are a
9	true and accurate record to the best of my knowledge,
10	skills, and ability; that I am neither counsel for,
11	related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the
12	action in which this was taken; and, further, that I
13	am not a relative or employee of any counsel or
14	attorney employed by the parties hereto, nor
15	financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of
16	this action.

17

THEA POPKO

18

Notary Public in and for the

19 20 State of New York

21

**Z** .

22

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24

1	CERTIFICATE	OF	TRANSCRIBER

I, CAYLA LOTT, do hereby certify that this transcript was prepared from the digital audio recording of the foregoing proceeding, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings to the best of my knowledge, skills, and ability; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this was taken; and, further, that I am not a relative or employee of any counsel or attorney employed by the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.

15 CAYLA LOTT

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