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8	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS		
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11		ss: 3:26 p.m.	
12		E HEARING - VIRTUAL ROOM 2	
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14	BEFORE: Stepl	nen T. Levin, ing as Chairperson	
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16	COUNCIL MEMBERS:		
17		a V. Diaz Kallos	
18	Alan	N. Maisel Perkins	
19	Keitl	n Powers is A. Rodriguez	
20	Kalma	an Yeger el Salamanca	
21	Carlo	os Menchaca ic Advocate Williams	
22	III	IC MAYOCACC WITITAMS	
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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 2
2	APPEARANCES
3	Melissa John Citizen of Trinidad and Tobago by birth
5	Murad Awawdeh Executive Director of the New York Immigration Coalition
6 7	Fulvia Vargas-De Leon Associate Counsel with LatinoJustice PRLDEF
8	Carole Wacey President and CEO of Women Creating Change
9 L0	Crystal Walthall Executive Director of Faith in New York
11	Nora Moran Director of Policy and Advocacy at United Neighborhood Houses
L3 L4	Mia McDonald Political Manager at the New York Working Families Party
L5 L6	Catalina Cruz Assembly Member representing Corona, Jackson Heights and Elmhurst
L7	Michael Ryan Executive Director for Board of Elections
18	Dawn Sandow
L9 20	Deputy Executive Director for Board of Elections Laura Wood
21	Chief Democracy Officer of the Mayor's DemocracyNYC Initiative
22	Raquel Batista Commissioner of Mayor's Office of Immigration
23	Affairs
24	Paul Ochoa

Director of the Mayor's Office of City Legislative Affairs

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 3
2	APPEARANCES(CONT.)
3	Eric Friedman Assistant Executive Director for Public Affairs
4	
5	Amanda Melillo Deputy Director of Public Affairs
6	Felicia Singh
7	Democratic Nominee for the 32 nd City Council District
8	Molly Sellner Harris
9	Co-Chair of the Committee on Media & Advocacy Committee for the New York Chapter of AILA
10	Rodrigo Camarena
11	Director of the Immigration Advocates Network or IAN
12	Olivia Adechi
13	Paralegal Case Handler with the Immigration Law Unit at the Legal Aid Society
14	Monica Bartley
15	Community Organizer at the Center for Independence of the Disabled New York
16	Shruti Banerjee Senior Policy Analyst at Demos
17	Maria Lizardo
18	Executive Director of a Settlement House called NMIC
19	
20	Judy Lei Voting Rights Organizer at the Asian American
21	Legal Defense and Education Fund's Democracy Team
22	Caroline Scown
22	Adult Literacy Instructor at the Chinese-American Planning Council
23	Win-Sie Tow

Civic Engagement Organizer for the Chinese

Progressive Association

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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
2	APPEARANCES(CONT.)
3	Farah Salam Priority Areas Specialist for the Arab-Americar
4	Family Support Center
5	Sara El Sebai Arab American Association of New York's
6	Immigration team in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn
7	Gbenga Awonusi DSI International
8	Yesenia Mata
9	Executive Director of La Colmena
LO	Celine Yip Nonprofit New York
L1	MJ Okma
L2	Human Services Council
L3	Eva Santos Veloz Dominican DACA recipient
L 4	Adeel Ahmed
L5	Community Organizer for the Black Institute
L6	Lea Giddins Senior Program and Policy Manager at Women
L7	Creating Change
L8	Mama Sama Civic Education Program Coordinator for the
L 9	Muslim Community Network, MCN
20	Towaki Komatsu
21	Nicole Rojas Community Organizer at Mixteca Organization
22	Leticia Reyes Mother of six children

Steven Espinoza Support of the Undercounted Voters

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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS	5
2	APPEARANCES(CONT.)	
3	Shola Oyelohunnu	
4	Member of African Communities Together, ACT	
5	Enan Nasim DACA Recipient	
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SERGEANT KOTOWSKI: Computer recording started.

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SERGEANT PEREZ: Back up is rolling.

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SERGEANT LUGO: Cloud is good. Sergeant Biondo with your opening statement please.

SERGEANT BIONDO: Sure. Good morning and welcome to today's Remote New York City Council Hearing for the Committee on Governmental Operations. At this time, would all panelists please turn on their video for verification purposes. And to minimize disruptions, please place all electronic devices to vibrate or silent mode. If you'd like to submit testimony, please send via email to testimony@council.nyc.gov. Again, that is

Thank you for your cooperation. Chair Levin, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much Sergeant. Good morning everybody. I am going to gavel in here. [GAVEL]. Okay, good morning everybody. I am Council Member Stephen Levin, I am serving as Chair of the Committee on Governmental Affairs for this hearing, pinch hitting for my friend and colleague Council Member Cabrera.

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I want to start off by welcoming everybody and thanking the members of the Committee for joining us today. We're joined by Council Members Maisel, Council Member Yeger, Council Member Kallos, I believe Council Member Powers, Council Member Salamanca, the Public Advocate Jumaane Williams and the Bill Sponsor, Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez, Council Member Carlos Menchaca and Council Member Darma Diaz and I think that's it for now. We expect other Council Members to join us throughout the course of the hearing as well.

Today, the Committee will be hearing two bills.

The first is Introduction 1867, which is sponsored by Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez in relation to allowing lawful permanent residents in New York City to vote in municipal elections.

New York City is a city of immigrants.

Immigrants make up close to 40 percent of New York
City's population and an even larger share of its
workforce. Immigrants are a vital part of the city's
economic, cultural and civil landscape. This bill
would allow certain immigrants who are not yet U.S.
citizens to vote in municipal elections. The bill
would create a new class of voters, all municipal

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voters. A municipal voter would be any individual who is, A. Not a U.S. citizen. B. Either a lawful permanent resident or otherwise authorized to work in the U.S.. C. Has been a resident of New York City for at least 30 consecutive days. D. Meets all the qualifications per registering to vote under the election law other than U.S. Citizenship and E. Has registered to vote as a municipal voter with the Board of Elections in New York City.

Municipal voters would be able to vote in any election for Mayor, Comptroller, Public Advocate, Borough President or a Council Member for any city ballot initiative. Municipal voters would not be authorized to vote in any state or federal elections.

The Board of Elections would be tasked implementing the bill. Among other things, they would be required to create a municipal voter registration form to be used by municipal voters. Create a single registered voter list with a distinguished marker for municipal voters and provide informational notices to municipal voters about the law. The Board of Elections would be prohibited from requiring municipal voters to form a separate line or

a vote in a separate location. The bill would also include privacy protections for municipal voters.

Finally, the bill would create an advisory group that would provide recommendations regarding any problems or potential improvements with respect to the municipal voting process. The advisory group would be made up of five members, Chaired by the Public Advocate. There would be four representatives of community-based organizations. Two appointed by the Mayor and two by the Speaker of the Council.

There are many important questions about this bill that will need to be addressed. Representatives from the Administration, the Board of Elections, the Campaign Finance Board, community groups and other organizations are here with us today to speak about the bill. We look forward to their testimony.

The second bill that we are hearing today is
Introduction 2316, sponsored by Council Member Rafael
Salamanca in relation to city agency attendance at
Council hearings. The bill would require that at
least one representative of each city agency call to
testify before City Council Committee remain in
attendance for the duration of the committee hearing.

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And with that, I want to thank my fellow Council Members Rodriguez and Salamanca for their leadership on these pieces of legislation today. They will speak more about their bills in a moment. I also want to thank our Committee Staff CJ Murray, Emily Forgione, Elizabeth Kronk and Sebastian Bacchi for their work on this.

I would now like to invite Council Member Salamanca, sponsor of Intro. 2316 to give a statement.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: How are you Mr. Chair? Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Yes, sir.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Alright, thank you. Thank you for allowing me to speak.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Yes Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: My bill is just a very commonsense bill. We know throughout our hearings we have many members from the community that want to come and give public testimony and many times the community feels that their testimony is not being heard by the appropriate agency. Given point NYCHA, many times as Chairs of Committee's, we allow city agencies, especially the Commissioners to speak

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first. Once they give their testimony and they hear questions from Council Members, they leave and the question is, are city agencies actually hearing to the concerns of residents in the City of New York?

And so, what this bill would do, it would require city agencies to leave someone, preferably a decision maker throughout the entire hearing, so that they can listen to New Yorkers and they can bring back that information and really bring positive change. With that, I thank you for allowing me to speak.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much Council Member Salamanca. I would now like to invite Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez, sponsor Intro. 1867 to give a statement.

also would like to thank Chairman Fernando Cabrera as the Chairman also of this Committee for being one of those who are signing on this bill. This Committee has nine members and six of those members support this bill. It means that we have the vote to pass at the Governmental Committee. And also, we veto power number at the Council.

I want to say that when you look at the back where I am, I am there protesting a lot of injustice

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and invasion in the whole world, fighting for democracy. That photo you see back there, is myself being in the 80's organizing against one of the most important fight and accomplishment that I got fighting against tuition, increasing budget cuts on the Governor Cuomo. We were told that we couldn't win the fight but I won, together with my colleagues the fight. I didn't have a citizenship. I had a green card, which was that I had from '83 to 2000. During those years, I washed dishes out in a restaurant. During those years, I worked at 2 Broadway working in a cafeteria. I worked as a livery taxy. I was a student activist. I became a teacher after graduating in '93 from city college and paid my taxes too.

It is so unfair that we, the most progressive city, are not ready to expand voting rights. To reestablish a right of individuals who pay the taxes, that has a green card, that has working paper to understand right, that a resident of this city had when in 1900, the New York City population was 96 percent White, two percent Black, Latino's and Asian were a no count.

Today, population is 29 percent Latino's, 24

percent Black, 15 percent Asian. We are the majority

but this coalition is more than Black. This

coalition is more than Latino. This coalition is

about Jewish, Irish, Italian. A lot of people who

are ready to say, it took a lot of decades for women

to get the right to vote in 1919. It took a lot of

decades for people of color to have the right to vote

because this constitution that we have must only

allow White men who had a lot to learn to vote in

this election. Up to 1926, it was not required to be

a citizen to vote in local election.

For Mayor de Blasio, we've been in this fight for so many years. As I was marching those days, we were organizing a support of the Sandinista and Nicaragua or the members of Salvador, everyone who was organizing for their freedom. This is our time for you to lead the legacy. If the question were asked to you about this, why don't you take that approach that you're ready to lead this fight and if we need to get to Albany, we go to Albany together. You ask all of us to go to Albany to fight for mayoral control but you know what, we are hear today as a result of a long process. This bill has been

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introduced. He's been writing by so many other colleagues. This bill, as I was elected selected to sign in 2009 was carried on by Council Member Danny Dromm, Margaret Chin. Tell me if I was wrong, but when I put any LS requests on the Council, the LS request is revised and the lawyer get back to me and say, we cannot write this bill because this is not

So, how is the lawyer of the Council been reaching this bill over and over? How do we went through this process having so many meetings? the Immigration Coalition has their own lawyer and they are ready and they are ready to fight if it's Can he go through a lawsuit? Probably because we also have right wing individuals in the City of New York who are always going to be asked to go when we want to move the immigrant rights agenda in the city. We were here for them today as we were here in the discussion about why we should not pass this bill. But the polls that being released by the Immigration Coalition say, most of 60 percent of New Yorkers support this bill. This bill is supported by the New York State NAACP by the House Adjuster led by Reverend Sharpton. By the Borough President Eric

Adams, Gale Brewer, Ruben Diaz, Donovan Richards. By the Public Advocate Jumaane Williams, by the Council Member Brad Lander, by the Comptroller Scott Stringer.

I saw so many New Yorkers to run to move this bill or is it that some people have some fear that this bill will change the landscape of the participation in New York City? I would like to believe that I'm wrong. I would like to believe that no progressive individuals are there to be asked to move this bill.

When we were running for the Speakers seat, the question was asked at the New York One Debate to all Council Members who were running, including myself, do you support the municipal voting rights? And everyone said yes, including my colleague Speaker Corey Johnson. That I hope that also I can get his support to move this bill.

This is not about a favor. This is about no taxation without representation. Something that I was teaching my students in the 15 years that I was teaching social studies in the New York City public school. We need to recognize the contribution made by our immigrant brothers and sisters. This is not

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about doing a favor to immigrants by allowing them to If they pay their taxes as I did when I had green card, then they should have a right to elect their local leaders. And these people have a problem with this, then they should move to another town or another country that has not been built by immigrants. They should move to other places in the South, in the Midwest, that they are trying to stop immigrant rights to be protected. Elections are not only important but in many cases, they are the key to create change at the federal and state and city level, however, can we really consider our sole representative for all members or community when there are hundreds of thousands of potential eligible voters who are being denied their right to vote? want to make it very clear for everyone, neither the federal nor state will prevent New York City from extending the right to vote in municipal election to noncitizens. New York City has the power to enfranchise noncitizens New Yorkers. And many times we've been told that we were not able. That we did not have the right , certain team Mayor de Blasio, we did it and we did it together with you. We did it in a paid sick day with them closing Rikers Island.

did it with the UPK. We need to do it and you should do it under leadership, so that you can live this as your last important legacy for the whole city and the whole nation.

In a time when many states are passing voters suppression laws, the lack of which we haven't seen since the Jim Crow era. New York City must be seen as a sample for other progressive city's to follow.

Nearly 400 voter suppression laws have been proposed in 48 states after the last presidential election.

Passing this law will make this the largest additional eligible borders in 50 years. The city had to come apart in Maryland helping a lot of noncitizens to vote in the municipal elections since the 1990's.

And many other arguments our colleagues have been making against this bill have never happened. There hasn't been any issue or an uproar against or because noncitizens were able to vote. Eleven other city's in Maryland and Illinois allow no citizen the right to vote alongside three other countries, Ireland, Switzerland and Australia allow their noncitizen to vote as also Columbia and Spain. We go to Europe to learn about Vision Zero and we cannot look at Europe

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and Latin America to look about how people who are not a citizen should be allowed to vote in local election and we call this progressive. Immigrants in New York City on 52 percent on local businesses and contribute over \$100 billion to the citywide GDP.

During the height of the pandemic, it was our immigrant New Yorkers who kept New York City running when a lot of people moved to the Hudson Valley into Long Island. Over half of our frontline essential workers are immigrants and approximately one-fifth are noncitizen New Yorkers. They have earned their right to participate in a local election to decide what the leader - who will be making the decision on keeping the street clean, invest in quality education, who create a good paying job. Who create opportunities for women and minority to have access to local small businesses. We have fought hard to pass a law that allow non-citizen to get a driver's license, create ID NYC and create higher education scholarship to noncitizen New Yorkers.

We were told many times this was not possible and yet, we made it possible. It is now time that we emphasize our immigrant New Yorkers so that they can elect and hold a local leader accountable. To leave

nearly one million voters out of a city democracy process is un-American, is un-progressive. And a country builds on the back of immigrants, we must ask ourselves why haven't we already passed a bill that will enfranchise those who have green cards and working permits. It is because there are people who believe that if you extend voting right to immigrants, we will dilute and make the vote of citizen less important. That's not how democracy works. Allowing people to vote benefit us all. It is our duty to return the right to vote to a noncitizen immigrant living in New York City at a time where the city today look different than what it

[SPEAKING IN SPANISH 19:01-19:25]

looked in the 1900's.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much Council
Member Rodriguez. And before we turn it over to the
Administration for testimony, I want to just
acknowledge the good work of the Chair of this
Committee Fernando Cabrera and everything that he's
done for the last almost four years as Chair and uhm,
and I just wanted to make sure we acknowledge his
good work.

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And with that, I'll turn it over to the Counsel to administer the uhm, uh, the oath to the Administration who will be testifying.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. My name is CJ Murray, I am Counsel to the Committee on Governmental Operations. Before we begin testimony, I want to remind our panelists that you will be on mute until you are called on to testify. At which point you will be unmuted by a member of our staff. I will be calling on panelists to testify periodically throughout the hearing, so please listen for your name to be called.

All hearing participants may submit written testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov. At today's hearing, the first panel will consist of members of the public. After that, there will be several panels consisting of representatives from the administration and then additional members of the public will testify.

There will be time for Council Member questions after each panel. If a Council Member would like to ask a question, please use the Zoom raise hand function and I will call on you in order. We will be limiting Council Member questions to five minutes,

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which includes the time it takes the panelists to answer your question. Please note that for ease of this virtual hearing, there will not be a second round of questioning outside of questions from the bill sponsors and the Committee Chair.

We will now hear from our first public panel.

Each panelist will be given three minutes to speak.

The Sergeant at Arms will keep a timer and will let you know when your time is up. Once I have called on you, please wait until the Sergeant has announced that you may begin before starting your testimony.

I would now like to welcome Melissa John to testify, followed by Murad Awawdeh and then Fulvia Vargas De Leon. Melissa John, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

MELISSA JOHN: Good morning everyone. My name is Melissa John, I am a Citizen of Trinidad and Tobago by birth. I am a New Yorker by choice. Classroom teacher by profession. Taxpayer, green card holder and one of the individuals that would benefit from this bill. Voting is a privilege and it has been a privilege extended to White males and that has been the pathology and power structure of this country.

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It is a solid vestige of postcolonial America. Historically, Black and Brown bodies on American soil have had their respective voices discounted. The existence and passage of the Naturalization Act of 1790 which limited citizenship to any alien being a free White person who had been in the U.S. for two years is one relic that supported that second class citizenship. The Municipal Rights Bill, a Local Law to amend the City Charter, would benefit individuals like myself green card holders and there is no illegality to this bill as it already exists in different parts of the United States. In California and 11 municipalities in Maryland.

However this legislation passing in New York City is the catalyst for immigrant suffrage rights in other city's with large immigrant folks. Immigrants have always been the cornerstone of New York City's culture and commerce yet continue to have their political voices stifled and be denied power at the polls while still contributing financially to the neighborhoods and boroughs they now call home.

This disparity once again became evident during the onset of the pandemic in March 2020. Many immigrants who are also essential workers expose

themselves daily to a deadly virus in order to keep countless New Yorkers safe.

As the 2021 Mayoral elections approach and they have come to a close right now, this bill is very important as it would allow nearly one million of my fellow immigrant New Yorkers to have a voice in New York City local election. We contribute to the legal force. We contribute to the business economy. We are taxed in community whose taxes also will be paying the salaries of those public officials that individuals have decided to elect. Voices is really important for it to be a part of the political process.

Continuous engagement in the democratic process is a revolutionary act. The Municipal Voting Rights Bill will arm immigrants with the tools to fully engage in the political process while concurrently on the pathway toward citizenship and create a holistic and comprehensive voting landscape reflective of New York City's diversity. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we will hear from Murad Awawdeh followed by Fulvia Vargas-De Leon and then Carole Wacey. Murad Awawdeh, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

MURAD AWAWDEH: Thank you. Good morning. My name is Murad Awawdeh; I am the Executive Director of the New York Immigration Coalition. Thank you for the opportunity to testify. The New York Immigration Coalition supports both bills being heard today. It would be great if every agency had to stay for the entirety of the hearing so they could listen to how legislation actually effects the people of this city.

Especially legislation like Introduction 1867, which has several dozen individuals and organizations that took time out of their work day to urge the Council to restore voting rights to immigrant New Yorkers.

We live in a democracy and yet nearly one million

New Yorkers can't vote. These New Yorkers live here,

work here, go to school here and pay taxes here.

According to the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs,

just over half of New Yorkers with green cards or

other legal status have lived here for over ten

years. These New Yorkers are an essential part of

our city. And the city as a whole is worse off by

not having their voices reflected at the ballot box.

Right now, so many other states are trying to take

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away people's rights to vote. But here in New York
City, we also have taken away people's voting rights.

One of the untold stories of U.S. history is how common and legal non-citizen voting was for the first 150 years of our history. Immigrant New Yorkers used to be able to cast votes for Mayor, city representatives until that right was taken away in a racist, nativist, backlash of new types of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe and east Asia.

Despite this, New York City maintain noncitizen voting in school boards until 2002, when school board were eliminated. The City Council has an opportunity to right this wrong and restore non-citizen voting. Failing to pass Introduction 1867 this year means failing not nearly one million New Yorkers but their communities as well.

What we are demanding is simply that residents of New York City get to vote on who represents New York City. The people who would be enfranchised by this legislation may not have the piece of paper that says they are a U.S. citizen but they are absolutely New Yorkers. The ongoing pandemic has demonstrated just how vital these New Yorkers are to our city. Half of all frontline essential workers are immigrants and

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one in five are noncitizen. How can you look at 2 3 these New Yorkers in the eye and tell them that you 4 appreciate that they literally risk their lives to 5 keep this city functioning but you don't think they deserve to vote for their City Council member or 6 7 Mayor. Because that is what not passing this 8 legislation means. It means you are telling New Yorkers they must continue to put their bodies at risk, but you don't care about their voices. 10 11 means keeping one out of every nine New Yorkers on

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

the sidelines of democracy.

MURAD AWAWDEH: Voting rights are political power and a lack of power means that some people, some neighborhoods and some issues are treated differently and given lower priority than others. Failing to pass this legislation would delay democracy and diminish civic eagerness within immigrant communities and communities of color. Democracy cannot wait at a time when democracy itself is under attack worldwide, this Council should lead the way on voting rights and show the world what 21st Century democracy looks like. This legislation has been around for a long time. It has been talked about and debated. That

the super majority of the Council supports it. Most residence of our city support it. How much longer do one million New Yorkers have to wait for their voting rights. This legislation has the votes to pass the Council today. Don't let another election year, another election, another year, another day go by. Pass this legislation now. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I will now welcome Fulvia Vargas-De Leon to testify. After that, I will be calling on Carole Wacey and then Crystal Walthall. Fulvia Vargas-De Leon, you may begin on the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

FULVIA VARGAS-DE LEON: Good morning Council
Members. Thank you for the opportunity to testify
here today. My name is Fulvia Vargas-De Leon and I'm
an Associate Counsel with LatinoJustice PRLDEF.

LatinoJustice is one of the country's leading civil rights legal defense funds. And part of our work focuses on advocating to ensure the enfranchisement of those who were traditionally excluded from the electoral process. At a time where many states across our nation are enacting broad voter suppression laws to make it more difficult to

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participate in the franchise, New York City should lead an enacting legislation that seeks to enfranchise close to one million New Yorkers who currently have no voice in the electoral process.

Citizenship has never been a constitutional prerequisite for voting and history indicates instead that localities in states look at a persons domicile to determine whether they were allowed to vote. notion that citizenship is required for voting is new when put in context of American history. And its practice is deeply rooted in a racist history of attempting to keep marginalized communities from having a say in who is elected. While some may deem Introduction 1867 as a revolutionary measure in terms of voting rights, between 1968 and 2002 in this very city, noncitizens were able to vote in and run for school board elections. We recognized then that noncitizens should have a say and be actively engaged in the manner in which their community schools were managed. Thus, what we're seeking here is actually a restoration of the right to vote in local elections.

We expect immigrants to show up for the city day in and day out, even in the midst of a pandemic.

They are your teachers, delivery people, local

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grocer, your colleagues, your next door neighbors.

And yet, we say to them, live in the city, send your kids to school here, work here and even pay taxes here. But if you want to have a say in who runs the city. If you want to have a say in the legislation that is passed in the city, you don't meet the necessary requirements.

Introduction 1867 is signal of the conundrum that exits in calling many in our immigrant community our essential workers. Expecting them to show up and risk their life for the city yet still denying them the ability to have their voices heard when it comes to the electoral process. It is time to change this arbitrary practice and empower all of our community to act and effect change for voting. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we will hear from Carole Wacey followed by Crystal Walthall and then Nora Moran. Carole Wacey you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

CAROLE WACEY: Thank you very much. My name is

Carole Wacey. I'm the President and CEO of Women

Creating Change, we're a nonprofit based here in New

York City that increases civic engagement and

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awareness for women who have been systemically been excluded from civic processes.

I want to thank you acting Chair Levin for inviting us to participate and submit testimony. am here to submit testimony in support of Intro. 1867 to restore, not expand, not give something new, but to restore voting rights to nearly one million New Yorkers with work authorizations, and green cards. At Women Creating Change, we have been advocating for voting rights and civic engagement for more than 100 years, and in 2021, this work continues. Having been directly involved in the women's suffrage movement, WCC is proud to raise our voices once again to expand democracy, make sure everybody can participate and we're proud to be partners with our city, our Vote Coalition, and our incredible partners both at the New York Immigration Coalition and United Neighborhood Houses. This legislation is a natural extension of our early work and we're proud to be a part of it.

Over my 30-year career, I have worked in the politics and policy and philanthropy, nonprofits, media, and advocacy. My work at WCC is really a return to some of my activist roots. My own family

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2 immigrated to the U.S. in the late '60's. Uhm, my 3 siblings, my parents and I, were all green card

4 holders for a long time. My feminist mother

5 encouraged me to be active and to participate in our

6 new home country. I was happy to do that. I fought

7 for things like the Equal Rights Amendment back in

8 the '70's, social security, and pay equity. All

9 these things from an early age. I've always been an

10 engaged citizen but I couldn't vote also until I

11 became a citizen in the 1990's. I was in my 20's and

12 | I shouldn't have had to wait. Just like so many

13 people shouldn't have to wait right now.

Uhm, as we've all been saying, immigrants are really a backbone to not only New York City but to our country. And they shouldn't be taxed without being represented in every way. New York City should be a leader on this. We should be proudly out front. Uhm, it's really quite sad that we haven't led and it's great to have so many members really putting their foot forward and really calling upon others to lead.

We know that local elections are not only as consequential, many often, many times, more consequential than federal or state elections. They

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really impact our day to day lives. And this is a real opportunity for all of us. We want to restore the vote. I want to thank the 33 Council Members and our Public Advocate for really getting out front and supporting this legislation and I want to urge the City Council to put this to a vote. Restore this vote. There is no democracy unless all can participate in democracy. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we will hear from Crystal Walthall followed by Nora Moran and then Mia McDonald. Crystal Walthall you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

CRYSTAL WALTHALL: Hello, good morning. My name is Crystal Walthall; I am the Executive Director of Faith in New York. Faith in New York is part of faith in action, the largest grassroots community of organizing organization in the country and I'm proud to be here this morning. I am here representing thousands of people of faith in New York City and to uplift the moral imperative of Intro. 1867. We have a moral obligation to the almost one million New Yorkers who currently do not have a voice in our city government. Who do not currently have the power to

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uplift their voice in the vision and buildings of New York City, of their communities, of their schools, of their blocks. Passing Intro. 1867 not only expands and restores this uhm, this democratic right to these residents. It also rejects the nativists, the racist and the other uhm, policies that were in place to even strip this voting right.

New York City is home to more than three million immigrants. We are a city built on immigrants. rely on their labor, their culture, their dollar, their influence and yet do not give them the voice to be able to determine things like sanitation pickup. How their dollar is being spent in their communities. How systems and other things in their communities will help benefit their children, their families and create a safer, quality of life for our communities. How can we do that? How can we say that we love and protect our neighbor? How can we say that we are truly living into democracy, when we are actively creating a space where we are taking someone's labor, taking someone's dollar, taking someone's culture and then saying, no, you do not have the ability to actually speak on what will be beneficial to you, your neighbor, your family. I say that that is a

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space where we are not acting in a space of morality and we have the opportunity to change that. What does this mean by passing Intro. 1867? That means increase civic engagement in our communities and many folks I believe today on this City Council, that would mean that your parents will have the opportunity to vote. Your loved ones, your cousin, your neighbor. Those who support you, actually have the opportunity to vote for you.

This means that it will change the landscape of our communities and the quality of life. This means that those who on the frontlines, risking their lives during COVID every day actually have a say in the recovery of our city.

My Christian faith calls me to love on my neighbor. To care for the widow, the orphan and it also encourages me to dismantle the systems of oppression that prevent us from living the lives that we have been called to as our creator has deemed it. And so, I call on the City Council today to restore this voting right for our immigrant residents. Thank you so much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we will hear from Nora Moran followed by Mia McDonald. Nora Moran, you can begin on the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

NORA MORAN: Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify this morning. My name is Nora Moran, I am the Director of Policy and Advocacy at United Neighborhood Houses. We work with New York City Settlement Houses and represent 44 settlement houses across the state.

UNH you know has supported Intro. 1867 for several years. Has been supportive of you know the concept of expanding voting rights for many years and that really comes from our Settlement House members. For over a century, they have driven higher levels of civic engagement in their neighborhoods and have a very long history of welcoming immigrants. They work very closely to promote civic engagement. They lead nonpartisan voter mobilization efforts, census outreach efforts and see often individuals who are very excited to make their communities better and their neighborhoods better but are denied that one fundamental way, in which they can do so. Which is the ability to vote in local elections.

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And for UNH, we really saw the urgency of this bill during the COVID-19 pandemic. Choices were being made that impacted peoples day to day lives around schools, around health care. Uhm, whether or not you know who was an essential worker. businesses were essential and there were nearly one million people who could not make their voices heard and weigh in on those issues in a very fundamental way.

Lots of my colleagues have noted you know this bill would really restore voting rights, you know a long history in this country of having noncitizens vote in elections and you know, additionally we've done different kinds of legal analysis as a coalition. We've not found anything in the state or federal constitution that would prohibit New York City from doing this and from passing this law.

We really feel that the time is right to pass

Intro. 1867. There is groundswell of support for the bill. Majority of Council Members supporting it, nearly 70 organizations as part of the RCDR Vote

Coalition, supporting it. As well as many organizations who are ready to work hard on implementation of this bill and make sure that it is

implemented well and safely and that individuals know their rights when the time comes for them to be able to vote in local elections.

And I'd just close by saying, as we're seeing states across the country, take action to suppress voting rights. We in New York City have an opportunity to change that national discussion and expand voting rights in municipal elections and in franchise. Nearly one million people who would be able to vote. So, thank you so much for the opportunity to testify and happy to answer questions at the end.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we will hear from Mia McDonald followed by Assemblywoman Catalina Cruz. Mia McDonald, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

MIA MCDONALD: Good morning Chair Cabrera and members of the Committee. I am Mia McDonald, Political Manager at the New York Working Families Party. Thanks so much for the opportunity to testify on behalf of Intro. 1867. The New York Working Families Party is a multiracial progressive coalition of individual members, labor organizations and

community groups committed to building a state rooted in equity and justice.

Central to our goal is upholding, expanding and realizing a true democracy, which at its core, should ensure democratic representation for all of our neighbors and afford the right to vote to those who make the city what it is. Today, nearly one million noncitizen New Yorkers are denied that right. Our neighbors contribute to our city and pay taxes, are active in their communities and most importantly, are just as if not more impacted by the decisions made by elected officials, yet still unable to choose them.

The right to vote could and should be designed along residential, not citizenship lines. This is a matter of equality, true representation and transformative justice. During this ongoing pandemic, we have seen the central work of our noncitizen neighbors perform to keep the city running. Half of all frontline essential workers are immigrants and one in five are noncitizen New Yorkers. They risk their lives serving as medical professionals, keeping pharmacies and grocery stores open and keeping our buildings clean. Many are delivery workers who are making an average of less

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than \$8.00 an hour without basic worker protections and without a voice in government to hold those in power accountable. These workers absorb the most risk in this crisis and should have a say in what recovery looks like.

As our city's immigrant population is overwhelmingly Black, Brown and Asian, this is a critical matter of racial justice. Our systems of policing, immigration, education and housing, have long produced racial inequity and expanding the right to vote moves us closer to racial equity in our city.

At the Working Families Party, we strive to be an organization that is inclusive and representative of New York, which crucially includes our noncitizen neighbors. As a democratic organization and political party, noncitizen members vote on who the Working Families Party endorses and to ensure our processes are accessible to all. We've held candidate endorsement interviews simultaneously in five different languages. We are an organization that has revised our model and practiced the work of internal democracy to ensure our political decisions and endorsements reflect our communities.

And along with many of our member organizations, we strive to model fair, more inclusive processes and we're calling on New York City to do the same and we're a proud member of the Our City Our Vote Coalition and we urge the City Council to do the right thing and pass Intro. 1867 immediately. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we will hear from Assemblywoman Catalina Cruz. Assemblywoman Cruz, you may begin on the Sergeants announcements.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

CATALINA CRUZ: Good morning Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. My name is Catalina Cruz and I am the Assembly Member representing Corona,

Jackson Heights and Elmhurst. I represent the most diverse district in the country, where more than 150 languages are spoken. Of the approximately 123,000 members of my community, 60 percent were born in another country and 40 percent are noncitizens. This includes permanent residents, recipients, refugees and definitely undocumented people.

Most of us came to this country looking for a better future for our families. We pay taxes, raising our children to our schools. We open up

businesses. We ride mass transit and use our hospitals. Just like you and I.

But unlike you and I, they don't get to choose who represents them and their values. They don't get to vote for those making decisions over their future of their children, the loss of business, how mass transit is invested in or even their health care.

These noncitizen New Yorkers pay taxes to the tune of \$10 billion each year but they have no influence as to how that money will be invested back into their communities. This is taxation without representation. Which stands contrary to the very principles in which our country was founded. Intro. 1867 will extend voting rights to close to one million New Yorkers who deserve the right to choose whether you or even I represent them, but that's going to be a conversation for another day.

Over the last 18 months, we saw over and over again how many of these families put their lives at risk so that many of you could stay at home and be safe during quarantine. As Murad said earlier, half of all those frontline workers are essential immigrant workers. One out of every five are noncitizens. The many legal permanent residents and

recipients, or refugees who are nurses, doctors, pharmacists and kept our families alive.

Standing with immigrants shouldn't just be a campaign timeline. Supporting Intro. 1867 tells our neighbors, tells your constituents because every single one of you has immigrants in your community. It tells them that they matter. It tells them that their voice matters. But when you stand against them, it also tells them that they are only needed during campaign. And before I end, I want to address a statement made by Mayor de Blasio and regurgitated and probably will be addressed by some of the folks here today who stand against this bill.

The noncitizen voting is against the constitution. It is unconstitutional. Well, it's already happening around the country in more than ten towns in Maryland, five towns in Massachusetts, in Portland, Maine, Washington DC is looking at it. And guess what? The courts haven't overturned that. This legislation does not violate federal law. It actually grants — the states are granted discretion to choose who gets to vote in our municipal elections. That is exactly what you're doing.

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Now, one of the things I think it's really important is, that over the last year, we saw how much the voice of immigrants is needed.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

CATALINA CRUZ: I'll just say one last thing.

Every single one of us wants to talk about how much we stand with immigrants over the last year. This is when it counts. This is a time that you get to actually put your vote where your mouth is.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you so much Assembly Member. Uhm, now, Committee Counsel, I think we're going to have Council Member Yeger. I'm going to recognize Council Member Yeger for five minutes?

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Thank you Mr. Chair. I see the Public Advocate has his hand up and I would yield to the stature as an ex officio member of this Committee if the Chair wants to recognize him first.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay. Public Advocate.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JUMAANE WILLIAMS: Hello? Can anybody hear me?

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Yes, sir.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JUMAANE WILLIAMS: Thank you
Chair Levin. Thank you Council Member Yeger. I very
much appreciate it. As mentioned, my name is Jumaane

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Williams, the Public Advocate of the City of New 2 3 Thank you Chair Cabrera and a special shout to Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez and Salamanca for 4 both their bills. I'll be speaking primarily on Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez bill. I do first 6 want to lift the plight of the 13,000 Asian nationals at our border that the president is trying to send 8 back. Very often, the plight of Black immigrants are not lifted up as much as they should be, so I want to 10 11 start with that.

Immigrant New Yorkers shape our city in countless ways but many are locked out of the electoral processes. This means city residents will fund, use, and provide essential government services of no political voice and how these services are funded and operated. It also means that elected leaders have no political incentive to advance policies that are of interest to these residents. Even when those policies most adversely affect them.

As a sanctuary city that prides itself on its immigrant past, present and future, this must change. As a first generation American, a son of immigrants from Grenada, I am proud to co-sponsor the vote bill, Intro. 1867 by Council Member Rodriguez which would

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restore and I think it's important that we continue to say that. We simply restore the right of noncitizen New Yorkers who have green cards and work authorization to vote in municipal elections.

Expanding the franchise through this bill will strengthen civic engagement, government accountability and immigrant rights. I strongly urge my colleagues to pass this legislation. I'd like to note that while this bill is transformative, it is not unprecedented. I hear a lot of push back of legality. Maybe it's one of the logistics that we can move through because there are already nine municipalities in Maryland where noncitizens are not excluded from the franchise, Brownsville, Chevy Chase, Sections five and three, Glen Echo, Hyattsville, Martens Editions, Mount Rainer, Riverdale Park, Somerset and Takoma Park.

Additionally, Chicago and San Francisco
noncitizens are able to vote in school board
elections. Further, New Yorkers who are noncitizens
were previously able to vote in school board
elections from 1969 to the dissolution of the school
board system in 2002. It is also critical to note
that noncitizens had voting rights in this country

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for much longer than they did not have voting rights. From the founding of the country into the wave of anti-immigrant sentiment in the 19th and early 20th centuries, noncitizens had the right to vote in many states and federal territories.

Let's be clear, the exclusion of immigrants from voting is a political choice rooted in racism and xenophobia. We can get this done and we have a duty to. Whether it is furthering language access, keeping immigrants and custom enforcements off our streets, securing labor rights for delivery workers and street vendors, supporting small businesses, improving and legalizing substandard basements. city has a multitude of priority initiatives that are affecting the immigrant community. It is critical that we amplify their voice and governance by extending them the right to vote. Very often in these situations it is people who are of privilege trying to prevent people from getting that privilege. The question we have to ask is why? Whether it is marriage or it is voting rights. It is, what are we trying to prevent and why are we trying to prevent it and we should allow people who have the worst impact of our policies, the ability to vote on who will make 2.

those policies. And as I mentioned, we are simply restoring something that I believe was wrongfully taken away from people in the first place.

So, I don't have any questions. I wanted to make that statement. I wanted to thank all of the panelists for the work they are doing to get this forward. A special shoutout to the Assemblywoman who has been doing this work for quite some time and is a shining example of the people we are speaking about. This should be a proud moment for New York City. It should be a proud moment for our nation as we're pushing back on the xenophobia we're seeing. I'm hoping that our colleagues support it and that our mayor show some leadership in a time where leadership is lacking from that side of City Hall.

Thank you so much everyone. Thank you Council Member Yeger again and Chair. Peace and blessings.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very Public Advocate. We'll no call on Council Member Yeger.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Thank you Mr. Chair. I'll speak briefly. First of all, with respect for my colleague, the Public Advocate and he is 100 percent right. As have many of the speakers before, this is

a city of immigrants. And no city in the nation does 2 3 more for its immigrant population than New York City 4 and that's been true and its been getting better and 5 that doesn't mean that our work is done. One of the things we can and should do is assist people who want 6 7 a pathway to citizenship. Who are legal residents of 8 this city, who have or this nation, who have green That's something that my office does. something that many of our colleagues in Council do. 10 11 By having attorney's in our office who assist people 12 with the paperwork, we ought to do more as a city and 13 help provide the funding that's necessary to pay the 14 fees for people who can't afford it to want to turn

I too, am a first generation American. My father came here on a boat with his older brother and his parents. I am the son and grandson of immigrants.

My mother's father escaped Nazi Europe through the generosity of the good people of Japan and subsequently China was able to live out the war there before being welcomed here into the United States.

their legal residency in the United States into

citizenship. We should.

And I'm now a member of the City Council.

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That story is not unique to me. 2 That's 3 everybody's story in this city and its been the story of New Yorkers for several hundred years. 4 question before us, in my view, is not whether this is the right thing to do or whether this is the wrong 6 7 thing to do. The question is whether we, the New York City Council have the legal authority to do 8 While many colleagues of mine who have spoken so far and many of the Speakers who have spoken so 10 far have focused on whether or not this violates 11 12 federal law. It doesn't. It doesn't violate federal law. It doesn't violate the United States 13 constitution. It is however unconstitutional because 14 it violates the New York State constitution. 15 The New 16 York State Constitution sets forth the obligations, 17 the rights of cities and municipalities in the state 18 and it sets forth the legal positions that

Cities like ours are a creature of the state.

They only exist by the states granting us the authority to do it. The constitution is not silent on this question, it speaks as to who may vote. Not a lot of attention has been focused on school board elections. My father was a three term member of the

governments in the state can take.

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school board until school boards were disbanded by the state legislature early this century.

Parents were entitled to vote board elections whether or not they were citizens of the United That was a right granted not by the City of States. New York, not by this body, by the State of New York. So, when Assemblywoman Cruz, a colleague of mine for whom I have an enormous amount of respect is here before the Council talking about what we ought to do, I turn the question back to her and to her colleagues of the state legislature. This is something that they ought to do. They ought to pass this in the state legislature, amend the constitution and if this is what the state legislature wishes to do, they couldn't do it but we can't. Now, this is not a unique statement from me, I do this frequently here in the Council, talk about the things that we pass that we're not allowed to pass. And as frequently as I mention this, the courts back me up. So, we can pass this if we want to. How many sponsors is irrelevant? You need a majority to pass it, more than a majority is sponsoring this bill. question is whether or not it will become law. will not because it will promptly thrown out because

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we do not have the legal authority to pass it. And again, this doesn't mean that those who oppose this are xenophobic. It doesn't mean that those who oppose this don't like immigrants. It doesn't mean that those who oppose this don't respect the immigrants of the United States, don't respect the people here in New York City.

Nobody in this Council to my knowledge is a decent of anybody who came here on the Mayflower. And even if they were, they're still immigrants. Everybody in this Council, everybody that we represent is an immigrant. This is a city of immigrants. But we also have to respect what the rules are and the rules are that we are creature of the authority granted to us by the State of New York. But the State of New York has chosen not to grant us the authority to enact this legislation. This is a matter reserved for the state, it's called preemption. We all know that because we talk about it all the time.

So, we can have this hearing and I imagine it's going to be a very long hearing and I will be here as long as I can. As you know, my holiday begins a little later today so as long as I can be here, I

will be. But it's not about our authority to pass this. Thank you very much Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you Council Member Yeger. I'll turn it back over to the Committee Counsel.

now call on Council Members in the order that you —

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: I'm sorry, I'm sorry, uh,

Counsel. I do actually have a couple of questions

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. Uhm, I will

for the panel if they are still here, if that's okay.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Sure, go ahead please.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, uhm, this is an open question for anybody on the panel. Uhm, do any of you have an estimate of how many New Yorkers would become eligible to vote under this bill?

And I think if you are not able to unmute yourself, just you can raise your hand and the Council will unmute you.

MURAD AWAWDEH: It's about 900,000 people.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: 900,000 people. How many registered voters are there in New York? I don't know that number off the top of my head, probably a couple million, three million maybe, three, four million?

Uhm, okay, so this would uhm, this would augment the number of registered voters in New York City by easily double digits in terms of percentage.

MURAD AWAWDEH: Potentially yeah.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: And then I think the public advocate mentioned other jurisdictions that have implemented noncitizen voting that have overcome any significant implementation issues? If so, if anyone has any knowledge about that or information that they could provide for the record. If any other jurisdictions, whether it is in New York State or in any other state where there has been implementation issues and what those jurisdictions have been able to do there.

MURAD AWAWDEH: Do you want to jump in Nora?

NORA MORAN: Sure. I'll say we have spoken with uhm; Takoma Park Maryland is one that has had noncitizen voting rights, I think at least 20 years now. And that bill actually — or the way they do it actually it's for anybody regardless of citizenship status. Intro. 1867 just focuses on LPR's and those with work authorization. They have you know put protections in place to make sure that uhm, voters are you know sort of clearly marked on the poll

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books. Their registration forms explain to people what their rights are. They get opt out you know clauses and things like that in case somebody accidently registered to vote in a federal election and you know wasn't supposed to. So, they've you know, figured out ways to put different safeguards in. Uhm, different advocates and other you know individuals supporting the bill. We have spoken with them just to learn a little bit more about what that implementation has looked like and they told us that they've never had somebody vote in a nonmunicipal election. And voting you know in an election; they

were not qualified to do so forth.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: And just from a legal question, uhm, a jurisdictional question, Takoma Park and I'm sorry, I forgot the other municipalities that the Public Advocate mentioned but those municipalities did this through a Local Law or local ordinance down there. And did they run into constitutional challenges from the mayoral and state constitution? I mean, I don't know if you're a state constitution expert but uhm, I don't know if anyone could speak to kind of the constitutional issue that Council Member Yeger raised.

MURAD AWAWDEH: Yeah, uhm, we have someone who is on. They are going to be speaking I guess late in another panel. His name is [INAUDIBLE 1:01:58].

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay.

MURAD AWAWDEH: He's been working on this issue extensively.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay.

MURAD AWAWDEH: And would be better suited to respond to the previous instances of municipal voting happening.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Hmm, hmm.

MURAD AWAWDEH: You know, the state constitution does not say noncitizens can't vote. The State Election law allowed local election law to be inconsistent with state law. So, there is that to be said as well and there is precedent from earlier cases that already happened. So, I don't foresee this as an issue against the state constitution more so than having the will to get this bill done. And I see the Assemblywoman has joined to speak.

CATALINA CRUZ: Thank you and I'll let the witness later add a little bit more but I think one of the things that we all as legislators and those of us who are attorney's are pretty much aware of is

that, when it comes to preemption, we at the local level can always expand the rights but never actually diminish the rights that whoever is above us be it the state or the federal government is giving in a particular situation.

And haven't actually been a drafter for the City Council. I can tell you often road bills that we weren't sure whether they were constitutional or not but we knew that it was the right thing to do, so we moved them forward because it was the right thing to do. It isn't the job of Council Members. It isn't the job of the legislature to determine whether there is perhaps an open question, constitutional or not. Arguably, I would say this is not an open question. There has been at least three holdings in a court of appeals and other courts in the state of New York allowing municipalities to determine who can vote.

But even if there was, let the courts decide. It is not our job as legislators to do that. It is not your job as legislators to do that, let the courts decide. And so, I'll leave it at that but I — to address my colleague Mr. Yeger, definitely you know given our role at the state, we will absolutely be looking at this but it shouldn't diminish what you

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guys need to do now. It shouldn't excuse what you guys have to do now. You guys can open the doors and the rest of the state can walk through it.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: We do have a bill here that certainly we can pass and we're meeting part of that process today here by hearing the bill, so.

MURAD AWAWDEH: Chair, we can also share our legal memo with you regarding this matter and we're happy to do that and also happy to announce that we are back to having a super majority on the bill. And with Public Advocate Williams that brings us up to 35 cosponsors with a new addition of Councilwoman Darma Diaz, who was here earlier. Thank you for signing on to the bill.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uhm, does anyone know in other jurisdictions that have implemented noncitizen voting, do noncitizens generally vote at similar rates as citizens do? I don't know if there is any analysis of that.

MURAD AWAWDEH: I believe so but again, we can circle back with that answer or you can ask the following panel.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, great and then, here is a question, this might be this is a question that

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certainly we'll be asking the Board of Elections but
the Board of Elections obviously has made a number of
high profile in the states in the past few elections
uhm, that have hampered the smooth administration of
election. Uhm, it's kind of an ongoing story there.
Are you confident that they could administer a
program like this successfully? What resources or
regulations or procedures do you propose to avoid
Board of Election errors detrimental to running
municipal voting, a municipal voting program?

MURAD AWAWDEH: Well, I don't think that we should prohibit uhm or not restore the right of voting and bring in more people into our democracy because the Board of Elections generally tends to not do their job appropriately. So, I think that there is uh, there is an opportunity to partner with New York City Board of Elections to ensure that they run this program well and I think that the Advisory Counsel and Committee that would be Chaired by the Public Advocate and in partnership with four other organizations can help set up that system for the Board of Elections to ensure that they are able to move this process forward in a seamless way.

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uhm, I think that might be something that uhm, if this bill were to pass that we could look to the state for some help and kind of the overall set up of the system program and oversight in the administration as well. You know make sure that there is the resources available and uhm, uh, and that it not be subject to - I mean, one of the challenges that we've seen in New York City over the last five or six years in particular has been this kind of decrease in confidence in democracy because of mistakes at the Board of Elections. And so, I agree with you though that uhm, we should not be uhm, letting those concerned determine which policies we Just because they have made mistakes does not mean that we should not be looking to expand the franchise.

Okay, so those are my questions for the panel at this point and I greatly appreciate everybody's patience and the thoughtful testimony of this panel. And with that, I will turn it back over to the Counsel to the Committee and I want to thank you all. Thank you Assembly Member for your testimony and I look forward to working with you in the future.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. I will now turn it back to Council Member Rodriguez as the sponsor of Introduction 1867 to see if he has any questions. Council Member Rodriguez.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: [SPEAKING IN SPANISH 1:08:51-1:09:23] [LOST AUDIO 1:09:23].

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Council Member Rodriguez, did you have questions for this panel? We can go back to him if he would like to raise his hand later. At this point, I will now call on Council Members in the order they have used the Zoom raise hand function.

Council Members, if you'd like to ask a question and you have not yet raised your hand, please do so now.

Okay, seeing no hands raised, uhm, we can now move on to the Board of Elections testimony unless Chair Levin, you have any follow-up questions?

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: No, I'm just seeing if

Council Member Rodriguez has questions. But if he

does not, then I am happy to call on the next panel

for testimony.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We'll give him a minute.

Okay, thank you. The next panel will consist of representatives from the New York City Board of Elections. Our panelists will include Executive

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Director Mike Ryan and Deputy Executive Director Dawn
3 Sandow.

Director Sandow, please raise your right hand. I will read the oath once and call on each of you individually for a response. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth before this Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions? Executive Director Ryan? It looks like the Board of Elections is on mute.

MICHAEL RYAN: Yes.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Deputy Executive Director Dawn Sandow?

16 DAWN SANDOW: Yes.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. You may begin your testimony.

MICHAEL RYAN: Yes, as I discussed with Council Staff, we are preparing to testify before the New York State Senate tomorrow. And we were not prepared to issue remarks today but we did make ourselves available to answer any questions that the Council may have of the Board. And as we also discussed, if there are questions that come up for which we do not

have a response as we do always, we are prepared to issue written responses back to the Council at the conclusion of the formal hearing proceedings.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Great, thank you. At this point, I'll turn it over to Chair Levin for questions.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much. So, I'm going to actually turn it over to Council Member Rodriguez who has questions right now and then I'll ask a few as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Thank you Chairman.

In the past, when we have the Board of Elections in front of us and that question has been asked to the Board of Elections on this bill. And what the records say and as I personally ask a question to the Board of Election. I say that it is not your job for you to decide that you have the capacity to execute the law in the Council beside it. What can you say about it?

MICHAEL RYAN: That remains our position. I
think the only thing that has somewhat changed is
there appears to be a bit of a disagreement, a split
if you will, at the City Government level but that's
not for us to resolve. I just would like to also

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remind the Council as well, that should lawsuits arise, the New York City Board of Elections is represented by the New York City Law Department. So, with that structure in place, I stand by our previous comments to this Council.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Thank you. And I will say that I know that that's a position that you know, that for us is important that even though we know that Board of Elections has been going through a lot of challenges and only because of internal issue of where we believe that the Board of Election can run this all better but also because we need to invest more resources. And also, we need to support the Board of Election. I think it is important that the Board of Election is expressing that if the Council, if the city pass this bill that there should not be any issue why the Board of Election would not be ready to work and put the system in place so that the new couple of hundred thousand voters would be able execute that right.

Have you looked at and I appreciate that position and also, thanks for your leadership at the Board of Election. Do you think that— have you looked at the history of New York City allowing a noncitizen to

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vote in local election and when you look at it, what is your opinion about it?

MICHAEL RYAN: There are some folks that still work here that were here when noncitizens were permitted to vote but that was limited to school board elections. This would be a change in that regard and under those circumstances, there was a side by side registration process. If you might recall the old buff cards, we called them buff cards, registration cards. We called them buff cards because that was the color that the paper was printed on. It was called buff; it was like a light yellow.

And the school board elections were printed on blue paper to differentiate between the two processes. Now, of course there are challenges when you're maintaining two systems as opposed to one but it had been done before and from an operational perspective, there is absolutely no reason to think that it cannot be done again. But just to be clear, laying to the side any legal questions that may be up for public debate present.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: And of course, all the lawyers, not to be a different interpretation that you know and hopefully, you know we can arrive at the

same place when it comes to what City Hall can talk about it because it's not the first time that we end up having some difference and at the end we end it in the right place that benefit everyone. How do you think that this law will expand voting rights?

MICHAEL RYAN: Well, there's really no way to tell. If a door gets opened, you don't really know who is going to walk through it. Now, it doesn't seem in some of the other jurisdictions where this has occurred that it has been widely used but ultimately that's not the question. The question is, if someone ultimately has the right to do something, making that right available. Whether they choose to exercise the right is up to the individual.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Yeah, okay. Thank you.

MICHAEL RYAN: Thank you Councilman and I would like to just piggyback on one thing and Councilman, you've always been very gracious with the Board of Elections but you hit the nail on the head. I heard some conversation back and forth or some testimony about seeking state resources. We get some grant money from the state but almost all of the dollars that we spend on elections in New York City come from

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this body and from the administration. So, you're right, if this is something that becomes a priority, it's going to be up to the City Council and the administration to properly fund it so that the resources will be available.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Well, thank you and we will definitely be advocating for that and also, I would like to highlight that as we also heard from our representatives at the state level who join us this morning, you know we hope to pass this bill in New York City and to make New York City a role model not only throughout the whole nation but also throughout the whole State of New York. So, let's continue working together. Thanks.

MICHAEL RYAN: Thank you Councilman.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you Council Member
Rodriguez. So, I do have questions Mr. Ryan and Ms.
Sandow. I will try to get through them as quickly as possible, if that's okay.

So, uh, Mr. Ryan, I'm sorry, you made reference to your previous remarks. What were those previous remarks?

MICHAEL RYAN: I was reminded by Council Member Rodriguez that we had previously testified and he was

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recounting back testimony that I had previously given. To say that I am so cognitively limber that I specifically remember the remarks.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay.

MICHAEL RYAN: However, I accepted Council Member Rodriguez's representations in that regard.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, so I guess my first question is, would be the Board of Elections in New York City be able to handle this, the provisions of this bill?

MICHAEL RYAN: So, despite public colloquy, we had handled a lot in the last year and a half in particular with respect to the pandemic and all legislative changes that were made including remarkable expansion maybe temporary but whatever it was, it happened. Remarkable expansion of the absentee balloting process.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Yeah.

MICHAEL RYAN: But to put it into a little bit of a perspective, right now, we have just shy of five million active voters and then you add another 1.6 million on top of that and that gives you the total number of registered voters. So, if you limit this just to active voters and you got 100 percent

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participation from this population, you would be talking about a 20 percent increase in the number of voters. And nothing in elections happens in vacuum. So, you would be talking about the registration process, which is one thing. And the domino effect of everything else. The increase in the number of poll sites and the number of voters per election district and all of that would happen too.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Right, which I asked the previous panel what percentage you thought would increase, so 20 percent is your estimation?

MICHAEL RYAN: Well, that's the top number and I will go back.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, that's fair. I mean, it's an estimation. It's not like you know.

MICHAEL RYAN: But it's not one that's done just by throwing darts in the dark. I was going back to previous testimony where I was asked rightly by Speaker Johnson, what happens if everybody shows up? When we had been making estimates in previous elections and the answer, we didn't have a good answer in that moment but that was three years ago now. And so, that's what we have to plan for. What

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But I will say this, with something like this, it is incremental and evolutionary in this sense.

if everybody shows up? And if everybody shows up, it's 900,000 by other peoples numbers.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: So, I'm not looking to like, this isn't like the Board of Elections being a punching bag here. I just want to know do you think at this point that you would be able to implement the provisions of this legislation? That's all.

MICHAEL RYAN: So, it always depends right, the devil is in the depends. What is the implementation timeframe?

Well, how much time do you CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: think that you would need to implement the provisions of this legislation? And maybe can you explain the steps that would be required?

MICHAEL RYAN: The more lead time, the better right. So, I understand that there is always a level of legislative impatience that you know that legislatures want to strike when the moment is there if they have something they want to pass. So, ultimately we are an administrative agency, administerial agency and we will have to implement whatever is passed.

is a potential pool of 900,000 people. They are not all going to show up on day one and register. That will happen over the course of time and we won't be inundated in that sense with high numbers in the beginning. And like everything else, it will give you an opportunity to grow into it if we see disproportionate levels of registration in specific neighborhoods, well then, we would probably come back not only to the City Council but to other community groups as well to find additional polling locations and such since all of it is intertwined. It's not just — the registration piece in some respects is an infrastructure that has to built no matter what and will handle one or one million registrations.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Right.

MICHAEL RYAN: But it's the domino effect as I said, that potentially could impact the remainder of the system that I think would likely occur on an incremental basis as opposed to you know, the damn bursting so to speak in a flood.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Do you anticipate this bill requiring software updates and have you worked with the voting machine companies or any other systems?

Uhm, or anything you would need from the State Board

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MICHAEL RYAN: We're going to have city contests

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN:

where noncitizens can vote and they cannot vote in

of Elections, any place of approvals or anything like that? Like, have you gone through like a logistical punch list of like or put together a logistical punch list of what would be required?

MICHAEL RYAN: We have a preliminary understanding of what the immediate needs would be.

I'm not anticipating on the election day side or election now ten day side that there would be any real issues with the voting machines themselves because once the person gets a ballot, the ballot has to work in the system and we can issue a ballot that doesn't work, right.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Hmm, hmm.

MICHAEL RYAN: So, it would be limited to the number of the city contests. So, with all of the changes that are being made, whether it be rank choice voting or a change like this, you're increasing the likelihood that there would be multiple page ballots. Because for city contests in a regular election, we would be able to mix the city contest with state and federal contests.

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those other contests and we would have to have a separate page just for those contests. And then, we would likely for the purposes of the equal protection clause, since it applies across the board, we would likely then have to give out a city ballot to everyone in addition to the state and federal ballot.

So, you're now talking about likely a two page at minimum, two page ballot for all contests in New York City where city offices are implicated.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Presumably, you would give a two page ballot with kind of sequester ballots with on the one side city, on the other side state.

MICHAEL RYAN: No, these would have to be separate sheets of paper.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: That's what I mean. That's what I mean. They would be different sections and you would have to give the separate kinds of paper to people that would vote in both right? So, yeah, so it would be — that would apply to everybody. So, it would be a change in the way that the Board of Elections rights up its ballots because as it is right now, they can be mixed together on a single page because the same requirements are for both types of contests.

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MICHAEL RYAN: Yes, but it also will fundamentally change the conduct of elections.

Because candidates for various offices who officially or unofficially run as slaves, will not be on the

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay.

same piece of paper anymore.

MICHAEL RYAN: So, if you wanted to marry up your campaign with your local assembly person or your local senator, uh, they are going to be on one page and you on another.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: It's infrequent. I mean, the amount of times when you have a congressional or state office during uhm an assembly or a senate office during a municipal election as if there's a special election but it's not an on year election. I mean, your congressional and your state office — regular elections are on even years. Your city elections are on odd years. Again, that's not withstanding specials and then of course the district attorney's on the odd years, I get it.

Uhm, do uhm, are party positions, is there — I don't necessarily want to go down that road but is there any provision among state law that party positions cannot be voted on by noncitizens?

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MICHAEL RYAN: Again, we're not prepared to speak to the legality of it.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, it's not really in the purview. Let's leave it aside. Let's leave it aside because it's not really in the purview of this bill. Uhm, this bill would increase the number of voters as you mentioned and you have to anticipate you know 100 percent of those new voters being able to vote, actually casting votes. What is the — have you examined like what the budgetary impact to the City Board of Elections would be both in a kind of one shot framework and then for an ongoing budgetary impact that you kind of estimated what the budget impact would be here?

MICHAEL RYAN: Given the notice that we received for this hearing, we did not really deep dive into dollar. But there is always a dollar implication, no question about it.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: I think if we move forward, I would encourage, you would have to work with the Council Finance Division because there will be a fiscal impact so, I would encourage you to uhm, you know respond to their questions if they start reaching out to you guys about uhm —

MICHAEL RYAN: There is the one shot -

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: We have to do a budgeted [INAUDIBLE 1:30:50].

MICHAEL RYAN: The single shot right, if we have

- and we will have to, we would have to make

modifications to the registration process. That's a

one off one time expense but then, uh, there will be

also ongoing expenses associated with additional

polling locations, additional poll workers and all of

that if we get a substantial increase in

participation but that happens on a rolling basis.

So, we negotiate our budget every year and it depends

on the number of contests for that year and then

always the wild card is whether a special or specials

get thrown into them.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Sorry, I forgot about judges. There's traditional elections as well and those will happen on even and odd years. Uhm, uh, let me ask about with — so, under what circumstances and with each entities does the Board of Elections now dare voter role information? And would this need to change if this bill were enacted and uhm, and would it be possible for the Department, for the Board of Elections to release voter roles if this bill were

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enacted without revealing which voters are United States citizens and which voters are not?

MICHAEL RYAN: So, all voter information as the present status of the law is, is public information. The only thing that we are legally permitted to shield from public view are the last four digits of the social security number of a voter. The nondriver or driver ID number from the New York State

Department of Motor Vehicles and because the state of the law is so up to date, we are not allowed to reveal a fax number.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: There you go, okay.

MICHAEL RYAN: Those three items are the only items that we're able to shield.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Very important the fax number, yeah got it.

MICHAEL RYAN: There is a very important fax number we can't give out. And we've had conversations with state officials and you know regarding email addresses and cell phones and things like that, but right now, those are not subject to exemption. They would have to be turned over as well. So, anyone can request all you know 4.9 plus

1.6, all five point, almost six million voters and get all of that information.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: But would you be able to,
would you be able to you know create a system that
would be able to share that type of information but
not share citizenship status. Or not share that it's
a municipal voter and not somebody that's eligible
than for state office.

MICHAEL RYAN: Again, I don't want to get into legalities and what laws are applicable and not applicable. All I can say to you is presently, the law only allows us to shield three pieces of information which I've already stated into the record.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Got it but for a practical — on a practical level, you are able to shield some information including the all important fax number and the social security number etc..

MICHAEL RYAN: So, for example, if I went on to my PC and I looked up a voter record because I'm an elections official, I would get full record. If you came into our offices here and went to one of our public terminals, you would get all the information

So, I think that I would like to take my approach

that whatever values that have to be invest, whatever investment have to be made in the tech piece, that's I will leave it also as a Council and the Mayor to

deal with that. This is about a right and I think

except for those three pieces of information that I stated.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Gotcha, okay. I'm going to turn it over to Council Member Rodriguez. I think he has a few questions as well and then I might ask a couple more and call on other members of the Committee to ask questions.

Member. I am very comfortable as I heard the Board of Elections in previous hearings and today saying, out job is to execute. It is not our job to make the law and I think that this doesn't have you know the decision of passing this bill to restore the municipal voting rights, is based about the merit.

No one has a question how much those immigrants contribute and sacrifice themselves during COVID when a lot of people went to the Hudson Valley and they stay here working in the deli, the supermarket, the pharmacy as a first responder.

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that you know one thing that I also want to say that you know, no one is a judge in any of those entities to decide you know if we pass a bill. It is all about us at the Council to decide. And I don't think that again like you know having so many leaders that share similar ideology. You know I mentioned all the borough presidents, there is only one borough president that has no side. The one from Staten Island but all the borough presidents for the other four boroughs, they have shown their support.

So, I think that you know, this is something that we need to do our job and as usually if there is any challenge, we let the court to do their job too. know we can make this change, like we did the choice voting and there is already a separate New York City ballot.

Only in unique circumstances there is any ballot that bring together a voter right, a voter ballot in front of them for a State of the City position. again, I'm happy that you and the rest of the team, the voter election are saying we are ready to do the job if you guys pass this bill in working with the city and that's what we're intended to do as we already have the veto power.

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We also have Darma Diaz who signed today as the last Council Member. So, now we have 34 Council Members that are on behalf of this bill behind a citywide vast majority collation that we have never seen before. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: For the Board of Elections.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Chair, I believe you were on mute for the beginning of that question.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Oh sorry. Do any other Council Members have questions for the Board of Elections?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Chair, I see Council Member Yeger's hand is raised.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Council Member Yeger for questions.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Thank you Mr. Chair. Ryan, just want to clarify something. You say the law allows the board to shield certain information from release. Information contained on voter registration cards. Is that the New York City Administrative Code?

MICHAEL RYAN: No, that would be the New York State election.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: New York State election.

So, if the City Council were to pass a law that said that there was additional information, you could not release, say an address, would you be allowed to comply with that law?

MICHAEL RYAN: My understanding is no but I also understand that there is quite a bit of back and forth but that should be something that would be remedied or reconciled somehow between the state and the city.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Okay and is the reason for that because of the concept knowing that's preemption? Where the state has acted on a particular topic we are barred from acting as a city?

MICHAEL RYAN: Well, yes, I have cited that the aspect of the law quite frequently in the eight years that I've been here. So, yes, preemption is ever present and is an umbrella over everything that the City Board or any Board of Elections.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: So, if we for example determine that we were going to have early voting start say 45 days before an election and mandate that the city board open up poll sites for 45 days before the election for 14 hours a day, you would look at us

and tell us that we would be acting contrary to state 2 law?

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MICHAEL RYAN: Yes.

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COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Okay, alright. Well, I

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think we're done. Thank you very much Mr. Ryan.

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It's really good to see you again.

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MICHAEL RYAN: Yes, nice to see you as well and

you and everyone else who shares your faith

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[INAUDIBLE 1:40:12].

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COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Amen, thank you and good

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to see you looking healthy and being back up there.

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back, so you know the cobwebs are you know coming off

MICHAEL RYAN: Well, this is my first hearing

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but I think we're doing okay.

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COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: We're in good hands.

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Thank you very much. Thank you Mr. Chair.

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MICHAEL RYAN: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Mr. Ryan, does the Board of

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Elections currently uhm, keep track of a voter

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citizenship status?

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MICHAEL RYAN: Yes because it's a state fact

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though because first of all, you have to check the

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box on the voter registration form, right.

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: But if well, I guess my question would be then, if it's the fact though because only citizens are allowed to vote but if you were to allow noncitizens to vote, there is no, is there state law governing whether or any new information, in other words, the state does not speak to if we were to expand voting.

Like, so for example, let me put it this way, was there a, when they did school board elections on the blue cards, did they keep — was there a question asked about citizenship status?

MICHAEL RYAN: I don't recall but it was a separate, it was a completely separate form and those records were kept separately.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Well, let me put it this way.

So, if you were okay, let me ask the question this way. If you were to implement this bill, is there any requirement — does the state law speak to any requirement of the Board of Elections to denote somebodies citizenship status?

MICHAEL RYAN: Yes because presently, under New York State law, we have to utilize a New York State voter registration form, which asks the citizenship question. Now, you don't have to actually use the

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MICHAEL RYAN: Which somebody could also —

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: It's publicly accessible right?

MICHAEL RYAN: It's publicly accessible, whether it is on that data screen or not, I don't know off the top of my head. It's on the data screen that I

form but you have to include all of the information on the form.

So, if for some reason a voter wanted to fill out, write it out in long hand, it would still have to contain all of the information contained on the State Board of Elections approved form. And a question is, I am a citizen of the United States?

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: So, then when I look up and I go to the public terminal at the Board of Elections and I look up someone's voter information, their citizenship status will be affirmative in those terminals. Is that correct? Is that what you're saying?

MICHAEL RYAN: If not on the data screen because I don't sit at the public screen very often. If not on the data screen, certainly on the copy of the voter registration.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay.

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2 see but I haven't sat a public terminal to look it
3 up.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: It's not something that can be withheld by the Board of Elections? You mentioned the fax number?

MICHAEL RYAN: No, so what happens is the system is programmed when we are printing something to delete that information.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: To delete what information?

The fax number?

MICHAEL RYAN: Yeah, the fax number and the social and the nondriver or driver ID number.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: But it does not delete the citizenship question?

MICHAEL RYAN: No, because what will happen is when a campaign goes — you'll see it more frequently used in challenges to petitions. And one of the things that campaigns use when they do challenges to petitions are copies of the voter registration forms, so that they can double check the signature to see if somebody is eligible to vote. Does the signature match? Does it not?

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to say a primary election. Where if a poll worker

mistakenly gave a republican a democratic ballot or a

democrat a republican ballot. Nothing in the system

would stop that ballot from being cast. And once

cast, cannot be backed up.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: And on those forms, the last four of the social gets redacted when a campaign asks for the copy of the buff card?

MICHAEL RYAN: Correct and that certainly, that happens as a matter of course without any questions built into the system now.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uhm, okay. Uhm, if this bill were enacted, what would happen if a poll worker mistakenly gave a municipal voter a ballot with a state or federal race on it? Would anything prevent the voter from filling out or scanning an incorrect ballot?

MICHAEL RYAN: No. Now for early voting, where

we use a ballot on demand system, the likelihood of

probably wouldn't happen under those circumstances

but in paper ballot situations at a busy poll site,

if somebody gave the wrong ballot, it would be akin

that occurring is much further down the road.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, so then, what remedies would the Board of Elections put into place should a municipal voter fill out and scan the wrong ballot by mistake and subsequently realize that they needed to void the ballot? You're saying nothing can be done?

MICHAEL RYAN: Once the ballot is accepted into the scanner, nothing can be done. That realization would have to be made prior. And then if it was made prior, then they would follow the void ballot processes that are already in existence at the poll site.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: And what would happen if a noncitizen voter mistakenly attempted to vote in an election where there were no local races on the ballot? So, say on an even year election, no city races on the ballot, would the poll worker be able to identify that the individual is registered as a noncitizen voter?

MICHAEL RYAN: So, we're taking a leap of faith here that this already happened right? But we now have electronic poll votes. But if we didn't have electronic poll votes, let's say even in the old paper poll vote days, this is more akin to primary elections, right?

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Hmm, hmm.

MICHAEL RYAN: In this city, you'll have democratic primaries in areas where you don't have republican primaries, right? So, if you're not an eligible voter for that contest, your name will not appear in the poll list book, whether it be a paper book or whether it's the electronic poll votes now. We don't just distribute an entire unfettered list of voters. Only eligible voter names appear in the poll list book for a given contest.

It could create confusion as it does in primary elections where people insist that they are registered and that they should be able to vote, when in fact, they may not be eligible for that contest. But that confusion is not the same as them appearing in a poll list book and getting a ballot when they shouldn't.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Now, is there — what's the penalty if a registered republican uhm, is given a democratic primary ballot and votes in a democratic primary, is there a penalty to that voter? Are they guilty of some criminal offense?

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MICHAEL RYAN: No, I mean, if it's a simple mistake and somebody makes an honest error, then no problem.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Would that apply then if a, someone that's a municipal noncitizen voter, voted in a state election that they were not entitled to vote in, would that same perspective apply then or would they be guilty of some— or would they be you know, liable for some criminal statute?

MICHAEL RYAN: When it comes to the Board of Elections, there is no penalty. Honest mistakes happen. No election is perfect. Uh, but I can't speak to what other implications there might be. We have had in the past inquiries from various federal entities regarding noncitizens voting in elections or representing under those circumstances, representing that they were citizens in order to become voters in the first place.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Is that uh, is there any state law to that effect or is this purely federal law?

MICHAEL RYAN: Well, in order to register to vote in New York State, you have to be a citizen. So, you don't get on the voter roles unless you are A. a

citizen or B. made some misrepresentation that later turns out not to be true in order to get yourself registered to vote.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: If this bill went into effect as law, that would obviously change that.

MICHAEL RYAN: Well, I think Council Member, that's where the rubber meets the road. And that's what I was discussing earlier. There seems to be a split between the administration and the City Council and the legality of it and uh, although we haven't been brief on the Law Departments position, they seem to have one. As it came out over the weekend, I was a little bit surprised quite frankly, that that was made public and not told to perhaps the most important entity that it would need to be told to. But that's a conversation for another day and in another setting.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uhm, okay, so I am going to ask my colleagues once more if they have any questions?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Chair, Council Member Yeger has his hand up.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Council Member Yeger.

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COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Thank you. Just real 2 3 quickly to the Chairs question. Illegal voting in New York is not a status crime. It require knowledge 4 5 and willfulness, so if somebody accidently casts the wrong ballot, it's not per say a crime, uhm but if 6 7 they willfully show up at a poll site and they're not entitled to vote and it's done with knowledge and 8 willfulness, it is a crime. But just to the board, you know the gentleman's first question in this round 10 11 was a question about whether or not there is 12 currently a law in New York with regard to mandating or not mandating the disclosure of the question of 13 14 citizenship and whether or not the law speaks to it. 15 I think and you know, I see the Chair is - you're nodding your head or you're shaking your head? 16 17 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: No, no, neither, neither 18 I'm reading something, don't worry about it. 19 COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Okay, I don't want to 20 mischaracterize the gentleman's question but again, I'm going to refer back to what I referred to 21 2.2

I'm going to refer back to what I referred to
earlier. It is not a statute. It is the
constitution of the State of New York, Article Two,
Section One, and it's in the first two words. Every
citizen immediately followed by the words shall be

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MICHAEL RYAN: But and Council -

entitled to vote at every election for all officers elected by the people. This is not a question of semantics or what does a word mean or let's roll the dice, or let's see what the Law Department feels about it. This is a question of nothing because the words are there and it's in the Constitution. So, again, you know all these questions to the Board and the Executive Director of being the expert that he is, is able to answer most of them but again, you know the Board doesn't defend itself in lawsuits, the City Law Department does.

The question again is not a question. It's very strict. It's very straight forward in the Constitution of the State of New York and the simplest way to do this is to the State Legislature to address this question instead of having it in our body. Much like it wouldn't be proper for the Department of Sanitation to propose rules regarding the building of a building. Because that's something that the Department of Buildings proposes rules about. It's literally the same topic. So, with that again, it's not a question to the Board but I do turn it back. Thank you very much.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Yes.

MICHAEL RYAN: Council Member Yeger, we did check and the citizens in question appears on that screen that you can view. And your answer to that question is visible to the public presently. And if I could just and maybe it's just because of what I've been through recently but if I can just piggyback on something that you said. I would like to recommend moving forward to everyone, that the State Legislature and the City Council can work more closely and more effectively when working hand and glove, so that there isn't a tug of war in which the Board of Elections becomes the rope that invariably will split down the middle and it puts us in a difficult position quite regularly, and it's not comfortable.

I respect the institutions of the city and of the state and I respect the individuals that serve.

Whether I agree with them or disagree with them on a particular issue, often isn't even the case for me because ultimately, we have to follow whatever rules are set.

But I just wish that with these issues of importance and voter rights are so important that we

just work together and work together for the city of — the citizens of the City of New York and then we can stop all of this. And then it becomes a much easier process to deal with.

So, I'll try not to break my ankle jumping down off my soap box but it's a plea. It really is just a plea at this point. Let's work together and stop all of this ranker back and forth. Not necessarily on this particular issue but just in general.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: This is a very unrankerous hearing. So, and that's the way I intend to keep it. And with that, Mr. Ryan, I'm going to turn it back over to bill sponsor Council Member Rodriguez for questions.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Thank you. Thank you Chair and as you know, you and I have worked on many other initiatives and bills where we were told that we were not allowed and we're not supposed to do it. If we figure out how to do it and this is one of those and I agree with the Board of New York City Board Election, I think that you know this is about us to figure out as the legislators to play our role. We are not judge. If there is any challenge for

something that we believe that you know the federal law already states that the state and the city decide — are the one's that have the right to decide who vote in the state and municipal election. We need to do our job. If it's a good thing to expand voting rights, to expand democracy and then we let the court to do the job.

We know that the Immigration Coalition is surrounded by — and the members are more than citywide institution. That cannot be wrong as I say. You know, we need to revise like, as I, you know I want to remind everyone, this is supported by the New York State NWACP. By the House of Justice, by the voting veto power members number that we have on the Council.

So, there has to be something right and something that makes sense and something that is legal.

Something that has been revised. Something that has been disclosed by the coalition with many lawyers from the Council, from the different parties to right where we are today. But let's be clear, some of the position is based on races. It's about some people, they don't get it. That New York City today is not the same New York City that we had in the 1900's when

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the population used to be made by 92 percent White, two percent Black, Latino were no count.

Like, I'm one of those immigrants and I feel again that again, a lot of the things that we've been addressing as the Board of Election has said, you know it's not for them to respond of the legality but it's for us to work together as a legislature. However, I want to you know, to bring to the attention to the Board of Election is a question. Have you looked at the City of Takoma Park in Maryland in how they have been implementing this law since 1990's and how they do not have any other issues that have been addressed by some of the people who are making any case on opposition on how to organize, how to separate violence, how to be careful that the noncitizen doesn't vote in the other federal, the state elections? Have you by any chance looked at that election at City of Takoma Park in Maryland that have been implementing noncitizens to vote since 1990's?

MICHAEL RYAN: As I said, we have — this came to us kind of late. We haven't done a deep dive. The only thing that I know about Takoma Park is the present population is under 10,000. And so, I don't

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know how many of the 20,000 residents at Takoma Park poll into the category and we haven't had an opportunity to pick up the phone and call them but I would suspect that like we did with early voting, when the state passed it, if this were implemented we would reach out to other jurisdictions like we did to the states that had implemented early voting and get the benefit of their knowledge and their experience on dealing with this you know for a long term — as a long term issue.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: And if you can answer the question fine. If you prefer not to answer, I'm fine too because of the role that you are playing here to be sure that you send the message to everyone that the Board of Election is ready to execute. If we decide to work to pass this bill and this is something that we need to work between all the Council. That with the number that we have, the veto power in City Hall and everyone that had to do this job from this side. But you know, with Jerry Vattamala, Staff Attorney for the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund, made an argument, had made an argument saying that New York State

Constitution established a baseline or floor, not a ceiling.

So, for anyone that want to bring any issue, basically because they wouldn't be voting against this bill if we move forward. So, but if we want to look at the New York State Constitution, then you say constitution, whether it's in constitution those, is that we establish a baseline not a ceiling. It doesn't say that noncitizens cannot vote. Only the citizen can but that's not a prohibition for noncitizen voting.

So, if you would like to you know, if you have anything to add on what the State Constitution say, more than happy to hear.

MICHAEL RYAN: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: But if not, I just want it to be clear for any colleague that is making any arguments about the right that we have as a city to vote on this bill.

MICHAEL RYAN: So, I would say this. We have gone through as a state an unprecedented time of changes to the elections process. We got hit with a lot of New York State Election law changes. And in the lead up to those changes, there was disagreement

2 on what was appropriate and what was inappropriate.

3 And we did then what we're doing now, which is to say

4 there are always going to be implementation

5 challenges. Let the period of disagreement come to a

6 period of agreement and once there's a finished

7 product and there's a specified set of rules that we

8 | have to follow, we will do our very best to follow

9 those rules as they stated. And it's really not for

10 us to get involved in the small pea political back

11 | and forth of these issues. You guys come to us with

12 a finished product and it's all good and legal, we're

13 | ready to go.

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COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.

15 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: That's actually very, that's

16 | very helpful to know. So, I'm going to have that

17 | last statement be my takeaway from the Board of

18 | Elections. Okay, that's all I got for the Board of

19 | Elections. Any other Council Members? Going once,

20 | going twice, okay. We'll let our colleagues from the

21 \parallel Board of Elections get back to doing their jobs and

22 | uhm, we'll call no the Administration for testimony

23 now. Thank you very much for your time.

MICHAEL RYAN: Thank you.

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Batista?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. The next panel will consist of representatives from the Administration. From the Mayor's DemocracyNYC Initiative Chief Democracy Officer Laura Wood will be providing testimony. From the Mayor's Office of Immigration Affairs Commissioner Raquel Batista and Eileen Reyes Arias will be available to answer questions and from the Mayor's Office of City Legislative Affairs, testimony will be provided by Director Paul Ochoa.

I will now administer -

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Go ahead Counsel. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I will now administer the oath. Chief Democracy Officer Wood, Commissioner Batista, Director Reyes Arias, Director Ochoa, please raise your right hand. I will read the oath once and then call on each of you individually for a response.

Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before this Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

Chief Democracy Officer Wood?

LAURA WOOD: I do.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Commissioner

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RAQUEL BATISTA: I do.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Director Reyes
Arias?

RAQUEL BATISTA: She's logging on now.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Okay, we'll come back to her.

Director Ochoa? Director Ochoa?

PAUL OCHOA: I do.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Do we have Eileen Reyes Arias on? That's okay, if she comes, I will swear her in later. Chief Democracy Officer Wood, you may begin your testimony now. Thank you.

LAURA WOOD: Thank you very much. Thank you to Acting Chair Levin, to Chair Cabrera and all the members of the Government Operations Committee for calling this hearing. My name is Laura Wood; I am the Chief Democracy Officer at DemocracyNYC. Very much appreciate your holding this hearing today and for the opportunity to provide testimony and thank you so much to the staff and the advocates who helped work to make this happen.

With so much focus on local elections this year, we really appreciate the Council's calling a hearing on this important topic and as I think has been mentioned earlier, if Intro. 1867 becomes law, New

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York will be the first large city, the largest city in the U.S. to allow noncitizens to vote in municipal elections.

As I think members of the Committee know, DemocracyNYC and the Administration have worked hard over the past several years to push for increased civic participation and to make the process of voting easier and more accessible. And I will just note that the June primary we just had was nothing short of historic. With over 350 candidates on the ballot, repetitive municipal elections across the city and of course, the first ever citywide election with this new system of rank choice voting. Our work this past spring was bolstered by an unprecedented investment of \$15 million to inform all New Yorkers about the new system of voting ahead of the June primary and I think a lot of that was work that was done at the behest of the Council. So, we very much appreciated your support and encouragement in that effort. included a citywide advertising campaign in 25 languages. Investments in language access and accessibility resources and direct outreach with community groups, faith-based organizations, minority

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and women owned businesses and many other stakeholders.

Our media placement vendor for that campaign estimated that we reached over 90 percent of New Yorkers with ads in 25 different languages. And I mention this because we recognize that immigrants make up a critical, crucial part of New York City and we agree wholeheartedly with many of the sentiments that have been expressed here today. And while we understand and appreciate the goals of the bill, we do have some concerns about it. Ultimately, it is these questions that mean that the city is not taking a position on the bill at this time.

Specifically, Intro. 1867 as written raises some legal questions that require careful review. For example, Article Two, Section One of the New York State Constitution provides that "citizens have the right to vote in New York State." This provisions terms apply to our local offices, through Article nine of the New York State Constitution, which require local elective officers to be elected by persons entitled to vote as provided in Section One of Article Two of the Constitution.

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We believe that review of these issues with the city's lawyers and Council legal staff is appropriate to ensure a shared understanding of the legal context. In addition and as the Mayor and my office have said publicly, repeatedly, the Board of Elections is in urgent need of reform and allocating responsibility for noncitizen voting to an institution that is unreliable and unaccountable, raises serious concerns. Especially as it relates to privacy, discrimination and legal consequences.

Noncitizens who vote in federal elections, even inadvertently can face severe criminal and immigrant consequences. We simply do not feel confident today that the Board of Elections would be able to minimize the risk of error in this context.

While the city does not take a position on Intro. 1867 at this time, we do believe that noncitizen voting is absolutely an issue that must continue to be explored. And again, we think many, many good points have been raised already today and I'm sure will be raised later. This is an issue that is publicly before the Racial Justice Commission, and conversations are continuing citywide. So, once again, we thank the Chair of the Committee and the

Members for participating in the hearing and we look forward to hearing more throughout the day and answering any questions you might have on this topic. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Director Paul Ochoa.

PAUL OCHOA: Okay, Good afternoon now, Chair

Levin, Chair Cabrera and the members of the

Committee. I am Paul Ochoa, Director of the Mayor's

Office of City Legislative Affairs. I'm here to

discuss Intro. 2316 by Council Member Salamanca.

As you know, one of the roles of the office of City Legislative Affairs is to ensure that the Administration is prepared to testify at all relevant Council hearings. We take this responsibility incredibly seriously, and we pride ourselves in having a great relationship with all the Chairs of the 30 plus committees at the City Council.

Every time there is a committee hearing, either in person, or virtual, we always have people watching and taking notes in order for the Administration to follow up with the relevant Chairs if there's an issue raised that merits a formal response. In fact, if there is a special request, as there was today,

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letting members of the public testify first, we coordinate with the Chairs and Committee staff, in order to accommodate these special circumstances.

Intro. 2316 would mandate by law that an officer or employee of the city must be in attendance for the entirety of the hearing to listen to all the questions and testimony presented at the hearing.

While we of course support the idea of having members of the Administration stay for the whole hearing, as we always do, legislating this would set a difficult precedent to meet without much impact to the public.

As I mentioned at the beginning of the testimony, we are always happy to coordinate with the relevant Chairs in order to ensure that the Council and the Public both feel like they are being listened to by Administration officials at the Council hearings.

With that, I am now happy to answer any questions you may have.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Chair Levin, I will now turn it to you for questions.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Do we have any other members of the Administration testifying?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: The Mayor's Office of Immigrations Affairs would be available for Q&A.

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay. Uhm, okay, uh, let me turn it over to my colleagues if they have any questions.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Chair, I see Council Member Rodriguez.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Council Member Rodriguez for questions.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: I am so disappointed that City Hall is not testifying in favor of this bill. Especially when we have leaders that promote expansion of democracy to come here to say that we need more time to talk about it. I hope that the team are doing their homework.

When this bill was introduced under Council

Member Dromm, under Speaker Christine Quinn. The

bill that also being revised under Council Member

Margaret Chin. A bill that we have been working for

years and an administration that has a couple of

weeks left. To come here with the opportunity that

they have, to leave a legacy. A mayor that's been

progressive in many areas. Don't come and tell me

everything that we have done for immigrants. Because

what I can tell you that shouldn't happen in

Washington Heights, in the Bronx, in Brooklyn, mainly

effect people effect people of color in many of those

Some people, they don't have a voice to elect

their Mayor. To elect the Public Advocate. To elect

the Council Member. Yet because we as a city have

decided that this city has changed the color of the

who will be voting in this city.

skin of people coming to this city, then we change it

So, this is my first thing and disappointing

hearing from those who have been testifying, still

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communities.

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asking for more time or asking the legal part. No one here is a joke. The Mayor is not a joke.

Immigration Coalition has a great team of lawyers and

they've been meeting with the Council. They've been

meeting with City Hall. And they've been able to

make the case, this is legal. We can do it.

As I've said before, we have to remember that what we have in the New York State Constitution is a baseline or a floor, not a ceiling. This is something that we agree with City Hall.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Council Member, I believe we lost your audio here. Sorry.

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COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Is that something that we can agree with City Hall that the New York State Constitution when it comes to this matter, only has to establish a baseline or a floor and not a ceiling?

PAUL OCHOA: I can take it. I think Laura is on mute. Council Member, we're not ready to discuss uh, legal concerns at a public hearing but we're happy to review privately with you and members of the staff as you deem fit.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: This is not a staff director or legislation. This is about City Hall how to decide to make it public. Let's make it public. New York State Constitution has established that on this issue, there is a baseline and there is a floor and there is not a ceiling. We have decided that the citizens have the right to vote. It doesn't say that noncitizen, immigrants with working papers and green cards cannot have the right to vote.

PAUL OCHOA: Again, Council Member, I completely understand your position. I'm happy to have a discussion with you and the lawyers in a nonpublic setting. As you know, we tend not to discuss legal matters in public settings but we're happy to do that

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for you, and any other Council Member for that matter.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: I have taken a lot of heat working with this Administration because I believe in the progressive thoughts that this Mayor stands for. And when a lot of people say that we should not close Rikers Island, I say let's do it.

And we were told that we couldn't do it.

When we talk about space expansion on a basic day, we were told that we couldn't do it; maternity leave, UPK for all. The only reason someone can be behind trying to stop this movement that already started in Maryland and please, no one bring any excuses about what can happen to someone who is a citizen and non-citizen going to vote —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

ballots. Don't bring that. If you want to learn, go to Maryland. You will hear from them directly. The City of Takoma Park that have been working, allowing noncitizens to vote since 1990. And if they can do it in Maryland, we think that we cannot do it in New York City? Look at the faces of all those leaders here that are the ones that are in the body working

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for immigrant rights. They will do the job to educate the voters. Knowing who have the right to vote. How to navigate the process.

This is about being a role model for the nation, when the right wing in the south and the mid-west and some of those voices in the city, try to start voting rights. We have that opportunity here.

So, Laura, from the Chief Democracy Office perspective, have you looked on how the New York State Constitution only has established a baseline and a floor and not a ceiling?

PAUL OCHOA: She's, she's muted.

LAURA WOOD: Thank you. Thank you. I was not able to unmute. Thank you so much Council Member Rodriguez. I know, you know I hear the frustration in your voice and I so appreciate your advocacy on behalf of all New Yorkers.

As I explained in my testimony, the legal question has to do with the fact that the word citizen is actually used in the New York State Constitution, specifically as for the right to vote. And that is precisely, I don't know if you call that a ceiling or a baseline but that's precisely the question that I think we feel needs to be worked out

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you know as a preliminary matter to ensuring that this could actually happen and be on solid legal footing.

Again, I have a lot of COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: respect for all of you as individuals and we know that we have worked on many issues and we know that we have been at some point, not necessarily, you know, in the same place at some point. But at the end of the day, this is about continuing to debate. And I hope again that this is something that we can work out. This is the only thing that I can do in my life. From being in government that will be because this is about me. This is about coming here and living with green card from '83 to 2000, as I shared before. You know myself right there, that's who I am and when I was a student activist, I was told that I could not be part of the movement and pursue Mayor Cuomo, not to increase tuition and cut the budget. And we won the battle.

And were told that we should not be able to stop the police abusing the underserved community and we were working in the '80's and the '90's and the 2000's and we been able to work in the administration to seek criminal justice reform. So, my passion is

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Yorkers. I was there in the street when a lot of people moved to help somebody. When they moved to the Hampton. When they live in 5,000 square feet and I was there living in the underserved community in Northern Manhattan. Where people live in a three generation children parents, grandparents. I saw my people, Black, Latino and Asian, the poorest one die in larger numbers because they didn't have the resources. Because they were dealing with pre-health condition. So, let's not deny a right of someone that have been paying their taxes.

So, I just hope again that you know like, lets leave the role of the Judge to do the job. Let's do our job. We have great lawyers with the Immigration Coalition and the team. And I hope that we have in veto power. We have four borough presidents, except the one in Staten Island supporting this bill. Having the Comptroller and hopefully the new Comptroller. Having the statement that you could see as public by the new hopefully Mayor. We will do it but this is our time to do it together.

PAUL OCHOA: Council Member, I just want to acknowledge your partnership and advocacy on all the

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things that you mentioned. We of course agree with you and we've been side by side working with you on all the things you mentioned that we've done for our frontline workers. Anything, everything from you know providing legal services to undocumented immigrants, to helping them fight in court, tenants. So, we really appreciate your advocacy for that as well.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, uhm, any other colleagues for questions for the Administration?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Not seeing any hands raised Chair.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Excuse me?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: No, no Council Member has his hand raised.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, uh, this question is — I have a few questions for Chief Democracy Officer Wood. Uhm, if the bill were enacted, how would DemocracyNYC propose to work with the Board, the BOE and VAC and other agencies to conduct outreach and inform eligible municipal workers about noncitizen voting? What would that look like?

LAURA WOOD: Well, uhm, I would — I can't tell you how much we would welcome the board as a true

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partner in that effort. Uhm, historically, you know they administer elections. They don't historically do a lot of outreach to actually register New Yorkers and we would absolutely love to have them as partners in that effort regardless of whether Intro. 1867 becomes law.

Uhm, but what I will say is that I think we would continue doing what we've been doing these past several years in close partnership with our friends at the Campaign Finance Board, which of course is closely affiliated with the VAC. And try to go out into communities in New York where we think there would be eligible residents and try to talk to them about the importance of voting. And you know, we all have drunk the Kool-Aid. I think we all know that it's a great privilege but until we have higher registration rates and higher participation rates, you know our work is really never done.

So, it's a combination of outreach working with community-based organizations. Uhm, conducting forums, working with local elected leaders including of course members of the Council uhm to, you know to really get the word out and I'll just mention that next Tuesday is actually National Voter Registration

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Day and that's exactly what our team will be doing on the ground as we try to get as many New Yorkers registered as we can this fall ahead of the general election.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: This is a question that I asked the Board of Elections that maybe you could answer as well. No, I'm sorry, I asked this of advocates before. Uhm, do you have a sense of uhm, in jurisdictions that have implemented noncitizen voting? Do noncitizens generally vote at similar rates to citizens?

LAURA WOOD: Uhm, my understanding is that there is not a clear comparison. I don't think we have clear statistics on that. I am not sure if any of my colleagues from MOIA have more to add on that but it's certainly an interesting question and one I would love to learn more about. Sorry, I'm not able to shine light on that right now.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: I mean, I have a hypothesis which is that they would probably vote in higher rates than citizens that are registered to vote but I don't have that — any comparable data to back that up. That's just a hypothesis. Does anyone have any data on that question from the Administration?

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RAQUEL BATISTA: Hi, this is Raquel, Commissioner of MOIA, how are you?

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Good, how are you?

RAQUEL BATISTA: I'm doing good. Uhm, so, on the question of data, we can absolutely help share more information on data from other localities. But from our understanding is that uhm, where there is noncitizen voting. It's for school boards and school board elections with the exception of Takoma Park. And Takoma Park has about 18,000 noncitizens registered to vote.

So, it wouldn't be anything in comparison to what would happen in New York City. There is really nothing to compare it to.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uhm, how would this bill effect the city's efforts, education efforts around rank choice voting? Would it have any impact on that or how would you see these two initiatives or efforts correlating?

LAURA WOOD: Thanks for unmuting. I think it would actually be very similar to what we did this past spring. Of course we're not going to have rank choice voting in elections again for a couple years.

But I think you know assuming that things are more or

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less the same, what we would want to do is ensure that we have educational materials, opportunities to learn more in multiple languages.

As I mentioned before, our advertising and education campaign last spring featured materials and ads in up to 25 languages. Potentially, we could even expand on that if resources are met. And we also worked with a number of community-based organizations to help do education and outreach on the ground. I would like to see an even greater investment in that going forward. We were so grateful that we were able to do it at all but with more time and more runway. You could really start hammering that information home much earlier. that is something that we worked very closely with the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs on this past year, just one piece of our work, which I'm especially proud of was a We Speak video which is actually geared towards New Yorkers who are learning English. And it was a video about rank choice voting, featuring an immigrant family and it's just beautiful. I'd be happy to share it.

So, things like that. More, I think more of the same, more partnership with CBO's. I mentioned our

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work with NYC Votes. The New York City Campaign

Finance Board and with them, we have a coalition or

consortium of more than 50 organizations that is

constantly growing. So, we would continue our work

with them to help get the word out to all New York

voters.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uhm, so, beings it's kind of step back, taking a kind of a broader perspective here, uhm, and following up on your testimony and your response to Council Member Rodriguez's question. You know, does and kind of in light of Council Member Rodriguez's point, which is that you know we are in the waning days of this you know, of this administration and this Council. So, you know January 1st, everything resets. New Administration, new Council, bill has to get reintroduced, a new sponsor. Council Member Rodriguez is gone, I'm gone, Council Member Cabrera is gone. We're all out. Council Member Yeger will still be here but the rest of us are going to be long gone.

So, uhm, the question is does this Administration — do you want to do this? This is a — this is a big deal. This is a big bill that would have you know if you just stop to think about it for a second. What

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this would mean for immigrant New Yorkers. You know, possibly a million immigrant New Yorkers who are the life blood of this city. You know, in every borough, in every community uhm and is the future of this city. The future of this city are immigrant New Yorkers.

Uhm, and you know people that have come here from nondemocratic countries, that may not have a real functional vote in their countries that they are from and they came here. Maybe some of them had a great risk to themselves and their families uhm or you know, left behind everything they knew. We think about what some of the people that are escaping Afghanistan over the last couple of months and what they've had to give up. Everything in their lives. Careers, you know people that were doctors then are going to be coming here without any assurance of being able to continue their professional careers. Maybe coming here with nothing, nothing, the clothes on their back. You know, the money in their wallet.

Does the Administration want to do this bill and work with the Council to get this bill passed in the remaining three months that we have here? Because it's kind of now or never. I mean at least for us.

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Maybe the next Council and the next Administration could do it but if we're going to do it, it's now or never.

LAURA WOOD: I do appreciate — it is September 20th; I am well aware of that date and you know we have had a lot of challenges that we've faced in the past 18 months. What I can say right now is that I completely hear you. We are here today. We welcome the conversation. There is still time left. It's not you know, it's not December 31st. It's September 20th, so that's good and uhm, we think that this deserves more conversation.

What I think we don't want is to set up a system that is designed to fail. And we want to make sure that we're on solid ground both from a policy perspective but also from a legal one. And so, that's why I can't really say more today on that ultimate question.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, but that's a question that's got to be answered soon. You know, I mean, we're having the hearing today, so it's a live bill. It could get passed before the end of the year and the question is, I mean, if we're going to uhm, you know if we're going to work on this bill between now

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and the end of the year, if we're going to work to pass it, we got to kind of put our shoulders to the grindstone and do some real work on it. So, that's kind of the big question that I have coming out of it.

I want to just actually just pass it over to MOIA for a second and just talk about what MOIA sees in terms of kind of the risks that have been talked about today. Uhm, few immigrant New Yorkers if we were to pass this legislation and this kind of idea that people could be at risk for mistakenly voting in a state or federal election and you know, who knows you know maybe we have some very uhm, mean spirited uh, federal or state administration that wants to go after people and charge them criminally like they did I think of a woman named Rita Ortega in Fort Worth who was charged criminally for voting as a noncitizen and by the Fort Worth District Attorney and the Attorney General of Texas. I will look up their names, so that I can call them out by name. served prison time and is now in the process of being deported. An absolute travesty of justice. would MOIA be doing to make sure that we mitigate any

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of those risks in the worst case scenario that something like that were to happen to a New York?

RAQUEL BATISTA: Sure, so thank you for that question. I think that is of utmost concern for us here at the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs.

Uhm, if this bill were to pass, of course we would work on making sure that there is privacy when it comes to the issue of ones status of whether they are a citizen or a legal permanent resident. And we would take the upmost care with that information.

But that is something that is very much a concern for us. As you just mentioned the example of that case and we have seen you know, in you know in New York City, the case of people whether they have claimed and actually gotten citizenship. Some people actually have gotten even into elected office and then taken out because of issues like this.

And so, we just want to make sure that there is that level of uhm, care when it comes to assuring that someone is not going to get in trouble because they are a registered voter and they you know vote in the wrong election.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: By the way, the woman in Fort Worth, Rosa Maria Ortega. The Attorney General in

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2 Texas is Ken Paxton who prosecuted her along with

3 Sharon Wilson who is the Tarrant County District

4 Attorney. I remember tweeting at the Tarrant County

5 District Attorney's Office at the time and them

6 passing the buck over to the Attorney General in

7 Texas. So, they didn't even have the courage to

8 stand up for their unscrupulous prosecution. It's a

9 travesty but something that you know, we would want

10 to be on guard against in the case of that happening.

Are there federal immigration risks that MOIA would foresee in terms of peoples immigration status, if they were to mistakenly vote in a federal election? I mean, is that kind of thing that could potentially lead to a risk of deportation?

RAQUEL BATISTA: I mean that could come up but as you may know when one applies for a citizenship, there is the question of if you've ever represented yourself as a U.S. citizen and if you've ever voted in a federal election. So, that it could potentially become an issue for someone once then when they go and apply for citizenship affirmatively.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uhm, okay. I don't know if any of my colleagues have any further questions. If Council Member Rodriguez has thought of any other

questions he wants to ask before we let the Administration go or Council Member Yeger?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Chair, it looks like Council Member Rodriguez has his hand raised.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Council Member Rodriguez.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Yes. As everyone knows, I have my personal interest because I am one of those 100,000 New Yorkers who live in the shadow, who pay their taxes, who contribute to the city, who become teachers, lawyers, architects, elected officials and their right has been denied.

So, one thing that I got to say is about nothing prohibits anyone to try to vote without being a citizen today because anyone can get a form at the voter election, fill out a form and mark that they are a citizen even though they are not, right? So, that's a crime. So, as we as a city have been educating all the voters, so that they know who has the right to vote and people know that there's a form. People know that I could go out and say, I have my green card from as I say, '83 to 2000. It is a crime to register to vote. I never thought about it. I made my contributions a different way because

Immigrant Rights group, been doing their job.

Letting people know who have the right to vote.

So, our people are not stupid. That they are saying, you have the right to vote in local election if you have green card. So, we questioning the smarts of people? Like, this institution that you have seen in the screen right now, from the Immigration Coalition and more than 65. As a Commissioner for Immigration, she did it when she used to run the Northern Manhattan Immigration Coalition. We have been spending time, resources, human capital, educating our people.

So, let's not get into like — this can be one or two cases of someone that doesn't have the right to vote in federal election and tried to do so. When you do policy, you focus on the larger group. This is about a million New Yorkers that pay their taxes, that their right have been denied. This is about restoring the right of people to vote in New York City and they had the right before the 1900's when this city was mainly White.

This is about addressing, giving a voice to underserved community. That being infected and dealing with a lot of pandemic besides COVID, because

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in New York City.

they don't have a voice. Just look up. Look at it, make sure that you have, every one say the same the same thing. Before they made a decision recently to allow the city to vote in the local election, their constitution say that those that had the right to vote were citizens. But they realize that it didn't talk about the noncitizen and they passed a law.

We're going to behind Vermont? You want to bring question about challenges? If someone tried to vote in a different election, so to Maryland. Since 1990, executing the same law that I know that we would pass

So, I think that when it comes to the case, the case is very clear. And again, you know Laura, I know where your heart is and I know that big responsibility that you have. Because your life has been dedicated to expand democracy in New York City. But this is our new, a new discussion. That's my only thing. This is not a new discussion. This is something that we've been discussing for years and years. And I leave my first four years serving on the Council where we were not able to accomplish a lot of things, I was only able to pass one Resolution in my first four years.

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In the second term, I passed 36 laws, 36. And most of the laws that I tried to pass, I was told that I couldn't do it. So, come on, let's get it done. A few weeks, a few months, those of you that have not been a part of this discussion for a year, let's get the briefing. But this is the time for us to pass this bill.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, Council Member

Rodriguez, thank you very much. And with that, going once, going twice, Council Members to ask questions to the Administration. Seeing none, I thank you very much for your time Ms. Wood, Ms. Batista, Mr. Ochoa.

As I said before, uhm, you know if we're going to do this, you know time is of the essence. And uhm, we should just as a parting thought to you. You know we should not think that — we shouldn't take it for granted that the next administration or Council will you know, will do this if we don't. If we believe in the policy, if we believe in advancing this, if we believe in this legislation, uhm, then we should actually put in the work to do it over the next three months.

Uhm, and with that, I thank you and we'll, I'm sure that you will be speaking closely with the real

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Chair of this Committee Fernando Cabrera and uh, bill sponsor Ydanis Rodriguez. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. We will now move on to the next panel which will consist of representatives from the New York City Campaign

Finance Board. Our panelists will include Assistant Executive Director for Public Affairs Eric Friedman and Deputy Director of Public Affairs Amanda Melillo.

Before we begin testimony -

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Oh, I'm sorry, excuse me, I'm sorry Counsel, before we let them go, I'm sorry,

Council Member Rodriguez does have — I just got a text from him, has one more question. Council Member Rodriguez, do you have one more question before we let everyone go here?

know I just want to end reading — I want to end reading this. New York City must allow permanent residents and those of the right to work here to vote in municipal elections. I was proud to be a part of the kickoff of our city, our vote campaign and I continue to support the passage of Intro. 1867.

Democracy should always be striving to be more inclusive and more representative of their

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Eric Adams.

constituents. Expanding the right to vote to people who live here, work here, raising family here and collectively pay billions of dollars in taxes here, should not be controversial. It should be the vote you take in your career on the City Council. When we expand engagement in our democracy, our city is a stronger, safer, and more responsive to the need and dreams of its residents. I urge you to pass Intro.

1867 to give all New Yorkers a voice in the greatest city in the world. This is the statement of the

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much Council Member Rodriguez. Uhm, okay, I'll turn it back over to Committee Counsel.

Brooklyn Borough President and hopefully new Mayor

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. We'll now move on to the panel with the New York City Campaign Finance Board. Before we begin, I'll administer the oath.

Assistant Executive Director Friedman, Deputy Director Melillo, please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before this Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

Assistant Executive Director Friedman?

ERIC FRIEDMAN: Yes, I do.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Deputy Director Melillo?

AMANDA MELILLO: Yes, I do.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. You may begin your testimony.

ERIC FRIEDMAN: Thank you. I want to thank the Acting Chair Council Member Levin and members of the New York City Council Committee on Government,
Governmental Operations for the opportunity today to testify on Intro. 1867. Which would allow certain city residents to vote in municipal elections. And Intro. Number 2316 which would require a representative of city agencies to be in attendance for the entirety of a hearing where they are required to testify.

Again, I am Eric Friedman, Assistant Executive
Director for Public Affairs at the New York City
Campaign Finance Board and with me today is Amanda
Melillo, Deputy Director for Public Affairs. As you
know, the Campaign Finance Board is mandated by the
New York City Charter to encourage and facilitate
voter registration and voting by all eligible
residents of New York City, but particularly among
underrepresented populations. The CFB is often

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called before the City Council to testify on relevant campaign finance and voting legislation, and we are happy to offer input on both bills today.

I want to briefly address Council Member
Salamanca's bill, Intro. 2316. We are supportive of
measures to increase transparency and hold government
officials accountable to the public they serve. It
is already our agency practice to stay for the
entirety of the committee meeting in case Council
Members who were not present at the reading of oral
testimony have questions for members of our staff.

We believe it is incredibly important to speak to our work and provide information where it is needed so the Council can conduct their oversight role effectively and efficiently. Further, it is important to hear from advocates and others who provide useful information to the Council. We strongly encourage everyone who is part of the oversight process be present for the entire hearing.

We are also supportive of the principles underlying Council Member Rodriguez's bill, Intro.

1867, which would allow lawful permanent residents and those holding work authorizations to vote in municipal elections. New York City is and always

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will be a city of immigrants. Our door is always open. It is what makes our city great. Every New Yorker who lives and works in our city contributes to the vitality of our communities. Every New Yorker who lives and works here should have a say in who represents them in government and have a voice on the policy issues that impact their daily lives. Likewise, elected officials should be held accountable to represent all New Yorkers, regardless of their citizenship status.

By our count, this bill would give a voice to more than 825,000 people who are already part of our city's civic life. We are prepared to do our part to enact this bill should it be passed. We do want to highlight several serious issues concerning potential unintended consequences of this legislation that could prove harmful if they are not addressed. The bill should not move through the legislative process before these certain questions can be asked, can be answered excuse me, about the bill's implementation.

We have several questions related to immigration law that are outside our scope of expertise but that we believe should also be further researched by the Council. Our first concern is the privacy and safety

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of individuals with non-citizen immigration statuses. In an era where immigration policy, as we've been discussing today, is front and center. We want to ensure this legislation does not make it easier for any administration, at the local, state, or federal level, to endanger the rights of vulnerable New Yorkers. The voter file is public information, it contains a person's name and address, which could be used for individual or targeted harassment.

We urge the Council to consider this possible consequence and take steps to ensure that the voter file is not used with malicious intent. We are also concerned that a municipal voter could inadvertently commit a felony by voting a ballot that lists state or federal races. A simple poll worker error like, giving a municipal voter the wrong ballot at a poll site, could potentially put that voter at risk.

Language within the State's Automatic Voter

Registration law provides legal cover for persons who are inadvertently registered as voters, but we are not certain that the same degree of protection can be applied in a situation where a voter actively votes a ballot, even if it is an inadvertent error. There are other questions outside of our particular

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expertise about the bill's interaction with immigration laws, such as: Could this bill impact a person's citizenship status or their ability to vote in their country of origin? To provide assurances to the intended beneficiaries of this legislation? We urge the Council to consult experts in immigration law to ensure all possible scenarios are addressed.

We also have questions related, related questions uhm, about how the bill would be implemented. would the Board of Elections confirm a person's immigration status if it is valid, or be notified if that status is revoked or expires? Would an entirely separate set of ballot styles be required for municipal voters? We heard from the Board of Elections earlier on a few of these question and just as a side note, I'm very happy to see Mike Ryan healthy and back with us. We hope the Boards input is taken into consideration, since they are the body that administers elections and manages voter registration. We defer to the Board to discuss specific concerns related to implementation and how this bill would interact with existing state and federal election laws.

We raise these questions in large part because the details of implementation will drive how we conduct the voter education component that support it. From a programmatic perspective, this legislation would have a significant impact on the Campaign Finance Board's Charter mandate to engage and register underrepresented voters. The scope of our outreach will necessarily increase with the prospect of adding nearly one million newly eligible voters to the voter rolls for municipal elections.

To successfully reach this new population and inform them of their rights, an extensive ground game involving collaboration with community-based groups would need to be paired with an investment in an advertising campaign that would amplify the reach of these education efforts. To achieve the anticipated scale, together we should look to the Census effort as a model for engaging the non-citizen population. Different strategies are needed than those we have traditionally used to reach currently registered voters. A successful campaign would need to rely on qualitative research, where we would hear from noncitizens directly about potential barriers they face, concerns they have, and what would help them to

overcome those concerns so they could register and vote.

This research should drive an advertising campaign that encompasses traditional advertising through television, radio, newspapers, and digital channels, but with a greater investment in community and ethnic media to get the word out. This should complement efforts across the city to engage people in their communities, using tools such as presentations and direct person-to-person contact.

We would also need to consider how to design the voter experience to minimize confusion. This bill would create a new type of voter that would register with a different voter registration form. We would need to retool our online resources to create a way to ensure voters are served the right information, without running the risk that a municipal only voter would use a state registration form meant for citizens, or vice versa. In addition to helping voters locate the correct registration option, we would also need to deliver different types of information to each kind of voter. For example, we would need to serve customized information to a municipal only voter audience, on the website and in

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the online Voter Guide, and email or text message election alerts. We would also want to explore providing more in-depth translation of information that we put on our social media platforms.

In addition to the Voter Guide information on our website, we mail a printed Voter Guide to every registered voter in advance of municipal elections. Our Voter Guide is printed in several editions, targeted to each voter's specific district. It is our goal to give every voter the information they need to cast an informed ballot on Election Day. Mailing print Voter Guides to more voters comes with an additional printing and postage cost that depends on how many new municipal voters register. confusion for municipal voters around which offices they are qualified to vote in, we anticipate the need to create voting instructions specific to municipal We could provide a separate mailing for voters. those voters or create an entirely new set of printed voter guides that cater specifically to this population.

We are also the agency mandated to provide education and outreach on ranked choice voting, which will be used in the rapidly approaching 2023 City

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Council elections. In 2021, we accomplished our education mandate through coordination with citywide nonprofits, neighborhood and community groups, and other government agencies. We heard from these groups that our materials would be able to reach more New Yorkers if they were translated into more languages, which we did not have the capacity to accommodate.

To meet the needs of more New Yorkers, we suggest that the legislation include additional language access requirements. The CFB currently translates our website and voting materials into the four federal Voting Rights Act languages: Spanish,

Chinese, Korean, and Bengali. In our experience working with communities of naturalized citizens, many voters prefer to receive election materials in the language they feel most comfortable speaking in, which may not be English. This means the diversity of languages spoken by New Yorkers should be represented in elections communications and should include written translations and in-person interpreters.

By expanding language translations of our voting materials, we can also more effectively reach newly

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naturalized citizens who are also a historically underrepresented group. Translating the Voter Guide, website, and our social media accounts to additional languages will come at an additional cost, but it will be more than worthwhile to provide better service to voters.

Lastly, we would also suggest that the Council consider making the implementation date for the legislation effective January 1, 2023. A policy measure with so much at stake requires adequate time to implement and ample time to educate newly registered voters. This date will also coincide with the 2023 City Council redistricting elections. New York City would be the largest jurisdiction by far to expand the franchise for local elections to lawful permanent residents. Per our responsibilities to inform New Yorkers about their elections, we hope to remain engaged with the Council as this bill goes through the legislative process.

Specifically, as part of our Charter mandated

Voter Analysis Report, we hope to include information
in next year's report due in April, should Intro.

1867 be signed into law. Through our matching funds
program, and our NYC Votes initiative, the Campaign

Finance Board is and continues to be dedicated to ensuring all New Yorkers have a say in our democracy.

We thank the Council for considering the issues we have raised here today and for the opportunity to testify and be part of this conversation. We are happy to answer any questions you might have.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you so much. Do any of my colleague have questions for the CFB? Okay, I just have a handful of questions here. Uhm, and if this is redundant to your testimony, just feel free to say that. If this bill were enacted, how would it effect CFB's distribution of Voter Guide? Would a separate guide for noncitizens be required, noncitizen voters? How would this effect the cost of producing and distributing the Voter Guide? And if possible, if you can give a breakdown of the cost impact in terms of printing, mailing, translation, etc.?

I think here for the Council, if we can move forward and we need to produce a fact statement, we want to take that information right now.

ERIC FRIEDMAN: For certain and so, I think as I continue the testimony, you know we certainly anticipate additional costs and we're not here

prepared with particular dollar amounts today but happy to consult further with the Council as the bill moves through the legislative process.

Uhm, you know, as I outlined, it's certainly possible that we would consider a separate addition of the Voter Guide for this new class of voters in order for the bill to go forward. You know I think those decisions you know have to require a little bit more conversation on our side but I think you know, what is clear to us from the legislation is that and from the nationwide discussion around immigration.

We need to work really hard to make sure that the folks that are effected by this bill, have the information they need to be able to vote safely. And to exercise their rights further and ensure that they are not caught up in sort of inadvertently dangerous behavior.

And so, again, if the bill goes forward, we are ready and committed to making sure that that information gets to voters.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Do you have any suggestions for improving the confidentiality provisions in the bill?

ERIC FRIEDMAN: You know that we're in an area that's a little bit beyond the scope of our expertise and we would you know, for the Board of Elections, as they are the keepers of the voter rolls, you know we can defer to them on some of those operational considerations.

I think you know there's this tension here where uhm, you know not just the CFB and other groups but you know campaigns depends on having access to those voter rolls. So, that they can do voter outreach and ask voters for their votes. And so, whether you're talking about a list of municipal voters or a list of voters who are eligible to vote in state and federal elections, those are going to be public.

And so, I think again, a lot I think there's some more discussion needed about how we can best protect the people who register as municipal voters. You know, we've said and we've committed as a city you know, that our city is a sanctuary, right? We're dedicated to protecting people from all over the world to come to New York and want to be a part of the city life. You know, we were supportive of what this bill is able to do and we want to make sure that that promise is carried out.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Great. Are there any other implementation challenges that you would like to bring to our attention as you see that?

ERIC FRIEDMAN: Uhm, you know I think we've tried to include as much as we can in our written testimony but you know I'll kind of hand over to Amanda also to see if there is anything else that she would like to add to that question.

AMANDA MELILLO: I mean, yeah, I think we went over that in our written testimony just in terms of how we would want to think about designing the voter experience to make sure that people are using the right registration forms, they're getting the information. I think this would just require some research and some working with design experts to think about how we can retool our existing materials in order to really help people you know participate in the correct ways and minimize confusion because I think there's high potential for confusion here.

You know, I think one of the things that we've been discussing a lot internally is about language access specifically. And that's certainly something that we would want to think about in terms of expanding the languages that we translate into and

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also, what materials we translate into and that's something we would want to work with the Council on.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Right, okay, no, I greatly appreciate it. I will just that you know, with 12 years of experience now working with the CFB, and I'm saying this as somebody who is not running for anything anymore. I don't have an open CFB account. I'm not trying to create favor with CFB but I just want to express my appreciation for CFB's commitment to expanding democracy in New York City. You've been an important player in that and in my book, you guys are alright and I just want to thank you for all that you do.

ERIC FRIEDMAN: Much appreciated. Thank you for your service on the Council and sorry to see you go.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Yeah, running off into the sunset. Uhm, okay, if my colleagues don't have any questions, Council Member Rodriguez? Council Member Yeger? Questions for CFB?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Council Member Rodriguez has his hand up Chair.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay. Council Member Rodriguez. You're up or do you need to unmute yourself?

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Okay, now it's fine.

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Thank you Chair and thank you to both to Eric and Amanda for you know giving your testimony based on your own experience. And of course like, you know we know that we have one of the best Campaign Finance Board in the whole nation. And certainly, that makes all of us that run to office being accountable, as it should be. And to protect also you know the taxpayer and to be sure that you know they educate, the

investment is made to do the education or work.

we agree that in New York City, we have a very low

AMANDA MELILLO: Yes.

turnout when it comes to election?

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: And that it doesn't hurt right to add a new group of voters that will expand the level of participation? Is that something that we can agree? And of course, I'm not asking you the legal part. You know this is something that we have to figure out but assuming that we pass it, that you know, we heard from you guys. You know you had the capacity, the men and women and the expertise who you know, to address new challenges, to address with new investment you know, any challenges that we can

In fact, isn't that — couldn't that be a good thing for democracy if we are able to add new voters to participate in the decision on how we elect elected officials?

ERIC FRIEDMAN: Uhm, certainly. You know, look, again, I'll kind of call back to what we said in the testimony. You know our specific mandate is to ensure that New Yorkers were under represented. You know increase in our democracy in New York City. We are required to find ways to help under represented be better represented among those who are registered to vote and those who vote.

So, yes, you know extending opportunity, join the electorate. Making sure that we are communicating with people to play an active role in the electorate. All these are good you know and I think we have again, we have questions about and just making sure that we are doing it in a way that honors our participation and doesn't put people at risk. But you know we all serve better when government is most representative of the people who live here. And so, those are values that we would govern through and through. Amanda, do you have anything to add?

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I would love to add to that AMANDA MELILLO: because I think one thing for the Council to consider is, you know we're talking about large numbers. You know, 825,000 people who could potentially be impacted by this bill and suddenly be able to register to vote. You know, one of the things we've been discussing internally is that this would really need to be paired with an investment in making sure that they know that they can get registered, that they can participate. You know, this came up earlier in the hearing, when people were asking about usage rates in other cities that allow noncitizens to vote. So, Takoma Park Maryland is one of I believe 12 jurisdictions around the country that allow noncitizens to vote in all municipal elections. just school board elections.

Uhm, we did get in touch, not with Takoma Park with Hyattsville Maryland, which is about a similarly size city. They have about 12,000 registered voters and they only have 250 voters who are noncitizens but legal permanent residents. So, that really speaks to the scale of even if you make this available to people, that doesn't mean that they know about it

without that sort of investment by the city and making sure that they do.

You know, San Francisco, which is the city we often look to as another example, uhm, they have 500,000 registered voters in San Francisco. They allow noncitizens to participate in school board elections. They only have 36 noncitizen residents signed up to participate in school board elections.

So, when we're talking about opening the doors and allowing all these people to vote, I think it is going to take a real effort to make sure that there is significant public education around it.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Yeah, and of course like, when I used to be a college student, I thought that I would be able to make the revolution of changing this society and be able to bring other changes that I believe on when it comes to social justice, but now in my grey hair, the age of 56, now I see that pilot project has its merit.

So, I think that even though we look at those two Maryland— or more important, we have to be looking about that could be pilot project. Because the question is, you know, how can we restore the right and that's my thing that I even tried to make my case

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to my colleagues, you can be on the different side of this moment. This is a bipartisan. It's not about democrats, it's not about the progressives, it's not about the socialists. It's about giving the voice of people that came from their journey. I have many of them who live in Bennett Avenue.

So, this is about you know when I used to be teaching at high school, the school that I was a cofounder, there was a teacher Ms. Vatino(SP?). I never saw Ms. Vatino as an immigrant because when we look about this particular crew that will benefit, we think about Latino's, Asian and Black. And Black, we are thinking about the recent group, the recent African that Council [INAUDIBLE 3:14:45] or that come from Nigeria.

But this is about people that are Italian that are Irish, that are Poland. They know that they are from other places but that they are here in the City of New York. That they are working — they have a work permit to do the job that they pay the taxes. We will be given those individuals a voice. And I think that you know, when we already at the federal law already has established. The state and the city

That have been the voice of immigrants to educating.

have the right to decide who vote in the local election.

New York City didn't require for people to be citizens in the early voting process that we have. Here we have this opportunity. Here we have voting power 34 Council Members. Here we have four Borough Presidents except the one from Staten Island. Here we have the Public Advocate. Here we have the Comptroller. Here we have what we hope is going to be the new Comptroller and the new Mayor.

So, I hope again that working among all of us, we can be able to figure out any piece that is related to how we still can make it better. And I think that adding nearly one million voters, doesn't necessarily mean all will come out to vote. That falls on us to educate and get people out to vote. But I want to emphasize that adding voters, it never [INAUDIBLE 3:16:08] our democracy. And I don't know, how do you see from the Campaign Finance Board role if we are able to pass this bill; that I hope that we will. How do we see it as an opportunity, as we should be adding more resources for you guys to work with all institutions that are here and others who are not.

Because I want to bring back and I said before, I hope that nobody bring the question about but will happen if someone register to voting in the federal election.

Like, Campaign Finance Board right now, you know, if anyone decide to run say, who can contribute to a candidate? The only thing that the person have to do is to sign it. They don't have to submit any proof. The Campaign Finance Board run the audit and they find out if there is any question or anything, then they call candidates whatever.

When anyone register today to vote, not anyone can go out and try to register even though they are green card holder, but people are educated. New York City is doing a great job to be sure that New Yorkers know that in order to be very sure today, they have to be citizens. Because the constitution of New York State say that you have to a citizen to vote. And I said again, while the constitution provide opportunity for us, it doesn't say if noncitizen why can't be registered to vote beside the citizens. And again, this is like a legal part that we hope that we will you know deal with but I want to bring to the attention of everyone that I know that if we move

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this bill, you guys from the Campaign Finance Board, we have a major role to play when it comes to work with the rest of New Yorkers to educate the voters.

ERIC FRIEDMAN: I'm sorry, I'm not sure if there was a question in there but I'll agree that you know I think as we've said and I think we do have a lot of work ahead of us if and once this bill passes to prepare this new community to you know, fully take advantage of the rights that we'd be offering for sure. And we absolutely stand ready to participate.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, uhm, okay seeing no other questions for CFB, I will let you guys go. Thank you very much for your time.

AMANDA MELILLO: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. We'll now turn to public testimony. Please be advised that for this portion of the hearing, we will be calling on individuals one by one to testify. Each panelist will be given three minutes to speak. Please begin once the Sergeant has started the timer.

Council Members who have questions for a particular panelist should use the Zoom raise hand function and I will call on you after the panelist

has completed their testimony. For panelists, once your name is called, the Sergeant will unmute you and start the timer. Please wait for the Sergeant to start the timer before you begin.

I'd now like to welcome Felicia Singh to testify followed by Molly Sellner and then Rodrigo Camarena. Felicia Singh, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

FELICIA SINGH: Good morning Chair and members of the committee. I am Felicia Singh, Democratic

Nominee for the 32nd City Council District. It is an honor to testify on behalf of Intro. 1867, to expand voting rights in New York City elections to nearly one million noncitizen New Yorkers.

Voting rights are very much tied to the wellness and healing of our communities. The intersectionality between who can and cannot vote is directly correlated to who progresses and who is left behind in our communities. We are the greatest city in the world, a sanctuary city, a city of dreams and also a place where we leave behind nearly one million people. It's time we close this gap of exclusivity.

I was raised in South Queens, home of Little
Guyana, Punjab Ave and my own neighborhood of Ozone
Park where residents immigrate from places like
Sylhet, Bangladesh with hopes of a better life.
Indo-Caribbeans, Punjabis, and Bangladeshis have
contributed to our city for decades and still
struggle to have equal opportunities for
representation. Over the years, I've done voter
registration, led a civic association, and helped
folks apply for their citizenship. I cannot forget
the disappointment on our neighbors faces when they
talk about how it feels to be unable to participate
in democracy. Noncitizen New Yorkers count for the
Census every ten years and then they are cut into or
out of gerrymandered districts.

The hardship of being an immigrant is felt devalued by the inability to vote for who makes decisions about their livelihoods and their lives.

There is no such thing as immigration reform without the ability to vote. Noncitizens clean our streets, they drive us around, they mow our lawns, serve us our breakfast, wash our clothes, own 52 percent of our local businesses and pay taxes. The pandemic has

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shown us that our immigrant community members are the backbone of the city and essential.

Expanding voting rights is crucial in moving towards a post-pandemic New York City. While voting rights are being threatened by racism and bigotry across this country, it's time for New York to set an example, take a stand to finally give the power of the vote to all New Yorkers. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you so much Ms. Singh.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: And now, I'd like to welcome Molly Sellner Harris to testify. After that, I will be calling on Rodrigo Camarena and then Olivia Adechi. Molly Sellner Harris, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

MOLLY SELLNER HARRIS: Thank you. We are submitting this testimony on behalf of the New York Chapter of the American Immigration Lawyers
Association AILA, the nation's largest professional organization of immigration attorney's.

My name is Molly Sellner Harris and I am the Co-Chair of the Committee on Media & Advocacy Committee for the New York Chapter of AILA and I thank you for the opportunity to address the Committee on

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Governmental Operations regarding the proposed legislation, Intro. 1867, a bill allowing for lawful permanent residents in New York City to vote in municipal elections.

AILA has over 17,000 members nationwide, with more than 1,700 members in New York whose practices span the entire scope of immigration law.

I am reducing my oral testimony and I have written, it's a little bit longer. Because of our knowledge, experience and expertise in immigration law including dealing with adjudications of naturalization applications by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services CIS, we want to share our thoughts on this proposed legislation. I know people mentioned the 12 other municipalities in the United States that allow noncitizens to vote but as far as I understand, San Francisco being the largest of them all, they are not allowing school board elections — they have not implemented them until November 2022, which will be the first time. That is my understanding.

Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez, when he introduced the bill back in January 2020, spoke passionately about his own journey as a long time

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lawful permanent resident, paying his taxes and helping out on many local political campaigns. same day Council Member Carlos Menchaca also spoke in support of this bill, stating, "This is gonna be a complicated conversation to restore those rights and to allow for our city to embed that voice into our municipal elections." Yes, it's a complicated conversation. We wholeheartedly agree at the enfranchisement of legal immigrants on local matters gives them an inclusive voice in their communities on issues that most affect their day to day lives. provides a more equitable representation of those who live in New York City. But at the same time, we have serious concerns that the actual practice of noncitizens voting locally could lead to the deniability of the ability to natural - their denial of their ability to naturalize and potentially make them vulnerable to removal from the United States.

And as we — its been addressed before, the question on the naturalization application, have you ever claimed to be a United States Citizen? Have you ever registered to vote in a federal, state or local election in the United States? Have you ever voted in a federal, state or local election?

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Also, I want to address that Section 237 A6A of the Immigration Nationality Act, 8 USC 1227 states, any alien who votes in violation of any Federal, State, or local constitutional provision, statute, ordinance, or regulation is deportable.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

MOLLY SELLNER HARRIS: Yeah, I'll be quick and I'll just say the challenge before this Council and subsequently for the New York City Board of Elections is twofold. First, you have to provide enough budgetary, uhm, budget to train and educate everyone.

Let me just say one more thing that's really, really important that has not been addressed and that there must be addressing CIS staff and training for the judicators who will get these questions and they will be the ones deciding and where they'll be providing — I'm just throwing off the — They'll be sending these denials to the legal department at the ICE, Immigration and Customs Enforcement and putting them into proceedings for deportation and there needs to be some addressing of that. Because I do think it's not going to be just a few, I think it's going to be a large number of immigrants who could be

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2 subject to uhm, criminal immigrant consequences.

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Council Member Rodriguez, do you want to say something?

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Yes, I do.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Yes, first of all no one is alien. We have people that are citizens. We have people that have green card holders and we have people that are undocumented. And the second thing is someone that has green card, I am smart enough as my brothers and sisters are to know where they can be registered to vote.

So, as I have been careful in '83 to 2000, when I became a citizen in 2000, I also knew that I couldn't register to vote in any federal election or in any election because I was not allowed to do it. So, our people are smart. Our group, those in voting rights and immigrant right, they will do the job and that's all I wanted to add.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, uhm, I have a few questions if I may for Ms. Harris. Uhm, First of all, to what extent do current visa backlogs delay U.S. citizenship for those who wish to naturalize?

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MOLLY HARRIS: You can hear me? I don't know.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Yes.

MOLLY HARRIS: Really good question. It's serious right now because of the pandemic has really set everything back. I can't tell you. You can go online I think it's uhm — to apply for citizenship right now, it's probably over a year if not up to two years just to get your interview and to get sworn in.

So, it's pretty significant. I would say uhm, you probably won't — if you apply now, you probably won't — you may not be able to vote in the next federal election. But definitely not in 2022 but who knows for next presidential.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Are there any groups of noncitizen individuals who you think should have the right to vote in local elections who do not qualify under this bill as municipal voters or conversely, are there any groups who do qualify as municipal voters under this bill that in your opinion should not be voting in a local election?

MOLLY HARRIS: You know it's funny, I wasn't able to really give my full testimony and I hope you all get a chance to read it. I really, in my other life, I am a very much a member of a giving circle who does

a lot of like voter protection. I was actually in the Dearborn Michigan in 2020 being a voter, you know, making sure people can vote. So, I'm extremely supportive of that and I also did mention that you know, I want to make it clear that my effort, even we want to state our testimony is not an effort to marginalize the voices of noncitizens but a request to protect the ability of them to become U.S. Citizens in the future.

I don't want to speak to whether or not undocumented versus documented. I think you know obviously in municipal elections have been their voice for you know — pay taxes, everything. I super support it. I just think the roll out will cause so many more immigrants to actually lose their voice. They'll lose their voice by not being able to become citizens and they'll be deported. But it won't be just one or two.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: So, uhm, I mean, so I understand kind of your perspective. Uhm, is there — what's the solution then as you see it? I mean, like if you, if you and the AILA had uhm — could stamp your fingers and address the issue of noncitizens

being able to vote in municipal elections, how would you do it?

MOLLY HARRIS: Well, I mean, there's got to be - CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: But what would you do?

MOLLY HARRIS: Okay, I would like the CFB said, we have to in other organizations, which the Mayor's Office also addressed this. There has to be a continuous funding stream that allows for training, not just of the general public but election workers. There has to be a full level, comprehensive regulatory oversight that has to be pretty regular. You know, has to be really on top of the implementation. An effective monitoring of polling locations.

Just a matter of anecdotal story, when I was in Dearborn Michigan, there was one polling location, two election districts. So, we had about it was six total poll workers there. And as we know, there was a huge need for new poll workers under the 2020 election because of the pandemic. Two of the six were over the age of 20. So, we had four election workers were 16, 17, 18 years old and yes, they were trained and yes, they are educated. Yes, just watching what was happening and it ended up being a

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noncitizen voted in the federal in 2020. Someone told me as I was there that a young woman had come in and voted in that election and it was not a citizen.

So, you know it happened in my one brief moment, so and no one knew.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Hmm, hmm, and were you concerned that it kind of gives like a lifeline to like this like — or that the potential of having a noncitizen voting in an election where they are not authorized to vote in a federal election. Like, that that is a uhm, that that's like you know, a gift to the wingnut ecosystem that is obsessed with you know the Trumpian big lie of voter you know great big voter fraud. I mean, are you worried? I mean is one of your concerns that like this would play into that wacko ecosystem that our former president pours gasoline all over all the time?

MOLLY HARRIS: The former guy, I mean obviously that's part of all the miss information that's going out there and obviously that could be definitely great for Tucker and all them. I'm sorry, Lauren Grim. I get them two confused. But you know, it's more of a practical matter. It's not a matter of a choice by a prosecutor. I know Ken Paxton aside and

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let's not get into that. You are going to have it at 2 3 any level and any place could prosecute for sure but 4 I mean, you know, that's a different issue. 5 more like ICE will put proceedings against person but even in the least, you are going to be denied 6 7 citizenship and that's not discretionary. This is 8 not a discretionary matter. You know, we talk about discretion, there is no discretion. An adjudicator at the uhm you know, I mean Citizenship and 10 11 Immigration Service will deny that person citizenship. That's it, done, never getting it 12 There is no discretion and it doesn't mean I 13 again. 14 did it by mistake. There's case law and I didn't 15 really address it because again, didn't have time. 16 Board of Immigration Affairs 2015 decision matter Fitzpatrick found that an offense is a general not a 17 18 specific intent. Which means that even if a 19 noncitizen voted by mistake without intent, they are 20 still removable. So, like it's across the board. CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: And that's like an 21 2.2 administrative thing. That is not a judicial?

You can't - a lot of immigration law and let me try to put it in perspective. A lot of immigration law

MOLLY HARRIS: It's a categorical conversation.

when it comes to adjudication and it comes to it's not about your specific story. Whether you have a really sympathetic case. You have you know, were a citizen children. You've never been back at your home country. All these stories, all these situations, it doesn't even come into play. The judges don't have any jurisdiction to consider your specific story. They are going to have the law that has to be implemented because there is no discretion. Because it's at the first level of the analysis of it.

And so, at the first level of analysis, they say did you do this? Yes.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: And what is specifically the question that's asked?

MOLLY HARRIS: The question would be would you — did you ever vote in a federal, state or local election? First, did you ever register? Obviously if they voted only in the local election, then the CIS hopefully understands the difference between voting in a local election. They have to say yes to that answer and so, the yes is a red flag and during that adjudication of their citizenship application,

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uhm, okay.

you hope that the CIS officer and their supervisors understand yes is okay, right?

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: For the local - in this case, like in Takoma Park?

MOLLY HARRIS: Right, let me give you an example as a way of analogy. There is a question on the citizenship application, it asks if you ever had military training, okay? Which causes people to think like and there is a whole lot of questions about paramilitary, military, terrorist organizations, all this stuff but if you're an Israeli citizen, it is likely you've had military training also, Korean citizen.

So, CIS is knowledgeable. I've never had a problem with my Israeli or my Korean client apply for citizenship. They have to say yes to that and I'm sure there are others, I don't know but that's where my experience is. You can imagine and they say, okay great, no problem, they obviously get you know mandatory - right? They're educated in that way. It's probably in the adjudicators manual, field manual.

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MOLLY HARRIS: But in this area, it is completely new and uhm, you know you're looking at CIS officers who are overworked. They try to adjudicate loads of cases and they are you know you know I can't tell you how many times I've had to educate them on the law all the time.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Sure, I mean presumably right, if they are an adjudicator or a case field officer in the City of New York you know, then they will know the local laws of the City of New York. I mean, in other words, if they are not location specific, they're getting cases from all over the United States. Or if you're a field officer, you're like working in the city, you're just going to be working in the city.

MOLLY HARRIS: Well, they're getting moved around. The retention rate isn't great. You know there's a lot of new adjudicators coming in. So, I don't know — yeah, the season ones will know. They live in New York City; they may know the law. And let me just you know, address Council Member Rodriguez claim. I am not here to say that you know noncitizen immigrants aren't intelligent enough to understand the laws.

I was very involved in politics from a young age and I understand that but I can't tell you how many very educated immigrants come into my office on issues and I have to explain things. But they heard this and they heard that. We all do this. This is not about immigrants, it's about America, this is about human nature. We hear all sorts of things.

Look at the vaccine information. Let's just go there. A lot of intelligent people making not such informed decisions right on whether to get the vaccine.

So, this is not you know, it's about you know, anyway, I just want to address that that's — and let me also say, the fact that they are coming to me means they have the financial ability to retain me.

And even if uhm, you have lots of nonprofit organizations, you've got this CUNY citizenship now, which is an amazing citywide effort that helps people and I'm always sending my clients who are really struggling to even pay me in the previous. I am a low bono; I don't even charge that much. But like, you don't have so many who can really afford it.

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: I will give a shout out to Central American Legal Assistance, which is in my district.

MOLLY HARRIS: There are many others, yes.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Wonderful.

MOLLY HARRIS: I used to work in the other part of the world, so I know.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Just CALA is one of the most wonderful organizations in the city.

MOLLY HARRIS: Yes, I used to work at NYANA too, so. You know, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uhm, okay, uh, any of my colleagues have any further questions? Ydanis?

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Yeah, I promised myself to only hear the testimony because I think that you know, the great public, the great members of the public that will be testifying, a group of people that we've been working for so many years. But I just want to call Molly Harris or anybody else. Please don't call the documented people alien. That's a term already we have irradicated from the city and for the whole nation. And the second thing is about Immigration Coalition, the CUNY Immigration,

the many other Northern Manhattan, the Asian

community, everyone been doing their job. And I can tell you that again, I want to focus ourself about please, don't bring the piece related to about what happened if someone tried to register for the federal election because people are not doing that. This is New York City. How many cases are CUNY Immigration problem working on it? Those of you that are doing free services to immigrants, how many cases do you have? Or someone decided to be deported because he or she tried to register in election. Bring the case down and then we'll talk.

That's to be happening in other places but that doesn't happen in New York City. So, let's focus about the merit. We, our people, are not dumb. Our people are smart. They will make the right decision and then we have past group that care for our brothers and sisters in a bipartisan effort to be sure that only those who have green card, that have working paper, will be only registered in local elections. Thank you.

MOLLY HARRIS: I don't know if you can hear me. I just want to clarify, I didn't use the word alien, only when I was referring to the statute.

Unfortunately, the immigration and nationality, I can

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still use that term. I agree, I don't think we should use the term. There is a lot of bad language in our statutes but that's the only time I think I used it, which was I was referring to the statute. I was quoting the statute.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you unless Council

Member Rodriguez and the Chair have any further

questions, we'll move on? Okay great, next we'll

hear from Rodrigo Camarena followed by Olivia Adechi

and then Monica Bartley. Rodrigo Camarena, you may

begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

RODRIGO CAMARENA: Good day members of the

Committee. My name is Rodrigo Camarena; I am the

Director of the Immigration Advocates Network or IAN.

We are the largest network of nonprofit legal

advocates dedicated to protecting immigrants.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today on behalf of the introduction of Intro. 1867. As you all know, New York City is home to 3.1 million immigrants and immigrants represent over one-third of our city's population and nearly half of its workers and small business owners. The city is powered by immigrants and yet over one million immigrant New

Yorkers don't have a voice in choosing their local representatives.

These New Yorkers have been contributing for our city. They've been paying taxes and started almost half of all the small businesses in our city. They are active in their communities and yet, back in June, over one million of them weren't able to vote for their elected officials. That's not right.

As we work to undo the damage caused by the Trump administration and ensure that President Biden upholds his commitment centered in justice, New York City needs to account for its own role in criminalizing disempowering immigrants. From housing to policing, accessing health care and the treatment of the street vendors, our city has chronically harmed the very same people that the Trump Administration so violently targeted. It is our duty as a city, a fairer future along the very groups that we historically marginalized and barred from spaces of decision making.

Empowering our immigrant and noncitizen neighbors with the right to vote in municipal elections is core to doing just that. The COVID-19 crisis hit hardest in low income communities of color and neighborhoods

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home to some of New York's largest immigrant yet diasporas. Decades of disinvestment in health care, affordable housing, protections for workers contributed to the high infection rates and disproportionate loss of life that we saw in outer borough and immigrant communities.

Knowing this, we must ask ourselves whether the outcomes would have been different if elected officials were forced to be more responsive to the needs of immigrant voters. As a naturalized U.S. citizen and resident of Sunset Park Brooklyn, an immigrant rich community, this issue is personal to me. We have a generation of damage to undo and an obligation to act boldly to pursue justice where its been delayed or denied. We shouldn't be afraid of letting more New Yorkers participate in our democracy. We should be leading the fight to expand voting rights and be a model for the rest of the country.

I urge the New York City Council to do the right thing and pass this legislation immediately. Thank you so much for the time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Olivia Adechi to testify followed by Monica

Bartley and then Shruti Banerjee. Olivia Adechi, you

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may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

OLIVIA ADECHI: Thank you Council. Good
afternoon everyone. My name is Olivia Adechi and I'm
one of New York City's over three million immigrants.

I am also a Paralegal Case Handler with the
Immigration Law Unit at the Legal Aid Society and the
Immigration Law Unit assists low income New Yorkers
fighting unlawful deportations and those seeking or
trying to maintain lawful status. Over the most
recent year, the unit assisted around 4,500
individuals with immigration matters.

The Legal Aid Society supports non-U.S. citizen suffrage in New York City because if our city is to call itself a democracy, it cannot do so without franchising all adults who call it home regardless of their immigration status. We believe that Intro.

1867 is an important step towards that. Immigrant New Yorkers are integral to the fabric functioning in tax space of this city and always have been. Yet, they do not have a meaningful way to participate in local or electoral politics and that have huge impacts on their lives.

Their lack of access to voting is particularly problematic now because during the pandemic, immigrants represented over half of the one million essential workers that kept the city going as the rest of us worked safely from our homes. In fact, according to the Mayor's Office, foreign born workers represent approximately 56 percent of the workforce in essential industries and 58 percent of the workforce in essential occupations. It's also important to note as others have said, that during the pandemic, the zip codes with high immigrant populations had the highest mortality rates and loss of income.

Federal law does not preclude noncitizen voting in state or municipal elections, as long as it is lawful for them to do so under state or municipal law. Of greater concern, however, is that is one claiming, falsely claiming U.S. citizenship, which is a federal crime and a ground of deportability. For this reason, the Legal Aid Society recommends the Council write municipal laws that enfranchise noncitizen voters but also do all that is possible to protect them.

For example, voter registration errors

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inevitable, many people have mentioned it already today. We recommend the use of a voter registration form that does not give voters the option of choosing their citizenship but instead, solely relies on the affidavit affirming that the applicant is either a lawful permanent resident or is authorized to work in the United States. We recommend that for individuals who have registered on the basis of employment eligibility, the city verify their employment eligibility during the voting period and

We also recommend and encourage the strongest possible confidentiality laws that would prohibit the city from sharing noncitizen voter registration forms with the federal government.

automatically suspend their ability to vote if that

person becomes ineligible during the voting period.

Growing up, I always had some sort of legal immigrant status. I had the best case scenario for someone who moved here at a young age because I had a pathway citizenship. Still, it took 14 long years and thousands of dollars for me to get citizenship and for me to now be able to vote in the city I've called home my whole life. The Legal Aid Society

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urges the city to recognize the importance and equality of immigrants and the importance of -

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

OLIVIA ADECHI: Enfranchising them. Uhm, I'll just finish this point. But we also stress the importance of carefully crafting the process to prevent the kind of human error that could hurt them. I want to emphasize that because something maybe complicated, it does not mean it is not democratic, necessary or morally right. Thank you so much for the time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Monica Bartley to testify followed by Shruti Banerjee and then Maria Lizardo. Monica Bartley, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

MONICA BARTLEY: Good afternoon. Thank you Chair Levin, Acting Chair Levin and Committee members for affording me the opportunity to testify. My name is Monica Bartley and I am a Community Organizer at the Center for Independence of the Disabled New York. The Center for Independence of the Disabled or CIDNY, is a leading advocate for all New Yorkers of all ages and with all types of disabilities.

We serve all New Yorkers regardless of their immigration status. Part of CIDNY's mission is to ensure the full participation of individuals with in the electoral process and to encourage those who are eligible to do so. New York City has always been a city of immigrants who come here seeking a better life. They pay taxes, they put their lives on the line as seen during this pandemic. Immigrants have the right to contribute to bettering our city through

People with disabilities must be included in this process so that they can help to determine the necessary accommodations required for involvement at all levels of civic life. Our city will be improved when all New York City residents that have committed to living here can participate in shaping it by helping to choose its elected leaders.

participation in voting and elections.

The passing of Intro 1867 will allow all permanent residents with disabilities to contribute to the civic affairs of New York City so that they can represent themselves on issues that affect them. CIDNY seeks that the New York City Council sign this bill into law. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Shruti Banerjee to testify followed by Maria Lizardo and then Judy Lei. Shruti Banerjee, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

SHRUTI BANERJEE: Thank you. I'm grateful for the opportunity to testify here today. My name is Shruti Banerjee, and I am a Senior Policy Analyst at Demos. We are an action-oriented think tank that addresses the most pressing issues related to our democracy and economy through litigation and policy analysis. I previously served as a Policy Analyst in the New York City Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs, so it's great to see a lot of familiar faces here. And on a personal note, I am the daughter of immigrants who taught me the importance of getting involved in local politics to ensure that my community has equal access to public services.

For our democracy to be truly inclusive and equitable, everyone's voice must be heard.

Unfortunately, our current democratic system denies nearly one million of our fellow New Yorkers the right to participate in local elections. This includes over 480,000 essential workers in New York

who have risked their lives to serve as our health care specialists, as well as keeping our grocery stores and our pharmacies open during this ongoing pandemic. This has prevented these noncitizen New Yorkers form having any power to determine the polices that will benefit their communities. This includes everything from access to public education, transportation, food security programs, community safety and health care.

Passing this bill and restoring voting rights to non-citizens in New York for local elections would be a vital step towards building a more representative and inclusive democracy. And I want to note that our written testimony includes a lot of data and historic analysis that reenforce many of the incredible points made here today by our Council Members and previous panelists about the importance of passing this bill and restoring voting rights to noncitizens. This includes analysis of other jurisdictions that have restored voting rights to noncitizens, as well as the incredible contributions that noncitizen New Yorkers have made to our communities.

But in the interest of time, I want to focus on the importance of why we must pass this bill now.

During this hearing, there has been discussion about the urgency of passing this bill and one of the main reasons that it's important is the complex naturalization process and the backlog, the growing backlog that has hit record highs, that is preventing millions of people across the country from participating in elections.

Opponents of this bill argue that noncitizens in New York should just naturalize if they want to vote, but the naturalization process is incredibly expensive and lengthy. The application fee alone is \$725. This includes just a filing fee and processing fee of \$640 plus a mandatory \$85 biometric fee, and this is just to submit the naturalization application.

As we've heard panelists before, if when the cost of legal fees come into it, this costs upwards of thousands of dollars for an immigrant to naturalize whose been here for decades. The application fee along can make the process unaffordable and it serves as a barrier to the ballot box for many immigrants.

And the argument that a noncitizen New Yorker should

naturalize before they can vote is essentially the same thing as supporting a \$725 poll tax for immigrants.

The application fee — additionally sorry,

naturalizing can take up to six to eight years, but

the backlog of applications and delays due to the

pandemic, have further exacerbated the long

application processing times.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

SHRUTI BANERJEE: And as we've heard people — sorry, I just would like to add that the backlog has been well over one million according to USCIS data and that's over 30,000 in the New York City regional office alone. These are 30,000 New Yorkers who are unable to participate in our elections due to a backlog. They've done everything right in the system together. I apologize, as you can hear, I live on a busy New York City block and there is a lot of noise around.

But I just want to say this bill is vital to ensure that 30,000 New Yorkers, upwards of 30,000 New Yorkers have the ability, who are waiting in the naturalization process, to vote immediately and have a say in the policies that govern their daily lives.

I am Maria

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Thank you and I apologize again for all that background New York City noise. I felt like we needed that to make it more authentic.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Maria Lizardo to testify followed by Judy Lei and then Caroline Scrown. Maria Lizardo, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

MARIA LIZARDO: Yes, good afternoon.

Lizardo, the Executive Director of a Settlement House called NMIC, Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation and we serve community members in upper Manhattan and in the Bronx. Thank you for allowing me to testify today and Council Member Rodriguez for your stanch support of 1867. There are many false narratives when it comes to immigrant communities. We don't contribute to the economy, false. We don't pay taxes, false. We don't get involved in our local communities because we're so worried about our home countries, false. We are very active and very engaged when it comes to our local communities. pay taxes and during the pandemic, we saw who was on the forefront providing essential services to New York City. Half of all frontline essential workers

are immigrants and one in five are noncitizens. As involved as our immigrant communities are in local and civic engaged activities, we have every right to vote and to elect vote who represent our interests and who will be our voices when it comes to government. Making sure that budgets invest in communities and making sure that the policies that are passed in our great city support our immigrant New Yorkers.

I am the daughter of undocumented immigrants who came to this country in 1965 from the Dominican Republic. My mom was involved in everything when it came to her local community but one thing she couldn't do when she was a documented immigrant was vote. It is the one thing that she wanted to make sure that she got involved with and she had to wait until she became a citizen in order to be able to do that.

We need to stop that now and we need to restore 1867. We need to restore the ability for our community members to vote. Please, I encourage you to do that today. Let the Board of Elections figure out how it will be done. Let the nonprofits on the ground do the work and the leg work and to educate

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folks on how to get this done but please, let's make this happen. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Judy Lei to testify followed by Caroline Scown and then Win-Sie Tow. Judy Lei, you may begin on the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

JUDY LEI: Hi everyone. Before I begin my testimony, I just want to commend Council Member Rodriguez for your passion and for fighting so hard and for so long. And also, special shoutout to Councilman Yeger, you are my Councilman and I'm thankful that you are here today and I really appreciate your openness.

Hi everyone, good afternoon. My name is Judy Lei and I am the Voting Rights Organizer at the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund's Democracy Team. AALDEF is a 47-year-old New York-based national civil rights organization that protects and promotes the civil rights of Asian Americans across this country through litigation, advocacy, education, organizing. And AALDEF works with communities across the America to secure human rights for all. Thank you

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for all again for the opportunity to testify on behalf of Intro 1867.

As the Voting Rights Organizer for AALDEF, I organize along attorneys and community organizations in 14 states and Washington D.C. on the nation's largest Asian American exit poll to advocate for language access and to spot voting problem. register newly sworn citizens every Friday at the New York Southern District Courthouse, in which people have told me that they have waited years, sometimes more than a decade, just to have a chance to participate in our country's democracy. I am constantly blown away by their enthusiasm for voting. However, I am here today to speak for the working class, Chinese immigrant women like my mother's colleagues at the Chinatown Bakery, who have been in this century - city sorry, for more than two decades, who are green card holders, and who have contributed their tax dollars and their labor to this city but cannot vote for their City Council members and Mayor.

And we've spoken about noncitizen municipal voting in San Francisco and in Maryland, so I'm not going to go into that. I also just want to add that

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

begin on the Sergeants announcement.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL:

Thank you. I'd now like to

in Vermont, as recently as June 2021, Montpelier and Winooski allowed noncitizens to vote in municipal elections. And now, it's New York's turn to make noncitizen municipal voting a reality.

I just want to bring it back that for 34 years, from 1969 through 2003, New York allowed noncitizen residents to vote in school board elections without incident. This created the most diverse group of parents elected to have a say in their child's education. Although this initiative was done through state authority, the initiative we're proposing does not require the state's permission and we hope voters get a chance to do the same.

Since there is a precedent here with no issues, it's time for New York to allow green card holders and those who have work authorization to be incorporated into our vibrant New York City community and allow them to vote in municipal elections. you all so much.

welcome Caroline Scown to testify followed by Win-Sie

Tow and then Farah Salam. Caroline Scown, you may

CAROLINE SCOWN: Good afternoon Chair Levin and members of the committee. Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify today on behalf of Introduction 1867. I am Caroline Scown, an Adult Literacy Instructor at the Chinese-American Planning Council.

The mission of CPC is to promote the social and economic empowerment of Chinese American, immigrant, and low-income communities. CPC is also a member of the Our City Our Vote Coalition. Intro 1867 would expand voting rights in New York City elections to nearly one million noncitizen New Yorkers, many of whom have been long-time community members, leaders and contribute to the strength of our city in countless ways. They have a right to decide who represents them in municipal offices like the City Council or Mayor as the decisions made on the city level directly impact them and their communities.

The concept of noncitizen voting is not new and many municipalities across the country have successfully implemented it. In fact, until school boards were disbanded in 2002, New York City allowed noncitizens to vote in school board elections for over 40 years. I work with many New Yorkers through

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our Adult Literacy program at CPC and I'd like to share what this legislation will mean to them and their families.

So, I recently finished teaching a class to prepare community members to take the citizenship exam. And more than half of my students weren't even eligible yet to apply for citizenship, but they were taking the class, many for the second or third time already, because they were so interested in learning about American history and government and getting involved. When I talked with one of these students, Todd, about the ideas behind Intro 1867, he told me why Our City Our Vote is such a powerful proposal to him, saying, "Noncitizens are living and working in the city just as everyone else. Their voices should be heard. Their rights and ideas should be considered by the government, too."

Our community members do more than talk about civic engagement, they are committed to action. This spring, two of my students actually met with city lawmakers to advocate for adult literacy funding.

Neither of them are citizens, but they're so invested in supporting adult literacy programs for their community that they were moved to testify.

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Over the years of the adult literacy program, dozens of our students have joined us to protest, testify, and speak up for what they believe in. Even though these New Yorkers are not citizens, they want a say in how our city is run.

During this ongoing pandemic, half of all frontline, essential workers are immigrants and one in five are noncitizen New Yorkers. These are our neighbors and colleagues who risked their lives over the last 18 months to keep our hospitals, groceries, and other essential services running. They deserve a voice in government and a way to hold that government accountable to them and their communities. We shouldn't be wary of letting more New Yorkers participate in our democracy and our city should continue to lead the fight to expand voting rights and be a model for the rest of the country.

Currently, Intro 1867 has 33 Co-Sponsors totaling more than enough votes to pass. Now is the time to empower our immigrant communities and uplift their voices. I urge the City Council to do the right thing and pass this legislation immediately. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I would now like to welcome Win-Sie Tow to testify followed by Farah Salam and then Sara El Sebai. Win-Sie Tow, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

WIN-SIE TOW: Acting Chair Levin and members of the Government Operations Committee, thank you for hosting this hearing today on Intro. 1867. My name is Win-Sie Tow, the Civic Engagement Organizer for the Chinese Progressive Association. We are a nonprofit organization based in Manhattan's Chinatown and the lower east side and we offer educational advocacy service and organizing programs. Such as ESL and citizenship classes, voter registration and civic engagement education that raise the communities living and working standards.

If living in a democracy means that every voice counts, we need everyone to participate. As a daughter of immigrants and as the civic engagement organizer in Chinatown in the lower east side, I'm regularly tasked with registering people to vote. A common refrain I hear is, I'm not eligible or I'm just a green card holder. And even though many are interested and would vote if given the right to do

so, many are home health aides, construction workers, restaurant staff, the so-called essential workers.

They are all part of the forgotten group that have no say in the direction of our city. We must restore the right to vote for these nearly one million taxpaying noncitizens in New York City and if this were to become a reality, the Chinese Progressive Association would be more than willing to do the education and outreach needed for our community. Every voice must truly count. Thank you for your time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Farah Salam to testify followed by Sara El Sebai and then Gbenga Awonusi. Farah Salam, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

FARAH SALAM: Good afternoon all and thank you to Chair Cabrera and members of the Committee. Uhm, I want to thank everyone for allowing and inviting community-based organizations to testify on behalf of Introduction 1867, to expand voting rights in New York City elections to help one million noncitizen New Yorkers vote municipally within New York City.

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My name is Farah Salam, and I am the Priority 2 3 Areas Specialist for the Arab-American Family Support 4 Center. I am honored to testify today. So, our communities have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic, since suffering from the lack of 6 7 linguistically accessible resources and information needed to keep them safe. At the Arab-American 8 Family Support Center, we have been providing 10 information, resources and other essential PPE to our

immigrant and refugee essential workers throughout

New York City during the last 18 months.

However, because of working conditions overcrowding and overextended health care services that have left families especially vulnerable to COVID-19 infection and fatalities, it's been very difficult for our community members to get what they need and to have their voices heard.

Our organization has also been tasked with empowering the voices of our community by involving them in census work and involving them in providing benefits that they may not be able to receive federally. Such as through NYC Care or other citybased programs. Uhm, however despite the roles that our community members have played over the last 18

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unable to vote. And it would definitely make such a

months as essential workers and more visibly during the pandemic, they cannot vote. They are excluded from the opportunities that would allow them to contribute to civic society and to decide who represents them in City Council.

Voting will promote a sense of civic duty,
harness the vital contributions of immigrant New
Yorkers into changeable political power and ensure
that all community members can participate in
decisions that impact their everyday lives.

in New York City longer than I have. He has been here for about ten years but he can't vote. He is here on a Work Visa and has been working for a pretty large company based out of New York and in order to gain a sense of civic duty, he's been working in mutual aid networks over the course of the last 18 months during the pandemic especially during the peak and beyond that, he's been volunteering in campaigns for City Council for uhm, congress and other campaigns.

However, despite all of this activity, he is

big difference to see the amount of work that our community members put in to $-\$

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

FARAH SALAM: To vote. I am going to end off with this. We joined Our City Our Vote respectfully requesting the city to expand voting rights and be a model for the rest of the country while other states and municipalities suppress voting rights for many living in vulnerable and low-income areas. And we support the 33 Council Members who have signed on to support this policy by expanding voting rights for all New Yorkers.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify. I hope you all have a wonderful afternoon. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Sara El Sebai to testify followed by Gbenga Awonusi and then Yesenia Mata. Sara El Sebai, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

SARA EL SEBAI: Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today on behalf of Intro. 1867 to expand voting rights in New York City. My Name is Sara El Sebai, and I work

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with the Arab American Association of New York's Immigration team in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

The work our organization does in our community to promote democracy and voter engagement is unique. We serve immigrants from all over the Arab world who, before coming to the United States, lived in a place where the freedom to vote and to choose their own elected officials was something they simply had never experienced. It is an incredible rewarding part of the work we do to introduce new Americans to democracy and to help them join in on participating in their government in a way they've never have been able to before.

Even among those who have citizenship, a dishearteningly high proportion of our population remains skeptical of the electoral system in New York. And many of the immigrants we serve are coming from places where elections, if they are held at all, are often little more than shams to enable those in power. On top of this, there is a distrust held by many in the Arab American community towards the federal, state, and city governments as a result of discriminatory surveillance and policing practices our community has experienced over the last 20 years.

The result of this is that our community has a shockingly low rate of Democratic participation and engagement.

Today as you've already heard from countless organizations talking about how Our City Our Vote would empower countless immigrants from all over the world to participate in their government and make New York one of the most Democratic cities in the country. But one of the most impactful things this law would do would be to create buy in not just in the city government but in all levels of electoral government among immigrants who may not otherwise be inclined to do so.

Building trust in America's democratic institutions is more important now than ever, and by taking a sledgehammer to the walls which separate immigrants from their municipal government, will be doing exactly that. So, with one City Council vote and a stroke of the pen from Mayor de Blasio, we can empower a new generation of Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, and immigrants from all over the world to fully become a part of the governance of the city they call home. We can take a stand against the disturbing anti-democratic trends we're seeing in

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states and cities across the country. And we can build trust between long excluded communities and the city governments they have long felt separated and divided from.

We urge the City Council to pass Our City Our Vote into law and empower New York's democracy for the 21st century. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Gbenga Awonusi to testify followed by Yesenia Mata and then Celine Yip. Gbenga Awonusi, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

GBENGA AWONUSI: Good afternoon everyone. My name is Gbenga Awonusi, I am here this afternoon representing DSI International. A community-based organization in Queens area of New York City. We aim to immigration integration focusing on empowerment. I am here this afternoon representing the community we serve. We joined our voice with the voices of other Coalition group in Support of the exciting legislation that expands democracy in New Your City, so that new green card holders and those with work authorization will be allowed to vote in election for city level offices.

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Our community have been disenfranchised from performing their civic responsibilities in the areas of housing, street safety, policy and so on. They do not even have a say on issues that affect the education of their children. As it stands today, we have close to a million green card holder and those with work authorization who pay their taxes regularly but have been denied the opportunity to vote at the municipal elections. Some of these people are essential workers. We have the nurses, the doctors, the caregivers, the teachers, the food vendors who put their lives on the line during the pandemic to make sure that lives are saved.

I am proud to be one of them. We are an essential part of everyday life and an asset to the survival of the economy yet, we have been completely shut out of the political life of our city by not been able to be part of the decision that impact our daily lives. We do not have a say in the decision that affect the future of our children, the cleanliness of our environment, and our local democracy.

Passing of the bill will allow this close to one million souls to be able to exercise their civic

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responsibilities and elect candidate of their choice that will represent them and make their choice heard.

I therefore plead that the government of our time look into this area critically and let this individual out of the bag by allowing them to perform their civic responsibility without discrimination, fear or intimidation. Thank you very much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you and now let's welcome Yesenia Mata to testify followed by Celine Yip and then MJ Okma. Yesenia Mata, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

YESENIA MATA: My name is Yesenia Mata, I am the Executive Director of La Colmena, a daily labor and American rights organization here in Staten Island. Throughout the entire pandemic, we have seen how the immigrant community set up like they always have to ensure that the City of New York can continue running. This is why throughout the entire pandemic the immigrant worker must was called a hero.

As someone who also serves in the U.S. Army

Reserves as a 31 Bravo Military Police, I further

have seen the heroism of the immigrant community.

Currently, there are many soldiers who are serving in

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uniform who are not citizens but they serve because they love this country. Which only one percent of the population serve. So, let that sink in, especially for those that are against Intro. 1867.

My question is what else does the immigrant community need to do to show certain elected officials that they care about the City of New York? And New York City, that New York City is their home. If New York City prides itself of being one of the most diversities in the world, one of the most inclusive cities in the world, well, it is time to show it and to lead by example. We have some of the top attorney's, some of the top CBO's and some of the best organizers. We can get Intro. 1867 to pass and implement it. It is time that we give the immigrant community the respect and the right that they deserve. Thank you for letting me testify.

Thank you. I'd now like to COMMITTEE COUNSEL: welcome Celine Yip to testify followed by MJ Okma and then Eva Santos Veloz. Celine Yip, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I believe the Chair has -

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Sorry, Yesenia, I just want to thank you for your service for our country. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Celine Yip.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

CELINE YIP: Thank you so much for the opportunity to speak. I am Celine Yip of Nonprofit New York. Uhm, I am here to speak in support of passing Intro 1867, to expand voting rights in New York City elections to nearly one million noncitizen New Yorkers.

Nearly one million of our fellow New Yorkers are denied the right to vote. And these New Yorkers contribute to our city. They have been paying taxes and have started almost half of all the small businesses and during this ongoing pandemic, continued working as essential workers. Yet back in June, nearly one million of these New Yorkers were unable to choose the elected officials who would go on to make decisions that affect their lives every day. These New Yorkers are barred from being able to hold the powerful accountable.

At Nonprofit New York we recognize the past year has provided powerful illustrations of why we must

all New Yorkers have their voices heard, it's not

partisan or political, these are responsibilities.

not take our democracy for granted. Making sure that

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This issue is important to Nonprofit New York and personal to me. I am the daughter of a Cambodian refugee. I grew up in a household so poor we could not afford heating and had recurring bouts of housing instability.

Because of this, at times, my mother was forced

Because of this, at times, my mother was forced to work two full time jobs. My mother worked hard. She contributed to our economy. She was engaged in our community and she deserves her right to vote. Luckily, because of her refugee status, my mother received U.S. citizenship, but she is not the norm. The naturalization process can take years to complete and is expensive. Foreign born residents like my mother deserve and need the right to elect someone to represent their needs.

33 Council Members have put their names on this bill. That is more than enough to pass. I urge the City Council to do the right thing and pass this legislation immediately. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you Celine.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I'd now like to welcome MJ

Okma to testify followed by Eva Santos Veloz and then

Adeel Ahmed. MJ Okma, you may begin upon the

Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

MJ OKMA: Hi, good afternoon Acting Chair Levin and Members of the Committee on Governmental Operations. My name is MJ Okma with the Human Services Council, a membership organization representing 170 New York human services nonprofits and a proud member of the Our City Our Vote Coalition. Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify in support of Intro. 1867.

As mentioned by both the Administration and the Campaign Finance Board earlier, our city often turns to human services CBO's to promote civic engagement and quickly spread breaking information about new and evolving government policies, due to our sectors deep roots in our communities. Yet, at the same time, there are many human services advocates, workers, clients, neighbors and supporters who are completely left out about these critical decisions that effect their community by being barred from voting in local elections. It is time to change that.

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We know that politically engaged communities lead to more positive outcomes. In city government and human services organizations must work together to break down the barriers that prevent engagement.

Intro. 1867 is a vital step forward in ensuring people who live here and who make our city and neighborhoods who they are. What they are, are able to choose their elected leadership. Passing this bill has already expanded the right to decision in order to restore it, expand voting rights to nearly one million New Yorkers who live here and pay taxes will have a no say in how that money is being spent. But in the wake of COVID-19, this bill is even more urgent.

Passing and implementing this bill will mean New Yorkers who have been disproportionately impacted by this pandemic while at the same time being excluded from many COVID-19 relief programs will have a voice in our city rebuilds. The path involved frontline workers and frontline essential workers are immigrants and one in five are noncitizens. We cannot ask these New Yorkers to risk their lives to keep us happy and keep our city running while also denying them the right to vote. We cannot have a

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truly fair and equitable recovery while denying these communities that have been among the most impacted.

A voice in how the city budget will be spend and who represents them.

As of this morning, 34 Council Members have put their names on this bill. That is more than enough to pass. We urge the Speaker to quickly schedule this bill to a vote after today's hearing at the Council to pass this bill as quickly as possible. Human Services providers are ready to our part to ensure that impacted community members will have the information and resources they need to participate in local elections once this bill is implemented. Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you so much MJ. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I would now like to welcome

Eva Santos Veloz to testify, followed by Adeel Ahmed

and then Enan Nasim. Eva Santos Veloz, you may begin

at the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

EVA SANTOS VELOZ: Hi everyone. My name is Eva Santos Veloz and I am a Dominican DACA recipient.

I've been residing in this city since I was nine

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years old. This is the city that I went to school.

This is the city that I grew up. When I first became

a DACA recipient, this is the city that I first

started doing my contribution economically.

The first city that I pay my share of taxes has been New York City and the only one for the last eight years that I have been a DACA recipient. During the pandemic, there were many, many of out there protecting the city that we have known since we were children, including myself. Not also just being an undocumented immigrant, I feel like I deserve the voting rights to choose who is in Chair, being a mom of three U.S. children. U.S. citizen that were born in the city, I feel like I should have a right as a parent to have a say who in the future is elected on those chairs on their education, how safe the streets are going to be. I have the right to like, to say like uhm, just like every other parent out there on how the future of my children are and many other TPS holders and DACA recipients just like me.

I was raised in this city and I contribute daily.

I work for the city. I am a volunteer for United We

Dream Action. I am fighting and advocating for so

many things out there in the city that I grew up. My

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mom has been here since the '80's and she has never had a right and has never had a say to decide and make those changes for me and I want to have in the future the right to be able to have a say in my kids future.

Uhm, that were born in this city and they are U.S. citizens like why not? Why are we not deserving of that? And many others out there. I grew up here, I am just as New Yorkers as many others out there. have - all my taxes have been paid here. All my - I went to school, to middle school, to high school, to college here. Every single one of us have contributed to the city some way, somehow and I just feel like uhm, we are deserving of this and I want to thank Councilman Cabrera who is also a Dominican for bringing this uhm, Intro. 1867. I feel really, really happy and proud of being a Dominican and he representative of this matter and I really hope that me as a New Yorkers, just a DACA recipient, I am that person that person that you guys are fighting for this bill for. Uhm, and I'm we do deserve this. have worked very hard and my children and this is the future of our children who is on the line for this. And thank you very much for having me here today.

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much Eva, thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Adeel Ahmed to testify followed by Nasum and then Lea Giddins. Adeel Ahmed, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcements.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

ADEEL AHMED: Good afternoon everybody. My name is Adeel Ahmed, I'm a Community Organizer for the Black Institute. We are a thinktank that does research and action on issues through the lens of people of color. I am going to be reading the testimony of Mr. Victor Babathemy(SP?) who could not make it here today because he is a hard working New Yorker.

So, good afternoon members of the Committee. I am Mr. Victor Babathemy, thank you for this opportunity to testify on behalf of Intro. 1867 to expand voting rights of New York City elections to nearly one million noncitizen New Yorkers.

We live in a democracy yet one million of our fellow New Yorkers are denied the right to vote.

These are our coworkers, neighbors and friends. Many of them have lived in this city for a long time. I

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am one of these one million. We are New Yorkers who have been contributing to our city. We've been paying taxes and have started almost half of the small businesses in our city. Many are active in our communities and yet back in June, one million of us were not able to choose the elected officials that make decisions effecting our day to day lives. This is not right.

I live in East New York Flatbush neighborhood of Brooklyn New York represented by Councilwoman Farah Louis who is a sponsor of this bill. I am a Behavioral Health Associate and work with the NYC Health Hospital. I have lived in my neighborhood for five years. I live in a democracy and yet nearly one million immigrant New Yorkers like me can vote in local elections. I am a resident of the city and I live here, work here, go to school here, raise families here and pay taxes here and deserve on issues that affect us and the direction of our city.

Half of all frontline essential workers are immigrants and one in five are noncitizens. We are New Yorkers who literally risk our lives to keep ourselves healthy and keep this city running and we are denied participation to vote and our taxes are

spent in who represents us in government. I support the Introduction 1867-2020 because it will strengthen our democracy by allowing nearly one million of us New Yorkers who are green card holders or valid work authorizations to vote in New York City local elections.

Once again, during this ongoing pandemic, half of all frontline essential workers are immigrants and one in five are noncitizen New Yorkers. We ask them to risk their lives serving as medical professionals, keeping pharmacies and grocery stores open and keeping our buildings clean. How can we tell them thanks for making sure the city kept running while the rest of us worked from home and then also tell them that they don't care and they don't have a real voice in government?

They have no real way of holding the powerful accountable. We shouldn't be afraid of letting more New Yorkers participate in our democracy. We should be leading the fight to expend voting rights and be a model for the rest of the country. So many other places are taking away peoples voting rights. We have to stand up and fight back against voter suppression disenfranchisement.

Thank

New York City has to lead the country and say

that people who live here who make New York City what

it is, should be able to choose their elected

leadership. 34 Council Members have already put

their names on this bill. That is more than enough

votes to pass. I urge the City Council to do the

right thing and pass this legislation immediately.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much.

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Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL:

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LEA GIDDINS: Hello, thank you to Chair Cabrera,

Thank you. I'd now like to

welcome Enan Nasim to testify followed by Lea Giddins and then Mama Sama. Iman Nassum, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We can come back to Iman Nassum. It sounds like there is an audio issue. We'll come back. I'd now like to welcome Lea Giddins to testify followed by Mama Sama and then Towaki Komatsu. Lea Giddins, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

Council Member Levin and members of the New York City

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Council Committee on Governmental Operations for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Lea Giddins and I am the Senior Program and Policy Manager at Women Creating Change, which is a nonprofit that increases civic engagement for women in New York City, specifically for those who have systemically excluded from civic processes.

I am testifying today in support of Intro. 1867
to expand voting rights to nearly one million New
Yorkers with work authorizations, and green cards.
At WCC, we have been advocating for voting rights and civic engagement for more than 100 years. Having been directly involved in the women's suffrage
movement, WCC is proud to raise our voices once again to expand democracy as part of the Our City Our Vote Coalition.

As many others have shared today, immigrants have always been vital to our city and never has that been more true than during the pandemic. As other have shared, half of all frontline essential workers are immigrants and one in five are noncitizens. New York City cannot have a fair and just COVID-19 recovery plan if the New Yorkers who are most effected by the pandemic cannot vote for the people who will make

these recovery decisions. We owe it to our frontline heroes to finally include their voices and their votes as our city moves forward.

In New York City, the city of immigrants, democracy should be inclusive of and accountable to everyone who calls it home. The city should be encouraging greater civic engagement and mobilizing our communities to advocate for good public policies that invest in and enhance our city. Expanding the right to vote in city elections provides more New Yorkers to have the opportunity to have a say on issues that affect them and will strengthen the voices of all our communities.

On a personal note, I was born and raised in New York City and I've lived here most of my life. I want all my neighbors to have the right to participate in this core civic process. Passing Intro. 1867 is the right thing to do and it would make me even prouder to be a lifelong New Yorker.

Thank you to the more than 34 City Council
members who already support this bill and especially
to thank you to Council Member Rodriguez. I urge the
Council to immediately put this bill to a vote to
realize a more just and equitable democracy. WCC

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looks forward to partnering with the City Council to create the fully enfranchised, just, and representative city that we know is possible. Thank you so much for your time today.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Mama Sama to testify followed by Towaki Komatsu. Mama Sama, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

MAMA SAMA: Good evening everyone and members of the Committee. My name is Mama Sama, I'm the Civic Education Program Coordinator for the Muslim Community Network, MCN.

As a citywide organization, MCN strive to double up leadership, social and political participation of Muslim by providing them with skills and the ability to change the public narrative around Muslim in our city. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on behalf of the Introduction of 1867.

First, I'm here first speaking as a New Yorker but also a New Yorker who experienced what it is like to be an immigrant in our city. I want to start off by sharing a snap chat of my story. I moved from one of the least democratic and poorest African country

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on the face of the earth to the Bronx in 2013.

Despite language barriers and my very limited education background, I was given the opportunity to start over and attend high school to a noncitizen education program like the partnership of the New York City Department of Education and International Network.

There I was eventually awarded a scholarship of \$220,000 to one of the top liberal arts school of the state. I graduated last year with a bachelor's degree in economics and I'm currently working to give back to the community that welcomed me and nurtured me. I share my story because I want to acknowledge and thank those who paved the way for me as a young immigrant and my peers to come into this city and be given a voice to educate myself and participate.

Which eventually led to the first step of my academic success.

To me and the rest of the immigrant community,
Introduction 1867 isn't any different. This bill
allows the opportunity for our democracy to give a
voice for almost one million fellow New Yorker in
fully contributing and deciding what is right for
them in their city.

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Council Members, I urge you all to put your name on this bill, as it is not only the right thing to do but also, we would be proud to say that you have a lot more New Yorkers to participate in the democratic process of the city. Thank you so much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Towaki Komatsu to testify followed by Nicole Rojas and then Leticia Reyes. Towaki Komatsu, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

TOWAKI KOMATSU: Can you hear me?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes, we can hear you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Yes, we can hear you.

TOWAKI KOMATSU: Hi, this is Towaki Komatsu. Mr Levin, I've testified in numerous meetings that you've demounted. I've testified to you about the fact that I was legally prevented from attending public meetings. This meeting today, this hearing today is about voters rights, voters suppression.

Uhm, I've got some audio recordings from the CCRB about complaints I filed against NYPD Inspector

Howard Redmond, the Mayor's Head of Security. So, with regards to the audience for this meeting, uhm, this is what he had to say to Judith Le of the CCRB

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about why he was excluding me from public meetings that were public forums.

[PLAYING RECORDING 4:36:00-4:37:01].

Anyway, uhm, so yeah, this meeting today is about voting rights, voter suppression. In three days the Mayor is going to have a public meeting in Kew Gardens. That was the first time on July 18, 2017, where Michael Garlin and Gloria Pastino(SP?) in journalism, they were standing right in front of us while I was talking to the Mayor. I told the Mayor that Mr. Redmond kept me out of his April 27, 2017, Townhall before Mr. Levin.

I called you on October 2017 that was being illegally kept out of your public townhall meeting in St. Francis College in Brooklyn. You told me that there was nothing that you could do in spite of the fact that you were the moderator of the meeting and you had a duty to New York City Charter 1116 to intervene.

So, currently I've got federal litigation and I'm going to be filing a brief in that lawsuit basically against most of the City Council Members. I'm going to also submit written testimony for further details but for the members of the audience, if they want to

intervene, take a look at the case of Komatsu vs.

City of New York. The case number is 20CV7046. It's assigned to the Southern District, assigned to

Federal Judge Edgardo Ramos. If you are looking to intervene in that case, I would love to have you.

That's the end of my testimony.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Thank you Mr.

Komatsu, thank you. I'd now like to welcome Nicole

Rojas to testify followed by Leticia Reyes and then

Steven Espinoza. Nicole Rojas, you may begin upon

the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

NICOLE ROJAS: Thank you. Good evening everyone. Thank you for holding this hearing and for allowing me to testify. My name is Nicole Rojas and I am the Community Organizer at Mixteca Organization.

Mixteca Organization is a community-based organization located in Sunset Park Brooklyn that addresses the critical needs in health, education, social and legal issues of facing the burdening Mexican and Latin American immigrant community.

Over the years, our space has become a second home to community members. It's a safe space to receive services free of cost in their language. We

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are asking for your support for Intro. 1867 to allow immigrants the right to vote in municipal elections. What attracts immigrants to the country? It is the opportunity and the freedom yet, every day they are being denied of their basic rights to use their voice and vote for decisions and decision makers that impact their every day lives.

We often have community members who seek support in applying for citizenship in Spanish. To qualify to take the citizenship test in Spanish, one must be over 50 and have been a resident for at least 20 years or over 55 and be a resident for at least 15 years.

And you may ask, why can't they just learn

English? For some community members we serve, who

seek to become citizens, learning English would be

their third language as they come from indigenous

communities. Language barriers is just one of the

many barriers that our community faces to become

citizens. They spend most of their lives as New York

residents contributing to New York yet have no say in

their local government. Our Latin American and

indigenous communities is made up of essential

workers who are on the frontlines and continue to be

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to keep the city going. They were one of the most 2 3 affected communities and continue to be to this day. We will see the long lasting effects of this pandemic 4 5 and we need the immigrant community involved in democracy to be able to actually heal and recover in 6 7 community. We cannot keep excluding our community, especially in these difficult moments. They need to 8 have a say in the decision making process in order 10 for New York to recover. Not for some but for all. 11 Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Leticia Reyes to testify followed by Steven Espinoza and then Shola Oyelohunnu. Leticia Reyes, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

LETICIA REYES: Thank you very much. Sorry for the noise [INAUDIBLE 4:41:15]. My name is Leticia Reyes, I am 48-years-old, mother of six children and I am originally from Mexico. As a Mexican immigrant, I know the challenges we had to face with a new language but that's no matter for us because we are here learning.

Can you see us? We are coworkers, neighbors and friends. Many of us had employment authorization,

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL:

Thank you.

but we are and we are working here. We are watching our children grow and many of us have lived in the city for a long time. We are here making our city grow more and more. We are working very hard because New York is our city, is our home. We live here with our families and for this reason we want to have the right to vote for our city leaders.

I am here and I want to vote. I am living here and I want to vote. I want to be accounted for and I deserve the right to vote like everyone else. live in democracy and almost one million New Yorkers are denied their rights. We want to make the decisions that effect our lives every single day. lived in Brooklyn for more than 15 years and I serve my community as PTA President at my daughters school for four years. A School Safety Member for four years at PS 157. I was a member of CC for two years and New York Department of Job and Community Development District 14 as uhm, Chair for two terms and secretary for one term. And the last year, I [INAUDIBLE 4:43:19]. But I want to be accounted for more and I have the right to vote. Thank you very much for the opportunity to be here.

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much Leticia.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I'd now like to welcome

Steven Espinoza to testify followed by Shola

Oyelohunnu followed by Enan Nasim. Steven Espinoza,

you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

STEVEN ESPINOZA: Good morning members of the Committee. My name is Steven Espinoza. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on such a critical bill. A bill designed to expand voting rights in New York City elections to nearly one million noncitizen New Yorkers. I am here today in support of the undercounted voters to demand their voices be heard.

In every election, the future of our city is put at stake. Our elections attempt to tackle issues New Yorkers face from economic uncertainty, racial injustice to proving quality health care and public education. Yet, there are nearly one million noncitizen New Yorkers who are left out of the voting process. A 2019 voter report concluded that minority turnout is consistently lower than turnout among White voters. And that, this pattern can be attributed to the longstanding historical barriers to participation for minorities.

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There are consequences to this. I've seen it first hand within my own community Sunset Park Brooklyn. A dire housing crisis where families are being forced out to move out of their home because of rent they can no longer afford. How can we fully address an issue like this if we are baring the right to vote to those struggling the most?

There are an estimated 16,000 noncitizens in community district 7, which includes Sunset Park.

These 16,000 immigrants are families, students and workers of our community. But we don't account them for them in our elections, yet we do hold them accountable to paying taxes and obeying our laws. I am privileged to have the right to vote but these thousands upon thousands of noncitizens deserve that right as much as I do.

The noncitizens who we deny the vote are the same New Yorkers who are teachers and students, physicians and nurses and transit and construction workers.

They are the working class of our city but we are saying no to the immigrant Mexican mother who wants to improve a child's education. Or to the 75-year-old Chinese immigrant who has lived here for 25 years who just wants quality health care.

We say no to them simply because they are not

citizens. But it is time to change it. It is long overdue to change our undemocratic voting laws and pass Introduction 1867. We are demanding with the almost million undercounted voters in New York City to urge you all to pass this bill. We are just asking for the bare minimum. Let their voices be heard. Thank you and thank you for your time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Shola Oyelohunnu to testify followed by Enan Nasim. Shola Oyelohunnu, you may begin upon the Sergeants announcement.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

SHOLA OYELOHUNNU: Good afternoon everybody. My name is Shola Oyelohunnu, I am a Member of African Communities Together, ACT. It is one of the coalition members of our city vote.

I want to thank the Committee for giving me the opportunity to testify on behalf of Introduction 1867 to expand voting rights in New York City elections to nearly one million noncitizen New Yorkers. We live in a democratic society, nearly one million of fellow New Yorkers are denied the right to vote, this,

coworkers, neighbors, and friends. Many of them have lived in this city for a very long time.

These New Yorkers have been contributing to our city and have been paying taxes and started almost half of all the small businesses in the city. Many are active in their communities and yet, back in June, one million of these people were unable to choose the elected officials who make decisions that effect their lives every day. And I am one of such immigrants. I am one of such essential worker and I was not able to vote.

During the ongoing pandemic, half of all the frontline essential workers are immigrants and one in five are noncitizen New Yorkers. We ask them to reach the lives serving as medical professionals, keeping pharmacies and grocery stores open and keeping our buildings clean. There's no better way to tell them thank you for doing all this for us if we don't allow them the right to vote.

Or do we say that we don't care? That they don't have a real voice in government? That they have no real way to hold the powerful accountable? So much has already been said by other testifiers but I just want to say quickly that uhm, we shouldn't be afraid

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of letting more New Yorkers participate in our democracy. We should be leading the fight to expand voting rights and be a model for the rest of the country. Other places are taking away peoples voting rights. They are standing up and fighting back against voter suppression and disenfranchisement.

New York City has to lead the country and see that people who live here, who make New York City what it is should be able to choose their elected leadership.

33 Council Members have put their names on this bill. We feel that that is more than enough for us to pass. So, we urge the city to do the right thing and pass this legislation immediately. Thank you for giving me this opportunity. Bye, Bye.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'd now like to welcome Enan Nasim to testify. Enan Nasim.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

SERGEANT PEREZ: Uhm, we can't hear Ms. Nasim.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: I think you're having audio connectivity issues.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Ms. Nasim, you can try logging out of the meeting and then logging back in if you want to try that.

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: This is Chief Sergeant at

Arms, Counsel to the Committee, we have more people
on the list. Call the next one while Ms. Nasim logs
back in please. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I don't believe there is anyone else on the list Sergeant.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Got it.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: She is coming back in now.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Yeah, sorry, we still have no audio on you Ms. Nasim. No, we still don't hear you. Unless you have a headset you could plug in, maybe that would work.

ENAN NASIM: Can you hear me now?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Alright, we got you now.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

ENAN NASIM: Sorry about the voice. I wasn't sure why my computers not working. My name is Enan Nasim. Thank you so much for giving me this opportunity. I am a DACA Recipient. I want to say on behalf of all noncitizens, that we all deserve to work or vote because we've been working here for a long time. We live in the U.S. and we pay taxes. We need the system to change. We need a better, uhm, a

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better candidate to represent New York and the whole USA that will improve the city. Will do better every ones live because all the issues that matter and make everyone's life living easier.

That's why I want to vote, I want to have the legal right to vote, so that way everyone else in this country living can vote and we all have all the equal rights like everyone else living in the U.S.

And yeah, I just wanted to make it short and simple. All I am trying to say is that we all deserve to vote for New York City. Everyone works hard over here. We've been living for too many years in here. We all pay taxes. Because of COVID, a lot of people have lost jobs and stuff and a lot of people who were essential workers were immigrants.

Voting will change the way our equality people get in this state. We'd like to choose the right candidate. Who will actually do things better for this country. Like, fix all the issues that matter that goes on, that goes years and years and change the law. The laws are very outdated and very old, that doesn't even improve and this is like 21st Century and we've been stuck with the same issues that never get fixed. The power of some people who

doesn't want to change the system and we are in the same circle of the same kind of people who have been doing the same thing and the country hasn't improved. The world is changing. A lot of countries have improved in so many ways but I don't see that improvement in the U.S.. I want to see that improvement. Like, we live in such a big country but there are so many things, so many matters, so many issues, it's still so outdated that doesn't get improved. And we have really ourself with the same circle of people running the politics who doesn't want to change the system.

So, I want to know, why can't we change that?

Why do we have to be stuck with the same old repeated and repeated things that are not even getting changed? Like, why don't, everybody has a right in this country equally to improve the country? That's all. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you so much Enan. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I believe that concludes the witnesses who have registered and are on the Zoom call. So, at this time, if your name has

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adjourned.

Thank you.

And with that, at 3:26 p.m., this hearing is

not been called and you wish to testify, please raise your hand using the Zoom raise hand function.

Seeing no hands raised, I'll now turn it over to Chair Levin for closing remarks.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uhm, thank you so much to all, sorry, I apologize if you hear my son in the background. I want to thank all Committee Staff CJ Murray, Emily Forgione, Elizabeth Kronk and Sebastian Bacchi for their work on this hearing. I want to thank all the members of the public that came to testify. Uhm, experts in the field of immigration law, the Board of Elections, the representatives from the de Blasio Administration, Campaign Finance Board. I greatly appreciate everybody's testimony and work on this issue. Uhm, it's my hope that we can all work collaboratively and collectively over the coming months to advance this piece of legislation. And I want to thank especially Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez for his steadfast advocacy in this bill and stewardship in the legislative process.

[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 October 23, 2021