CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

March 7, 2018

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B E F O R E: STEPHEN T. LEVIN

Chairperson

## COUNCIL MEMBERS:

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RORY I. LANCOUNCIL MEMBERAN

MARK TREYGER STEVEN MATTEO

## A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Fernando A. Bohorquez New York City Conflicts of Interest Board

Anthony W. Crowell New York City Conflicts of Interest Board

Salvatore Scibetta New York City Conflicts of Interest Board CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Good morning and

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[gavel]

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welcome to the Committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections. My name is Karen Koslowitz and I am the Chair of the Rules Committee. Before we begin I would like to introduce the other members of this committee who are present; Council Member Mark Treyger, Council Member Margaret Chin, Council Member Lancman, Council Member Adrienne Adams, Council Member Ritchie Torres, Council Member Matteo, and Council Member Vanessa Gibson. I would also like to acknowledge Council to the Committee, Elizabeth Guzman. I would also like to acknowledge the staff members from the Council's Investigative Unit; Jeff Davis, Director of Investigations as well as Andre Johnson-Brown. Topics for consideration, today the council will consider three candidates; Salvatore Scibetta, did I do okay? A resident of Staten Island for appointment to the New York City Board of Standards and Appeals as laid member to fill a vacancy and serve the remainder of the six year term that expires on July 10<sup>th</sup>, 2019 and

Anthony W. Crowell and Fernando Bohorquez, both

residents of Brooklyn for re-appointment as members

of the Conflicts of Interest Board to serve a six

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS year term that begins on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018 and expires on March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2024. I will now call... the Speaker is not here, he'll be here later. The BSA consists of five commissioners each appointed by the Mayor for a term of six years. The City Charter provides that one of the BSA members shall be a planner with professional qualifications and at least ten years' experience as a planner. One of the members shall be a registered architect and shall have at least ten years' experience as an architect and one of the members shall be a licensed professional engineer and shall have at least ten years' experience as an engineer. The particular qualifications of the two remaining members are not delineated in the charter. The Mayor designates one of the members with the required experience of an architect, planner or engineer to serve as chair and designates another member to serve as vice chair, no more than two members may reside in any one borough. Each member of the board receives a salary and may not engage in any other occupation, profession or employment. The Chair earns an annual salary of 212,000 dollars... two, 212,044 dollars, the Vice Chair receives 174,523

annually while the remaining members earn annual

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salaries of 166,000. The BSA has the power to determine and vary the application of the zoning resolution and to issue a special permit as authorized by the zoning resolution. The BSA may also consider appeals to vary or modify any rule or regulation of the provisions of any law relating to the construction use... you have to excuse me I have a cold... use structural changes, equipment, alteration or removal or building to a structures or vaults in their sidewalks are pertinent there too where there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in carrying out the strict letter of the law so that the spirit of the law shall be observed, public safety secured and substantial justice done. Welcome the candidates, welcome Mr. Scibetta, would you all

CC: Good morning. Do you swear or affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth? Thank you.

please raise your right hand to be sworn in?

CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Thank you. Rules committee's members you can find a written copy of the opening statements to these candidates in your booklet. Mr. Scibetta do you wish to make any opening statements?

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SALVATORE SCIBETTA: Sure. Good morning Chair Koslowitz and members of the Committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections. My name is Salvatore Scibetta and I'm greatly honored to be here today to present testimony regarding my nomination as Commissioner of New York City's Board of Standards and Appeals. I'm a life-long New Yorker, I've lived in multiple boroughs and worked in all of them, New York is my home and Staten Island is where I've chosen to raise my two children. I ask for your consideration in this position so that I may do my part to ensure my children as well as all of the other children in this great city grow up in the best New York there could be. My passion has always been and continues to be community service. I strongly believe in active participation in, in the community as a means of investing in something greater than myself. Through my involvement in many communitybased organizations representing a wide cross section of New Yorkers I have honed my ability to listen to different constituencies, deeply consider their perspectives and address their concerns. Serving

others has been the foundation of some of ... of some of

my most rewarding experiences and if appointed I will

serve as Commissioner on the Board of Standards and

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mine.

CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Huh?

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: He didn't finish answering my question.

SALVATORE SCIBETTA: I, I didn't begin to...

> CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Sorry.

SALVATORE SCIBETTA: No worries. Council Member I believe that... I believe that the, the community character has to play a very big role in making these decisions. I believe that its important for the BSA to be aware of, of all that goes into these unmapped streets and the problems that, that come from them including the waste management and the, the snow that has to be shoveled because this isn't part of sanitation and I believe that along with your help and, and the help of the borough president I believe that your, your input and the

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BSA in making a determination on these issues.

for that and I thank you for understanding that there are consequences once the private streets are built in, in terms of other city agencies and resources and, and the other question I have since I've been elected and, and with my colleagues we've been talking and called out BSA leadership quite frankly on, on, on the hardship issue and how a developer will buy a property, you know fully well knowing what they can build but decide that they want to bring a hardship argument to the BSA and build something that is out of character of the neighborhood against community wishes so just wondering your thoughts on, on this hardship issue?

SALVATORE SCIBETTA: As a whole I believe that the community has... okay, so hardship has... it's a two prong type of test, there is... obviously it has to be a unique issue that creates a condition that would not have any, any reasonable return but that has to be balanced against whether this variance or... would alter the community at large and these competing interests if they are competing interests have to...

have to go through a balancing test where the

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community reaches out and let's the... and speak...

testifies and let's the, the board know what

kind of changes this would bring now I, I think that...

its so relevant and important to a definition of whether a hardship has occurred, its so relevant to,

to, to balance of a... the community input against it.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: Well I, I appreciate your understanding the balance and my constituents surely aren't shy in bringing up the concerns to the BSA so with that I look forward to, to working with you, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Finished? Council Member Treyger.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Thank you to
Chair Koslowitz and thank you for your... for your
opening testimony Mr. Scibetta. So, the question I
have is many of the applicants that come before BSA
have with them... you know or, or are themselves as
well attorney zoning attorneys, people who are
advocating on behalf of certain developers,
developments who have the means and capacity to come
before BSA, file luminous paperwork and go through
the processes, how do you suggest we as policy makers

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or the city of New York level the playing field for communities that are at many times impacted by what is being considered before BSA or don't have the means to also hire a zoning expert or a zoning attorney or developer attorney or planning attorney to make sure that their concerns are adequately heard because many of us have worked hard from a policy perspective, from a budget perspective to provide free counseling for tenants facing eviction for example, unfair eviction, how do you suggest we level the playing field for impacted communities that are effected by decisions that BSA makes?

SALVATORE SCIBETTA: I really appreciate that question because it speaks about our less fortunate and people who still deserve a right to be... to be heard and while I cannot testify to be in the workings of the BSA at this time because I'm not on... a member of the board I can say that if elected... if appointed I would treat every single advocate equally and as a litigation attorney I read every piece of paper myself, I read every word, I, I try to read between the lines, I try to weigh out all the issues. A person's rights and the community's rights are important to me and that, that is something that I, I

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS hope to bring to the BSA along with the rest of my experience.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Any other questions? With that I will continue. The Charter states that BSA members may not engage in any other occupation, profession or employment, Mr. Scibetta for the record can you please confirm that if appointed to BSA you will no longer accept judicial appointments to act as a referee?

SALVATORE SCIBETTA: I can, I, I will no longer accept judicial appointments to act as a referee.

CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Okay. And topic two, New York City Conflicts of Interest Board. I will briefly explain the functions of the Conflict of Interest Board although I know we basically know about it. the Conflict of Interest Board is the entity that serves to provide clear guidance to public employees regarding the Conflicts of Interest Code which lays out the types of conduct prohibited by public service. The Board is to achieve this through training, education, and the issuance and publication of advisory opinions relating to proposed

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14 future conduct. The Board also adapts rules to implement and interpret the provisions of the Conflict of Interest Code that we use and make decisions on alleged violations of said code, with the power to impose fines that can be as high as 25,000 dollars per violation which when deemed appropriate can include suspension or dismissal from serving as a public servant of that city employee. The Board also collects and reviews financial disclosure reports. The Board consists of five members who are appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the city council. The Mayor must also designate one of these members as Chair of the Board, the Charter states that these members should be chosen for their independent integrity, civic commitment, and high ethical standards. Board members serve a six-year term and may not serve more than two consecutive six-year terms pursuant to the New York City Charter. These board members are mandated to meet at least once per month and are prohibited from holding public office, seeking election to any public office, being a public employee in any jurisdiction, posing political party

or, or appearing as a lobbyist before the city

pursuant to charter 2602-B. Board members are

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3 entitled to receive compensation per diem for 250

4 dollars for each calendar day that they perform work

5 for the board. The Chair receives 275 dollars and I

6 want to welcome the candidates Mr. Crowell, Anthony

7 | Crowell and Mr. Bohorquez, am I good?

FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: Very good.

CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Would you please raise your right hand to be sworn in?

CC: For the record we have sworn in the three candidates.

CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Right, okay, thank... [cross-talk]

CC: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Okay and rules committee members you can find your written copy of the opening statements for these candidates in your book. Mr. Crowell and Mr. Bohorquez, do you wish to make any comments?

an opening statement, I believe my colleague does as well. Okay, I can start, okay. Thank you, Madame

Chair, it is a privilege to be here with you and the other members of the committee and it's a, a

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 16 wonderful thing to be back in the council chamber and back at city hall. I'm Anthony Crowell and I am very pleased to have been nominated by Mayor De Blasio for re-appointment to the Conflicts of Interest Board. I have greatly valued and would like to continue my service on the board because I am personally committed to contributing to the effectiveness and strength of New York City government. Indeed, this has been the focus of my career as a lawyer for more than 20 years, the bulk of which has been spent as a full time New York City public servant. The corner... the cornerstone of effective and strong city government is public integrity and ensuring the public has confidence in the people who serve them, when done well the positive impact of this work on equitable service delivery and on the willingness of others to invest in the city to create... to create new opportunities for New Yorkers is tremendous. Accordingly working to educate public servants about conflicts of interest and their obligations to avoid them or the appearance thereof is a paramount goal and a critical mission. Further working effectively to develop, interpret, and enforce the conflicts of

interest law, the annual disclosure law and aspects

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professor teaching state and local government law and

promoting professional responsibility in legal ethics daily as well as my service on the board itself gives me an informed understanding of the challenges faced by public servants. I believe my experience has served the board well so far allowing me to bring a first-hand perspective on the practical and cultural contours of the agency management and life on the front lines of policy making and program implementation in city government. For these reasons I would like to continue this important work on the Conflicts of Interest Board and contribute to ensuring public confidence in and thus the overall vitality of New York City. Thank you.

FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: Would you like me to proceed? Thank you Chair Koslowitz and members of the committee. Good morning, my name is Fernando

Bohorquez and I'm honored to appear here before you today having been nominated by Mayor De Blasio for re-appointment to the Conflicts of Interest Board.

Although I was not born in New York like millions of my fellow citizens I made the city my home, I came to Tribeca for a law school, a New York Law School and honed my legal career in Midtown and now raise my family in Brooklyn with my oldest of two boys

public service serving on numerous non-profit boards

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in the city and devoting hundreds of hours of pro-

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bono work to, to our underserved immigrant

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respect for the public officials who serve our city

communities. As a New Yorker I have the greatest

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day in and day out. I believe that public servants

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want to do the right thing by the citizens they serve and a fundamental role of the Conflicts of Interest

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Board in ethics laws as I help them to do and that is

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why I wish to continue to serve on the board. I'm

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firmly committed to the board's mission of building

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public trust in those that serve and govern the

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city's citizens of New York of promoting the public

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confidence and city government and to protect in the integrity of government decision making. Over my last

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four years of service I've had the privilege of

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contributing to the board's mission and I believe

that armed with that experience I can provide even

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greater contributions during a second term. The board

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is in charge of training and educating city employees

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on ethical rules of chapter 68 interpreting and

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providing confidential advice and guidance to public servants on those rules, prosecuting violations of

importance of government ethics, the fidelity to our

conflicts of interest laws and the... and the will to

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2 innovate in this era of change. Thank you for your 3 time and consideration, I'm happy to answer any

questions that you may have.

5 CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Okay, I have two questions that I would like to ask. The Conflicts of 6 7 Interest Board is charged with implementing and enforcing the city's ethics law contained in Charter ... 8 in chapter 68 of the New York City Charter, COIB is 9 also tasked with educating city employees concerning 10 their ethical obligations and with acting in an 11 12 advisory capacity to current and former city employees. My question concerns COIB's advisory role 13 in the context of rendering advisory opinions in... 14 15 opinions in your reply to our pre-hearing questions, question number six, you both agreed that COIB issues 16 17 advisory opinions following a formal request for

subject, Mr. Crowell you explained that you... that advisory opinions are often issued to settle repeated questions in areas subject to confusion or differing interpretations of the law you also assert the... that

advisory opinions may offer interpretive guidance

advice, Mr. Bohorquez you explained that advisory

opinions are typically issued after one or more city

employees seeks advice... seeks advice on a particular

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concerning new laws or rules, however the Charter section 2603 mandates that COIB render case specific advisory opinions. Accordingly, COIB should restrict issuing advisory opinions to those instances in which it responds to a guidance request by a city employee. Such guidance would apply exclusively to the particular public servant making the request and not to city employees at large. Rules by COIB and not advisory opinions would seem to be the appropriate vehicle for issuing guidance to more than one city employee. The Charter seemingly excuses... excludes using advisory opinions to offer any broad or inclusive guidance whether in response to multiple inquiries or to offer interpretive guidance on issues that COIB seems confusing or subject to differing interpretations, can you... how do you reconcile the Charter's provision concerning COIB's rule making power and its advisory opinion power and COIB's actual practice in its use of advisory opinions?

ANTHONY CROWELL: Sure, I'd be happy to,
to start and I know my colleague will also have some
perspectives on this. I think it's important for us
all to recognize how the board functions, first and
foremost the board's mandate is set forth in the city

different provisions of the law and rules and so

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advisory opinions serve a very important role to ensure that there aren't differing interpretations of the law or rules by individual public servants or individual agency counsel and so it, it helps to settle and to bring clarity and focus to the range of issues that the board is seeing individual public servants ask.

FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: Just to amplify and dovetail on my colleague I think taking a step back you have chapter 68 which lays out the parameters of the law and you have certain rules that expand on those rules and prohibitions and prescriptions and when we have city servants and public servants who come to us for with... for confidential advice but we provide perspective confidential advice with respect to those specific circumstances and set of circumstances. When we issue an AO it's because we've seen one or more city officials or public servants who come to us with us with questions that surround a particular issue so we provide guidance that as my colleague mentioned helps the agencies and other public servants to understand how a particular rule or law would apply in certain circumstances but there's really no substitute for the particular

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public servant to reach out to the board on a particular set of facts. So, in terms of the board setting forth a prospective, guidance, the advisory opinion serves the integral role of helping amplify what the law and the rules say but there really is no, no substitute for the particular public servant to approach the board and say hey I have these particular set of facts how do I go about complying with the law under these facts after I have taken a 

CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Thank you. Thank you. I want to go to our Minority Leader, Steve Matteo for questions.

look at the AO that may apply to this circumstance.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: Thank you Madame Chair. Just to continue the conversation on advisory opinions, I believe in your pre-stated hearing answers both of you state that the COIB Board is responsible... [cross-talk]

FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: Yeah... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: ...for promulgating

COIB's advisory opinions that's required by the

Charter while both of you claimed board ownership of

the advisory opinion process the COIB staff not the

board answer questions directly related to the

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 1 2 advisory opinions, questions that often times are so directly tied to the advisory opinions they logically 3 should have been included in the opinion and 4 presumably would of... would have if COIB had opening 5 hearings on advisory opinions before they are 6 7 finalized and released. In one of your answers I believe one of you stated that only three advisory 8 opinions have been restated of 251 such opinions 9 since 1989. The directly related questions are in 10 effect staff modifications that point to a 11 12 shortcoming in failing to hold public hearings. So, with that I'm asking if you can elaborate on question 13 five concerning holding public hearings before 14 15 rendering advisory opinions and just for the record 16 in the pre-hearing questions, question five is what role does COIB play in issuing advisory opinions, how 17 18 heavily does the board and you personally rely on COIB staff in the preparation and issuance of 19 20 advisory opinions and how much independent and critical review does the board give drafts of 21 2.2 advisory, advisory opinions before they are formally 23 released, so if you both can comment?

FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: Can I just ask one follow up question, question six is the question

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of what I'm asking this panel.

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in the confidential nature of the exercise of

FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: I think its good to take a step back and walk through the process of how an AO comes to be. Again, as we've said it begins with initially... typically it begins with a confidential inquiry for one or more public servants. We as the board meet on a monthly basis at those monthly meetings we are presented by the staff with very detailed memoranda that highlight the applicable laws and the rules and the precedent that apply to that particular issue. We then engage in the dialogue back and forth with the staff as to whether... as to the content of the opinion that's going to be rendered to that public servant and then during the course of that dialogue the board comes to a decision whether or not there should be... an advisory opinion should be issued concerning that, that advice, it ... whether its helpful for that opinion to be rendered at a... on a large more public scale with obviously the confidential information redacted from the AO when its eventually issued. Now the reason why I stated in my pre-hearing issues why I do not believe hearings, hearings should be held before the issuance of the AO is, is three-fold. One, remember the AO's are rooted

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rendering advice. There may be an issue with compromising the confidential nature of that... of that service also we pride ourselves in providing that advice on a timely basis so having an open... having open meetings in connection with a AO could also delay the advice. Second, the idea of interpreting the law falls squarely within the board's province... elicit quasi adjudicatory process where we are charged with interpreting and, and interpreting chapter 68 to a particular set of circumstances. And finally, I think it's worked pretty well, as I've stated in my... in my responses as far as I know of the 250 plus AO's that we've issued in the... since 1989 there have only been three revised opinions in the history of the board.

ANTHONY CROWELL: Yeah, I would add to that that because the advisory opinions are interpretation of the law and rules the law and rules themselves have been through a public process, the rules in particular by following CAPA and the input as to the fine points of those rules council members, other public servants and members of the public generally can, can help shape what those rules ultimately look like though their participation in,

1 2 in that process. The advisory opinions are, are a further explanation of how those rules are to be 3 applied to different types of activities undertaken 4 by public servants. One of the things though to 5 remember is the advisory opinions themselves aren't 6 7 rules, they're an expression of how the rules are to be interpreted and operationalized but the staff and 8 certainly this is, I believe the, the view of the 9 entire board, the staff does take in on themselves 10 with our encouragement and support to do broad 11 12 outreach to effected agencies and entities who give 13 quidance to public servants to make sure that the 14 perspectives that need to be heard before issuing a 15 general advisory opinion are accounted for and so I 16 think that's an important process that shouldn't be 17 overlooked and it also is one that targets especially 18 agency council who would have particularized experience with the nature of the activities that 19 20 public servants within their agencies may be undertaking and how to ensure that the types of 21 2.2 questions that you're concerned about are actually 23 addressed through, through the issuance of an, an 24 advisory opinion to the extent that we haven't heard

the full range of concerns on a specific subject

do you believe that even... are you talking about that

you believe that there, there could be a delay

obviously there will be but don't... do you believe

that a public hearing could be helpful to the

5 advisory opinion before its released?

what my, my colleague mentioned was we do reach out to particular agency council and individuals that we think can provide helpful input before we issue an AO so I think to the extent that we need a forum to incorporate other circumstances that would be helpful in issuing the AO I think we addressed that by informally reaching out to individuals, the agencies and, and other effected individuals to help us render a practical AO on the particular subject... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: Just, just so I'm clear, how... you said informally reaching out, how, how are you reaching out to... how, how are you contacting them for their opinion?

ANTHONY CROWELL: They're, they're general... [cross-talk]

FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: Yeah... [cross-talk]

ANTHONY CROWELL: ...council... [cross-talk]

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FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: ...the general council

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COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: Okay... [cross-

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6 FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: To particular agency

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heads and council.

reaches out.

talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: Alright, yep,

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okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Okay. Thank you,

Council Member Torres.

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COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Thank you Madame

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Chairwoman. I have the ... have the same line of questioning so I suspect we're going to be repeating ourselves but Mr. Crowell in your response to question six you, you point out that the public common process pursuant to the city administrative procedure rack, CAPA only applies to rules rather than advisory opinions and you then go on to point out that advisory opinions are not rules per se but rather interpretation of rules and I, I recognize that there's a legal difference between advisory opinions and rules but, but do you recognize that the line between rule making and rule interpretation may

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not be as clear cut in practice as it might be legally on paper?

ANTHONY CROWELL: I think that the, the difference between rule making and advisory opinions it, it is... it... I think that's why there is a board of independent individuals who are using their professional judgement in understanding the various ways in which public servants encounter the application of the rules and then trying to ensure that there's a consistent application of the rules that ensures that conflicts are avoided or the appearance of conflicts is, is understood when someone's coming close to the line but also to make sure that there's a well-functioning government and that government and employees, public servants aren't unduly restricted so I think that the rules set forth a very clear set of parameters by which to operate however the advisory opinions give further elucidation about different permutations, different nuances that individual public servants or groups of public servants may be encountering. Anyone can come to the board for private advice, often times you will find that that private advice is sought for further explication of an advisory opinion or further

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COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Please.

FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: The, the only thing I would add is I understand your question, it's a good question but I think the law itself sort of bakes into that distinction. If you look at chapter 68, 2603(c) it does not provide for open meetings or proceedings in connection with, with advisory opinions but with respect to rule makings, all rule

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makings fall within the city administration... [crosstalkl

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Let's set, set aside CAPA because I'm not... I'm not asking what COIB is legally required to do I'm asking what COIB should do in the interest of public accountability and transparency, is that given the occasionally blurred line between rule making and rule interpretation, you know reasonable people could disagree about at what point does rule making... does rule interpretation effectively become rule making, it seems like a question on which people... reasonable people of good will can disagree and that's the rational for a public process and the term advisory opinion is... it, it's, it's almost... its deceptively benign, right because you're... when you're issuing an advisory opinion you're interpreting your own rules and your enforcement can often result in stiff fines and penalties so it has... in the real world it has a binding effect, it has a coercive effect, it has the effect of a rule, if it quacks like a duck and walks like a duck it's probably a duck and so, so... just I'm expressing a personal opinion here, I do believe that advisory opinions should be subject to some kind of

public comment process in the interest of public transparency. On your point about confidentiality you cited confidentiality as an argument against the public comment period, why would a public comment period necessarily result in the loss of confidentiality, you know one could easily imagine a public comment period that focuses on the proposed advisory opinion without disclosing the confidential details of the case that inspired that opinion.

responses I said there's the potential, it could, it...
there's a potential that it could compromise
confidentiality because remember the AO is rooted in
the exercise of providing confidential advice to a
particular public servant. So, if we were to open it
up to an open meeting and an open process we'd have
to make sure, we would have to take great pains
because I cannot overstate the importance of the
confidentiality... the nature of the confidentiality's
process, the board would have to take great pains to
ensure that in that process of a public hearing that
we would have to ensure that no confidentiality would
be compromised in any way in some sort of an open

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hearing process, that's, that's what I was getting at.

mean here in the council we take great pains every day, many of the laws that the city council passes are inspired by confidential constituent cases and we manage to hold hearings on those laws without ever disclosing the confidential details of our constituent cases so if the city council can manage to have a public process without compromising confidentiality my question is why can't the Conflict of Interest Board do the same and, and so that would be my disagreement with you, I don't know if you want any further comment or...

FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: Well, it's not provided in the... in the Charter and that is something that if we were to consider it we would have to look... we would have to really think that through on how we would actually need to implement it, maybe look at how you handle it here at the city council to see how you do... how you handle the confidentiality issue.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: So, there's openness to a public comment period as long as confidentiality was assured or is that... [cross-talk]

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FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: All, all I'm saying

is that it, it's a potential issue that we would have

to deal with if we were to consider such an issue...

such a move.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: I do have more questions.

CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Okay, go ahead.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay, Mr.

Bohorquez do you... my understanding is that you engage in fundraising, is that...

FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: I have engaged in, in a... served as a co-host in three events in the four years that I've been on the board, yes, in connection with federal elections.

reason to doubt your qualifications as an individual,

I have no reason to doubt that you're a person of the

utmost professional in personal integrity that's why

the Mayor nominated you but broadly speaking I do

have concerns about the notion of appointing a

fundraiser to the Conflict of, of Interest Board, it,

it seems to me the Conflict of Interest Board is, is

an apolitical institution, right, it should have both

the substance and the appearance of neutrality and I

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 40 worry that political fundraising which is the most political of all political activities could inevitably raise questions about the board's appearance of political neutrality so can you address

that concern that I have?

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FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: Absolutely and thank you for the question. I'll say that before I joined the board I received an opinion from then General Council Wayne Hawley that set forth, I believe I shared it with Mr. Davis that may have been shared with the ... with the council itself ... with the committee itself laying out all the rules and applicable prohibitions under chapter 68 and under chapter 68 the law specifically provides that as a board member I cannot engage in any fundraising or political contributions with respect to any city elected official or any race that a city elected official engage... is engaged in. When I was appointed four years ago this was a topic of conversation, I believe Council, Council Member Chin was there as well and we, we discussed this through and to address some of these issues I undertook a specific commitment to then Chair Lander that may also be included in your... in your packet where I took another personal

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: But you're.. [cross-talk]

FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: ...members... [cross-

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COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...playing a role in raising money for candidates so...

mentioned then, and I mention... and I'll say it today, you know I have been very vigilant to comply with all of my rules and obligations under chapter 68 as well as the, the opinions and the advice that's been given to me.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: But even under the law and even under yourself imposed restrictions you have the ability to raise funds for state elected officials and the state has immense influence over the governance of New York City, you have the ability to raise funds for federal elected officials and the federal elected officials have immense influence, in fact its often the case that the state and federal elected officials can often have more influence over the governance of New York City than Council Members, we're sometimes reduced to passing resolutions so even if you're not directly ... even if you're not fundraising for state and federal elected officials who are directly or indirectly influencing the governance of New York City the fact that that's even a theoretical possibility is, is cause for concern

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

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Council Member Chin.

and I just want to be forthright with you. I'm wondering if, if you were... suppose you were required to give up fundraising altogether would, would, would you continue to have an interest in serving on the Conflict of Interest Board, would that be a deal breaker for you or...

 $\label{eq:fernando} \mbox{BOHORQUEZ: Well let, let, let}$  me answer it this way...

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Yeah.

FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: My interest in commitment to the board is completely separate and apart from any of my political activities. I, as I stated earlier, I have a deep commitment to the mission of this board. If they... if the board were to adopt a rule or some sort of amendment to the city Charter that would apply to state and federal political activities, no that would not be a board... that would not be deal breaker to my service on the board because I believe in the mission and I'm committed to the mission of this board.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: I thank you for your answers.

CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Thank you,

question is that you served for four years, both of you, thank you for your service. So, within this past four years what do you think about the effectiveness of the Conflict of Interest training on public servants because I know as Council Member we're mandated to do the training every year and I find that very helpful and the resources are open to us so in terms of the effectiveness of the training and also whether... I think it was in the question two, whether the board... the agency has enough sufficient staff and expertise to carry out that mission to make sure that all city employees, you know are trained and then they have their questions answered?

FERNANDO BOHORQUEZ: I think the training... the training unit of the board is, is exemplary. As you know they are charged with training all 300,000 city public servants and they do a fantastic job. I believe in the last annual report in 2016 the, the training staff trained thousands of city employees, whole city agencies and has been really engaged in some innovative training and education projects such as the COIB with training Wiki, the Daily Dose on Twitter, these training

videos so I think that the, the COIB training staff is doing an excellent job with the resources that it has. One issue that I think there may require some additional budget but I think that question is more appropriate for the Executive Director is the training on the new Local Law 181 of 2016 with respect to disclosures and donations to non-profit entities that are controlled or affiliated with an elected official, that's a new thing that the board is now dealing with this year that's on top of all the training that we've been doing for years.

ANTHONY CROWELL: Right, I would agree that the board training staff is exemplary over my years in government service, I've seen the education and what we call... what we now call the education and engagement unit go from one or two individual trainers to six working really diligently to scale the operation and to make sure that there's a high level of visibility and recognition that the board is out there, that the board is interested in training and alerting public servants to their obligations, to understand and comply with the Conflicts of Interest Law and also to avoid appearances of any conflicts of interest so I think that it's been highly successful

fact that... I mean we, we get those tweets in terms of violation and if you just look at the number of violations in terms of the number of employees I think that's a pretty good track record that people are following the, the law and, and abiding by the rules but I think that is something that maybe another component could be really educating the public in terms of the, the strict rules and regulation that city employees and elected officials have to abide by so that they also... its, it's a way of building trust and confidence in government.

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2	ANTHONY CROWELL: Helpful suggestion,
3	thank you.
4	CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: Okay, thank you.
5	Seeing no one has filled out a form to speak from the
6	public I'm now going to call on a vote.
7	COMMITTEE CLERK MARTIN: William Martin,
8	Committee Clerk, role call vote Committee on Rules,
9	Privileges and the Elections, Items 14, 15, and 16,
10	Chair Koslowitz?
11	CHAIRPERSON KOSLOWITZ: I vote aye.
12	COMMITTEE CLERK MARTIN: Chin?
13	COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: I vote aye.
14	COMMITTEE CLERK MARTIN: Espinal?
15	COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: [off-mic] I vote
16	aye.
17	COMMITTEE CLERK MARTIN: Treyger?
18	COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: With
19	congratulations to the nominees, I vote aye.
20	COMMITTEE CLERK MARTIN: Adams?
21	COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: I vote aye.
22	COMMITTEE CLERK MARTIN: Matteo?
23	COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: [off-mic] Yes.
24	COMMITTEE CLERK MARTIN: By a vote of six
25	in the affirmative, zero in the negative and no

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS negative and no abstentions with M-14 being adopted by a vote of nine in the affirmative, zero in the negative and one abstention. [gavel] 

World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date

March 15, 2018