## CHARTER REVISION COMMISSION

SURROGATE'S COURT

31 CHAMBERS STREET

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

JULY 12, 2010

6:03 P.M.

## PRELIMINARY STAFF REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TO THE CHAIR OF THE 2010 CHARTER

REVISION COMMISSION.

CHAIR: DR. MATTHEW GOLDSTEIN

COMMISSION MEMBERS:

JOHN H. BANKS, VICE CHAIR

ANTHONY PEREZ CASSINO

BETTY Y. CHEN

DAVID CHEN

HOPE COHEN

ANTHONY W. CROWELL

STEPHEN FIALA

ANGELA MARIANA FREYRE, SECRETARY

ERNEST HART

REV. JOSEPH M. McSHANE, S.J.

KENNETH M. MOLTNER

KATHERYN PATTERSON

CARLO A. SCISSURA

BISHOP MITCHELL G. TAYLOR

1 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Good evening, everybody.
2 I'm told that we have a quorum, so I would like

to officially bring this meeting of the New York

4 City Charter Revision Commission to order.

I'm pleased to welcome you to this phenomenal building, one of the two Tweed buildings that were built in the, I'm told, the late 19th Century, about 1870 to 1880's. This is an extraordinary building. We're very pleased to have our forum here this evening.

This is an open meeting for the exclusive purposes of the Commission to talk among ourselves. Amongst the ourselves or among ourselves. I don't know if I have my literati out there to correct me.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Among.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Among. Okay. Let me just replenish some of your memory with respect to where we have been and just to chart where we will be going over the next several weeks.

We have had five open forums, one in each Borough. We have had five forums of where the Commission members were able to dig deep to the issues of term limits, voter participation, government structure, public integrity and land

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use. At those forums we had the privilege of hearing some of the Country's leading experts from Universities and from practitioners who have much experience on a practical level and also on a research level on those issues.

We are embarking starting next week on five open forums where all of the communities that we will be visiting around the City will have an opportunity to be heard. Next week, on the 19th, we will start with an open meeting with a discussion among the Commissioners. We will then hear from the Citizen's Union, who has filed a very comprehensive report, and we will listen to members of the Citizens Union talking about their report, and then we will take questions from the audience as time permits.

During the period of open hearings, we will take the Report that was written by our very able staff, the Preliminary Report of the staff to the Commission. I have referred to that document as a living document, and by living document I mean I expect that things will be culled from that document, and this will be the prerogative of the Commission, and maybe things might even be added, and we will see. Again at the prerogative of the

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Those ideas over time will be developed as we listen to members of the various communities in the five Boroughs we will be visiting to reshape the proposal.

Towards the end of that period we will file a report of the Commission. The opening salvo of that report is the Preliminary Staff Report. It will be refined over time, and at the end of that period we will have a Report from the Commission. It will be released by the Chairman of the Commission. And I should introduce myself, I'm Matthew Goldstein for those of you who may not I'm the Chair of the Commission. know me. after that report is released, the Commission will probably have at least one more meeting -one meeting, maybe two, we hope it doesn't have to be more than that -- where we will decide what we, the Commission, believe will be appropriate to place on the ballot in November of 2010.

One of the things that we're very proud of so far of the work of this Commission has been the extraordinary public outreach that we have decided and have maintained that commitment to continue. And what I mean by wide public outreach

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is that we utilized all of the available new technology tools that enable us to reach well beyond the people who are physically here in the room listening and providing commentary to the members of the Commission. So for the staff of CUNY TV, who has been very helpful with the DO IT and the City, and especially to the very able staff we've had the privilege of working with, starting with Lorna Goodman, our Executive Director; Joe Viteritti, our very able Director of Research, who has guided so much of the thinking of this Commission; Rick Schaffer, who is our extraordinary General Counsel; and to Ruth Markovitz, who I believe is here with us tonight, who is the Deputy Executive Director, and so many others. I want on behalf of the Commission to thank them for their continuing due diligence and very able work.

And our purpose tonight is to talk among ourselves. We will not be taking any questions from the audience. This is an opportunity for the Members of the Commission to talk about the Preliminary Report, and as we hear from the members of the Commission to shape the Preliminary Report as it becomes a final document

1 that we will endorse. 2 So before I start, let me start by having the Commission Members who are here with us this 3 evening start with the introduction, start all 4 the way on my left with Carlo. 6 COMMISSIONER SCISSURA: Thank you. Good 7 evening, everyone. Carlo Scissura from Brooklyn. COMMISSIONER CASSINO: Hi, Tony Perez Cassino 8 9 from the Bronx. 10 COMMISSIONER MOLTNER: Good evening, I'm Ken 11 Moltner. 12 COMMISSIONER CROWELL: Anthony Crowell. COMMISSIONER FREYRE: Angela Mariana Freyre. 13 14 COMMISSIONER FIALA: Good evening, Steve 15 Fiala. 16 COMMISSIONER COHEN: Hi, I'm Hope Cohen. 17 COMMISSIONER BETTY CHEN: Hello, Betty Chen. 18 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Let me before we start 19 just delineate, then, our next meeting will be July 19. It will be followed on Wednesday, July 20 21 21. Then Monday, July 26, Wednesday July 28, 22 Monday, August 2nd. Those are the ones that have been scheduled. We will have where the venues 23 24 are for each of those forums out as soon as the

scheduling is done. And as I said, we expect at

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least one additional open forum for after August
2 2nd, and then we will be concluding our work for
3 what we set out to do.

Let me start by referring to the Preliminary
Report and Recommendations to the Chair of the
2010 Charter Revision Commission. That is a
public document, all of you who are interested
have access to it and can receive it.

I'd like to start the discussion on the very first proposal that is in the report and that has to do with term limits. This is the one item that the Commission has made a decision, and the decision is we will place this on the ballot, file this with the City Clerk at the appropriate time for consideration for the voters in 2010. Term limits. I'd like to -- we've decided that. There will be others, but that is what we have decided upon. And I'd like to turn this over to members of the Commission to -- you have the report in front of you, and now is an opportunity for us to discuss the items that are discussed by the staff.

We'll start with Ken Moltner.

COMMISSIONER MOLTNER: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman. First I'd like to express my

thanks and appreciation to the staff for this

document and with all the hard work that's

evident in this document.

I for one begin the premise that the voters of this City voted two-two. That's what the people voted for not once but twice, and that's what paved the way by the Council's actions. And for me, therefore, that is what matters.

I, therefore, do not reach the issue of whether there be three or two-three is quote/unquote better, because it is not the choice that the people twice made. Rather, I believe that it is the choice that the people twice made is what should be returned to the public for its consideration. It may vote "Yes," it may vote "No." But because it was what the public had voted for I believe it should be returned to it.

Now, with that I believe that the public should have the opportunity to consider an appropriate method that would prohibit the type of action by the Council that we saw in 2008. And I said publicly while I would like to see a complete prohibition on overturning the people's voice on term limits, at this moment I perceive

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that there is too much of a risk that such a restriction may not be upheld in the face of an inevitable legal challenge. So for the moment I see -- and again I'm obviously only speaking for myself -- that prospectivity as set forth in the staff's Report, the Chair has the most practical and viable solution.

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I do, Mr. Chair, have a couple comments also I would appreciate making on the Report itself. And again, with appreciation for all the hard work that the staff put into this. And again this is my reading of the Report. I sensed that an inference with regard to the Report is that there is empirical evidence for the two-three, which I do not believe in fact that there is. I also respectfully suggest that the findings of Professor Niemi, who I believe is one of the foremost authorities on the term limits issue, be given a greater or more prominent role. He came basically to our opinions in sum. First, that the effects of term limits are modest and conditional, and I'm quoting from his report, and, second, that while the day of term limits has hardly been resolved it seems that neither the highest hopes of advocates nor the worst

fears of opponents have been realized. And I
think that deserves a greater prominence.

Also, my reading of the Niemi Report indicates that he does not apply research findings based on the experience of State Legislatures to City Council, which is an inference that I have drawn from the Report.

But I also submit there are a couple of other avenues that deserve greater mention, including that the research does indicate that term-limited Legislatures, like staff from lobbyists, and that term-limited (indiscernible) relationship between them. And in fact professional training that is provided as a result of term-limited Legislatures.

Having said all that, I would just in closing like to return to where I began, which is that since the people not once but twice voted for two-two, I reach no other issue but to put that with an approach to prospectivity be provided on the ballot. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Thank you, Commissioner Moltner.

Commissioner Freyre.

COMMISSIONER FREYRE: I think that in terms

1 of term limits, I agree with the recommendations 2. that's in the first bullet on page 25, but the question would need to be redrafted, obviously, 3 as a ballot proposal. But the question about 4 5 replacing the present three-term maximum 6 provision with a two-term maximum provision, I 7 think that's a question that should be posted to the voters. And I do agree on the prospectivity 8 9 proposal of limiting the City Council's ability to amend the term limits law other than 10 prospectively. 11

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Thank you, Commissioner Freyre.

Commissioner Cohen.

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COMMISSIONER COHEN: Term limits and a question. First, I'll limit my remarks to term limits and one associated question.

I agree with my two fellow Commissioners
that certainly the question should be posed to
the people of the City of New York about
returning to the two terms for all elected
officeholders that they approved by referendum
twice. I'm going to say now that I personally am
philosophically opposed to term limits. I
personally voted twice against those referenda,

but there is something about the unseemliness,

while completely legal and determined to be

3 ethical, the unseemliness of what occurred in

4 2008 in the face of two noticeably important

5 referenda on this point. I would love to see the

6 possibility of putting on the ballot another

option, which is to not having term limits at

8 all. I don't know whether that's feasible. I

9 know there's been some discussion about that

10 feasibility.

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I don't think I've heard any Commissioners in recent days express any interest in the split that's offered here of two terms for Executive and two terms for Legislature. Although, we did hear quite a bit of testimony on that point particularly from Legislators.

There is one other thing I want to throw out there and that is on the question of the prospectivity, which I heartily endorse, we use it by analogy of what we think of as the case with many Legislatures, and indeed is the case with many Legislatures, but not the City Council, and that namely is the question of pay raises.

And it seems to me that if we are going to introduce a question about Charter language on

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| 1  | prospectivity for term limit change, change in   |
| 2  | term limits, we should also put in some new      |
| 3  | language in the Charter to ensure that change in |
| 4  | pay raises are prospective. Thank you.           |
| 5  | CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Thank you, Commissioner      |
| 6  | Cohen.   |
| 7  | Commissioner Cassino.                            |
| 8  | COMMISSIONER CASSINO: Question first,            |
| 9  | Mr. Chairman. Should we refrain from introducing |
| 10 | anything outside of the term limits issue right  |
| 11 | now? Because we might have other issues that we  |
| 12 | might want to raise.                             |
| 13 | CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: What I would prefer,         |
| 14 | Commissioner Cassino, we go seriatim through the |
| 15 | Report and if we could do that.                  |
| 16 | COMMISSIONER CASSINO: Will there be an           |
| 17 | opportunity                                      |
| 18 | CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Absolutely.                  |
| 19 | COMMISSIONER FREYRE: I have to leave at 7:00     |
| 20 | o'clock to catch a plane.                        |
| 21 | CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: If that is the case,         |
| 22 | then, I would like to hear some of the things    |
| 23 | that you have to say outside of term limits if   |
| 24 | you can do that? Let's see if we have we         |
| 25 | still have about 35 minutes.                     |

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COMMISSIONER CASSINO: So on the issue of

2 term limits, then, and I think that this is an

issue that many of us feel strongly about, and I

4 know that in the past my colleague, Steve Fiala,

5 has raised the issue of the 1989 Charter

6 Commission having a strong mandate for existing.

7 And I believe that -- and mentioning that we may

8 not have that either. I disagree with that. I

9 don't disagree with you on much, but I disagree

10 with that, because I think that we have, I think,

in this City a crisis in confidence in our

government, and that's reflected in the numbers

13 that we see in voter turnout. It's reflected in

every poll that is done. It's reflected in the

attitudes of people towards their government. And

there are a number of issues that I think that

17 need to be addressed if we're going to get people

to restore their faith in government. And term

limits is at the top of the list, because whether

20 you endorse term limits as a concept or not, I

21 think most people feel that beyond the legality,

you don't have to be a lawyer to feel that there

was something just not right about how it was

done. It should have come back to the people.

With that, I'm a strong proponent of going

1 back to two terms. I think that that's some

2 50,000 people voted for that in the one election.

And 580,000 voted for it in the other. And I

4 respect that. I don't believe there's any

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5 signs -- I've looked at it as well. I don't

6 believe there's any signs that talk about two or

three terms, one being better than the other.

8 It's kind of like metrics for baseball fans who

believe that you can put everything down into a

statistic in baseball and you just can't.

You can argue both ways on any one of these facts as to whether somebody's a better

Legislator at three terms or a better one at two terms. I don't think there's any signs to it. So I don't really think the signs hold up. I think it comes down to we've had two referendums on this, and if there's no signs to back up three or two terms or the alternative, then I go with that.

Upon the issue of whether or not there should be -- you need a referendum to change this, I wholeheartedly agree that you have to have that. And I would love to see it, even despite what some of the lawyers have said, I would love to see it an absolute, not just for

1 the future but for the current Council, and any 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

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current Council. I would I think that we've heard different opinions about whether that can happen or not. I err on the side -- if the Council overturned it again even prospectively the impact would be the same, which is a loss of faith in government in that it overturned something that the will of the people instituted. So I think the impact would be the same on the people. But, you know, I'm willing to hear more about whether or not other people feel that we should go for that angle that obviously has caused some discussion within the legal ranks, but that would be my first priority. If not, I certainly would endorse it prospectively under the term limits.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: It's an interesting question. Do any of you have -- before I do that I just want to acknowledge that Bishop Taylor has joined us and David Chen has joined us as well. They weren't here. Betty Chen acknowledged herself.

Does anybody on the Commission want to take up what Commission Cassino has said about prospectivity and strengthening even more than

1 what it is right now? I personally think it is

quite an impedence for the Council to take an action that they did, even understanding that it is not iron clad, as you have said, but does anybody else have responses?

Commissioner Fiala.

COMMISSIONER FIALA: I pulled out my notes from 10 years ago because I have some familiarity with this.

We're at that stage now where we're supposed to deliberate, and part of that process should be educative for ourselves and the public. It's important to start out with the fundamental premise that this nation was founded not as a direct Democracy but as a Republic. The first of its kind in the history of the world. And in executing what a Republic is, there is an implicit and explicit understanding that citizens cede certain rights, certain natural rights, to those who govern. And it's just the way of that design, isn't it?

We do not in this country have people deciding. People decide who gets to decide. It's a fundamental issue. And this Country, this State and this City, is wrestling with this concept of

self-government in this age of modern technology, instantaneous gratification, instant polls.

I think we're kind of at a point where we're losing site of who we are as a people and what made us great as a nation.

I pulled my notes. These are not my thoughts. These are the thoughts of brilliant men. Federalist 51: "But what is government itself but the greatest of all reflections of human nature. If men were angels no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern, not external or internal controls on government would be necessary." And here is the important one.

In framing the government that is to be administered by men over men the great difficulty lies in this. You must first enable the government to control the government and next find a way to have it control itself. For the most part, our government has the ability to control itself. This City reached a point in 2008 when the City Legislature passed a bill. It should be pointed out that it had every right to do so. The Courts, the Federal Court and the State Court, found that it is certainly within

the province of the City Legislature to do that.

Ten years earlier the question came before my Council when I served on it. I voted a different way. That didn't mean that I was right and they were wrong. It simply meant that our interpretation of our roles were somewhat different. But that's the point, that politics isn't static. It's dynamic. You can't expect to live in a country with 300 million people or a city of 8.2 or 8.3 million people and have the decisions of a decade ago remain the decisions of a decade later.

We have a representative Democracy. Yes, the people voted for term limits. I voted twice. I came out in the minority twice. I am a strong proponent of and always will be one who believes that the Republic must come first. We are a Republic. We are not a direct Democracy. And from time to time a legislative body will decide that it is in the interests of the public to take an action one way or another.

Now, on the subject of term limits, because I've had this discussion now far too many times, and I seem to make more enemies than friends given my past vote, I'm defending what happened

yet I voted another way. Some will say that's

hypocritical. It's not hypocritical, it's

thoughtful. It's got to be viewed in the context

of the time, it's got to be viewed in the context

of legality.

The public must not go away from this process thinking that the City leadership did anything that was illegal or outside of its jurisdiction. The Courts themselves indicated that. The Courts also said, "We make no judgment as to the moral components of this."

Elections, elections are the great arbiter. I for the life of me cannot understand how in a city where polls show they were upset, the majority were upset with what the City Council did, yet but all but I think one Council Member, and under the circumstances that counted for a loss, were reelected. So for all the hoopla and all the concern and all the anger, the people chose to send back their representative. That's the Republic. That's how it works.

Now, I happen to believe that from time to time it's good for us to always revisit first principles. I would love, and I said this on the floor of the City Council when I cast a vote that

went against my own personal principles, I said,

"I challenge the City, I challenge [then] Mayor

Guiliani, Speaker Vallone, and my colleagues,

and, more importantly, the public at large and

5 the civic associations across the City to revisit

6 this issue and have a serious discussion about

7 term limits and to place a proposition before the

8 people that would ask them is this in the best

interests of the City?" Under the context of the

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The people of the City in 1989 voted for a Charter that fundamentally changed the structure of this government. It created a Mayoral-Council form of governance, and in so doing we made a deliberate decision as a people and said that the City Council should be a real deliberative body, something it had never been, and then two years later on the ballot is a proposition to term limit them. It is so counterintuitive to my thinking. Yet the will of the voters spoke not once but twice.

I think we ought look at the fundamental foundational question of term limits in the context of a city that I'm told has the best campaign finance system in the nation. The

campaign finance system was supposed to level the playing field. Understand, and I'm talking to my fellow New Yorkers, understand what you did in voting your passions at the time, when we had just implemented campaign finance, just created a whole new model of government, what you did by injecting term limits into that new system of government was guarantee that the special interests, the bureaucracy, the staff, everybody but the legislative body that we voted as wanting to have a real substantive role in our government, they're now in power.

There are consequences to actions. And the consequences to those actions were we have permanently placed behind the eight ball the City Council of the City of New York. People will rotate in and they will rotate out. And anybody who believes that we could ever have a system where citizen Legislators are going to come forward is delusional, and the empirical evidence shows that.

We do not bring bakers and lawyers and doctors into government. We recycle politicians from one office to another. That's what you got. So I would hope that the City, the citizens of

1 the City, would want to revisit this.

Having said that, again relying on history and relying on the Federalist Papers, I understand the strongly held views of the majority of New Yorkers who took great exception to what was done regardless of whether or not it was legally permissible. So I repeat, in framing the government that is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this. You must first enable the government to control the governed and in the next place force it to control itself. Depending on the people is no doubt the primary control on the government.

The fact that the vast majority of the people and the vast majority, if not near total majority of this committee, believe that term limits need to be revisited, and that people should have the right for redress and get to say whether or not they support the actions of the City Council moving from two to three terms, I will support the proposition of granting that question.

I would love for us to think on a larger scale and get to the more fundamental foundational issues of term limits and their

impact on this City's best interests. But I fully understand, recognize and appreciate that

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the public has lost faith, as my colleagues have

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said, in their government. And if placing upon

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the ballot a question that says shall we keep the

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existing three-term structure or return it to two

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terms, that's something that I would live with.

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It's a bad choice. But I'll live with it.

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City body, a City Legislature, from exercising

Second point. The notion of preventing a

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its prerogative as a legislative body is a

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dangerous thing to do in a Republic. No matter

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how angry we are, remember the whole purpose of

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having a self-representative government is that

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outside is supposed to be cooled when it gets

the anger that exists here in this room and

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before a deliberative body of individuals who

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hopefully, hopefully are going to think about 10

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years from now, not just the next election.

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preventing them from doing what the courts have

Tying the hands of a Legislature and

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ruled are within their legal right, and, indeed,

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their function to do, would be something I could

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not support.

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Prospectivity is the best we can offer New

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Yorkers. It's fair. It's balanced. It says that if there's a policy decision New Yorkers want term limits -- Commissioner Moltner, I fully respect that I lost twice, so I understand New Yorkers as a policy want term limits. The best we can do, then, is say, "Fiala, you can change it but you can't change it for yourself." So prospectivity is really the only option that we have above and beyond the fundamental question of should we go from two to three or stay with three.

The notion of locking this in Charter language and preventing a legislative body from doing what the Constitution of the State of New York authorizes them to do would not only be illegal, but it would really be, I think, a dereliction of our duty as citizens of this City.

For better or worse, this is the City

Council you all have. If you don't like what

they do vote them out. That's the big challenge

in this City. And later on I trust we'll get to

issues relating to the voting, because that's

where the real issue lies.

So I would support going from the question,
Mr. Chairman, should we return to two terms, keep

the three terms, and I would support that
secondary issue of prospectivity but nothing
else.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Thank you, Mr. Fiala.

Anyone want -- Commissioner Cassino.

COMMISSIONER CASSINO: I just want to mention one or two things you actually said were important.

We're talking about a very specific carveout here. We're not talking about changing the nature of a representative Democracy. This is a very specific carveout dealing with something that you mentioned earlier, "a Legislature acting in the interest of the public" were the words that you used.

I don't think anybody feels that that was the case here. Acting in the interests of the public is a very specific thing and a very powerful thing, and I don't think that's what was done here, and that's one of the things.

And the second thing that you raised, which

I think makes the case for the general term

limits concept, is that yes, many of them were

reelected despite the anger, and that is the

power of the incumbency, and that is the power of

the system. Regardless of the best campaign finance system in the country, that's the power of incumbency makes the case why people felt term limits were necessary, one of the reasons. And so, you know, I think it actually makes a stronger case for the general concept of term limits, because we recognize virtually everybody at every level gets reelected at rates of 95 percent and above, and regardless of what they do, and so I don't subscribe to the notion that just, you know, take them out at the polls. Show me where one Legislature that happens on a regular basis ever.

So those two points state the very specific carveout that we're talking about. We're not talking about changing the nature.

COMMISSIONER FIALA: I think your point is well taken. But again, we have to remember we're not a sovereign. This is nothing more than a municipal corporation. Cities are not sovereign. The State Constitution, the State Constitution, the Municipal Home Rule Law specifies the extent to which the City can create itself, the rules it creates for itself and the carveout's.

I am of the opinion, and I'm not an

attorney, but I talk to a number of them, indeed
we all do, I have strong reservations that we
would have the legal authority to pass legal

muster for us to carve that out in the Charter.

The Municipal Home Rule Law, the Constitution,

dictates specifically what we can -- what a voter

referendum can do and can't do. Term limits are

specific. I think there are eleven, and perhaps

someone can correct me, I think there are eleven

carveout's. This is specifically not one of them.

Therefore, my concern would be we would be doing something that at the moment, because of the high passions of New York City residents, we would be giving them something that they want but probably something that would probably not pass constitutional muster, and in my mind's eye would bind a future Mayor and City Council from perhaps

exercising control that they might need at a

given time in this City's history.

So it's those two issues. One is that I have a philosophical difference on the issue of whether or not it's the right thing to do, and, secondarily, I don't think we legally -- remember we're just -- we're a Charter Commission. We have

to conform to State law, we have to conform to

the Constitution and Municipal Home Rule Law, and

I would hope that someone far more conversant on

this subject than me can confirm that. But my

reading and my talking to counsel was that this

is a specific area that was not carved out as

being given the right to carve in, if you will,

into a Charter.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Yes, Commissioner

Taylor.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: I just want to say,

Commissioner Fiala, I would like to invite you to

be my guest speaker at my church next Sunday.

You did a great job.

I want to say, first of all, fundamentally I think that what Tony said about the mandate, addressing the mandate of this Charter to look at term limits was based on what happened between the Legislators.

I think that when the public generally looks at term limits I'm not sure that they look at it at the same level of sophistication that some of the expert testimony gave -- people that testified gave to us over the last several weeks.

1 And having said that, I think that people

just generally, the half million people voted

3 twice for this, they voted for that because they

4 believe that longevity creates this idea of

5 control and at worse corruption.

I don't think that the general public is looking at what is the real impact of two terms versus three terms versus no term limits. There's arguments on both sides. But because the people twice, over half a million people voted for term limits, then we see that as a mandate. But again this Charter has been changed ninety or a hundred times since the '90s. It's a living document. And I do agree with you that taking the power of the Legislature away from the Legislature to overturn things, because you never know what's going to happen at the moment, at that particular time, where it may be in the best interests of the public for the legislative body to overturn something.

But I think that I would support the prospective idea of a change futuristically, but I also I'm kind of toddling with that, too, because what if that change is necessary to impact what's happening at that moment? And so

1 I'm wrestling with that. But thank you.

2 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Okay, Commissioner

Moltner.

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COMMISSIONER MOLTNER: I mean, prospective versus an absolute ban, and I don't pretend to be somebody who is very conversant with the issue. The reason that even though I said I'd like to see absent a ban I don't think it can be done. I believe it comes out of Section 11 of the Home Rule Law, and there is a provision that would grant on its face would possibly indicate an absolute ban is acceptable. But from what I understand, based on the legislative history -and it doesn't also deal with Molinari v. Bloomberg, or any of the other cases dealing with this -- there could be a significant risk of a successful legal challenge to it, not a risk that I think it be would wise from a legal policy matter, but I understand to be put before the public.

So based on my understanding of Section 11 and the Home Rule Law, as you pointed out, I think prospectivity is in fact the way to go, it gives the most complete, most complete compassionate, for lack of a better word, the

1 complete, complete resolution that we have.

2 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: David Chen.

COMMISSIONER DAVID CHEN: Yeah. Sometimes I think it's an advantage when I hear lawyers talking about term limits, being sued. I'm not a lawyer, so in that sense I know you say the right thing you get sued. You say the wrong thing you get sued, too.

The more I perceive from it being fair, I personally feel that there should be term limits. Three terms is too much beyond that. Less than that you may not have somebody experienced and do a good job. So just common sense, I approach it that way.

In terms of the process, I think we need to more look at in the sense of timing. Referendum I think is all in the timing. The trend, the timing. 1882, the timing was wrong for Chinese migration. So the Chinese were excluded and banned for many years. But we right the wrong. Timing changes it for the people to see it. But a lot of time rules are the rules.

Maybe I agree with Steve. Rules are rules. We have to uphold the rules. There's a referendum, set it up. You've got to wait your

1 turn. Don't use emergencies to turn around.

2 Sentiment on the issue at the moment, turn around

3 the larger framework that we look at.

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So the lesson, I think if we look at the process of doing it rather than we (indiscernible) two-two, three-two, whatever. These are the balancing, makes it more complicated. For expert maybe we can do studies and whatever, compare what's the efficacy of all this, resolve it. But the bottom line, the voters want it real simple, fair. If the trust at the moment is about term limits and the elected official can turn around for whatever in whose interests. I mean, there's always a trust issue. When the trust is weak I think the best way to restore it to do it very commonly, don't do it too complicated in the sense it's fair, let's maintain a process that how it was set up and how it's being done the same way rather than in the time constraint of urgency, a lot of things can happen, we know that. A lot of weird things can

Take Arizona. They pass a law because there's all kinds of reason they need it now. But a lot of principles that need to be

happen because of the pressure.

challenged in a different way. Who is going to
do it? So I think that fairness is ultimately

3 the way we should look at it.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Let me interrupt the discussion about term limits and give Commissioner Freyre an opportunity to talk about items outside of term limits, because she has to catch a flight, and I want to give you the opportunity to give us your testimony.

COMMISSIONER FREYRE: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman. I apologize for changing the topic
of the conversation, although I'm quite confident
that my fellow Commissioners will bring it right
back to term limits, and I apologize for having
to leave early. I tried to avoid this at all
costs, but it was not possible.

I have two, two quick comments to make. I'll make the quicker one, the shorter one, first. And that is that we had at various points heard testimony and discussed having lobbying oversight moved over to the Campaign Finance Board. And I feel very strongly that that is a very good and solid proposal, which I would like to see our Commission discuss whether or not that should be put on the ballot for November. And I'd like to

hear what my fellow Commissioners have to say on
that. On that particular proposal.

The second, the second comment is regarding the Conflicts of Interest Board. The Conflicts Board made some very good proposals, a number of which have been included in the Preliminary Report, but the most important of which is missing in the Preliminary Report, which is the guaranteed budget.

The independent or guaranteed budget, as you all know, is the removal of the budget of the Conflicts of Interest Board from the discretion of those persons that they actually have jurisdiction over; in other words, the Mayor and the New York City Council.

At the moment, the discussion in the Preliminary Report of the independent guaranteed budget is confused with that of the Borough President and the Public Advocate. This is an entirely different issue.

The Board has jurisdiction over the Mayor and the New York City Council and that is the reason why it needs an independent budget.

This notion of an independent budget has been supported by many people who have spoken to

us, including Christine Quinn, the head of the 1 2 New York City Council, the two Council Members from Staten Island, Oddo and Ignizio, both 3 support it. We have public interests groups, 4 Gene Russianoff, and many others have supported 6 it. 7 I would like to hear my fellow Commissioners on this particular narrow issue, and that I'd 8 9 like to see it discussed, and then in my opinion it should be a proposal to the Charter. 10 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: We will have, and you're 11 12 going to have to leave in 32 or 33 minutes, we will have an opportunity as this evening 13 14 progresses, unless a number of you faint because 15 there's no air in this room, but we'll try to the best we can. 16 17 COMMISSIONER FREYRE: Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Have a safe trip. 19 look forward to seeing you. 20 Any further comments from any Commissioners 21 about the subject of term limits? 22 Yes. 23 COMMISSIONER DAVID CHEN: One thing I'd like 24 to add. Somehow, you know, being open minded,

you're debating yes, I like this, I like that, I

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don't like that. Depends on how it's being

2 framed, being presented. So I think framing of

3 the question sometimes is how we get ourselves to

4 get the answer, so I think we need to spend a

5 little more time in processing how we frame

6 questions. Otherwise, really try to resolve

7 you'll be pulling between, you know, half a

8 pound, eight ounces.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Commissioner, let me just indicate that that is going to be very fundamental. Obviously, how you pose a question can influence the question. The modality certainly has a dramatic effect. And that would be something that we, the Commission, will have to deal with as we progress through the public hearings and start to refine our ideas. But at this particular point in time this is really about the policy ideas that were proposed by the staff, and we will certainly get to when we decide what we want to place on the ballot. How we place it on the ballot will be very fundamental. I certainly agree with that.

Commissioner Cohen.

COMMISSIONER COHEN: Yeah, I have a question about where we go in the public hearing coming up

with regard to what's in the report. So for
example, on this question of term limits in the
Report it talks about getting public testimony on
the question of returning two terms for all or
going to two terms for the Executive and three to

the Legislature.

Now, no one else has chimed in, but so far I haven't heard any Commissioners supporting the latter option. I have heard two Commissioners interested, maybe Commissioner Fiala and myself, interested in finding a way of presenting a nolimits option as well as a return to two options.

So if the comments so far are accurate, the feeling of the Commissioners, how do we amend the Report, or whatever, in time for our public hearings starting on the 19th so that the public can know what to the expect and comment on in the Charter?

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Well, let me respond a little more, in a more elaborate way than I did in my opening remarks.

I indicated right at the very beginning that the Report that we have received from the staff is a living document. By a living document we have every expectation that that report is going

to be amended as we, the Commission, believe it needs to be amended.

What I would ask each of the Commissioners to do, if there are things that you want culled from the document, if you want things that you feel are -- you're passionate about that you feel needs to be included in the document that is not there right now, you need to confer with me directly, and I will deal with the staff.

The staff starting after tonight is in the rewriting phase of the Preliminary Report. Again, we have a series of open forums where we are going to be listening to the comments in the opening salvo of our recommendations, being this Report. And over time that Report is going to be amended by two things: By what we hear possibly from the people that we will be listening to and your comments to me directly. I want all of these comments to come to me and I will present those ideas to the staff and we will make the appropriate adjustments.

Towards the end of the time that we are going to be listening to the public, towards the end of that process, we should be filing a Report of the Commission. So we are iterating, iterating

and iterating until we converge on a consensus, and the area that you're mentioning I think is

very much a part of that as well.

At that particular point in time, we're going to need, as I said, at least another session beyond the session that is scheduled on August 2nd. We'll have to get into August, it will be one or two sessions, whereby our next task would be of the Report that we, the Commission, are putting out there, what out of that report we believe ought to be placed on the ballot.

I think its critical for everybody to understand, those that are in the room, and those that are participating in this discussion tonight electronically, that we have an obligation of this Commission to lay the groundwork, provide a new road for further commissions that will follow us.

Remember we started this process, I believe, on March 3rd. It is remarkable from where I sit that we have accomplished as much as we have in that relatively short period of time. There is much that we want to discuss. We just don't have the time. And I don't think we should be biting

off more than we are capable of chewing and digesting. But I think we do have a moral obligation to provide our views to the next group. Maybe us if the Mayor decides that he wants to invite this Commission to do another term, or if he decides to do something else. That is his and his prerogative alone. But I think in anticipation that there will be further work after our work is complete, whether it's this group or one that follows, that we have to leave an inventory of the work that we were not able to get to. I think that is as important as we do the putting something on the ballot. And I'm permitted to do that.

I'm sure all of you agree that that is the prudent and correct approach that obligates this Commission not only to conclude its work in November but to provide opportunities for our best thinking for those that come after us.

Yes.

COMMISSIONER CASSINO: Just because I want to make a point here, because I think it's important for the public to understand how this is all working, because, you know, we received this Report virtually simultaneous with the public.

1 And I think that the priorities that will

ultimately emerge, and these priorities were

interpretations of the staff, but in terms of the

final priority, I think that the point that is

important for the public to know is they may or

may not necessarily represent our final

priorities.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER CASSINO: And I think Hope's point was trying to get to, you know, next week we'll be at a public hearing on the 19th where people will be commenting. And the question is for us, and for everyone, it's kind of confusing sometimes when there is an item in here that may be, for example, Hope mentioned the two- and the three-term limit provisions; two for the Council and -- three for the Council, two for the Mayor and the Borough Presidents. If there is not a support here, I don't know that there is, but if there is not support here for that and the public is commenting on a provision that we have not endorsed, in essence it's an interpretation by the staff. So I think that figuring out what they should be commenting on and what we should be putting forth there could be a disconnect there.

We have -- we might have a different opinion than
what is in here and the public is commenting on
what's in here. So it can be confusing about
what they're actually commenting on.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: And that is, that is something I think every Commission would have to deal with, and we're going to have to work through that by being as open and as forthright as we can.

Again I would deeply encourage any of you with respect to the subject that was discussed tonight thus far any alteration, any nuance, any change that you think is not reflected to comment to me and I will take the responsibility to get it to others and to certainly the staff.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Mr. Chair?

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Yes. Let me call on Commissioner Scissura.

COMMISSIONER SCISSURA: Thank you. First of all, I just want to take a quick minute to thank our Chair who I think that has done a great job. You've been very fair, you've listened, and you've worked with us, so I want to personally thank you.

Before I talk about term limits I do want to

echo something that my fellow Commissioner said, and I think it's important that the public really

This is not a Report that I had anything to do with. It is not my opinion. It is not what I believe in. It is not anything that I -- I mean, there may be things in it that I will maybe talk about and look at. But this is a Report that the staff did on their own based on what they believe they heard. And as we go through different sections I'll give my opinions. But this is something that I received on Thursday. And it's important that the public knows that me as a Commissioner was not involved in writing this, and I want that very clearly stated.

understand it. I know some of you have made it.

On term limits, I think what Commissioner

Cohen said is something that we should think

about. Is it time that the New York City

residents have an opportunity to vote to not have

term limits? If somehow a way that question can

be posed, whether it's two terms, three terms, or

no terms, I think it's something that we as a

Commission should think about, and should talk

about, and should hear what people have to say,

so I would be open to that.

On the question of whether we have different term limits for Executive and Legislators, I think it's a very difficult thing to do in this City, because the question of what is a Borough President? Is a Borough President an Executive, or is a Borough President a Legislator? I don't know the answer to that. Is the Public Advocate an Executive or a Legislator? It becomes a little tricky, and I wouldn't want to say that one branch of government should have more than another even though it's not on the Federal level, so I would not be supportive of having different terms for different offices.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: What about the issue of prospectivity?

COMMISSIONER SCISSURA: I think if we have a way of writing it where it meets legal challenges I will be fully supportive on the prospectivity issue.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Commissioner Taylor?

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: I just wanted to echo

Tony's comment, because I think that what Carlo

said is true as well. Having the time to go

through and add the things that are important to

us as individuals, I think manifest when we have

the collaborative conversations where we glean

2 from each other, and as you said so eloquently

3 earlier, we've done a lot since March 3rd. But

4 March 3rd, we're only talking about a couple of

5 months ago, and we have to digest a very

6 complicated opinion that has been hobbled

7 together from the public to deliberate and

8 discuss. I just think what I think I hear the

Commissioner saying is that we have to designate

the time to collaboratively digest this

11 complicated document.

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I think that the reason why this is a Commission, not a Commissioner, is because there's strength in our collaborative thinking, and that's just my thoughts on that.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Let me again underline let's not bite off more than we can chew. Let's really focus on things that we feel we have sufficient time to study, that we've done our due diligence, that we have drilled down deep, and I've used this metaphor before, deep into the bedrock of the issues that have been presented to us.

Looking at this in a much more expansive way I think is wrong. We just don't have the time,

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and I think by focussing on the things that we think we can do well, that's what we really ought to do and to do it in the time frame that we have.

We don't have much time. I'm looking at the clock. And I want to be sensitive to what we are capable of doing within the constraints of time.

Commissioner Chen.

COMMISSIONER DAVID CHEN: I, both agree with the Commissioners, this is a very difficult process with a limited time and I really appreciate the fact -- I missed a couple of meetings -- the Chair and the staff attended all the meetings. So it's not easy. But I really hear the part that equally stressed by all the testimony, especially (indiscernible) taking it slow and we're running into the issue about time. It's baffled me in the sense why are we running out of time? I mean, yes, the process takes time. We need to focus correctly. But on the issue we focus shouldn't we have time to process it? And I'm not looking back, I'm just looking forward. Time is very tight, only two more months. Why is it only two more months? It baffles me. Is there a legal challenge we face if we don't do it

this November? It can still be the same issue if
we do it well, that's in my mind.

Time also effectively divides people.

Sometimes to (indiscernible) and issues focus differently. Why is time the only factor we get stressed out on?

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Look. I think on the issue of term limits I find it remarkable that anybody could conclude that we haven't had enough time. This has been discussed over and over and over again for years and years and years. I find it remarkable that as someone who is not a social scientist, as a mathematician, that you can't come to a conclusion. But, you know, the world of social science is a very different kind of discipline. You go over and over and look at it and over and over again.

I think we've had enough time. I would challenge anyone with respect to the issue certainly of term limits that this Commission has not only had enough time to discuss it as a Commission but has had the ability to look at decades of discussion about term limits. And if we can't come to a conclusion during that period of time I find it remarkable that we would have

1 that position.

2 Yes.

3 COMMISSIONER MOLTNER: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I'd like to strongly support forthwith what you just said. And in terms of term limits, we have had time and we should put something on the ballot. I've expressed my views what I believe that it should be.

I would just like to address Commissioner

Scissura's comments about, possibly Commissioner

Cohen's comments, about two terms, three terms or

no term limits.

If in fact a two-two is put on the ballot and it is rejected we will have a three-three, so that would be by default. So in effect -- by the way, let me just hasten to add when we started with this I totally (indiscernible) that view that you both had mentioned, although I obviously do not agree with it, and that's why we're having this discussion. But so two-two, if two-two is voted down and we're left by default with three-three, so in effect it becomes, then, putting on the ballot two-two or no term limits.

From everything that I have read, and I fully grant it I come from a particular

perspective, after listening subjectively and as 1 2 open as I can, which I have not changed, I don't see that there has been, I guess to use an NFL 3 4 metaphor, to overturn, so speak, or to attempt to overturn the initial feeling by the citizens by presenting the no term limits option. And I go 6 7 back to what I perceive to be respecting the will of the voters, put back before the public what is 8 9 now no longer the law, and that is it only will 10 be in the three-three situation. 11

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CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Okay. I'll take one more question on this or comment. We have other issues.

COMMISSIONER COHEN: I would like to respond to Commissioner Moltner's comments.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Hope Cohen.

COMMISSIONER COHEN: I think there is an extremely big difference between three-three as terms and no terms.

I will also say my expectation is that the option to have no terms limits would probably lose. And the term limits option, whatever it was, and I fully endorse it, it should be two-two would win.

I think when we get to this question of how

many terms we're nitpicking and really what

people care about are the elected officials whose

3 lives are directly impacted by this question: Is

4 it eight years versus twelve years?

There is a larger philosophical question about term limits and that is, you know, do voters want to handcuff themselves and prevent themselves from voting for certain people? It's a philosophical question. That specific question.

If it turns out that from the point of view of drafting proposal language we can't do multiple options, then I absolutely think the option should be go back to two. And then the default is we're at three. And, you know, to my mind I guess what I'm saying to you is that to my mind there's not a whole lot of difference between those two except that the people, in referendum, voted for two, which is why that has a privilege.

But the real question, as so eloquently laid out by Commissioner Fiala, is the question of should there be these handcuffs on voters or should there not?

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Thank you, Commissioner

Cohen. I think at this point I'd like to move on

1 as we work seriatim through the document.

The next area after term limits was increasing voter participation. And there were three ideas that were brought forth by the staff. One is introducing a concept that to my knowledge was not discussed either at all, or if it was it was scantily introduced, and that is the subject of instant run-off voting.

The second idea was to decrease the number of signature petitions necessary to appear on a ballot was a second recommendation by the staff.

And the last was the consolidation of the Voting Assistance Corporation into the Campaign Finance Board.

I'd like to start very briefly with the discussion of the instant -- IRV, the instant run-off voting, and this is a concept that has found wide appeal in parts of the United States. Certainly in Australia and in Great Britain, where it has worked with great acclaim, and all of us in the Commission has read the Report. We have discussed it among ourselves individually and wondered if people would like to have some comment.

So let's start with you, Carlo.

1 COMMISSIONER SCISSURA: Sure. Thank you. You

know, it's interesting. I think this section,

Increased Voter Participation, was great in that

4 the staff came up with some ideas that I didn't

hear out, that many of us did not hear, some of

them are interesting.

Before I talk about the instant run-off voting, I think what the staff should have done was look at the fact, and I'm not endorsing or not endorsing nonpartisan elections, but I am saying that if you look at the appendix, that topic was discussed more than any other topic, I think maybe even more than term limits.

And I'd like to ask our Executive Director what was the rationale in taking something that was discussed ad nauseam at times and something that was never discussed, and making something that was never discussed your number one thing, and making something that was discussed, like, a paragraph or two at the end of the Report? So I'd be curious to hear your comments.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GOODMAN: Yes. I'll tell you what happened, in that there was no enthusiasm of a single Commissioner for nonpartisan elections, and every single

Commissioner was very, very interested in instant 1 2 run-off voting. So we devoted a lot of time to instant run-off voting as representative of what 3 this Commission was particularly interested in. 4 COMMISSIONER SCISSURA: I would recommend, 6 and this is just my personal opinion, and again 7 I'm not endorsing anything, I'm not even saying that anything should be on the ballot, but I 8 9 think people did take time out and come out and 10 speak about it. And I think we owe the people 11 that it should become part of the Increase in 12 Voter Participation. Again, to look at it. It probably won't make it on the ballot. 13 14 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GOODMAN: Right. 15 COMMISSIONER SCISSURA: Who knows? I just feel that. 16 17 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GOODMAN: 18 mentioned at the public hearings. Once. 19 COMMISSIONER SCISSURA: Right, it was mentioned once. But nonpartisan elections was 20 mentioned hundreds of times. 21 22 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GOODMAN: But the 23 Commissioners themselves showed enormous 24 enthusiasm for it when the idea was brought up,

and that's why we researched it, put it in the

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1 Report.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Carlo, I don't think that this idea, the IRV, emanated from the staff independent of hearing what Commissioners are having to say. And my recollection is consistent with Lorna that there was a very, very enthusiastic view of IRV.

My only issue, and I certainly want to turn to others, this is so new to a place like New York City, and while it may have great merit and I, quite frankly, am quite interested in it as well because I like the analytics, I like the cleanliness of it, the only way that I could see how you could see the effect of instituting this would be to do some very controlled simulation studies. That could easily be designed. You can simulate different kinds of populations, different structures of those populations, and then simulate what if's. And one of the things that appeals to me is that you can get knowledge about what the effect of IRV would be under various scenarios, probably more so than just about anything else that we can discuss here, because the others are so behavioral-based, and that's what makes so many of these issues so

difficult to get one's arms around is that you're dealing with human behavior.

Here it's a much more -- the analytics are much clearer, but it would take a considerable amount of work to design experiments to actually simulate different kinds of initial conditions in populations to see what the effect would be.

So my sense is, and I will stop after this,
I'm very intrigued by the idea, I think it has
merit, but I think it requires much more study
than we really have the opportunity to do. It's
going to take really a deep drilling of this. But
I think it is possible and probably fairly easy
to design something to inform us.

I just don't think we have really the time. And as a result of that I mean, this might be a subject where we think there is a little too much to bite off without really having the comfort that we have the data, the real data, because there's a lot of data on all of the other subjects, and it's discussed over and over and over again. You never reach a conclusion. Do a study, it says one thing. Do another study, it refutes it, and you go back and forth.

Here you can actually converge on something

that will give you comfort. I just don't think we necessarily have the time to do it.

COMMISSIONER SCISSURA: I actually agree with you. I think it's a fascinating concept. I would love to hear more about it.

The one concern that I do have, and I've expressed it to some people individually, is that I would not be comfortable writing a run-off system for offices that do not currently have a run-off system.

So if we were to look at the Public

Advocate, or the Mayor and the Comptroller, which

already have run-offs, it's something that is

truly fascinating.

I think anything that increases voter

participation and costs less is great. But to say
that well, the Commission likes it and we're
going to have it for the public -- the Borough

Presidents and the Council, I'm not sure I'm
comfortable rewriting that.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Fair enough.

Let me start with, let me work down. Tony?

COMMISSIONER CASSINO: Yes. Let me just say
in terms of -- I think part of what Commissioner
Scissura said, part of I think his concern, is

1 that the treatment it gets here. I think that

2 it's -- it gets very large treatment in here. And

I think many of us are intrigued with it, no

4 doubt about it. I'm intrigued even beyond the

current officeholders who have it. I think it

6 could work everywhere, but that's a discussion

7 for another point.

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But I think the treatment it gets here is in the section where it potentially could be recommended, and it's given a lot of coverage here, and I think there's a lot of interest in it. But I just feel that many of us feel it's too much to bite off, and the unintended consequences we're not sure about. But I think it's an exciting proposal, but I just think given

the timing it shouldn't have this treatment in

Betty Chen.

the Report.

COMMISSIONER CHEN: Thank you. I think IRV is part of a larger picture. What I did sense in the discussions with the other Commissioners and the various public hearings was a lot of enthusiasm for robust voter participation and

increasing that. And I think that's because
that's at the very heart of things you should

that's at the very heart of things you should be looking at as a Charter Commission, and it's what gives legitimacy to government and the public

4 gives legitimacy to government and the public

mandates, so I did sense a lot of that kind of

enthusiasm. Maybe that's what the staff was

7 picking up on.

And I totally hear your point about how we have a limited period of time. But I think in the Report and the debate that we continue to have over the limited number of weeks that we do have, we should be as aspirational as possible in terms of voter participation. And I think there can be cynicism about sort of a calcified State

Legislature or sort of various legal barriers that come up with these different issues, but I think they can be addressed through what we write in the Report, maybe a firmly worded letter that is sent up to the State Legislature, not necessarily something that finds its way on the ballot.

But I think we have to make use of this time together to make progress on these issues. So whether it's looking at IRV, or voting by mail, same-day registration, no-excuse absentee

ballots, voting on Saturdays and Sundays, early
voting, you know, there are a whole range of
things that were mentioned. And I think these can

be addressed through those various means.

And I think we should keep an open mind on IRV and nonpartisan elections. I'm looking forward to hearing what the Citizens Union has to say on Monday. And, you know, attitudes can change. Look at what's happened with no fault divorce in New York State. We're the last state to get to that point. Everybody else got there before we did. But I think we can help to lead the way and point things in the right direction and, you know, see what ultimately ends up on the ballot or not. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Ken?

COMMISSIONER MOLTNER: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman. I think that this is one of -- IRV is fascinating, it's intriguing. I do think that it is one of the topics that goes into the category of the inventory that the Chairman was referring to earlier.

I for one think that anything that increases voter participation and lessens the expenses is in fact a very good thing. I think IRV on the

face of it is a very good thing. I think that
especially it is a good thing especially given
the historical reasons behind run-offs in the
first place, and we can debate whether there
should be run-offs at all. And I also think that

Having said that, I think one of the reasons that I believe this goes into the inventory versus on the ballot as I sit here today is because I don't think that we've had enough input on the legal ramifications of it, including any Voting Rights Act ramifications concerning it.

due consideration has to be given to whether or

not it applies to all offices.

I think, Mr. Chairman, (indiscernible) voter participation is also an interesting point but leads (indiscernible) full legal ramifications whether it passes Voting Rights muster. I don't think it can go on the ballot at this point.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Hope Cohen.

COMMISSIONER COHEN: I'm going to echo what a number of Commissioners said starting with the Chairman. Very intrigued by this concept, but I never understood us to be in discussing our intrigue talking about bringing it forward this year, and, therefore, giving it pride of place in

a report that, you know, really puts it up front is something to go onto the ballot this year.

For me it's frankly in the same category -I don't want us to stop using the term
nonpartisan elections unless we have a discussion
of what the menu of possibilities are under that
rubric.

I assume when people use that term they are talking about Top Two and as was recently passed by voter referendum in California and which was brought forward by the 2003 Charter Commission and failed at the polls.

I think a Top Two-type initiative, or an IRV initiative, or possibly both is a subject for robust discussion. We have heard, we have heard, as Commissioner Scissura said, more about Top Two, and still, I would submit, not enough to act this year. And I think that they are both important questions to continue, or start a robust public discourse about for possible adoption in, you know, near future use.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Thank you. Well, I think I'm getting a sense of a consensus here.

Steve, you want to jump in and say something about IRV?

1 COMMISSIONER FIALA: Are we discussing the 2 recommendations? 3 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: IRV; yes.

COMMISSIONER FIALA: As is typical, I'm in the minority. I'm fully prepared to support IRV across the board.

The fact of the matter is one of the fundamental challenges this Country faces, not only this City, is a decline in voter participation.

We in this City particularly know the first round of voting is by and large the decisive round. If elections are -- elections provide for the legitimacy of the government, and we're watching now 40 and 50 years of history in this Country, a couple of decades in the history of this City where voting trends are going down despite the number of registered voters going up, and we've got a real crisis on our hands.

The second, when officials are elected to office, whether they be the Mayor, Comptroller, Public Advocate or the City Council, when they are elected by a small plurality of an already small portion of people who go to the polls in that first round, that all-decisive round, the

legitimacy of the government is in question.

I appreciate the concerns expressed by my colleagues. I do agree that we did have an intensive discussion on this. A little bit more study on it than I think most do. So I would certainly say at the very least because part of what we have to do is educative, there should be something that should be discussed, debated, and certainly we should strongly advocate that hopefully the next Commission will take this up. This is something worthy of review.

Likewise, since we're talking about voter assistance and everybody already commented on that, I'll restate, what I guess I've been saying for five, six, or seven years. New York City, you know, we've got a split personality in this City when it comes to the way we deal with elections. We've got kind of a nonpartisan system and a partisan system right now in place in the Charter. And since this issue has been raised I just voted my true sense.

Voter increasing or trying to engage more people is wonderful. I support the efforts of the staff with respect to the work they've done in trying to cast a wider net and bring more New

Yorkers into the fold. Expansion of the voter base is important. But it is secondary and, quite frankly, misses the larger problem, and that is that there are already a significant percentage of voters who took the time, did their civic duty, did register, who are shut out of the process.

Now, you've all me heard me say this a thousands times over, so I don't want to bore you more than I already have. IRV, top tier, merging that into the Campaign Finance Board, these are all worthy of serious consideration. If not in this Commission, because I understand that there is concern, certainly we should strongly endorse it for a future Commission.

I do want to add one more recommendation, and that was Commissioner Freyre actually offered it earlier, I want to speak to her concern and endorse what she had said and that was right now lobbying disclosure is done with the City Clerk. We've done a good job in bringing back the CFB. We should look at removing that from the City Clerk and putting it under this new entity.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Thank you, Commissioner Fiala.

1 I think I'm getting a consensus of how we 2 should proceed with IRV. 3 Last comment. Hope, please? 4 COMMISSIONER COHEN: I'm ready to move on to 5 VAC. 6 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Let's move on. We have 7 two other areas that I think probably would not generate much debate. One is decreasing the 8 9 number of petition signatures necessary to appear 10 on a ballot, and the second, consolidating the 11 VAC, the Voters Assistance Commission, and the 12 Campaign Finance Board. Anybody want to talk to that? I think this 13 14 is something that I've heard a number of you 15 speak about. 16 Yes. 17 COMMISSIONER COHEN: I definitely think that 18 the idea of consolidating the functions of the 19 CFB is a good one, and our recommendation should 20 be explored further this summer for possible November ballot. 21 22 The adjustment I would make is why we need a 23 VAC at all. Why does there need to be a Commission? Why not take the functions that are 24

required of it and move those functions under

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1 CFB? Which it seems to me in reading the Charter
2 are kind of day-to-day management-type functions,
3 and you need staff and so forth. But the
4 direction could be given by the existing Board,

a new Commission under that Board.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Commissioner Crowell, do you want to respond to the existence of the Voters Assistance Commission?

and I don't know why we would need to reconfigure

COMMISSIONER CROWELL: My understanding of what this staff's recommendation was about, and I can speak to what Hope spoke about, what the Voter Assistance Commission does, it was designed to build between the two existing entities. And while the Campaign Finance Board is about enforcement, the Voters Assistance Commission is about voter registration and community voter participation and voter awareness.

Because the Campaign Finance Board

Commission is to create opportunities for

candidates to get on the ballot, and it also

creates -- has a voter education program with

Voter Guide, VAC and CFB have partnered with the

creation and production of the Video Voter Guide.

But I think the idea would be to put them under

one roof, is my understanding, and then have the
synergies built, but understandably have the
audit and enforcement functions and then
community outreach component. So there would be
two separate -- it would be a much broader range
of community participants that will work on the

Voter Assistance side.

COMMISSIONER COHEN: Let me just explore this a little further. I guess what I'm thinking, and there are some other proposals from the staff I again I think are good proposals relating to the Campaign Finance Board and also from the Citizens Union report, expanding the mandate of the Campaign Finance Board.

We heard from Commissioner Fiala as well and all of those acknowledging a greater bandwidth for what we now call the Campaign Finance Board would come up with an appropriate new title for it. Maybe even it would need to be expanded, although it seems people feel it's done an awfully good job the way it is. I guess what I'm asking is the relationship between a Commission and the staff, or a Board and a staff. And the Board or Commission gives direction and staff executes.

1 And it seems to me that the mandate under 2 the Voters Assistance Commission could be executed under a merged, you know, expanded 3 4 concept of what we now call the Campaign Finance Board, so you only need one over, overhead directorate and then but not necessarily the 6 7 functions, have the functions be managed out of this expanded agency, because I fully agree that 8 9 part of the challenge of the VAC right now is that it's too small to function well, it needs to 10 draw on the resources --11 12 COMMISSIONER CROWELL: I think you would necessarily want to have a coordinator on voter 13 14 assistance that works in the larger structure. 15 COMMISSIONER COHEN: Yes. COMMISSIONER CROWELL: To have also a 16 17 recommendation that there be a Deputy Coordinator who would focus on views of those voters between 18 19 18 and 25 years of age. COMMISSIONER COHEN: I would be surprised if 20 21 I found that suggestion unnecessarily 22 descriptive --23 COMMISSIONER CROWELL: It was a suggestion. 24 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Commissioner Crowell,

remember when there is a merger between two

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1 corporations there aren't two corporations --COMMISSIONER CROWELL: I would consider 2. between 18 and 40 the youth coordinator 3 (indiscernible). 4 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Okay. 6 COMMISSIONER CASSINO: I would like to talk 7 about signatures? CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Absolutely. 8 9 COMMISSIONER CASSINO: As somebody who has 10 knocked on thousands of doors to get signatures, 11 I wholeheartedly support the reduction, but more 12 importantly, I think it's been used over the years as a bar to the system, so I think it's a 13 great recommendation as well as the 14 15 recommendations here. 16 I hope that we make these very clear about 17 often much of this is controlled by the State, 18 and there's some very good recommendations here 19 for easing the process, whether it's expanding the number of days to petition, and some other 20 creative ideas that we heard in some of our 21 22 meetings, and I think this is very important. 23 On the end of getting more candidates to get 24 out there and providing voters with a choice,

this is an incredibly important area that seems

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very simple, reducing the signatures, and it is if we can do that. But I think this whole package of possibilities, if we can do this on this end it will give more choice to people and work on some of the other things of empowering voters, and I think it's a great thing.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Ken.

Mr. Chairman. I agree. I think anything that increases voter participation, as I said, is a good thing. I would simply add a point that's

COMMISSIONER MOLTNER: Thank you,

been made previously that Democracy, however, is

not a spectator sport. There's only so much we

can recommend. But when all, it's all said and

done, we the people need to get out and vote.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: One of the frustrating things that I've had with this process, I think we're all passionate, we all want more people to get out and be heard, to become part of the Democratic process, we have just not been able to get our arms around ideas that didn't conflict with existing State law. So I very much appreciate Commissioner Betty Chen's idea of really composing our ideas and get it to the

State Legislature to see if we could get some

traction on some of this. I know that's going to 1 2 be a hard slog, but given how Albany is operating these days, but I certainly think it's worth the 3 effort and I would applaud that as well. 4 5 Any further questions or comments on this as 6 we move along? 7 Alright. Let me move to Public Integrity, which was a third area that I think many of us 8 9 are passionate about. We have two recommendations. One is the disclosure of 10 11 independent campaign contributions, which we've 12 talked among ourselves about. We've heard this in many areas of testimony from the members of 13 the various communities that we've engaged with, 14 15 and certainly amendments to Chapter 68, which is the Conflicts of Interest section of the Charter. 16 17 So I open this up for comment from any of 18 the Commissioners on the recommendations that 19 were posited by the staff on these two areas. 20 Commissioner Fiala. 21 COMMISSIONER FIALA: I endorse the entire 22 package. 23 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: I love brevity. Brevity 24 is good.

COMMISSIONER SCISSURA: I'll be equally as

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1 brief. I think we need a little bit more information on a lot of this. It's something 2. that's I think a little bit difficult to say 3 "Yes" or "No" to. It's very intriguing. So I'm 4 wondering if maybe during one of our forums we 6 have a little time dedicated to conflicts of 7 interest and really talk about it a little bit 8 more. 9 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Again, any particular 10 individual ideas from any of the Commissioners, 11 and I will be communicating some of my own ideas, 12 to the staff, please forward it to me and I will make sure they're packaged appropriately and 13 given to the staff for further discussion. 14 15 COMMISSIONER CASSINO: Would it be 16 appropriate at this point under this category to 17 put forth something that I think should 18 be included? 19 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Please. I think this is 20 quite appropriate. 21 COMMISSIONER CASSINO: This goes back to my 22 original theme we have, I think is important --23 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Somebody is getting back 24 feed.

COMMISSIONER CASSINO: Thank you. You know,

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I think what's missing in here for me, in my thinking on this, is a sense of I think some of

3 the things that have upset people in the City

4 relate to term limits. One of the biggest issues

5 that have been talked about relate to some of the

operations in the Council that relates to member

items and lulus, et cetera, so let me just put

forth a few ideas I think are consistent with

what we're looking to do and go to the issue of

10 restoring faith in government.

This is not to suggest that most of the Council members are not honest and hard working doing their jobs. But I still think we still need to put a together a set of reforms regarding the Council, because it's been an important issue to the public.

So on the issue -- I want to mention three issues I think are all interconnected. One is on member items. I know that we haven't had a lot of time to discuss member items here, but it's been one of the biggest topics in this City for years. It continues to be and I know there were some reforms that were put in recently by the Speaker and hopefully that will begin to address it. So let me suggest two items. We don't have

the time, a future Charter Commissions might have
the time to look at the issue whether we should
have member items or not.

Let me suggest two things that were in the Citizen Union's report and I think made great sense regarding member items and that is (1) that there should be disclosure and that's what the City Council Speaker has instituted, and I think we should copy that into the Charter, there should be disclosure of member items in a very detailed way as set forth as you see in the Citizens Union Report.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GOODMAN: It's also in here.

COMMISSIONER CASSINO: Where is it in our report? And I'll come back to that. You'll show me where that is --

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GOODMAN: Okay, just a second.

COMMISSIONER CASSINO: Show me where that is.

The second part with member items is one I think that really strikes a cord with people, it's also in the Citizens Union report, and that is member items this year, \$50 million is given out disproportionately to districts.

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My Council Member was number 37 on the list ranging from 1.4 to 300,000. I don't think there's any good public policy in \$50 million going out to the Council in disparate ways. I don't think my seniors in my community, or the

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deserving than somebody else in another district.

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So I'm a believer that that money should go out

youth programs in my community are any less

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in equal form to each Council Member. It's our

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money, and I don't think politics should play a

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On the issue of lulus, if you look at lulus,

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the concept of the Speaker giving out the bonuses to Committee Chairmen, and there are 46 Committee

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Chairmen, and they range from \$5,000, \$10,000 to

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\$25,000 in lulus, I think that should be

role in how that money goes out the door.

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abolished. If doesn't exist in any other

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municipal or state government in the United

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States. There is no good policy for it. The

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Council's a part-time job. They make \$112,000 a

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year, and this is given as a way of dispensing money outside of the system. So there's no good

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public policy, and that's why we're the only ones

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who have it.

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And the final thing is a full-time Council.

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Again, it's an area that we haven't taken up all that much, it's come up in some of our reports to us, and I don't believe we have enough time to deal with that here unfortunately, because I think there should be a full-time Council. think you make \$112,000 for a part-time job doesn't make any sense to me. They should be full-time. Maybe we'd adjust the salary. The last time we adjusted the salary in the hopes it would become a full-time Council, it never happened. But the very least we should have a more detailed disclosure about outside income. And since in June it sets forth a nice model how all that income would be very detailed, how many hours spent outside, the public has a right to know if you're a public official and you're making money outside of the Council. Again, this is not a job that's paying \$10,000 a year. people in this City would be very glad to make \$112,000 a year.

So I think there's a package of reforms that's missing from here regarding the City Council, and it only will affect, quite frankly, a limited number. By the way, you should know the lulus, the Daily News reported that 10

1 members refused to take the lulu and another 12

said that they don't want it, but they'll take it

3 but they really would like to see it go away.

4 That's at least better than those who took it and

said they want it. But -- so there's even in the

6 Council there seems to be strong support for

7 eliminating it. So I don't think these require

8 tremendous study. I don't think these require

great debate because there's no real good policy

10 behind them. And it's our money that's going out

the door, and I think that we should adopt -- I'd

love to hear the other Commissioners, if we have

a chance to talk about this. I'd love to adopt a

series of reforms that would enhance public

15 confidence in our City.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: We'll make it part of the Report.

Yes, Commissioner Cohen.

COMMISSIONER COHEN: I would like to completely agree with Commissioner Cassino on the question of lulus. I want to remind the Commission what I mentioned before about prospectivity on pay raises. And on the question of member items, I just want to remind the Commission and the public that member items add

up to something like \$50 million each year, which would more than cover the requests for guaranteed budgets by the various elected officials and so forth that they've requested.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: I'd like the record to read that our Director of Communication, who sees a number of you suffering in the audience, and I hope it's not from the discussion but it's from the heat, I'm told that the air conditioning is on full blast. This is an old building, that there are a lot of people in the room, that's a good thing, and that the lights are on full blast. We can turn the lights down but I'm afraid that some of you may get into a slumber state, but I want to keep you awake, so that is the latest from our Director of Communication.

Any further thing?

Lorna?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GOODMAN: I just wanted to point out that we do recommend on page 49 limiting the "safe harbor" provisions and require written disclosure of interests that would be requiring written disclosure of all interests to the COIB, in writing, on budget items, and that would cover exactly what you're talking about on

| 1  | the first discussion.                             |
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| 2  | COMMISSIONER CASSINO: On the                      |
| 3  | EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GOODMAN: Member items,         |
| 4  | yes.  |
| 5  | CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Tony, you'll send me          |
| 6  | COMMISSIONER CASSINO: Yes.                        |
| 7  | CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Commissioner Moltner.         |
| 8  | COMMISSIONER MOLTNER: Thank you, Mr.              |
| 9  | Chairman. I think these are very important        |
| 10 | issues and deserve the full consideration that    |
| 11 | the staff has recommended and that Commissioner   |
| 12 | Cassino spoke about.                              |
| 13 | CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Alright. Let's move on.       |
| 14 | What about well, I guess we've covered            |
| 15 | both topics. Let's move on to Efficiencies in     |
| 16 | Government. There are two issues                  |
| 17 | COMMISSIONER COHEN: Sorry.                        |
| 18 | CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Yes.                          |
| 19 | COMMISSIONER COHEN: Just going back to            |
| 20 | Commissioner Freyre's comments, I think they fall |
| 21 | under public integrity. She asked for input on    |
| 22 | two points. The lobby question, which we already  |
| 23 | discussed, and the IRV budget for the purpose the |
| 24 | Conflicts of Interest Board.                      |
| 25 | I have been struggling with the question of       |

guaranteed budgets, but I just throw out that
factoid about member items and what it could pay
for.

I do believe that if there is one entity that does need a guaranteed budget it be would the Conflicts of Interest Board. And I know that I along with others, including the staff, have been struggling with, okay, but how do you come up with the right number?

And so I would like to tip my hat to
Citizens Union, which came up with a suggestion
that so far I think is the best suggestion I've
seen, which is to peg it to a small percentage of
the Law Department's budget. So I would just
throw that out as yes, Commissioner Freyre, in
your absence I do endorse the concept, and maybe
we should explore the Citizens Union's suggestion
on that matter.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Both of her comments were captured by the staff.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GOODMAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: So no need to be communicated directly by me. Thank you for that, Commissioner Cohen.

Let's move on to part four of the report,

1 Efficiencies in Government. These are sort of 2 ministerial items, Consolidation of Administrative Tribunals, and the Citywide Review 3 of Reporting Requirements and Advisory Bodies. 4 Anybody? Anthony? 6 COMMISSIONER CROWELL: I would like to hear 7 some testimony from agency folks about the tribunals. I think that's something that previous 8 9 Commissions have talked about, and I think it's a 10 good idea. We have to get a little more 11 perspective how they think this is going to be 12 operationally organized. I too like the Deputy for Legal For Affairs and Justice Coordinator. 13 14 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GOODMAN: Yes, on that 15 Tony, Anthony, we today we invited Karen (indiscernible) to come to one of the public 16 17 hearings and present and speak testimony, which 18 she is going to do, they're in favor of this. 19 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Okay. 20 COMMISSIONER CROWELL: I would invite the 21 Office of Operations about the reporting 22 requirements --23 EXCUTIVE DIRECTOR GOODMAN: That's a good 24 idea. 25 COMMISSIONER CROWELL -- because they're

really marshalling the administration data, and anyone else who wants to talk about it.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Let me move, therefore, there are no further comments on this section, I think those two suggestions, Anthony, thank you for that.

There are a whole bunch of other items here that are large items and obviously one, the issue of the Top Two, or more commonly referred to as nonpartisan elections. We're going to hear from the Citizens Union next Monday, who has come out in favor of the Top Two process of elections. And we look forward to that discussion and I think that we might wait until we hear from the Citizens Union and then use that as an opportunity when we meet next week.

Remember that this is going to be partitioned into three components. The Citizens Union will make their presentation, we'll give them an opportunity after we have our initial remarks of the Commission when we bring the meeting to order.

We will then have an opportunity to discuss any of the items that we feel are relevant after that among ourselves. And then we will open the

opportunity for public comment. But that will be really the very first public meeting that we're going to have in the last leg of what we're doing. So I would say that we ought to defer

discussions, give the Citizens Union, a very well-respected organization, an opportunity to talk about why they changed their position, which was to now support nonpartisan elections when they took the opposite tact a few years ago.

Streamlining the Charter, I think nobody has spoken more articulately about this than Commissioner Fiala, who indicates I think he knows how many sections, how many pages, and probably how many words there are in the Charter, and you've spoken quite articulately about the ideas of streamlining.

Do you want to say anything about that?

COMMISSIONER FIALA: Well, a couple of months ago I think I used the word "esoteric" to describe this whole process. Charter revision is esoteric. It's a subject matter that's bound by bureaucratic, legalistic and political consideration.

This Charter is very lengthy. It's 3,021 sections with thousands of little subsections.

And while many of us would like to see us excise
from the Charter those things we think are
outdated or don't belong in the Charter to begin
with but rather the Administrative Code, I think
it's certainly is beyond the ability of this

Commission to line by line look for those things,

those revisions. It's one of the those things

8 that a future Charter should look at, perhaps a

Charter just looking at that. Again it's 3,021

10 sections long.

We've had 20 years of experience with this. There are a number of things in there which as a matter of just 20 years later are no longer a necessity.

One avenue, Mr. Chairman, that we did address of substance that could help to redress some of those lengthy sections is the Commission on Reporting you just alluded to. One of our proposals. We worked on that in the last Commission. I think it's ripe. I think it's appropriate for this Commission to say that there are a couple hundred reports that are mandated by the Charter and the Administrative Code, and in this age of the Internet and modern technology it's ridiculous to cut down all of these trees.

1 I know Commissioner Stern is here. It's

2 ridiculous to spend tens of millions of dollars

in man-hours in executing these reports when by

4 the time they land on the desk they're outdated.

So we have responded in a very meaningful way to

a big part of that. But trying to go line by

7 line is something that I think is far beyond the

ability of a Charter Commission who had to work

9 under an expedited timeline to address.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Yes, Commissioner Cohen.

COMMISSIONER COHEN: Just a few notes on this section. I certainly agree with Commissioner

Fiala. There is no way that this Commission in

this time frame could take this on. I do think

that I'm going to make one suggestion of

something that has come, has been assumed to be

beyond this rubric, although I might put it under

18 a different one, like government operations or

19 something. The staff recommendation that this

should be a project jointly of the Law Department

and of the City Council, and I do disagree with

that. I think that it should be a project for a

future Commission. It needs to be done hand in

hand with the Council, because frankly anything

25 that comes -- many of the things that come out of

the Charter would need to go somewhere else that a Commission would have no jurisdiction over.

But there are some things that are, you know, plainly ridiculous, like a requirement in the Charter that the Director of the Office of Management and Budget deliver the budget on a 5 1/4-inch floppy disk to the City Council, that's in our Charter. So when we say there are ridiculous things we are thinking about that.

And I want to point out one thing that I think we could do in this short time frame that is limited in scope and that has been brought to our attention by the League of Women Voters and that is to update Chapter -- Section 520 on the -- well, in the Charter, the Board of Education, which doesn't exist, and yet that section talks about "members of the board of education," talks about "president of the board," of office, and I think there is some simple stuff that could be done to make it frankly less embarrassing that that section is there.

I have one more comment when we get to land use.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Hold on land use.

Commissioner Betty Chen.

1 COMMISSIONER BETTY CHEN: Hope, I would
2 respectfully disagree with you. I completely
3 agree with the concept of streamlining the

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Charter, eliminating the anachronisms.

Having spent hours and hours reading through the Charter, anyone who has done that I think knows what you're talking about. However, I think there are various mechanisms for altering the Charter, and anything that goes through a Charter Revision Commission and gets put on a ballot I think has to have a very high bar. Things we're asking the general public to look at I think can't be seen as too esoteric or irrelevant to daily life or, you know, we can't put hundreds of these things in front of the public. I think that's just not the way to clean up the document. So I think we should keep that in mind when we think about how we craft the language for what eventually does go on the ballot. It's in common sense language, there's a good education campaign so that people understand what they're voting on. But I just can't see it being a whole basket of all of these issues, which deserve to be corrected.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Anything further on

1 streamlining the Charter?

2 Commissioner Crowell, do you want to take 3 that job on?

COMMISSIONER CROWELL: I'll try at one point. I think it's extremely hard to accomplish that goal. There are a lot of things that happen in the course of legislating whether the Charter has to be amended by referendum or Council action. But a lot of the things that you see in there oftentimes are dealt with administratively can be managed, so that's sort of one good thing to know. But it's a difficult process. But by and large the Council can, if they wanted to, engage in the process to make things more simple. And we can certainly encourage that as a process.

Council works with the City's Law Department to identify those areas and undertake that. It's a little hard to do it on a referendum.

COMMISSIONER COHEN: Well, I think the keyword there is if the Council wants to, because clearly the Council has not yet done it, and in fact, if you look at the some of the silliest stuff -- I shouldn't say silly -- in terms of substance but silly of in terms inclusion in the Charter because of Council local laws, and I

assume out of, you know, good intent the feeling that the Charter is the most important document,

so if we put this really important issue out there it needs to be in the most important

document. My favorite example of this is, of

6 course, the requirements for statistics on

domestic violence, which appears in the Charter.

So I hesitate to trust the Council to take that on. I think it's kind of a special project. And a special project is more appropriate to, you know, a temporary entity such as a Special Commission, and I would submit that you don't have to -- in the ballot box you wouldn't have the entire language of the Charter, but you would make the newly streamlined Charter language available over a period of time to voters and then make the proposal, you know, should we

COMMISSIONER CROWELL: I think the spirt of what you're saying is totally right. There's an old phrase "the devil's in the details" and I think it would add to a lot of confusion.

There's a lot of Charter clutter. Through substantive change and truly clean it up, and

accept this? All that being said, clearly that

is not something for November.

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would have no true effect, make it easier to It's a challenge. But that said about too read. hard to deal with, I do want to compliment the I held numerous times in my career as a staff. City attorney, I think it's often difficult, challenging and sitting in buildings that are often hot in the summer. But many of us on this panel are lawyers, many aren't, but nonetheless the staff, it's sort of like herding cats when you want to get all the contributions of the Commission, trying to synthesize it, it's a challenge. And I also want to compliment the Chair who I think is dogged in wanting to give everyone a voice, which is not only admirable but appreciated. But you're working with the staff. It's not an easy job. You're taking a lot of good suggestions today and go back to the kitchen and help prepare another course.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Sounds like a great sum up, Anthony, I appreciate that.

Tony, do you want to say?

COMMISSIONER CASSINO: Yes, just to that question, what we're going to tackle, bite off at least now. If you look at the content of this report, you know, the major headings of Term

1 Limits, Increasing Voter Participation, Public 2. Integrity, I think they all speak to a common theme. The common theme there of I think 3 empowering people and restoring, you know, the 4 connection of the people to their government and 6 faith in government, and I think anything we looked at should follow along in those themes. 7 It's a common theme throughout. And there are 8 9 things I think we can add, but they would have to be consistent with that, and I think that units 10 11 of appropriation wouldn't make sense at this 12 point. But there is a theme we should continue to think about and what fits within that rubric. 13 14 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Common ground, I totally 15 agree with that, thank you. Commissioner Moltner. 16 17 COMMISSIONER MOLTNER: I just wanted to second Commissioner Crowell's comments about the 18 19 staff and the Chair is much appreciated, 20 everything that's been done. 21 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Thank you. 22 COMMISSIONER MOLTNER: You're all hard 23 working. 24 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: The remaining issues on

budget issues, a topic where there's very strong

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sentiment on both sides trying to protect the socalled watch dogs of government, and really doing efficient and appropriate accounting procedures.

This is an area that I think really should need further technical discussion as we move forward. Even though I come out very strongly in favor of some of the arguments to do this, I understand the counter arguments as well, but I think most of us would agree that this needs much further discussion by technical people who really live and breathe the development of budgets and so forth.

The issues regarding government structure, we've certainly heard about the continuation of the Public Advocate roles, Borough Presidents.

All of the things that I think we are deeply passionate about. But again, my own sense is that this would require more time than we have been able to devote, and certainly not to minimize the importance of the subject, but I think in fairness, and that's why I like what Commissioner Cassino said about how we should frame our arguments consistent with an overall set of themes that are mutually interactive.

That would be my term, Tony, and I would

agree with that.

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Do you want to say something?

COMMISSIONER SCISSURA: Yeah, I do, actually.

First, I respectfully disagree with you on that last comment. I think one thing we heard, and I, just as we were talking, just a little jotting down of how many times we heard "enhance the role of Community Boards, enhance the role of Borough Presidents."

With all due respect to the staff and to you, Mr. Chair, from what we heard and the amount of people that came out and the fact that the five Borough Presidents gave us testimony, the Public Advocate us testimony, the Community Board Chairs gave you us testimony, the Executive Director of the '89 Commission admitted that errors were made on the role of the Borough President. The Speaker, the Former Speaker of the City Council admitted that. With everything, the fact that the conversation on Borough Presidents and Community Boards warrants maybe two paragraphs? To me is utterly disrespectful to the communities. And I will be very clear and say that if that is not changed I will not be voting on anything that this Commission supports.

1 And I make that promise to members of the 2 Community Boards who came out in numbers, dozens and dozens and dozens, and came and spoke to us, 3 and we heard them. And for this staff to take --4 I mean, there had to be a hundred Community Board people that came out, everyone. And to make it 6 7 two paragraphs? I'm embarrassed as a Commissioner, and I really want to stress that. 8 9 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: I would agree with that, 10 and you and I have talked about this privately. 11 And I didn't want in any way to be dismissive, 12 because I agree. What I am searching for, and I think all of 13 us are searching for, are some substantive ideas, 14 15 ideas that we could get our arms around, and I pledge to you, if you could get some ideas and 16 17 you --COMMISSIONER SCISSURA: I will. 18 19 CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: -- you and I talked 20 about it and I know you're working on it. We will 21 give it the fair consideration that it deserves. 22 All I'm saying is we haven't heard 23 anything -- I haven't heard anything from the

Commissioners on some substantive suggestions.

And I look forward to receiving that and I'll

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1 move forward.

COMMISSIONER FIALA: I too, I'm obviously very sympathetic coming from Staten Island.

We've heard a diversity of opinion and we've heard a myriad of proposals and a plethora of suggestions on what to do regarding this. The problem is we also heard six different alternatives to doing this, and it's trying to sort that out and figure out what the best course of action is.

To your request, if we throw in our two cents, let me just say with respect to what Commissioner Cassino raised before, I do have an interest in the subject matter you raised and you alluded to in the Citizens Union report. There are some very worthy suggestions there.

To Carlo's point also, there are some worthy suggestions in the Citizens Union report with respect to what we could do on Borough Presidents. We're going to have an opportunity to drill deeper on that; is that correct?

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER FIALA: When we come in would that be a better opportunity to revisit those issues?

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: I make that point, but I

was referring to hearing from the Commissioners

3 themselves, and I just have not had anybody talk

4 to me about substantive kinds of ideas, and I

5 look forward to that. That may be spurred on by

6 what the Citizens Union says when we see them on

Monday. And we look forward to that.

I would also say the area of land use, which is from where I sit one of the most technical areas that we have dealt with, the whole subject when we listen to the experts, and we had some very, very formidable people on that panel, opened up a plethora of ideas and complexities and nuances that quite frankly were very new to me, but intriguing to me, and a number of you said the same thing to me, that "Wow, I just never really understood that particular component of ULURP" or some other area.

The one thing that clearly jumps off the page is a cry for more local voices to be heard seriously outside of these communities as it relates to land use. We heard this when we visited boroughs and we heard that over and over again. But again, this is a subject that I think is going to be -- at least for this Commission --

a tremendous amount of time to really digest.

If we can come to some ideas that we think we are comfortable with moving forward I would be delighted that we could do that. But then again that is subject to what we are yet to hear.

Yes.

COMMISSIONER COHEN: Yeah, Mr. Chairman, I definitely believe that land use issues, even the ones that have been suggested to us as addressable in this short time frame, are so interconnected and interconnected to questions of government structure those could not fairly untangle all those issues for ourselves, let alone the public, in the time allotted.

I do want to throw out one small idea that we haven't heard from anybody else except from me, and I don't know yet if it's a good idea, but especially since we're going to invite some commentary from the Borough Presidents I would love to hear what they say about this, there is -- we have been struggling, everybody has been struggling, with a lack of full definition of the role of Borough President as well as some other, as well as the Public Advocate, I'm here to talk about the Borough President.

Among the very few things that are specifically mandated in the City Charter is for Borough Presidents to maintain a topographical bureau. And that bureau, as far as I understand it, aside from -- it's the kind of meat and potatoes responsibility of assigning addresses, street addresses to a borough, is maintains the official borough map.

Here's my little plug, I hope the camera catches this. These are really interesting URL's which I suggest that any New Yorker take a look at. This is the City's GIS map. It's an extraordinary tool. It's been developed over a number of years with GIS technology with multiple layers, and it connects to many different City databases. So you can look up a property and find out not all only the land use details but also if there are outstanding violations against the property, what the tax status of the property is, what the recent sales have been on the property that affect tax status.

It seems to me that this represents, and we've talked about the question of technological, where the technology of the Charter is behind, that this represents a vastly improved, new

1 replacement for the topographical bureaus. And

it seems to me that if we could relieve the

3 Borough Presidents of the Charter mandate to

4 maintain topographical bureaus then that would

5 give them a little bit more flexibility in how

they do their jobs, budget resources, and so

7 forth.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Carlo, you work for a very distinguished Borough President. Is this an issue that has been brought to you?

COMMISSIONER SCISSURA: You know, it's interesting. Saying that a topographical unit only does house maps would be like saying that all the City Council does is rename streets. It is very far off. It really is. Because I want to give you an example. When the Mayor and the City Council decided to rezone Coney Island, which by the way, was a great thing that they did, what entity was the one that had to do all of the mapping, all of the mapping of zoning, all of the changes of the maps, that spent literally months and months and months with a staff of three people and worked overtime and weekends et cetera? It was the Brooklyn Borough President's topographical unit. It is one of the most

important and complex roles anywhere in the City
government.

By the way, I've been working there almost three years, and every day I learn more and more about how important this unit is. So I would think it be would interesting to hear what other Borough Presidents had to say about it.

I would say don't get rid of it from the Borough Presidents but give them more resources to actually do more of the work. For example, in our office we've spent money from our budget to basically revamp it, modernize it, computerize it, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. But it still serves a very, very valuable role. I could tell you projects in every borough that have made use of the topo unit.

COMMISSIONER COHEN: What I'm suggesting here is to relieve the mandate. If a Borough President decides a topographical unit is worthy use of his resources in the face of very fast technology on a citywide basis that that should be his prerogative. The Charter at least wouldn't require the Borough President to dedicate resources in that way and allow the Borough President to direct resources in other

1 ways.

CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Let me conclude by saying, and this is from the heart, that I want to -- you know, I have chaired more task forces and commissions than I ever want to remember, but on a variety of topics from areas of probability, theory, to whether you should merge two academic departments, and whether you should do a merger between one bank and another bank. I've experienced many of these meetings and chaired task forces.

I want to say that I never had the privilege of working with such a dedicated group of people as the Mayor has appointed, and I really need to commend the Mayor. He thought very thoughtfully about who he wanted to bring to discuss what he thinks are some seminal issues that are facing this City. And so from the Chair's point of view I thank all of you for the very good work.

You're probably one of the most attentive groups that I've ever had the pleasure of working with. I continue to learn.

And again I want to thank the staff that is working under the most extreme circumstances.

When I asked them to work over the July 4th

weekend to get this report ready I felt deep
guilt for doing that, but they rose to the
occasion. And I want to thank you, Lorna, and
Joe Viteritti, and Ruth, and Rick, and all of the
other staff who were working as tirelessly as you
have.

Not everybody is going to be pleased because these are difficult issues, and so many of us feel so passionate about it, but we will get to where we need to get to. And again I think it is important that our audience and the wider audience hear this from me.

I think we have accomplished what we intended to accomplish this evening. It's the opening salvo of public discourse once this Report goes out into the public domain.

19 (Continued on the next page.)

|    | Page 104  |
|----|---|
| 1  | So with no further business being transacted    |
| 2  | this evening, I'll call for an adjournment. In  |
| 3  | favor, aye?                                     |
| 4  | COMMISSIONER MOLTNER: Aye.                      |
| 5  | (Commissioner Taylor raised his hand.)          |
| 6  | CHAIRMAN GOLDSTEIN: Thank you all for being     |
| 7  | here and we look forward to seeing you next     |
| 8  | Monday.   |
| 9  | (Whereupon, at 8:18 P.M., the above matter      |
| 10 | concluded.)                                     |
| 11 |   |
| 12 | I, NORAH COLTON, CM, a Notary Public for and    |
| 13 | within the State of New York, do hereby certify |
| 14 | that the above is a correct transcription of my |
| 15 | stenographic notes.                             |
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| 18 | NORAH COLTON, CM                                |
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