



**THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
141 WORTH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10013**

RECEIPT

In compliance with section 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, the undersigned acknowledges receipt of a timely filed proposal for amendments to the New York City Charter and required attachments from the 2024 New York City Charter Revision Commission on July 29, 2024.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael McSweeney", written over a horizontal line.

Michael McSweeney
City Clerk
Clerk of the Council

RECEIVED-MANHATTAN
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

2024 JUL 29 P 3:46



Charter Revision Commission

Proposed Amendments to the New York City Charter
New York City Charter Revision Commission

253 Broadway, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10007

July 29, 2024



RECEIVED-MANHATTAN
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

2024 JUL 29 P 3: 46

Chair
Carlo Scissura, Esq.

July 29, 2024

Vice Chair
Dr. Hazel Duke

The Honorable Michael McSweeney
City Clerk and Clerk of the Council
141 Worth Street
New York, NY 10007

Secretary
Kenneth Ngai

Commissioners

Kyle Bragg
Rev. Herbert Daughtry, Sr.
Ruben Diaz, Jr.
Lorraine Grillo
Christopher B. Lynch
Stephanie McGraw
Max Rose
Jackie Rowe-Adams
Bishop Gerald G. Seabrooks
Rabbi Chaim Steinmetz

Dear Mr. McSweeney:

On behalf of the New York City Charter Revision Commission and pursuant to Section 36(5)(b) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, please find a proposal for amendments to the New York City Charter for filing with your office.

Also included are: ballot proposals to be submitted to the New York City voters at the next general election scheduled for November 5, 2024; abstracts describing the revisions of the Charter and how they should be effectuated; translations of the ballot proposals and recommended abstracts; the final report of the 2024 New York City Charter Revision Commission describing the proposals and the work of the Commission; and the Resolution of the Charter Revision Commission directing the Office of the City Clerk to prepare for the proposed amendments to be submitted to New York City voters on November 5, 2024.

Diane J. Savino,
Executive Director

Edward Kiernan,
General Counsel

Please contact the Commission's General Counsel, Edward Kiernan, with any questions related to this submission.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Diane J. Savino". Below the signature is the printed name "Diane J. Savino".

Diane J. Savino

Enclosures:

253 Broadway, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10007

nyc.gov/charter

1. Resolution of the 2024 Charter Revision Commission, dated July 25, 2024;
2. Five ballot proposals and recommended abstracts for each question;
3. Translations of ballot questions and recommended abstracts for each question;
4. Memorandum of Notice to the City Clerk;
5. Proposed amendments to the New York City Charter; and
6. Adopted Final Report of the 2024 New York City Charter Revision Commission



Charter Revision Commission

Proposed Amendments to the New York City Charter

New York City Charter Revision Commission

253 Broadway, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10007

July 29, 2024



Chair
Carlo Scissura, Esq.

Vice Chair
Dr. Hazel Dukes

Secretary
Kenneth Ngai

Commissioners

Kyle Bragg
Rev. Herbert Daughtry, Sr.
Ruben Diaz, Jr.
Lorraine Grillo
Christopher B. Lynch
Stephanie McGraw
Max Rose
Jackie Rowe-Adams
Bishop Gerald G. Seabrooks
Rabbi Chaim Steinmetz

Diane J. Savino,
Executive Director

Edward Kiernan,
General Counsel

July 29, 2024

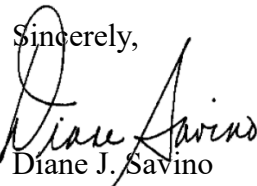
The Honorable Michael McSweeney
City Clerk and Clerk of the Council
141 Worth Street
New York, NY 10007

Dear Mr. McSweeney:

On behalf of the New York City Charter Revision Commission and pursuant to Section 36(5)(b) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, please find a proposal for amendments to the New York City Charter for filing with your office.

Also included are: ballot proposals to be submitted to the New York City voters at the next general election scheduled for November 5, 2024; abstracts describing the revisions of the Charter and how they should be effectuated; translations of the ballot proposals and recommended abstracts; the final report of the 2024 New York City Charter Revision Commission describing the proposals and the work of the Commission; and the Resolution of the Charter Revision Commission directing the Office of the City Clerk to prepare for the proposed amendments to be submitted to New York City voters on November 5, 2024.

Please contact the Commission's General Counsel, Edward Kiernan, with any questions related to this submission.

Sincerely,

Diane J. Savino

Enclosures:

253 Broadway, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10007

nyc.gov/charter

1. Resolution of the 2024 Charter Revision Commission, dated July 25, 2024;
2. Five ballot proposals and recommended abstracts for each question;
3. Translations of ballot questions and recommended abstracts for each question;
4. Memorandum of Notice to the City Clerk;
5. Proposed amendments to the New York City Charter; and
6. Adopted Final Report of the 2024 New York City Charter Revision Commission



Table of Contents

Section 1	Resolution of the New York City Charter Revision Commission
Section 2	Ballot Questions and Recommended Abstracts
Section 3	Translations of Ballot Questions and Recommended Abstracts
Section 4	Notice to City Clerk
Section 5	Proposed Amendments to the New York City Charter
Section 6	Final Report of the New York City Charter Revision Commission



Section 1

Resolution of the New York City Charter Revision Commission



**RESOLUTION OF
THE NEW YORK CITY CHARTER REVISION COMMISSION**

dated July 25, 2024, in relation to the filing with the City Clerk of proposals revising the city charter and questions therefor for the purpose of having the same submitted to the electors of the City at the general election held November fifth, two thousand and twenty-four, and the adoption of a report relating thereto.

Resolved; that pursuant to Section 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, five proposals to amend the charter of the City of New York with the appropriate ballot questions and the amendments to be effected upon the approval of such questions are attached hereto, to be filed with the City Clerk of the City of New York on or before September twenty-ninth, two thousand and twenty-four; and be it further

Resolved, that the City Clerk of the City of New York shall take such action as may be required by law to provide for the submission of the said revisions to the electors of the City of New York at the general election to be held on November fifth, two thousand and twenty-four; and be it further

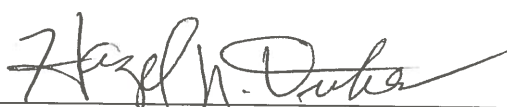
Resolved, that the Commission hereby adopts the report that is attached hereto; and be it further

Resolved, that the Commission hereby authorizes and delegates to the Chair, the Executive Director and other staff, and the Office of the Corporation Counsel the duty and power to take all necessary and/or appropriate actions to effectuate the placement of the questions on the ballot in accordance with section 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, including but not limited to the consolidation of amendments and changes presented to the Commission today into the relevant text, inclusion of non-substantive technical changes to the documents attached hereto, the finalization of ballot abstracts pursuant to law, substantially in the form attached hereto, the preparation of other material to be appended to the final report including documentation memorializing the proceedings of the commission, and other materials relevant to the Commission's deliberations, and the defense or commencement of litigation to effectuate such placement on the ballot, and to provide for such publication and other publicity as may be appropriate to ensure that the public is adequately informed about the proposals, including in reliance on the resources of the Office of the Mayor and other City agencies.

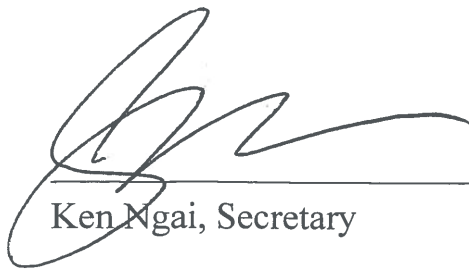
The foregoing resolution was adopted by the New York City Charter Revision by a vote of 12 in favor, 0 opposed, with 1 not present.



Carlo Scissura, Chair




Dr. Hazel N. Dukes, Vice Chair



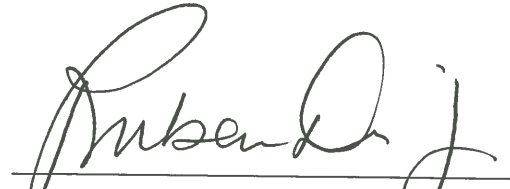
Ken Ngai, Secretary



Kyle Bragg, Commissioner



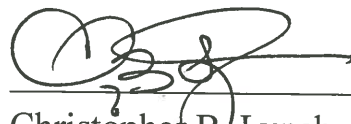
Rev. Herbert Daughtry, Sr.,
Commissioner



Ruben Diaz, Jr., Commissioner




Lorraine Grillo, Commissioner



Christopher B. Lynch, Commissioner




Stephanie McGraw, Commissioner



Max Rose, Commissioner



Jackie Rowe-Adams, Commissioner



Bishop Gerald G. Seabrooks,
Commissioner

Rabbi Chaim Steinmetz, Commissioner



Section 2

Ballot Questions and Recommended Abstracts

Ballot Questions

Ballot Question 2

Cleaning Public Property

This proposal would amend the City Charter to expand and clarify the Department of Sanitation's power to clean streets and other City property and require disposal of waste in containers.

Voting "Yes" will expand and clarify the Department of Sanitation's power to clean streets and other City property and require disposal of waste in containers. Voting "No" leaves laws unchanged.

Ballot Question 3

Additional Estimates of the Cost of Proposed Laws and Updates to Budget Deadlines

This proposal would amend the City Charter to require fiscal analysis from the Council before hearings and votes on laws, authorize fiscal analysis from the Mayor, and update budget deadlines.

Voting "Yes" would amend the City Charter to require additional fiscal analysis prior to hearings and votes on local laws, and update budget deadlines. Voting "No" leaves laws unchanged.

Ballot Question 4

More Notice and Time Before Votes on Public Safety Legislation

This proposal would require additional public notice and time before the City Council votes on laws respecting the public safety operations of the Police, Correction, or Fire Departments.

Voting “Yes” will require additional notice and time before the Council votes on laws respecting public safety operations of the Police, Correction, or Fire Departments. Voting “No” leaves laws unchanged.

Ballot Question 5

Capital Planning

This proposal would amend the City Charter to require more detail in the annual assessment of City facilities, mandate that facility needs inform capital planning, and update capital planning deadlines.

Voting “Yes” would require more detail when assessing maintenance needs of City facilities, mandate that facility needs inform capital planning, and update capital planning deadlines. Voting “No” leaves laws unchanged.

Ballot Question 6

Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (MWBEs), Film Permits, and Archive Review Boards

This proposal would amend the City Charter to establish the Chief Business Diversity Officer (CBDO), authorize the Mayor to designate the office that issues film permits, and combine archive boards.

Voting “Yes” would establish the CBDO to support MWBEs, authorize the Mayor to designate the office that issues film permits, and combine two boards. Voting “No” leaves laws unchanged.

Abstracts

Ballot Question 2: Cleaning Public Property

The Department of Sanitation (DSNY) is responsible for the cleanliness of New York's streets and the disposal of waste. The current Charter grants the DSNY Commissioner the power to adopt regulations relating to the use of sidewalks for disposal of refuse and to issue violations for failure to comply with such regulations punishable by fine, imprisonment, or civil penalty. The Charter currently does not expressly set forth any requirement to containerize refuse—even though DSNY has issued several rules that limit the amount of time that non-containerized refuse spends on City streets. The current Charter also does not provide DSNY with jurisdiction over certain property, such as parks and highway medians. Additionally, while the Office of Street Vendor Enforcement is housed within DSNY, the Office does not have the authority to enforce vending on certain City properties, such as in parks.

The proposed amendments would clarify that DSNY has jurisdiction to clean all City property at the Mayor's direction. The proposed changes would also clarify that DSNY has the authority to ensure that street vendors comply with sanitation requirements not just on the streets but on other City-owned properties. Lastly, this proposal would expressly recognize DSNY's authority to regulate the proper placement of bags of refuse on the sidewalk, including by requiring that waste be placed in containers.

Ballot Question 3: Additional Estimates of the Cost of Proposed Laws and Updates to Budget Deadlines

This proposal would require additional analysis of the fiscal impacts of proposed local laws. The proposal would also update certain budget timelines.

First, the amendment would require the Council to estimate the cost of proposed laws prior to a public hearing by a Council committee and prior to a full vote of the Council. It would also require the Council to provide an opportunity for the Mayor's Office of Management and Budget to submit its own estimate in a timely manner.

Currently, the Charter requires a Fiscal Impact Statement before a vote on a local law by a Council Committee and before a vote by the full Council. It does not specify who should develop those Statements, but in practice the Council formulates them. This amendment would codify the Council's role. It would also move the Fiscal Impact Statement requirement earlier in the legislative process by requiring them before public hearings. Further, as noted above, the amendment would ensure that the Mayor, acting through the Office of Management and Budget, has an opportunity to submit financial estimates. As a result, Fiscal Impact Statements would, with this amendment, generally contain two estimates: one from the Council itself, and one from the Mayor. Specifically, the amendment would require that the Council give eight days' notice to the Mayor (unless the Mayor waives the notice) before holding a public hearing or a full Council vote on a proposed local law, allowing the Office of Management and Budget to provide its own financial estimate. However, if that office has not responded at least three days before the hearing or vote, the Council could still move forward with such hearing or vote.

Second, this amendment would update several budget-related deadlines in the Charter, with the intention of reflecting modern practices. In particular, it would give new mayoral administrations more time to compose a preliminary budget by extending the deadline for the preliminary budget from January 16th to February 1st in years following a mayoral election. There is precedent for this: recognizing that the existing January 16th deadline can be difficult for a new administration to meet, on past occasions the City Council has passed local laws that extend the deadline for submitting the preliminary budget when a new Mayor enters office. The proposed amendment would similarly update related budget deadlines to accommodate the new preliminary budget deadline: in years following a mayoral election, the deadline for the Mayor to submit a preliminary certificate on capital debt and obligations would be extended from January 16th to February 1st, and the deadline for the Independent Budget Office to report on revenues and expenditures would be extended from February 1st to February 15th.

Likewise, with the intention of promoting a more accurate executive budget, this amendment would extend the deadline for submitting the executive budget from April 26th to May 1st. The Charter presently requires the Mayor to submit an executive budget on April 26th. That date falls shortly after the April 15th tax deadline, which gives the City relevant information about tax collections. A short extension of the executive budget deadline—to May 1st—would give the Office of Management and Budget more time to determine likely revenue. The amendment would accordingly extend the deadline for Borough President recommendations on the executive budget from May 6th to May 13th.

Ballot Question 4: More Input on Public Safety Legislation

This amendment would establish additional procedural requirements before the Council votes on proposed local laws respecting the public safety operations of three City agencies: the Police Department, Department of Correction, or Fire Department.

Prior to a vote by the full Council on a covered public safety proposal, the Council would be required to give an additional notice to the public, the Mayor, and the commissioner of each affected agency at least 30 days in advance of such vote. The Mayor and affected agencies could use the period between such notice and such vote to hold one or more additional public hearings on the proposal in order to solicit additional public input. The Mayor could waive the additional procedures imposed by this amendment.

Ballot Question 5: Capital Planning

The City engages in regular capital planning to determine how to invest in its infrastructure. As part of that assessment, information about the City's infrastructure is collected and shared through several documents, including the annual Citywide Statement of Needs, the annual inventory of city facilities, and the bi-annual Ten-Year Capital Strategy. All three documents provide information about the City's existing infrastructure and planned investments. However, the Charter does not explicitly require the City, when developing the Statement of Needs, to look at maintenance and repair. Nor does it require the City, its Ten-Year Capital Strategy, to consider its official facility inventory or Statement of Needs.

The proposed amendments would require that the City, when assessing significant City facility expansions and reductions in its annual Statement of Needs, also collect information related to maintenance needs, like the condition, function, and estimated useful life of all City facilities, to the extent practicable. The amendments would also require that the Department of City Planning and the Office of Management and Budget, when developing the Ten-Year Capital Strategy, consider City facility conditions and maintenance needs, together with other factors such as geographic distribution, impact on resiliency, and the importance of facilities for agency operations. The amendments would change the date that the Ten-Year Capital Strategy is due from November 1st to align with the date for the City's preliminary budget, which is currently January 16th. The amendments would similarly change the date for the public hearing associated with the Ten-Year Capital Strategy to accommodate the later date for the initial submission.

Ballot Question 6: Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (MWBEs), Film Permits, and Archive Review Boards

This amendment would revise several provisions in the Charter.

First, to support minority and women-owned business enterprises (MWBEs), this amendment would establish the Chief Business Diversity Officer (CBDO) in the Charter. It would also provide that the CBDO will serve as the point of contact for MWBEs, evaluate the efficacy of the City's policies to address disparities in procurement, and propose needed changes to city policy.

Second, this amendment would empower the Mayor to give the office that processes film permits—the Mayor's Office of Media and Entertainment (MOME)—the power to issue those permits. At present, the City Charter only gives the power to issue permits for film and television to the Department of Small Business Services. As a result, to discharge its film permitting duties and perform its mission to strengthen New York City's creative economy, the Commissioner of MOME is an employee of the Department of Small Business Services. Other MOME employees do not have the ability to grant film and television permits if the Commissioner is unable to fulfill their duties or if the position is temporarily vacant. The proposed amendment would empower the Mayor to designate another City agency to grant these permits, allowing the Mayor to designate MOME and ensure other MOME employees can exercise this authority when appropriate.

Third, this amendment would combine two Charter-created boards that focus on review of municipal archives. Under the current Charter, the City must maintain both the Archival Review Board and the Archives, Reference and Research Advisory Board. These boards have similar missions and annual reporting mandates. This proposed amendment would combine the Archival Review Board and the Archives,

Reference and Research Board into one body, the Municipal Archives and Library Advisory Board, in an effort to promote efficiency and save City resources. This proposed amendment would take effect immediately.



Section 3

Translations of Ballot Questions and Recommended Abstracts

Arabic

Bengali

Chinese (Simplified)

Chinese (Traditional)

French

Haitian Creole

Italian

Korean

Polish

Russian

Spanish

Urdu

Yiddish

Certificates of Translation



Arabic

Translations of Ballot Questions and Recommended Abstracts

سؤال الاقتراع

تنظيف الممتلكات العامة

سيعدل هذا المقترح ميثاق المدينة بحيث يوسع ويوضح صلاحية إدارة النظافة في تنظيف الشوارع وغيرها من ممتلكات المدينة ويتطلب التخلص من النفايات في الحاويات. التصويت بـ «نعم» يعني توسيع وتوضيح صلاحية إدارة النظافة في تنظيف الشوارع وغيرها من ممتلكات المدينة ومتطلبات التخلص من النفايات في الحاويات. أما التصويت بـ «لا» فيُبقى القوانين دون تغيير.

موجز عن تنظيف الممتلكات العامة

تعد إدارة النظافة (DSNY) مسؤولة عن نظافة شوارع نيويورك والتخلص من النفايات. يمنح الميثاق الحالي مفوض إدارة النظافة سلطة اعتماد اللوائح المتعلقة باستخدام الأرصفة للتخلص من القمامة وإصدار مخالفات لعدم الامتثال لهذه اللوائح التي يعاقب عليها بالغرامة أو السجن أو العقوبة المدنية. ولا ينص الميثاق حاليًا بشكل صريح على أي شرط لوضع القمامة في الحاوية - على الرغم من أن إدارة النظافة قد أصدرت عدة قواعد تحد من مقدار الوقت الذي تبقى فيه القمامة في شوارع المدينة غير موضوعة في الحاوية. كما لا يمنح الميثاق الحالي أيضًا إدارة النظافة الصلاحية على ممتلكات معينة، مثل الحدائق ومنصّفات الطرق السريعة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، على الرغم من أن مقر مكتب إنفاذ قوانين البائعين المتجولين يتبع لإدارة النظافة، فإن المكتب ليس لديه صلاحية إنفاذ قوانين البيع على بعض ممتلكات المدينة، مثل الحدائق.

ستوضح التعديلات المقترحة بأن لدى إدارة النظافة الصلاحية لتنظيف كافة ممتلكات المدينة بناءً على توجيه العمدة. كما ستوضح التغييرات المقترحة بأن إدارة النظافة لها السلطة في ضمان أن يلتزم الباعة المتجولون بمتطلبات النظافة ليس فقط في الشوارع وإنما في الممتلكات الأخرى التي تعود للمدينة. وأخيرًا، سيعترف هذا المقترح صراحةً بسلطة إدارة النظافة في تنظيم وضع أكياس القمامة بشكل مناسب على الأرصفة، بما في ذلك اشتراط وضع القمامة في حاويات النفايات.

سؤال الاقتراع

موجز عن التقديرات الإضافية لتكلفة القوانين المقترحة والتحديثات في المواعيد النهائية للميزانية
سيعدل هذا المقترح ميثاق المدينة بحيث يتطلب تحليلاً مالياً من المجلس قبل جلسات الاستماع والتصويت
على القوانين ويسمح بتقديم تحليل مالي من العمدة ويحدّث المواعيد النهائية للميزانية.
التصويت بـ «نعم» يعني تعديل ميثاق المدينة بحيث يتطلب تحليلاً مالياً إضافياً قبل جلسات الاستماع وقبل
التصويت على القوانين المحلية، ويحدّث المواعيد النهائية للميزانية. أما التصويت بـ «لا» فيُبقى القوانين
دون تغيير.

موجز عن التقديرات الإضافية لتكلفة القوانين المقترحة والتحديثات في المواعيد النهائية للميزانية

سيطلب هذا المقترح تحليلاً إضافياً للأثار المالية للقوانين المحلية المقترحة. وسيقوم المقترح أيضاً بتحديث بعض الجداول الزمنية للميزانية.

أولاً، سيطلب التعديل من المجلس تقدير تكلفة القوانين المقترحة قبل جلسة الاستماع العامة من قبل لجنة المجلس وقبل التصويت الكامل للمجلس. كما سيطلب التعديل من المجلس إتاحة الفرصة لمكتب العمدة للإدارة والميزانية لتقديم تقديراته الخاصة في الوقت المناسب.

حالياً، يتطلب الميثاق بيان التأثير المالي قبل التصويت على أي قانون محلي من قبل لجنة المجلس وقبل تصويت المجلس بكامل هيئته. وهو لا يحدد الجهة التي ينبغي أن تضع هذا البيان، ولكن جرت العادة أن يقوم المجلس بإصداره. ومن شأن هذا التعديل أن ينظم دور المجلس، كما أنه سيغير من متطلبات بيان التأثير المالي بحيث يصبح في وقت مبكر من العملية التشريعية من خلال اشتراط تقديمه قبل جلسات الاستماع العامة. علاوةً على ذلك، وكما لوحظ أعلاه، سيضمن التعديل أن تتاح للعمدة، ممثلاً بمكتب الإدارة والميزانية، فرصة تقديم التقديرات المالية. ونتيجةً لذلك، سيتضمن بيان التأثير المالي بشكل عام من خلال هذا التعديل تقديرين: أحدهما من المجلس نفسه، والآخر من العمدة. وعلى وجه التحديد، سيطلب التعديل أن يقدم المجلس إشعاراً لمدة ثمانية أيام إلى العمدة (ما لم يتنازل العمدة عن الإشعار) قبل عقد جلسة الاستماع العامة أو التصويت الكامل للمجلس على أي قانون محلي مقترح، مما يسمح لمكتب الإدارة والميزانية بتقديم تقديراته المالية الخاصة. ومع ذلك، إذا لم يرد هذا المكتب قبل ثلاثة أيام على الأقل من جلسة الاستماع أو التصويت، يبقى بإمكان المجلس المضي قدماً في جلسة الاستماع أو التصويت.

ثانياً، سيقوم هذا التعديل بتحديث عدة مواعيد نهائية متصلة بالميزانية في الميثاق، وذلك بقصد تجسيد الممارسات الحديثة. وعلى وجه الخصوص، سيمنح الإدارات البلدية الجديدة مزيداً من الوقت لوضع ميزانية أولية من خلال تمديد الموعد النهائي للميزانية الأولية من 16 يناير إلى 1 فبراير في السنوات التي تعقب الانتخابات البلدية. وهناك سابقة لذلك: إدراكاً من مجلس المدينة أن الموعد النهائي الحالي في 16 يناير قد يكون من الصعب على الإدارة الجديدة الوفاء به، فقد أقر في مناسبات سابقة قوانين محلية تمدد الموعد النهائي لتقديم الميزانية الأولية عندما يتولى عمدة جديد منصبه. وبالمثل، سيحدث التعديل المقترح المواعيد النهائية ذات الصلة بالميزانية ليتضمن الموعد النهائي الجديد للميزانية الأولية: في السنوات التي تعقب الانتخابات البلدية، سيتم تمديد الموعد النهائي لتقديم العمدة لشهادة أولية بشأن الديون والالتزامات الرأسمالية

من 16 يناير إلى 1 فبراير، وسيتم تمديد الموعد النهائي لقيام مكتب الميزانية المستقل بالإبلاغ عن الإيرادات والنفقات من 1 فبراير إلى 15 فبراير.

بشكل مماثل، وبهدف تعزيز ميزانية تنفيذية أكثر دقة، فإن هذا التعديل سيمدد الموعد النهائي لتقديم الميزانية التنفيذية من 26 أبريل إلى 1 مايو، إذ يتطلب الميثاق حاليًا من العدة تقديم ميزانية تنفيذية في 26 أبريل، ويصادف هذا التاريخ أنه بعد وقت قصير من الموعد النهائي للضريبة في 15 أبريل، والذي يمنح المدينة المعلومات ذات الصلة حول تحصيل الضرائب. إن التمديد القصير للموعد النهائي للميزانية التنفيذية - حتى الأول من مايو - سيمنح مكتب الإدارة والميزانية مزيدًا من الوقت لتحديد الإيرادات المحتملة. وبناءً على ذلك، سيمدد التعديل الموعد النهائي لتوصيات رئيس الحي بشأن الميزانية التنفيذية من 6 مايو إلى 13 مايو.

سؤال الاقتراح إشعار إضافي ووقت أطول قبل التصويت على ملخص تشريعات السلامة العامة

سيفرض هذا الاقتراح إعطاء إشعار عام إضافي ووقتاً أطول قبل تصويت مجلس المدينة على القوانين المتعلقة بعمليات السلامة العامة لإدارات الشرطة أو الإصلاحات أو الإطفاء سيفرض التصويت بـ "نعم" الاقتراح إعطاء إشعار عام إضافي ووقتاً أطول قبل تصويت المجلس على القوانين المتعلقة بعمليات السلامة العامة التي تقوم بها الشرطة أو الإصلاحات أو أقسام الإطفاء. التصويت بـ "لا" يترك القوانين دون تغيير

إشعار إضافي ووقت أطول قبل التصويت على ملخص تشريعات السلامة العامة

يضع هذا التعديل متطلبات إجرائية إضافية قبل تصويت المجلس على القوانين المحلية المقترحة التي تحترم عمليات السلامة العامة لثلاث وكالات في المدينة: إدارة الشرطة، أو إدارة الإصلاحات، أو إدارة الإطفاء.

قبل تصويت المجلس بكامل هيئته على مقترح السلامة العامة المشمول، سيطلب من المجلس إعطاء إشعار إضافي للجمهور ورئيس البلدية ومفوض كل وكالة ذات صلة بالموضوع قبل 30 يومًا على الأقل من هذا التصويت. يمكن أن يستخدم العمدة والوكالات المتضررة الفترة بين الإشعار والتصويت لعقد جلسة استماع عامة إضافية أو أكثر بشأن الاقتراح من أجل الحصول على مدخلات عامة إضافية. ويمكن لرئيس البلدية التنازل عن الإجراءات الإضافية التي يفرضها هذا التعديل.

سؤال الاقتراع

تخطيط رأس المال

سيعدل هذا المقترح ميثاق المدينة ليتطلب مزيداً من التفاصيل في التقييم السنوي لمرافق المدينة وليستلزم الاسترشاد باحتياجات المرافق في تخطيط رأس المال وتحديث المواعيد النهائية لتخطيط رأس المال. التصويت بـ «نعم» يعني طلب المزيد من التفاصيل عند تقييم احتياجات الصيانة لمرافق المدينة، واستلزام الاسترشاد باحتياجات المرافق في تخطيط رأس المال وتحديث المواعيد النهائية لتخطيط رأس المال. أما التصويت بـ «لا» فيُبقى القوانين دون تغيير.

موجز عن تخطيط رأس المال

تشارك المدينة في التخطيط المنتظم لرأس المال لتحديد كيفية الاستثمار في بنيتها التحتية. وكجزء من هذا التقييم، يتم جمع المعلومات حول البنية التحتية للمدينة ومشاركتها من خلال عدة وثائق، بما في ذلك بيان الاحتياجات السنوي على مستوى المدينة والجرد السنوي لمرافق المدينة واستراتيجية رأس المال العشرية نصف السنوية. وتقدم جميع الوثائق الثلاث معلومات حول البنية التحتية الحالية للمدينة والاستثمارات المخطط لها. ومع ذلك، فإن الميثاق لا يقتضي صراحةً أن تنظر المدينة في الصيانة والإصلاح عند وضع بيان الاحتياجات، كما أنه لا يشترط من المدينة أن تأخذ بعين الاعتبار في استراتيجية رأس المال العشرية الخاصة بها جرد المرافق الرسمي أو بيان الاحتياجات.

تتطلب التعديلات المقترحة أن تقوم المدينة عند تقييم التوسعات والتخفيضات الكبيرة لمرافق المدينة في بيان الاحتياجات السنوي، بجمع المعلومات المتعلقة باحتياجات الصيانة، مثل الحالة والوظيفة والعمر النافع المقدر لجميع مرافق المدينة، إلى الحد الممكن عملياً. كما تتطلب التعديلات أيضاً أن تنظر إدارة تخطيط المدينة ومكتب الإدارة والميزانية، عند وضع الاستراتيجية العشرية لرأس المال، في حالة مرافق المدينة واحتياجاتها من الصيانة، إلى جانب عوامل أخرى مثل التوزيع الجغرافي والتأثير على المرونة وأهمية المرافق بالنسبة لعمليات الهيئات. ستغير التعديلات تاريخ استحقاق استراتيجية رأس المال العشرية من الأول من نوفمبر لتتماشى مع تاريخ الميزانية الأولية للمدينة، وهو حالياً 16 يناير. وبالمثل، ستغير التعديلات موعد جلسة الاستماع العامة المرتبطة باستراتيجية رأس المال العشرية لاحتواء التاريخ اللاحق لتقديم الطلب الأولي.

سؤال الاقتراع

موجز عن المؤسسات التجارية المملوكة للأقليات والنساء (MWBE) وتصاريح الأفلام ومجالس مراجعة
الأرشيف

سيعدل هذا المقترح ميثاق المدينة بحيث يتم إنشاء منصب كبير موظفي التنوع التجاري (CBDO)،
وتفويض العدة ليعين المكتب الذي يصدر تصاريح الأفلام، ودمج مجلسي الأرشيف.
التصويت بـ «نعم» يعني تعيين كبير موظفي التنوع التجاري لدعم المؤسسات التجارية المملوكة للأقليات
والنساء، وتفويض العدة لتعيين المكتب الذي يصدر تصاريح الأفلام، ودمج المجلسين. أما التصويت بـ
«لا» فيُبقى القوانين دون تغيير.

موجز عن المؤسسات التجارية المملوكة للأقليات والنساء (MWBE) وتصاريح الأفلام ومجالس مراجعة الأرشفة

سيعدّل هذا التعديل عدة أحكام في الميثاق.

أولاً، لدعم المؤسسات التجارية المملوكة للأقليات والنساء، سينشئ هذا التعديل منصب كبير موظفي التنوع التجاري (CBDO) في الميثاق. وسينص على أن يكون كبير موظفي التنوع التجاري بمثابة نقطة اتصال للمؤسسات التجارية المملوكة للأقليات والنساء وأن يقوم بتقييم فعالية سياسات المدينة لمعالجة التباينات في المشتريات، واقتراح التغييرات اللازمة في سياسة المدينة.

ثانياً، سيتمكن هذا التعديل العمدة من منح المكتب الذي يصدر تصاريح الأفلام - مكتب العمدة للإعلام والترفيه (MOME) - سلطة إصدار هذه التصاريح. في الوقت الحاضر، يمنح ميثاق المدينة سلطة إصدار تصاريح السينما والتلفزيون فقط لإدارة خدمات الأعمال الصغيرة. نتيجةً لذلك، وبغية القيام بواجبات إصدار التصاريح للأفلام وأداء مهمتها لتعزيز الاقتصاد الإبداعي في مدينة نيويورك، فإن مفوض مكتب العمدة للإعلام والترفيه هو موظف في إدارة خدمات الأعمال الصغيرة. ولا يتمتع الموظفون الآخرون في مكتب العمدة للإعلام والترفيه بالقدرة على منح تصاريح الأفلام والتلفزيون إذا كان المفوض غير قادر على أداء واجباته أو إذا كانت الوظيفة شاغرة مؤقتاً. سيتمكن التعديل المقترح العمدة من تعيين هيئة أخرى من هيئات المدينة لمنح هذه التصاريح، مما يسمح للعمدة بتعيين مفوض مكتب العمدة للإعلام والترفيه والتأكد من أن الموظفين الآخرين في هذا المكتب يمكنهم ممارسة هذه الصلاحية عند الاقتضاء.

ثالثاً، سيجتمع هذا التعديل بين مجلسين أنشأهما الميثاق يركزان على مراجعة أرشفة البلدية. بموجب الميثاق الحالي، يجب أن تحافظ المدينة على وجود كل من مجلس مراجعة الأرشفة ومجلس الأرشفة والمراجع والأبحاث. ولهذين المجلسين مهام متشابهة ومهام تقارير سنوية. سيجتمع هذا التعديل المقترح بين مجلس مراجعة الأرشفة ومجلس الأرشفة والمراجع والأبحاث في هيئة واحدة هي المجلس الاستشاري البلدي للأرشفة والمكتبات، وذلك في محاولة لتعزيز الكفاءة وتوفير موارد المدينة. وسيدخل هذا التعديل المقترح حيز التنفيذ على الفور.



Bengali
Translations of Ballot Questions
and Recommended Abstracts

ব্যালটের প্রশ্ন

সর্বজনীন প্রপার্টি পরিষ্কার করা

এই প্রস্তাব অনুযায়ী রাস্তা এবং অন্যান্য শহরের প্রপার্টি পরিষ্কার করার জন্য স্যানিটেশন বিভাগের ক্ষমতা প্রসারিত এবং স্পষ্ট করতে এবং পাত্রে ময়লা ফেলার জন্য সিটি চার্টার সংশোধন করবে।

স্যানিটেশন বিভাগের ক্ষমতা বাড়াতে এবং রাস্তা এবং অন্যান্য শহরের সম্পত্তি পরিষ্কার করার জন্য "হ্যাঁ"-তে ভোট দেওয়া এবং পাত্রে ময়লা ফেলার নিয়ম স্পষ্ট করতে প্রয়োজন হবে। "না" হিসেবে ভোট দিলে আইন পরিবর্তন করা হবে না।

সর্বজনীন প্রপার্টি বিমূর্তভাবে পরিষ্কার করা

নিউ ইয়র্কের রাস্তার পরিচ্ছন্নতা এবং বর্জ্য নিষ্পত্তির জন্য ডিপার্টমেন্ট অব স্যানিটেশন (DSNY) দায়িত্বশীল। বর্তমান চার্টার DSNY কমিশনারকে ফুটপাতে আবর্জনা ফেলার বিষয় সংক্রান্ত প্রবিধান গ্রহণ করার এবং জরিমানা, কারাদণ্ড বা দেওয়ানী মামলাতে এই ধরনের প্রবিধান না মেনে লঙ্ঘন করলে শাস্তি প্রদান করার ক্ষমতা প্রদান করে। বর্তমান চার্টার অনুযায়ী ময়লার কন্টেইনারাইজ করার জন্য কোনও প্রয়োজনীয়তা স্পষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করেনি কিন্তু DSNY বেশ কিছু নিয়ম জারি করেছে যেগুলি শহরের রাস্তায় কন্টেইনারাইজড ব্যবহার না করার খরচ করার সময়কে সীমিত করে। বর্তমান চার্টারটি বিভিন্ন পার্ক এবং হাইওয়ে মিডিয়ানের মতো নির্দিষ্ট কিছু স্থানে উপর DSNY-কে এখতিয়ার প্রদান করে না। এছাড়াও, যখন অফিস অব স্ট্রিট ভেল্ডর এনফোর্সমেন্ট DSNY-এর মধ্যে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হলে, অফিসের কিছু নির্দিষ্ট শহরের সম্পত্তি, যেমন পার্কে ভেন্ডিং প্রয়োগ করার ক্ষমতা নেই।

প্রস্তাবিত সংশোধনী স্পষ্ট করবে যে মেয়রের নির্দেশে DSNY-এর শহরের সব প্রপার্টি পরিষ্কার করার ক্ষমতা আছে। প্রস্তাবিত পরিবর্তন আরও স্পষ্ট করবে যে রাস্তাতে যেসব বিক্রেতারা শুধুমাত্র রাস্তারই নয়, শহরের অন্যান্য সম্পত্তিতে স্যানিটেশন প্রয়োজনীয়তা মেনে চলছে তা নিশ্চিত করার জন্য DSNY-এর কর্তৃত্ব রয়েছে। আর শেষত, এই প্রস্তাবটি ফুটপাতে নোংরা ফেলার ব্যাগ সঠিক স্থানে বসানোকে নিয়ন্ত্রণ করার জন্য DSNY-এর কর্তৃত্বকে স্পষ্টভাবে নোংরা নির্দিষ্ট করা পাত্রে ফেলার স্বীকৃতি দেবে।

ব্যালটের প্রশ্ন

প্রস্তাবিত আইনের খরচের অতিরিক্ত অনুমান এবং বাজেটের সময়সীমার আপডেট প্রদান করা

এই প্রস্তাব শহরের চার্টার সংশোধন করবে আইনের শুনানি ও ভোটের আগে কাউন্সিলের আর্থিক বিশ্লেষণের প্রয়োজন, মেয়রের থেকে আর্থিক বিশ্লেষণ অনুমোদন করবে এবং বাজেটের সময়সীমা আপডেট করবে।

"হ্যাঁ"-তে ভোট দিলে শহরের চার্টার সংশোধন করা হবে যাতে স্থানীয় আইনে শুনানি ও ভোটের আগে অন্যান্য আর্থিক বিশ্লেষণের প্রয়োজনের বিষয়ে এবং বাজেটের সময়সীমা আপডেট করা হয়। "না" হিসেবে ভোট দিলে আইন পরিবর্তন করা হবে না।

প্রস্তাবিত আইনের ব্যয়ের অতিরিক্ত অনুমান এবং বাজেটের সময়সীমা বিমূর্তভাবে আপডেট করা

এই প্রস্তাবিত স্থানীয় আইনের আর্থিক ইফেক্ট অন্যান্য বিশ্লেষণের প্রয়োজন হবে। প্রস্তাবটি বাজেটের নির্দিষ্ট সময়সীমাও আপডেট করবে।

প্রথমত, সংশোধনীর জন্য কাউন্সিল কমিটির মাধ্যমে জনগণের শুনানির আগে এবং কাউন্সিলের পুরো ভোটের আগে কাউন্সিলকে প্রস্তাবিত আইনের খরচ অনুমান করতে হবে। মেয়রের অফিস অব ম্যানেজমেন্ট এবং বাজেট সময়মত নিজস্ব অনুমান জমা দেওয়ার জন্য কাউন্সিলকে সুযোগ প্রদান করতে হবে।

এখন, কাউন্সিল কমিটির মাধ্যমে স্থানীয় আইন অনুযায়ী ভোট দেওয়ার আগে এবং পুরো কাউন্সিলের ভোটের আগে চার্টারটির জন্য একটি ফিসকাল ইমপ্যাক্ট স্টেটমেন্ট প্রয়োজন হয়। এইসব স্টেটমেন্ট করা দিয়েছেন তা নির্দিষ্ট করে না, কিন্তু বাস্তবে কাউন্সিল সেগুলি তৈরি করে। এই সংশোধন কাউন্সিলের কাজকে বিধিবদ্ধ করে। এটি সরকারি শুনানির আগে প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী আইনি প্রক্রিয়ার পূর্বের ফিসকাল ইমপ্যাক্ট স্টেটমেন্টের প্রয়োজনীয়তাকেও সরিয়ে দেবে। এছাড়াও, উপরে উল্লিখিত হিসাবে, মেয়র, ম্যানেজমেন্ট ও বাজেটের অফিসের মাধ্যমে কাজ করছেন, আর্থিক অনুমান জমা দেওয়ার সুযোগ পাবেন কিনা তা সংশোধনী নিশ্চিত করবে। এর ফলে, ফিসকাল ইমপ্যাক্ট স্টেটমেন্টে, এই সংশোধনীর সঙ্গে, সাধারণত দুটি অনুমান থাকবে: একটি কাউন্সিলের পক্ষ থেকে এবং অপরটি মেয়রের পক্ষ থেকে। বিশেষত, সংশোধনীর জন্য যে কাউন্সিল মেয়রকে আট দিনের নোটিশ দিতে হবে (যদি না মেয়র নোটিশটি প্রত্যাহার করেন) প্রস্তাবিত স্থানীয় আইনের উপর একটি সর্বজনীন শুনানি বা পুরো কাউন্সিলের ভোট দেওয়ার আগে, অফিস অব ম্যানেজমেন্ট এবং বাজেট প্রদান করার অনুমতি জন্য তার নিজস্ব আর্থিক অনুমান প্রদানের প্রয়োজন হবে। যদিও, সেই অফিস যদি শুনানি বা ভোটের অন্তত তিন দিন

আগে উত্তর না দেয়, তাহলেও কাউন্সিল এই ধরনের শুনানি বা ভোট দিয়ে পরবর্তী পদক্ষেপ নিতে পারে।

দ্বিতীয়ত, এই সংশোধনী বাস্তবায়িত করার অভিপ্রায়ে, সনদে বেশ কিছু বাজেট-সম্পর্কিত সময়সীমা আপডেট করবে। বিশেষত, এটি মেয়র হিসেবে নির্বাচিত হওয়ার পরবর্তী সময়ে 16 জানুয়ারি থেকে 1 ফেব্রুয়ারির মধ্যে প্রাথমিক বাজেটের সময়সীমা বাড়িয়ে প্রাথমিক বাজেট রচনা করার জন্য নতুন মেয়র প্রশাসনকে আরও সময় দেবে। এই রকম আগেও হয়েছে: আগে থেকে থাকা 16 জানুয়ারির সময়সীমা নতুন প্রশাসনের পক্ষে পূরণ করা কঠিন হতে পারে তা স্বীকার করে, আগের ঘটনাতে শহরের কাউন্সিল স্থানীয় আইন পাস করেছে যা একজন নতুন মেয়র অফিসে আসার সময় প্রাথমিক বাজেট জমা দেওয়ার সময়সীমা বাড়িয়ে দেয়। প্রস্তাবিত সংশোধনী একইভাবে নতুন প্রাথমিক বাজেটের সময়সীমা অনুযায়ী ব্যবহার করার জন্য সম্পর্কিত বাজেটের সময়সীমা আপডেট করবে: মেয়র নির্বাচনের পরের বছরগুলিতে, মেয়রের মূলধন ঋণ এবং বাধ্যবাধকতার বিষয়ে একটি প্রাথমিক শংসাপত্র জমা দেওয়ার সময়সীমা 16 জানুয়ারি থেকে 1 ফেব্রুয়ারি বাড়ানো হবে এবং স্বাধীন বাজেট অফিসের রাজস্ব ও ব্যয়ের রিপোর্টের সময়সীমা 1 থেকে 15 ফেব্রুয়ারি পর্যন্ত বাড়ানো হবে।

একইভাবে, আরও নির্ভুল এক্সিউটিভ বাজেট প্রচার অনুযায়ী, এই সংশোধনীটি জমা দেওয়ার নির্বাহী বাজেটের সময়সীমা 26 এপ্রিল থেকে 1 মে পর্যন্ত বাড়ানো হবে। বর্তমানে চার্টারে মেয়রকে 26 এপ্রিলের মধ্যে এক্সিউটিভ বাজেট জমা দিতে হবে। শহরকে ট্যাক্স সংগ্রহ সম্পর্কে প্রাসঙ্গিক তথ্য দেয় এমন তারিখটি 15 এপ্রিলের ট্যাক্সের সময়সীমার পরপরই হয়। এক্সিকিউটিভ বাজেট সময়সীমা সামান্য বাড়ানো—1 মে থেকে—সম্ভাব্য রাজস্ব নির্ধারণের জন্য অফিস অফ ম্যানেজমেন্ট এবং বাজেটকে আরও সময় প্রদান করা হবে। বরো প্রেসিডেন্টের সুপারিশ অনুযায়ী

এই সংশোধনী 6 মে থেকে 13 মে পর্যন্ত এক্সিকিউটিভ বাজেট সময়সীমা বাড়ানো হবে।

ব্যালটের প্রশ্ন

জননিরাপত্তা আইনে (Public Safety Legislation) ভোটের আগে অতিরিক্ত নোটিশ ও সময়

পুলিশ, সংশোধন বা ফায়ার ডিপার্টমেন্টের জননিরাপত্তা কার্যক্রমের বিষয়ে সিটি কাউন্সিলের ভোটের আগে এই প্রস্তাবের জন্য অতিরিক্ত পাবলিক নোটিশ এবং সময়ের প্রয়োজন হবে।

“হ্যাঁ” ভোট দিলে পুলিশ, সংশোধন বা ফায়ার ডিপার্টমেন্টের জননিরাপত্তা কার্যক্রমের বিষয়ে কাউন্সিলের ভোটের আগে অতিরিক্ত নোটিশ ও সময়ের প্রয়োজন হবে। “না” ভোট দিলে আইন অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।

জননিরাপত্তা আইন অ্যাবস্ট্রাক্ট (Public Safety Legislation Abstract) সম্পর্কিত ভোটের আগে অতিরিক্ত নোটিশ এবং সময়

এই সংশোধনী নিচের তিনটি সিটি এজেন্সির জননিরাপত্তা কার্যক্রমের সংক্রান্ত প্রস্তাবিত স্থানীয় আইনে কাউন্সিলের ভোটের আগে অতিরিক্ত পদ্ধতিগত চাহিদাগুলো পূরণ করবে: পুলিশ ডিপার্টমেন্ট, সংশোধন ডিপার্টমেন্ট, বা ফায়ার ডিপার্টমেন্ট।

একটি অন্তর্ভুক্ত জননিরাপত্তা প্রস্তাবে পূর্ণ কাউন্সিলের ভোটের পূর্বে জনসাধারণ, মেয়র এবং প্রতিটি প্রভাবিত এজেন্সির কমিশনারকে এই ধরনের ভোটের কমপক্ষে 30 দিন আগে কাউন্সিলকে আরো একটি নোটিশ দিতে হবে। মেয়র ও প্রভাবিত এজেন্সিগুলো আরো পাবলিক ইনপুট আবেদন সংক্রান্ত প্রস্তাবের বিষয়ে আরো এক বা একাধিক গণশুনানির আয়োজন করতে এই ধরনের নোটিশ এবং এই জাতীয় ভোটের মধ্যকার সময়কে কাজে লাগাতে পারবে। মেয়র এই সংশোধনীর মাধ্যমে আরোপিত অতিরিক্ত পদ্ধতিগুলিতে ছাড় দিতে পারবেন।

ব্যালটের প্রশ্ন

ক্যাপিটাল সংক্রান্ত প্ল্যানিং

এই প্রস্তাবটি শহরের চার্টার সংশোধন করবে যেখানে শহরের সুবিধার বার্ষিক মূল্যায়নে আরও বিশদ প্রয়োজন হয়, এই সুবিধার জন্য ক্যাপিটাল সংক্রান্ত প্ল্যানিং জানাতে হবে এবং ক্যাপিটাল সংক্রান্ত প্ল্যানিংয়ের সময়সীমা আপডেট করতে হবে।

শহরের সুবিধা সংক্রান্ত রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের প্রয়োজনীয়তার মূল্যায়ন করার সময় "হ্যাঁ" ভোট দেওয়ার জন্য আরও বিশদে বিবরণ প্রয়োজন হবে, ম্যাভেট যে সুবিধার ক্যাপিটাল সংক্রান্ত প্ল্যানিং জানাতে হবে এবং ক্যাপিটাল সংক্রান্ত প্ল্যানিংয়ের সময়সীমা আপডেট করতে হবে। "না" হিসেবে ভোট দিলে আইন পরিবর্তন করা হবে না।

বিমূর্ত ক্যাপিটাল প্ল্যানিং

শহর নিজের পরিকাঠামোতে কীভাবে বিনিয়োগ করতে হয় তা নির্ধারণ করতে নিয়মিত ক্যাপিটাল প্ল্যানিং সংযুক্ত থাকে। মূল্যায়নের অংশ হিসেবে, শহরের পরিকাঠামো সম্পর্কে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়, যার মধ্যে রয়েছে বার্ষিক সিটিওয়াইড স্টেটমেন্ট অব নিডস, শহরের সুবিধার বার্ষিক তালিকা এবং দ্বি-বার্ষিক দশ-বছরের ক্যাপিটাল সংক্রান্ত কৌশল বিভিন্ন ডকুমেন্টের মাধ্যমে শেয়ার করা হয়। তিনটি ডকুমেন্টই শহরের আগে থেকে থাকা পরিকাঠামো এবং প্ল্যান বিনিয়োগ সংক্রান্ত সম্পর্কে তথ্য প্রদান করা হয়। যদিও চার্টার স্পষ্টভাবে শহরের প্রয়োজনীয়তা সংক্রান্ত স্টেটমেন্ট তৈরি করার সময় রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ এবং মেরামত করার দিকে নজর দেয় না। নয়াত শহরের দশ বছরের ক্যাপিটাল সংক্রান্ত কৌশলের, অফিসিয়াল ফ্যাসিলিটি ইনভেন্টরি বা প্রয়োজনীয়তার বিবৃতি বিবেচনা করার প্রয়োজন নেই।

প্রস্তাবিত সংশোধন করার জন্য শহরের উল্লেখযোগ্য নগর সংক্রান্ত সুবিধা বাড়ানো সম্পর্কে বার্ষিক প্রয়োজনীয়তার স্টেটমেন্ট এবং কমানোর মূল্যায়ন করার সময়, রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের প্রয়োজনীয়তার সঙ্গে সম্পর্কিত তথ্যও সংগ্রহ করবে, যেমন সমস্ত শহরের সুবিধার অবস্থা, কার্যকারিতা এবং আনুমানিকভাবে জীবনযাপন ব্যবহারযোগ্য করার প্রয়োজন ইত্যাদি। দশ-বছরের ক্যাপিটাল সংক্রান্ত কৌশল তৈরি করার সময় সংশোধনীর জন্য আরও প্রয়োজনীয়তা অনুযায়ী শহরের প্ল্যানিং বিভাগ এবং অফিস অব ম্যানেজমেন্ট অ্যান্ড বাজেট, ভৌগলিক বন্টন, নমনীয়তার উপর প্রভাব এবং অন্যান্য কারণের সঙ্গে এজেন্সির কার্যক্রমের জন্য সুবিধার গুরুত্ব, সুবিধামূলক অবস্থা এবং রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের প্রয়োজনীয়তা বিবেচনা করবে। সংশোধনী শহরের প্রাথমিক বাজেটের তারিখ 1 নভেম্বর তারিখের বদলে দশ বছরের ক্যাপিটাল সংক্রান্ত কৌশল পরিবর্তন করে 16 জানুয়ারি তারিখ পরিবর্তন করবে। সংশোধনী

একইভাবে প্রাথমিক জমা দেওয়ার জন্য পরবর্তী তারিখকে মিটমাট করার জন্য দশ বছরের মূলধন কৌশলের সাথে যুক্ত পাবলিক শুনানির তারিখ পরিবর্তন করবে।

ব্যালটের প্রশ্ন

সংখ্যালঘু এবং মহিলা মালিকানাধীন ব্যবসায়িক এন্টারপ্রাইজ (MWBE), সিনেমার পারমিট এবং আর্কাইভ করা পর্যালোচনা বোর্ড

এই প্রস্তাবটি শহরের চার্টার সংশোধন করে চিফ বিজনেস ডাইভারসিটি অফিসার (CBDO) প্রতিষ্ঠা করবে, মেয়রকে সিনেমার পারমিট ইস্যু করে এমন অফিস মনোনীত করতে এবং আর্কাইভ করা বোর্ডকে একত্রিত করার ক্ষমতা প্রদান করবে।

"হ্যাঁ" ভোট দিলে MWBE-কে সমর্থন করার জন্য CBDO প্রতিষ্ঠিত হবে, যে অফিসটি সিনেমার পারমিট ইস্যু করে সেই অফিসকে মনোনীত করার জন্য মেয়রকে অনুমোদন দেবে এবং দুটি বোর্ডকে একত্রিত করবে। "না" হিসেবে ভোট দিলে আইন পরিবর্তন করা হবে না।

সংখ্যালঘু এবং নারী মালিকানাধীন ব্যবসায়িক এন্টারপ্রাইজ (MWBE),
সিনেমার পারমিট এবং আর্কাইভ করা পর্যালোচনা বোর্ড বিমূর্ত

এই সংশোধনী চার্টারে বেশ কিছু আইন সংশোধন করবে।

প্রথমত, সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্রদায় এবং নারী-মালিকানাধীন ব্যবসায়িক এন্টারপ্রাইজ (MWBEs) সমর্থন করতে, এই সংশোধনী চার্টারে চিফ বিজনেস ডাইভারসিটি অফিসার (CBDO) প্রতিষ্ঠা করবে। এটি আরও প্রদান করবে যে CBDO MWBE-এর যোগাযোগের করার প্রধান কেন্দ্র হিসাবে কাজ করবে, প্রোকিউমেন্ট সংক্রান্ত বৈষম্য কম করতে শহরের নীতির কার্যকারিতা মূল্যায়ন করবে এবং শহরের নীতিতে প্রয়োজনীয় পরিবর্তন করার প্রস্তাব করবে।

দ্বিতীয়ত, এই সংশোধনী মেয়রকে সিনেমার পারমিট প্রসেস করে এমন অফিসকে — মেয়রের অফিস অব মিডিয়া অ্যান্ড এন্টারটেইনমেন্ট (MOME)-কে সেই পারমিট প্রদানের ক্ষমতা দেবে। বর্তমানে, সিটি চার্টার শুধুমাত্র ছোট ব্যবসাকে পরিষেবা বিভাগকে সিনেমা এবং টেলিভিশনের জন্য পারমিট ইস্যু করার ক্ষমতা দেয়। ফলত, সিনেমা পারমিট করার দায়িত্ব পালন করতে এবং নিউ ইয়র্ক শহরের ক্রিয়েটিভ অর্থনীতিকে মজবুত করার মিশন, MOME এর কমিশনার হলেন ছোট ব্যবসা পরিষেবা বিভাগের একজন কর্মচারী সম্পাদনা করে থাকে। যদি কমিশনার তাদের দায়িত্ব পালন করতে না পারেন বা পদটি সাময়িকভাবে শূন্য থাকে তাহলে অন্যান্য MOME কর্মচারীদের সিনেমা এবং টেলিভিশন পারমিট দেওয়ার ক্ষমতা নেই। প্রস্তাবিত সংশোধনী মেয়রকে এইসব পারমিট প্রদানের জন্য অন্য শহরের এজেন্সিকে মনোনীত করার ক্ষমতা দেবে, মেয়রকে MOME মনোনীত করার অনুমতি দেবে এবং উপযুক্ত হলে অন্য MOME কর্মচারীরা এই কর্তৃত্ব ব্যবহার করতে পারবে তা নিশ্চিত করবে।

তৃতীয়ত, এই সংশোধনী দুটি চার্টার নিয়ে তৈরি বোর্ডকে একত্রিত করবে যা মিউনিসিপ্যাল আর্কাইভের পর্যালোচনায় ফোকাস করে। বর্তমান চার্টার অনুযায়ী, শহরকে অবশ্যই আর্কাইভাল রিভিউ বোর্ড এবং আর্কাইভস, রেফারেন্স এবং রিসার্চ অ্যাডভাইজরি বোর্ড উভয়ই বজায় রাখতে হবে। এইসব বোর্ডের একই ধরনের মিশন এবং বার্ষিক রিপোর্টিং ম্যান্ডেট রয়েছে। এই প্রস্তাবিত সংশোধনী আর্কাইভাল রিভিউ বোর্ড এবং আর্কাইভ, রেফারেন্স এবং রিসার্চ বোর্ডকে, মিউনিসিপ্যাল আর্কাইভ এবং লাইব্রেরি উপদেষ্টা বোর্ড, দক্ষতার প্রচার এবং শহরের সম্পদ সংরক্ষণের প্রয়াসে একত্রিত করবে। এই প্রস্তাবিত সংশোধন অবিলম্বে প্রয়োগ করা হবে।



Chinese (Simplified)
Translations of Ballot Questions
and Recommended Abstracts

选票问题

公共场所的清洁

这一提案将修改市宪章，以扩大和明确清洁局清洁街道和其他市属物业的权力，并要求将垃圾弃置在容器中。

投“是”将扩大和明确清洁局清洁街道和其他市属物业的权力，并要求将垃圾弃置在容器中。投“否”则保持现行法律不变。

《公共场所的清洁》摘要

纽约市清洁局（DSNY）负责街道清洁和废物处置。现行的市宪章授权 DSNY 局长制定与人行道弃置垃圾相关的法规，并对未能遵守这些法规的行为处以罚款、监禁或民事处罚。然而，现行的市宪章并未明确规定垃圾需要置入容器，尽管 DSNY 已发布多项规定，限制未置入容器的垃圾在本市街道上的停留时间。现行的市宪章还未赋予 DSNY 对某些市属物业（如公园和公路隔离带）的管辖权。此外，尽管街头小贩执法办公室隶属于 DSNY，但该办公室无权在某些市属物业（如公园）执行小贩的相关规定。

提议的修正案将明确规定 DSNY 在市长指示下对所有市属物业进行清洁的管辖权。提议的修订还将明确 DSNY 有权确保街头小贩不仅在街道上，而且在其他市属物业上遵守卫生清洁要求。最后，这项提案将明确认可 DSNY 有权监管垃圾袋在人行道上正确的放置，包括要求将垃圾放入容器中。

选票问题

对提议法律成本的额外估算以及对预算截止日期的更新

这一提案将修改市宪章，要求在听证会和拟议法律表决之前由市议会进行财政分析，授权市长进行自己的财政分析，并更新预算截止日期。

投“是”将修改市宪章，要求在听证会和拟议法律表决之前进行额外的财政分析，并更新预算截止日期。投“否”则保持现行法律不变。

《对提议法律成本的额外估算以及对预算截止日期的更新》摘要

此提案要求对拟议的地方法律进行额外的财政影响分析。此提案还更新某些预算程序时间表。

首先，此修正案将要求市议会在全市议会委员会举行公开听证会之前以及在全市议会投票之前预估拟议法律的成本。它还要求市议会给与市长管理与预算办公室机会，及时提交其自行估算金额。

目前，市宪章要求在全市议会委员会对地方法律进行投票之前以及在全市议会投票之前，必须提供财政影响说明，但并未明确规定应由谁来制定这些说明，实际上通常由市议会制定。该修正案将明确规定由市议会承担这一角色，并将提交财政影响说明的要求提前到立法过程的更早阶段，即在公开听证会之前。此外，如上所述，该修正案将确保市长有机会通过管理与预算办公室提交自己的财务估算。因此，在此修正案下，财政影响说明一般将包含两个估算：一个来自市议会本身，另一个来自市长。具体而言，该修正案将要求市议会在举行公开听证会或对拟议的地方法律进行全体投票之前，提前八天通知市长（除非市长豁免通知），以便管理与预算办公室提交自己的财务估算。但是，如果该办公室未能在听证会或投票之前提前至少三天作出回应，市议会仍可继续进行听证会或投票。

其次，此修正案将更新市宪章中的若干预算相关截止日期，以反映当前实际做法。具体而言，该修正案将使新任一届市政府有更多时间来制定初步预算，在市长选举后的年份将初步预算的截止日期从1月16日延长至2月1日。这个做法已有先例：考虑到现行的1月16日截止日期对于新任市政府而言可能很难达成，市议会过去曾在新市长上任时通过地方法律，延长提交初步预算的截止日期。提议的修正案将类似地更新相关的预算程序截止日期，

以配合新的初步预算截止日期：在市长选举后的年份，市长提交资本债务和责任初步证明书的截止日期将从 1 月 16 日延长至 2 月 1 日，独立预算办公室提交收入和支出报告的截止日期将从 2 月 1 日延长至 2 月 15 日。

类似地，为了促进更准确的行政预算，该修正案将把提交行政预算的截止日期从 4 月 26 日延长至 5 月 1 日。现行的市宪章要求市长在 4 月 26 日提交行政预算，该日期在 4 月 15 日报税截止日期之后不久，这使市政府能够获得有关税收征收的相关信息。将行政预算截止日期略微延长至 5 月 1 日，将使管理与预算办公室有更多时间确定可能的收入。因此，该修正案相应地将区长对行政预算建议的截止日期从 5 月 6 日延长至 5 月 13 日。

选票问题

公共安全立法的额外意见征求

这一提案将要求在市议会对有关警察、惩教或消防部门公共安全运作的法律表决之前，需遵循额外的公开通知和时间规定。

投“是”将要求市议会对有关警察、惩教或消防部门公共安全运作的法律表决之前遵循额外的通知和时间规定。投“否”则保持现行法律不变。

《对公共安全立法进行投票之前的额外通知和时间》摘要

该修正案将在市议会对涉及三个市政机构（警察局、惩教局或消防局）公共安全运作的拟议地方法律进行投票之前，设定额外的程序要求。

在市议会对公共安全提案全体投票之前，市议会需至少提前 30 天向公众、市长以及每个受影响机构的局长发出额外通知。市长和受影响机构可以利用从通知到投票的间隙期间举行一次或多次额外的公开听证会，以征求更多公众意见。市长将可以豁免此修正案所规定的额外程序。

选票问题

资本规划

这一提案将修改市宪章，要求在年度市政设施评估中提供更多细节，强制将设施需求纳入资本规划，并更新资本规划的截止日期。

投“是”将要求在评估市政设施的维护需求时提供更多细节，强制将设施需求纳入资本规划，并更新资本规划的截止日期。投“否”则保持现行法律不变。

《资本规划》摘要

目前，市政府定期进行资本规划，以确定如何投资其基础设施。作为该评估的一部分，有关城市基础设施的信息会被收集并通过多个文件共享，包括年度《全市需求说明》、年度城市设施清单和两年一次的《十年资本策略》。这三份文件都提供了有关城市现有基础设施和计划投资的信息。然而，市宪章并未明确要求市政府在制定《需求说明》时查看维护和修理情况，也未要求市政府在制定《十年资本策略》时考虑其官方设施清单或《需求说明》。

提议的修正案将要求市政府在评估年度《需求说明》列出的重大城市设施的扩展和缩减时，也收集与维护需求相关的信息，如所有现有城市设施的状况、功能和预计使用寿命等（在可行的范围内）。修正案还要求城市规划部门和管理与预算办公室在制定《十年资本策略》时，考虑城市设施的状况和维护需求，以及其他因素如地理分布、韧性影响和设施对市府机构运行的重要性。修正案将把《十年资本策略》提交的日期从 11 月 1 日改为与城市初步预算提交日期（目前为 1 月 16 日）一致。修正案还将相应地更改与《十年资本策略》相关的公众听证会日期，以适应初步提交日期的调整。

选票问题

少数族裔及女性拥有的企业 (MWBE)、电影许可证和历史档案审查委员会

这一提案将修改市宪章，以设立首席商业多元化官 (CBDO) 一职，授权市长指定发放电影许可证的办公室，并合并历史档案委员会。

投“是”将设立 CBDO 以支持 MWBE，授权市长指定发放电影许可证的办公室，并合并两个委员会。投“否”则保持现行法律不变。

《少数族裔及女性拥有的企业（MWBE）、电影许可证和历史档案审查委员会》摘要

此修正案将修订市宪章中的若干条款。

首先，为支持少数族裔及女性拥有的企业（MWBE），此修正案将在宪章中设立首席商业多元化官（CBDO）一职。CBDO 将作为 MWBE 的联络点，评估市政府采购政策应对历史不公情况的有效性，并提出必要的政策改变。

其次，此修正案将赋予市长授权负责处理电影许可证的办公室即市长媒体与娱乐办公室（MOME）颁发这些许可证。目前，市宪章仅赋予小企业服务部颁发电影和电视许可证的权力。因此，为履行其电影许可职责并推动纽约市创意经济的发展，MOME 专员必须是小企业服务部的雇员。如果该专员无法履行职责或职位暂时空缺，其他 MOME 员工无权颁发电影和电视许可证。提议的修正案将赋予市长指定其他市政府机构颁发这些许可证的权力，使市长可以指定 MOME，并确保其他 MOME 雇员在适当情况下也可以行使这一权力。

第三，此修正案将合并两个相关市政历史档案审查的、由宪章设立的委员会。根据现行宪章，市政府必须维持历史档案审查委员会和档案、参考资料与研究咨询委员会两个委员会。这些委员会有类似的使命和年度报告要求。提议的修正案将合并历史档案审查委员会以及档案、参考资料与研究委员会为一个机构，即市政历史档案与图书馆咨询委员会，以促进效率和节约市政府资源。该修正案如获通过将立即生效。



Chinese (Traditional)
Translations of Ballot Questions
and Recommended Abstracts

選票問題

公共場所的清潔

這一提案將修改市憲章，以擴大和明確清潔局清潔街道和其他市屬物業的權力，並要求將垃圾棄置在容器中。

投『是』將擴大和明確清潔局清潔街道和其他市屬物業的權力，並要求將垃圾棄置在容器中。投『否』則保持現行法律不變。

《公共場所的清潔》摘要

紐約市清潔局（DSNY）負責街道清潔和廢物棄置。現行的市憲章授權 DSNY 局長制定與人行道棄置垃圾相關的法規，並對未能遵守這些法規的行為處以罰款、監禁或民事處罰。然而，現行的市憲章並未明確規定垃圾需要置入容器，儘管 DSNY 已發佈多項規定，限制未置入容器的垃圾在本市街道上的停留時間。現行的市憲章還未賦予 DSNY 對某些市屬物業（如公園和公路隔離帶）的管轄權。此外，儘管街頭小販執法辦公室隸屬於 DSNY，但該辦公室無權在某些市屬物業（如公園）執行小販的相關規定。

提議的修正案將明確規定 DSNY 在市長指示下對所有市屬物業進行清潔的管轄權。提議的修訂還將明確 DSNY 有權確保街頭小販不僅在街道上，而且在其他市屬物業上遵守衛生清潔要求。最後，這項提案將明確認可 DSNY 有權監管垃圾袋在人行道上正確的放置，包括要求將垃圾放入容器中。

選票問題

對提議法律成本的額外估算以及對預算截止日期的更新

這一提案將修改市憲章，要求在聽證會和擬議法律表決之前由市議會進行財政分析，授權市長進行自己的財政分析，並更新預算截止日期。

投『是』將修改市憲章，要求在聽證會和擬議法律表決之前進行額外的財政分析，並更新預算截止日期。投『否』則保持現行法律不變。

《對提議法律成本的額外估算以及對預算截止日期的更新》摘要

此提案要求對擬議的地方法律進行額外的財政影響分析。此提案還更新某些預算程序時間表。

首先，此修正案將要求市議會在市議會委員會舉行公開聽證會之前以及在全體市議會投票之前預估擬議法律的成本。它還要求市議會給與市長管理與預算辦公室機會，及時提交其自行估算金額。

目前，市憲章要求在市議會委員會對地方法律進行投票之前以及在全體市議會投票之前，必須提供財政影響說明，但並未明確規定應由誰來制定這些說明，實際上通常由市議會制定。該修正案將明確規定由市議會承擔這一角色，並將提交財政影響說明的要求提前到立法過程的更早階段，即在公開聽證會之前。此外，如上所述，該修正案將確保市長有機會通過管理與預算辦公室提交自己的財務估算。因此，在此修正案下，財政影響說明一般將包含兩個估算：一個來自市議會本身，另一個來自市長。具體而言，該修正案將要求市議會在舉行公開聽證會或對擬議的地方法律進行全體投票之前，提前八天通知市長（除非市長豁免通知），以便管理與預算辦公室提交自己的財務估算。但是，如果該辦公室未能在聽證會或投票之前提前至少三天作出回應，市議會仍可繼續進行聽證會或投票。

其次，此修正案將更新市憲章中的若干預算相關截止日期，以反映當前實際做法。具體而言，該修正案將使新任一屆市政府有更多時間來制定初步預算，在市長選舉後的年份將初步預算的截止日期從 1 月 16 日延長至 2 月 1 日。這個做法已有先例：考慮到現行的 1 月 16 日截止日期對於新任市政府而言可能很難達成，市議會過去曾在新市長上任時通過地方法律，延長提交初步預算的截止日期。提議的修正案將類似地更新相關的預算程序截止日期，

以配合新的初步預算截止日期：在市長選舉後的年份，市長提交資本債務和責任初步證明書的截止日期將從 1 月 16 日延長至 2 月 1 日，獨立預算辦公室提交收入和支出報告的截止日期將從 2 月 1 日延長至 2 月 15 日。

類似地，為了促進更準確的行政預算，該修正案將把提交行政預算的截止日期從 4 月 26 日延長至 5 月 1 日。現行的市憲章要求市長在 4 月 26 日提交行政預算，該日期在 4 月 15 日報稅截止日期之後不久，這使市政府能夠獲得有關稅收徵收的相關資訊。將行政預算截止日期略微延長至 5 月 1 日，將使管理與預算辦公室有更多時間確定可能的收入。因此，該修正案相應地將區長對行政預算建議的截止日期從 5 月 6 日延長至 5 月 13 日。

選票問題

公共安全立法的額外意見徵求

這一提案將要求在市議會對有關警察、懲教或消防部門公共安全運作的法律表決之前，需遵循額外的公開通知和時間規定。

投『是』將要求市議會對有關警察、懲教或消防部門公共安全運作的法律表決之前遵循額外的通知和時間規定。投『否』則保持現行法律不變。

《對公共安全立法進行投票之前的額外通知和時間》摘要

該修正案將在市議會對涉及三個市政機構（警察局、懲教局或消防局）公共安全運作的擬議地方法律進行投票之前，設定額外的程序要求。

在市議會對公共安全提案全體投票之前，市議會需至少提前 30 天向公眾、市長以及每個受影響機構的局長發出額外通知。市長和受影響機構可以利用從通知到投票的間隙期間舉行一次或多次額外的公開聽證會，以徵求更多公眾意見。市長將可以豁免此修正案所規定的額外程序。

選票問題

資本規劃

這一提案將修改市憲章，要求在年度市政設施評估中提供更多細節，強制將設施需求納入資本規劃，並更新資本規劃的截止日期。

投『是』將要求在評估市政設施的維護需求時提供更多細節，強制將設施需求納入資本規劃，並更新資本規劃的截止日期。投『否』則保持現行法律不變。

《資本規劃》摘要

目前，市政府定期進行資本規劃，以確定如何投資其基礎設施。作為該評估的一部分，有關城市基礎設施的資訊會被收集並通過多個文件共享，包括年度《全市需求說明》、年度城市設施清單和兩年一次的《十年資本策略》。這三份文件都提供了有關城市現有基礎設施和計劃投資的資訊。然而，市憲章並未明確要求市政府在制定《需求說明》時查看維護和修理情況，也未要求市政府在制定《十年資本策略》時考慮其官方設施清單或《需求說明》。

提議的修正案將要求市政府在評估年度《需求說明》列出的重大城市設施的擴展和縮減時，也收集與維護需求相關的資訊，如所有現有城市設施的狀況、功能和預計使用壽命等（在可行的範圍內）。修正案還要求城市規劃部門和管理與預算辦公室在制定《十年資本策略》時，考慮城市設施的狀況和維護需求，以及其他因素如地理分佈、韌性影響和設施對市府機構運行的重要性。修正案將把《十年資本策略》提交的日期從 11 月 1 日改為與城市初步預算提交日期（目前為 1 月 16 日）一致。修正案還將相應地更改與《十年資本策略》相關的公眾聽證會日期，以適應初步提交日期的調整。

選票問題

少數族裔及女性擁有的企業（MWBE）、電影許可證和歷史檔案審查委員會

這一提案將修改市憲章，以設立首席商業多元化官（CBDO）一職，授權市長指定發放電影許可證的辦公室，並合併歷史檔案委員會。

投『是』將設立CBDO以支持MWBE，授權市長指定發放電影許可證的辦公室，並合併兩個委員會。投『否』則保持現行法律不變。

《少數族裔及女性擁有的企業（MWBE）、電影許可證和歷史檔案審查委員會》摘要

此修正案將修訂市憲章中的若干條款。

首先，為支持少數族裔及女性擁有的企業（MWBE），此修正案將在憲章中設立首席商業多元化官（CBDO）一職。CBDO 將作為 MWBE 的聯絡點，評估市政府採購政策應對歷史不公情況的有效性，並提出必要的政策改變。

其次，此修正案將賦予市長授權負責處理電影許可證的辦公室即市長媒體與娛樂辦公室（MOME）頒發這些許可證。目前，市憲章僅賦予小企業服務部頒發電影和電視許可證的權力。因此，為履行其電影許可職責並推動紐約市創意經濟的發展，MOME 專員必須是小企業服務部的雇員。如果該專員無法履行職責或職位暫時空缺，其他 MOME 員工無權頒發電影和電視許可證。提議的修正案將賦予市長指定其他市政府機構頒發這些許可證的權力，使市長可以指定 MOME，並確保其他 MOME 雇員在適當情況下也可以行使這一權力。

第三，此修正案將合併兩個相關市政歷史檔案審查的、由市憲章設立的委員會。根據現行憲章，市政府必須維持歷史檔案審查委員會和檔案、參考資料與研究諮詢委員會兩個委員會。這些委員會有類似的使命和年度報告要求。提議的修正案將合併歷史檔案審查委員會以及檔案、參考資料與研究委員會為一個機構，即市政歷史檔案與圖書館諮詢委員會，以促進效率和節約市政府資源。該修正案如獲通過將立即生效。



French

Translations of Ballot Questions and Recommended Abstracts

Question sur Bulletin de Vote

Nettoyage des Propriétés Publiques

Cette proposition amenderait la Charte de la Ville afin d'étendre et de clarifier le pouvoir du Département de l'Assainissement de nettoyer les rues et autres propriétés de la Ville et d'exiger que l'élimination des déchets soient faite dans des conteneurs.

Voter " Oui " étendra et de clarifiera le pouvoir du Département de l'Assainissement de nettoyer les rues et autres propriétés de la Ville et d'exiger que l'élimination des déchets soient faite dans des conteneurs. Voter " Non " laisse les lois inchangées.

Résumé sur le Nettoyage des Propriétés Publiques

Le Département de l'Assainissement (DSNY) est responsable de la propreté des rues de New York et de l'élimination des déchets. La Charte actuelle confère au Commissaire de la DSNY le pouvoir d'adopter des réglementations relatives à l'utilisation des trottoirs pour l'élimination des déchets et d'émettre des contraventions pour non-respect de ces réglementations, passibles d'une amende, d'une peine d'emprisonnement ou d'une sanction civile. Actuellement, la Charte ne prévoit pas expressément l'obligation de conteneuriser les déchets - même si le DSNY a émis plusieurs règles qui limitent le temps que les déchets non conteneurisés passent dans les rues de la Ville. La Charte actuelle ne confère pas non plus au DSNY la compétence sur certaines propriétés, telles que les parcs et les terre-pleins des autoroutes. En outre, bien que le Bureau de Contrôle des Vendeurs Ambulants soit hébergé au sein du DSNY, le Bureau n'est pas habilité à faire respecter les règles relatives à la vente sur certaines propriétés de la ville, comme les parcs.

Les amendements proposés préciseraient que le DSNY est compétent pour nettoyer toutes les propriétés de la ville sur ordre du Maire. Les modifications proposées préciseraient également que le DSNY est habilitée à veiller à ce que les vendeurs ambulants respectent les exigences sanitaires non seulement dans les rues, mais aussi sur d'autres propriétés appartenant à la Ville. Enfin, cette proposition reconnaîtrait expressément l'autorité de DSNY à réglementer le placement correct des sacs de déchets sur le trottoir, y compris en exigeant que les déchets soient placés dans des conteneurs.

Question sur Bulletin de Vote

Estimations Supplémentaires du Coût des Lois Proposées et Mise À Jour des Échéances Budgétaires

Cette proposition amenderait la Charte de la Ville pour exiger une analyse fiscale du Conseil avant les audiences et les votes sur les lois, autoriser une analyse fiscale du Maire, et mettre à jour les échéances budgétaires.

Voter " Oui " amenderait la Charte de la ville pour exiger une analyse fiscale supplémentaire avant les audiences et les votes sur les lois locales, et pour mettre à jour les échéances budgétaires. Voter " Non " laisse les lois inchangées.

Résumé sur les Estimations Supplémentaires du Coût des Lois Proposées et Mise À Jour des Échéances Budgétaires

Cette proposition exigerait une analyse supplémentaire de l'impact fiscal des lois locales proposées. La proposition mettrait également à jour certaines échéances budgétaires.

Tout d'abord, l'amendement exigerait que le Conseil estime le coût des lois proposées avant une audience publique par un comité du Conseil et avant un vote complet du Conseil. Il exigerait également que le Conseil donne la possibilité au Bureau de la Gestion et du Budget du Maire de soumettre sa propre estimation dans les délais impartis.

Actuellement, la Charte exige une Déclaration d'Impact Fiscal avant le vote d'une loi locale par un Comité du Conseil et avant le vote par le Conseil dans son ensemble. Elle ne précise pas qui devrait élaborer ces déclarations, mais dans la pratique, c'est le Conseil qui les formule. Cet amendement codifierait le rôle du Conseil. Elle permettrait également d'avancer l'exigence de la déclaration d'impact fiscal plus tôt dans le processus législatif, en l'exigeant avant les auditions publiques. En outre, comme indiqué ci-dessus, l'amendement garantirait que le Maire, agissant par l'intermédiaire du Bureau de la Gestion et du Budget, ait la possibilité de soumettre des estimations financières. Par conséquent, les Déclarations d'Impact Fiscal contiendraient généralement, avec cet amendement, deux estimations : une du Conseil lui-même et une du Maire. Plus précisément, l'amendement exigerait que le Conseil donne un préavis de huit jours au Maire (à moins que le Maire ne renonce au préavis) avant de tenir une audience publique ou un vote complet du Conseil sur une proposition de loi locale, permettant au Bureau de la Gestion et du Budget de fournir sa propre estimation financière. Toutefois, si ce bureau n'a pas répondu au moins trois jours avant l'audience ou ce vote, le Conseil peut toujours procéder à cette audience ou à ce vote.

Deuxièmement, cet amendement mettrait à jour plusieurs échéances budgétaires de la Charte, dans le but de refléter les pratiques modernes. En particulier, elle donnerait aux nouvelles administrations municipales plus de temps pour élaborer un budget préliminaire en prolongeant l'échéance du budget préliminaire du 16 janvier au 1^{er} février dans les années qui suivent une élection municipale. Il existe un précédent : reconnaissant que la date limite du 16 janvier peut être difficile à respecter pour une nouvelle administration, le conseil municipal a adopté par le passé des lois locales prolongeant la date limite de présentation du budget préliminaire lors de l'entrée en fonction d'un nouveau Maire. L'amendement proposé mettrait également à jour les échéances budgétaires connexes pour tenir compte de la nouvelle échéance du budget préliminaire : les années suivant une élection municipale, la date limite à laquelle le maire doit soumettre un certificat préliminaire sur les dettes et obligations en capital serait repoussée du 16 janvier au 1^{er} février, et la date limite à laquelle le bureau du budget indépendant doit faire rapport sur les recettes et les dépenses serait repoussée du 1^{er} février au 15 février.

De même, dans le but de promouvoir un budget exécutif plus précis, cet amendement prolongerait la date limite de soumission du budget exécutif du 26 avril au 1^{er} mai. La Charte exige actuellement que le Maire présente un budget exécutif le 26 avril. Cette date tombe peu après la date limite de paiement des impôts, fixée au 15 avril, ce qui permet à la ville de disposer d'informations pertinentes sur le recouvrement des impôts. Une brève prolongation de la date limite de dépôt du budget de l'exécutif, — jusqu'au 1^{er} mai— donnerait au Bureau de la Gestion et du Budget plus de temps pour déterminer les recettes probables. L'amendement reporterait donc du 6 au 13 mai la date limite pour les recommandations de Président de d'Arrondissement sur le budget exécutif.

Question sur Bulletin de Vote

Plus de Préavis et de Temps Avant les Votes sur la Législation Relative à la Sécurité Publique

Cette proposition exigerait un préavis et un délai supplémentaires avant que le Conseil Municipal ne vote sur des lois concernant les opérations de sécurité publique de la Police, des Services Pénitentiaires ou des Pompiers.

Voter "Oui" exigera un préavis et un délai supplémentaires avant que le Conseil ne vote sur des lois concernant les opérations de sécurité publique de la Police, des Services Pénitentiaires ou des Pompiers. Voter " Non " laisse les lois inchangées.

Résumé sur Plus de Préavis et de Temps Avant les Votes sur la Législation Relative à la Sécurité Publique

Cette proposition établirait des exigences procédurales supplémentaires avant que le Conseil ne vote sur des propositions de lois locales concernant les opérations de sécurité publique de trois agences de la Ville : le Département de la Police, le Département de l'Administration Pénitentiaire, ou le Département des Pompiers.

Avant un vote par l'ensemble du Conseil sur une proposition de sécurité publique couverte, le Conseil serait tenu de donner un préavis supplémentaire au public, au Maire et au commissaire de chaque agence concernée, au moins 30 jours avant un tel vote. Le Maire et les agences concernées peuvent utiliser la période entre cette notification et ce vote pour organiser une ou plusieurs auditions publiques supplémentaires sur la proposition afin de solliciter d'autres contributions du public. Le Maire pourrait renoncer aux procédures supplémentaires imposées par cet amendement.

Question sur Bulletin de Vote

Planification du Capital

Cette proposition viserait à amender la charte de la Ville afin d'exiger plus de détails dans l'évaluation annuelle des installations de la Ville, d'exiger que les besoins en installations soient pris en compte dans la planification de capital et d'actualiser les délais de planification du capital.

Voter " Oui " exigerait plus de détails lors de l'évaluation des besoins d'entretien des installations de la ville, imposerait que les besoins des installations soient pris en compte dans la planification de capital, et mettrait à jour les délais de planification du capital. Voter " Non " laisse les lois inchangées.

Résumé de la Planification de Capital

La ville s'engage dans une planification régulière du capital afin de déterminer comment investir dans ses infrastructures. Dans le cadre de cette évaluation, des informations sur l'infrastructure de la Ville sont collectées et partagées par le biais de plusieurs documents, notamment la Déclaration annuelle des Besoins à l'échelle de la Ville, l'inventaire annuel des installations de la Ville et la Stratégie du Capital Décennale semestrielle. Ces trois documents fournissent des informations sur les infrastructures existantes de la ville et sur les investissements prévus. Toutefois, la Charte n'exige pas explicitement que la ville, lors de l'élaboration de la Déclaration des Besoins, se penche sur l'entretien et les réparations. Elle n'exige pas non plus que la Ville, dans sa Stratégie de Capital Décennale, prenne en compte l'inventaire officiel des installations ou la Déclaration des Besoins.

Les amendements proposés exigeraient que la Ville, lorsqu'elle évalue les agrandissements et les réductions significatifs de ses installations dans sa Déclaration annuelle des Besoins, recueille également des informations relatives aux besoins d'entretien, comme l'état, la fonction et la durée de vie utile estimée de toutes les installations de la Ville, dans la mesure du possible. Les amendements exigeraient également que le Département de l'Urbanisme et le Bureau de la Gestion et du Budget, lors de l'élaboration de la Stratégie de Capital Décennale, prennent en compte l'état et les besoins d'entretien des installations de la Ville, ainsi que d'autres facteurs tels que la distribution géographique, l'impact sur la résilience et l'importance des installations pour les opérations de l'agence. Les amendements viseraient à modifier la date à laquelle la Stratégie de Capital Décennale doit être présentée, à savoir le 1^{er} novembre, afin de l'aligner sur la date du budget préliminaire de la Ville, qui est actuellement le 16 janvier. Les amendements modifieraient également la date de l'audience publique associée à la Stratégie de

Capital Décennale afin de tenir compte de la date plus tardive de la soumission initiale.

Question sur Bulletin de Vote

*Entreprises Commerciales Appartenant À des Minorité et À des Femmes (MWBE),
Autorisations de Tournage et Commissions de Révision des Archives*

Cette proposition modifierait la Charte de la Ville afin de créer le Responsable de la Diversité des Entreprises (CBDO), d'autoriser le Maire à désigner le bureau chargé de délivrer les permis de tournage et de regrouper les commissions d'archivage.

Voter "oui" permettrait d'établir le CBDO pour soutenir les MWBE, d'autoriser le Maire à désigner le bureau qui délivre les permis de tournage, et de combiner deux commissions. Voter " Non " laisse les lois inchangées.

Résumé sur les Entreprises Commerciales Appartenant À des Minorité et À des Femmes (MWBE), Autorisations de Tournage et Commissions de Révision des Archives

Cet amendement réviserait plusieurs dispositions de la Charte.

Premièrement, pour soutenir les entreprises appartenant à des minorités et à des femmes (MWBE), cet amendement établirait le Responsable de la Diversité des Entreprises (Chief Business Diversity Officer, CBDO) dans la Charte. Il prévoit également que le CBDO servira de point de contact pour les MWBE, évaluera l'efficacité des politiques de la Ville pour remédier aux disparités en matière de marchés publics et proposera les changements nécessaires à la politique de la Ville.

Deuxièmement, cet amendement permettrait au Maire de donner au bureau qui traite les autorisations de tournage, le Bureau du Maire pour les Médias et le Divertissement (MOME), le pouvoir de délivrer ces autorisations. Actuellement, la Charte de la Ville ne donne le pouvoir de délivrer des permis pour le cinéma et la télévision qu'au Département des Services aux Petites Entreprises. Par conséquent, pour s'acquitter de ses fonctions d'autorisation des films et remplir sa mission de renforcement de l'économie créative de la ville de New York, le Commissaire du MOME est un employé du Département des Services aux Petites Entreprises. D'autres employés du MOME ne sont pas habilités à délivrer des permis de tournage et de télévision si le commissaire n'est pas en mesure de remplir ses fonctions ou si le poste est temporairement vacant. L'amendement proposé permettrait au Maire de désigner une autre agence de la Ville pour accorder ces permis, permettant ainsi au Maire de désigner le MOME et de s'assurer que d'autres employés du MOME peuvent exercer cette autorité le cas échéant.

Troisièmement, cet amendement combinerait deux commissions créées par la Charte qui se concentrent sur l'examen des archives municipales. En vertu de la Charte actuelle, la Ville doit maintenir à la fois la Commission de Révision des

Archives et la Commission Consultatif des Archives, de la Référence et de la Recherche. Ces commissions ont des missions et des mandats de rapport annuel similaires. Cette proposition d'amendement fusionnerait la Commission de Révision des Archives et la Commission des Archives, de Référence et de Recherche en un seul organisme, la Commission Consultative des Archives et Bibliothèques Municipales, dans un souci d'efficacité et d'économie des ressources de la Ville. Cette proposition d'amendement prendrait effet immédiatement.



Haitian Creole
Translations of Ballot Questions
and Recommended Abstracts

Kesyon Sou Bilten Vòt

Netwayaj Pwopriyete Piblik

Pwopozisyon sa a t ap amande Konstitisyon Vil la pou elaji epi klarifye pouvwa Depatman Vwari a pou netwaye lari ansanm ak lòt pwopriyete Vil la epi egzije pou jete fatra nan resipyan.

Vote "Wi" ap elaji epi klarifye pouvwa Depatman Vwari a pou netwaye lari ansanm ak lòt pwopriyete Vil la epi egzije pou jete fatra nan resipyan. Vote "Non" kite lwa yo san okenn chanjman.

Rezime sou Netwayaj Pwopriyete Piblik Yo

Depatman Vwari a (DSNY) responsab pou kenbe lari Vil New York pwòp epi eliminasyon fatra. Konstitisyon ki an vigè kounye a bay Komisyonè DSNY la otorite pou li adopte règleman ki gen rapò ak itilizasyon twotwa pou eliminasyon fatra epi bay sila ki pa respekte règleman sa yo kontravansyon kote pinisyon an ka peye amann, pran prizon oswa resevwa yon sanksyon sivil. Pou kounye a, Konstitisyon la pa etabli klèman okenn egzijans pou mete fatra nan resipyan—menmsi DSNY te pibliye plizyè règ ki limite kantite tan fatra ki pa nan resipyan ka pase nan lari Vil la. Nonplis tou, Konstitisyon ki an vigè a pa bay DSNY pouvwa sou kèk pwopriyete, tankou pak ak medyan nan mitan otowout yo. Anplis de sa, malgre se DSNY ki ebèje Biwo Ranfòsman Machann nan Lari a, Biwo a pa gen otorite pou fè respekte règleman lavant nan lokal kèk pwopriyete Vil la, tankou nan pak yo.

Amanmanman ki pwopoze yo t ap klarifye pouvwa DSNY gen pou netwaye tout pwopriyete Vil la sou lòd Majistra a. Chanjman ki pwopoze yo ta dwe presize tou ke DSNY gen otorite pou asire ke machann nan lari yo respekte egzijans vwariyo non sèlman nan lari a men nan lòt pwopriyete Vil la posede. Finalman, pwopozisyon t ap rekonèt klè otorite DSNY pou kontwole plasman ki apwopriye sachè fatra sou twotwa a, tankou egzije pou mete fatra yo nan resipyan.

Kesyon Sou Bilten Vòt

Estimasyon Adisyonèl Kou Lwa ki Pwopoze yo ak Mizajou Delè Bidjè a yo

Pwopozisyon sa a t ap amande Konstitisyon Vil la pou egzije analiz Konsèy la founi yon fiskal anvan seyans ak vòt sou lwa, otorize Majistra a ofri analiz fiskal, epi mete delè bidjè yo ajou.

Vote "Wi" t ap amande Konstitisyon Vil la pou egzije analiz fiskal adisyonèl anvan seyans ak vòt sou lwa lokal yo, epi mete delè bidjè yo ajou. Vote "Non" kite lwa yo san okenn chanjman.

Rezime Estimasyon Adisyonèl Kou Lwa ki Pwopoze yo ak Mizajou Delè Bidjè a yo

Pwopozisyon sa a t ap egzije plis analiz sou enpak fiskal lwa lokal ki pwopoze yo. Pwopozisyon an t ap mete kèk delè bidjè a yo ajou.

Premyèman, amannman an t ap mande pou Konsèy la estime kou lwa ki pwopoze yo anvan yon komite nan Konsèy la fè yon seyans piblik epi anvan yon vòt Konsèy konplè a. Li t ap egzije tou pou Konsèy la bay Biwo Jesyon ak Bidjè Majistra a yon opòtinite pou soumèt pwòp estimasyon pa yo atan.

Kounye a, Konstitisyon an egzije yon Deklarasyon Enpak Fiskal anvan Yon Komite Konsèy la vote sou yon lwa lokal ak anvan Konsèy Konplè a vote. Li pa presize ki moun ki ta dwe devlope Deklarasyon sa yo, men an pratik se Konsèy la ki fòmile yo. Amannman sa a ta kodifye wòl Konsèy la. Li t ap deplase egzijans Deklarasyon Enpak Fiskal la mete li pi bonè nan pwosesis lejislatif la pandan li oblije pou li fèt anvan odyans piblik yo. Anplis de sa, jan sa note pi wo a, amannman an t ap garanti ke Majistra a, k ap aji atravè Biwo Jesyon ak Bidjè a, gen yon opòtinite pou soumèt estimasyon finansye. Kidonk, Deklarasyon Enpak Fiskal, avèk amannman sa a, ta dwe jeneralman gen de estimasyon ladan: youn ki soti nan Konsèy la li menm, ak youn ki soti nan men Majistra a. Pou plis presizyon, amannman an t ap egzije pou Konsèy la ta dwe avize Majistra a ywit jou alavans (sòf si Majistra a renonse a preyavi a) anvan li fè yon seyans piblik oswa yon vòt Konsèy konplè a sou yon pwopozisyon lwa lokal, ki pèmèt Biwo Jesyon ak Bidjè a bay pwòp estimasyon finansye pa yo. Sepandan, si biwo a pa ta reponn omwen twa jou anvan seyans oswa vòt la, Konsèy la ka toujou kontinye avèk seyans oswa vòt la.

Dezyèmman, amannman sa a t ap mete ajou plizyè delè pou bidjè a nan Konstitisyon an, ak entansyon pou reflekte pratik modèn yo. An patikilye, li t ap bay nouvo administrasyon minisipal yo plis tan pou yo konpoze yon bidjè preliminè lè yo pwolonje delè pou bidjè preliminè a de 16 janvyè a 1^{ye} fevriye nan ane apre yon

eleksyon minisipal. Gen presedan pou sa: , Konsèy Minisipal la rekonèt ke delè 16 janvyè a kapab difisil pou yon nouvo administrasyon respektè, poutèt sa li n konn adopte lwa lokal ki pwolonje delè pou soumèt bidjè preliminè a lè yon nouvo Majistra antre an fonksyon. Amannman ki pwopoze a t ap mete ajou delè bidjè ki konekte yo tou pou akomode nouvo delè bidjè preliminè a: nan ane apre yon eleksyon minisipal, delè pou Majistra a soumèt yon sètifika preliminè sou dèt kapital ak obligasyon t ap pwolonje soti 16 janvyè rive 1^{ye} fevriye, epi delè pou Biwo Bidjè Endepandan an fè rapò sou revni ak depans yo t ap pwolonje soti 1^{ye} fevriye rive 15 fevriye.

Menm jan an tou, nan yon efò pou ankouraje yon bidjè egzekitif ki pi egzak, amannman sa a ta pwolonje delè pou soumèt bidjè egzekitif la de 26 avril a 1^{ye} me. Pou kounye a, Konstitisyon an egzije pou Majistra a soumèt yon bidjè egzekitif 26 avril. Dat sa a vini touswit apre 15 avril ki se dat limit pou pèman enpo, sa bay Vil la enfòmasyon enpòtan sou rekouvremant enpo. Yon ekstansyon kout dat limit bidjè egzekitif la—a 1^{ye} me—t ap bay Biwo Jesyon ak Bidjè a plis tan pou detèmine revni ki posib. Amannman t ap pwolonje delè pou rekòmandasyon Prezidan Borough sou bidjè egzekitif la de 6 me a 13 me.

Kesyon Sou Bilten Vòt

Plis Preyavi ak Tan Anvan Vòt sou Lejislasyon Sekirite Piblik

Pwopozisyon sa a t ap egzije plis preyavi piblik ak tan anvan Konsèy Minisipal la vote sou lwa ki konsène operasyon sekirite piblik Depatman Lapolis, Koreksyon, oswa Ponpye.

Vote "Wi" t ap egzije plis tan anvan Konsèy la vote sou lwa ki konsène operasyon sekirite piblik Depatman Lapolis, Koreksyon, oswa Ponpye. Vote "Non" kite lwa yo san okenn chanjman.

Rezime sou Plis Preyavi ak Tan Anvan Vòt sou Lejislasyon Sekirite Piblik

Pwopozisyon sa a t ap etabli egzijans pwosedi adisyonèl anvan Konsèy la vote sou pwopozisyon lwa lokal ki konsène operasyon sekirite piblik twa ajans Vil la: Depatman Lapolis, Depatman Koreksyon, oswa Depatman Ponpye.

Anvan Konsèy konplè a vote sou yon pwopozisyon sekirite piblik ki deja adrese, Konsèy la ta dwe bay piblik la, Majistra a, ak komisyonè a nan chak ajans ki afekte yo yon preyavi adisyonèl omwen 30 jou alavans de vòt sa an kesyon an. Majistra a ak ajans konsène yo ka itilize peryòd ant avi sa a ak vòt sa a pou yo òganize youn oswa plizyè seyans piblik anplis sou pwopozisyon an pou yo ka rekeyi plis opinyon piblik la. Majistra a te kapab renonse a pwosedi adisyonèl amannman sa a enpoze yo.

Kesyon Sou Bilten Vòt

Planifikasyon Kapital

Pwopozisyon sa a t ap amande Konstitisyon Vil la pou egzije plis detay nan evalyasyon anyèl enstalasyon Vil la yo, enpoze pou planifikasyon kapital la konsidere bezwen enstalasyon yo, epi mete dat limit planifikasyon kapital yo ajou.

Vote "Wi" t ap egzije plis detay lè evalyasyon bezwen antretyen enstalasyon Vil yo ap fèt, t ap mande pou planifikasyon kapital la konsidere bezwen enstalasyon yo, epi t ap mete dat limit planifikasyon kapital la ajou. Vote "Non" kite lwa yo san okenn chanjman.

Rezime Planifikasyon Kapital

Vil la angaje nan planifikasyon kapital regilye pou detèmine kijan pou l envesti nan enfrastrikti li yo. Nan kad evalyasyon sa a, yo reyini enfòmasyon sou enfrastrikti Vil la epi pataje yo atravè plizyè dokiman, tankou Deklarasyon anyèl Bezwen Vil la, envantè anyèl enstalasyon Vil la, ak Estrateji Kapital Sou Dizan de fwa chak ane. Twa dokiman sa yo bay enfòmasyon sou enfrastrikti ki egziste deja nan vil la ak investisman ki planifye. Sepandan, Konstitisyon an pa fè egzijans klè pou Vil la pran an kont antretyen ak reparasyon lè l ap fòmile Deklarasyon Bezwen yo. Ni Li pa egzije pou Vil la, Estrateji Kapital Sou Dizan li an, konsidere envantè ofisyèl enstalasyon li yo oswa Deklarasyon Bezwen yo.

Amanman ki pwopoze yo t ap egzije pou Vil la, lè l ap evalye gwo agrandisman ak rediksyon enstalasyon pou Vil la nan Deklarasyon Bezwen anyèl la, reyini enfòmasyon ki gen rapò tou avèk bezwen pou antretyen, tankou eta, fonksyon, ak estimasyon dire vi itil tout enstalasyon Vil la yo, nan mezi sa posib. Amanman yo t ap egzije tou pou Depatman Planifikasyon Vil la ak Biwo Jesyon ak Bidjè a, lè y ap devlope Estrateji Kapital Sou Dizan an, konsidere eta ak bezwen pou antretyen enstalasyon Vil la yo, ansanm ak lòt faktè tankou distribisyon jeyografik, enpak sou rezistans, ak enpòtans enstalasyon yo pou fonksyonman ajans yo. Amanman yo t ap chanje dat prezantasyon Estrateji Kapital Sou Dizan ki te 1^{ye} Novanm pou li ka aliye ak dat bidjè preliminè Vil la, ki 16 janvyè pou kounye a. Menm jan an tou, amanman yo t ap chanje dat pou seyans piblik ki asosye ak Estrateji Kapital Sou Dizan an pou akomode dat premye soumisyon an ki vin pi ta.

Kesyon Sou Bilten Vòt

Antrepriz Komèsyal Minorite ke Fanm Posede (MWBE), Pèmi pou Tounaj Fim ak Komisyon Revizyon Achiv

Pwopozisyon sa a t ap amande Konstitisyon Vil la pou etabli Responsab Divèsite Biznis (CBDO), otorize Majistra a pou li deziyen biwo ki bay pèmi pou fim yo, epi konbine komisyon achiv yo.

Vote "Wi" t ap etabli CBDO pou sipòte MWBE yo, otorize Majistra a pou deziyen biwo ki bay pèmi pou fim yo, epi konbine de komisyon. Vote "Non" kite lwa yo san okenn chanjman.

Rezime sou Antrepriz Komèsyal Minorite ke Fanm Posede (MWBE), Pèmi pou Tounaj Fim ak Komisyon Revizyon Achiv

Amanman sa a ta revize plizyè dispozisyon nan Konstitisyon an.

Premyèman, pou bay antrepriz komèsyal minorite ke fanm posede (MWBE) yo jarèt, amanman sa a ta etabli Responsab pou Divèsite Biznis (CBDO) nan Konstitisyon an. Li t ap prevwa tou pou CBDO a sèvi kòm pwen kontak pou MWBE yo, evalye efikasite politik Vil la pou adrese disparite nan pasasyon mache, epi pwopoze chanjman ki nesèsè nan politik Vil la.

Dezyèmman, amanman sa a ta pèmèt Majistra a bay biwo ki trete pèmi pou tounaj fim yo—Biwo Medya ak Divètisman Majistra a (MOME)—pouvwa pou bay pèmi sa yo. Kounye a, Konstitisyon Vil sèlman bay Depatman Sèvis Ti Biznis pouvwa pou bay pèmi pou fim ak televizyon. Pa konsekan, pou ranpli fonksyon bay pèmi pou tounaj fim epi akonpli misyon li pou ranfòse ekonomi kreyatif Vil New York la, Komisè MOME nan se yon anplwaye Depatman Sèvis Ti Biznis yo. Lòt anplwaye MOME pa gen kapasite pou bay pèmi fim ak televizyon si Komisè a pa kapab ranpli konksyon li oswa si pòs la vakan tanporèman. Amanman ki pwopoze a t ap pèmèt Majistra a deziyen yon lòt ajans Vil la pou l bay pèmi sa yo, sa ki t ap pèmèt Majistra a deziyen MOME epi fè ansòt lòt anplwaye MOME yo kapab egzèse otorite sa a lè sa apwopriye.

Twazyèmman, amanman sa a t ap konbine de konsèy ke Konstitisyon an te kreye ki fokis sou revizyon achiv minisipal yo. Dapre Konstitisyon ki an plas la, Vil la dwe kenbe ni Komisyon Revizyon Achiv la ni Komisyon Achiv, Referans ak Rechèch la. Komisyon sa yo gen misyon ak manda rapò anyèl ki sanble. Amanman ki pwopoze sa a t ap konbine Komisyon Revizyon Achiv la ansanm ak Komisyon Achiv, Referans ak Rechèch nan yon sèl kò, Konsèy Konsiltatif Achiv Minisipal ak Bibliyotèk la, nan yon efò pou ankouraje efikasite ak prezèvasyon resous Vil la. Amanman pwopoze sa a t ap pran efè imedyatman.



Italian

Translations of Ballot Questions and Recommended Abstracts

Quesito sulla Scheda

Pulizia della proprietà pubblica

Questa proposta modificherebbe lo Statuto della Città per ampliare e chiarire il potere del Dipartimento della Sanità di pulire le strade e altre proprietà della città e di richiedere lo smaltimento dei rifiuti in contenitori.

Votando "Sì" si amplia e si chiarisce il potere del Dipartimento della Sanità di pulire le strade e altre proprietà della città e di richiedere lo smaltimento dei rifiuti in contenitori. Votando "No" si lasciano le leggi invariate.

Abstract sulla Pulizia dei Beni Pubblici

Il Dipartimento della Sanità (DSNY) è responsabile della pulizia delle strade di New York e dello smaltimento dei rifiuti. L'attuale Statuto conferisce all'Assessore del DSNY il potere di adottare regolamenti relativi all'uso dei marciapiedi per lo smaltimento dei rifiuti e di imporre violazioni per il mancato rispetto di tali regolamenti, punibili con multe, reclusione o sanzioni civili. Al momento, lo Statuto non prevede espressamente l'obbligo di containerizzare i rifiuti, anche se il DSNY ha emanato diverse norme che limitano il tempo di permanenza dei rifiuti non containerizzati sulle strade cittadine. L'attuale Statuto non conferisce al DSNY la giurisdizione su alcune proprietà, come i parchi e gli spartitraffico autostradali. Inoltre, sebbene l'Ufficio per l'applicazione delle norme sui venditori ambulanti sia inserito all'interno del DSNY, l'Ufficio non ha l'autorità di far rispettare le norme sui venditori ambulanti in alcune proprietà della città, come ad esempio nei parchi.

Le modifiche proposte chiariscono che il DSNY ha giurisdizione sulla pulizia di tutte le proprietà della città su indicazione del Sindaco. Le modifiche proposte chiariscono inoltre che il DSNY ha l'autorità di garantire che i venditori ambulanti rispettino i requisiti igienico- sanitari non solo sulle strade ma anche su altre proprietà della città. Infine, questa proposta riconoscerebbe espressamente l'autorità del DSNY di regolamentare il corretto posizionamento dei sacchi di rifiuti sul marciapiede, anche richiedendo che i rifiuti siano collocati in contenitori.

Quesito sulla Scheda

Stime aggiuntive dei costi delle proposte di legge e degli aggiornamenti delle scadenze di bilancio

Questa proposta modificherebbe lo Statuto della Città e richiederebbe un'analisi fiscale del Consiglio comunale prima delle udienze e delle votazioni sulle leggi, un'autorizzazione dell'analisi fiscale da parte del Sindaco e un aggiornamento delle scadenze di bilancio.

Votando "Sì" si modificherebbe lo Statuto della Città e si richiederebbe un'analisi fiscale aggiuntiva prima delle udienze e delle votazioni sulle leggi locali, oltre a un aggiornamento delle scadenze di bilancio. Votando "No" si lasciano le leggi invariate.

Abstract delle stime aggiuntive dei costi delle proposte di legge e degli aggiornamenti delle scadenze di bilancio

Questa proposta richiederebbe un'analisi supplementare dell'impatto fiscale delle leggi locali proposte. La proposta aggiornerebbe anche alcune scadenze di bilancio.

In primo luogo, l'emendamento imporrebbe al Consiglio comunale di stimare il costo delle leggi proposte prima di un'udienza pubblica tenuta da un Comitato del Consiglio comunale e prima di una votazione da parte del Consiglio comunale al completo. L'emendamento prevede inoltre che il Consiglio comunale dia la possibilità all'Assessorato per la Gestione e il Bilancio di presentare tempestivamente la propria stima.

Attualmente, lo Statuto richiede una Dichiarazione sull'impatto fiscale prima del voto su una legge locale di un Comitato del Consiglio comunale e prima del voto del Consiglio comunale al completo. Il testo non specifica chi debba elaborare tali Dichiarazioni, ma in pratica è il Consiglio comunale a formularle. Questo emendamento codificherebbe il ruolo del Consiglio comunale. Inoltre, sposterebbe il requisito delle Dichiarazioni sull'impatto fiscale all'inizio del processo legislativo, richiedendolo prima di qualsiasi udienza pubblica. Inoltre, come già detto, l'emendamento garantirebbe che il Sindaco, attraverso l'Ufficio per la Gestione e il Bilancio, abbia la possibilità di presentare le stime finanziarie. Di conseguenza, con questo emendamento, le Dichiarazioni sull'impatto fiscale conterrebbero generalmente due stime: una del Consiglio comunale stesso e una del Sindaco. In particolare, l'emendamento prevede che il Consiglio comunale dia un preavviso di otto giorni al Sindaco (a meno che il Sindaco non rinunci al preavviso) prima di un'udienza pubblica o di una votazione del Consiglio comunale al completo su una proposta di legge locale, consentendo così all'Ufficio per la

Gestione e il Bilancio di fornire una propria stima finanziaria. Tuttavia, se tale ufficio non risponderà almeno tre giorni prima dell'udienza o della votazione, il Consiglio comunale potrà comunque procedere con l'udienza o la votazione.

In secondo luogo, questo emendamento aggiornerebbe diverse scadenze relative al bilancio nello Statuto, con l'intento di rispecchiare le prassi più aggiornate. In particolare, si concederebbe alle nuove amministrazioni comunali più tempo per redigere un bilancio preliminare, estendendo la scadenza per il bilancio preliminare dal 16 gennaio al 1° febbraio negli anni successivi all'elezione del sindaco. C'è un precedente per questo: riconoscendo che la scadenza del 16 gennaio può essere difficile da rispettare per una nuova amministrazione, in passato il Consiglio comunale ha approvato leggi locali che prorogano il termine per la presentazione del bilancio preliminare quando entra in carica un nuovo sindaco. Allo stesso modo, l'emendamento proposto aggiornerebbe le relative scadenze di bilancio per adeguarle alla nuova scadenza del bilancio preliminare: negli anni successivi all'elezione del sindaco, il termine per la presentazione del Certificato preliminare di indebitamento e obbligazioni in conto capitale da parte del sindaco verrebbe esteso dal 16 gennaio al 1° febbraio, e il termine per la presentazione della relazione sulle entrate e sulle spese da parte dell'Ufficio indipendente del bilancio verrebbe esteso dal 1° febbraiost al 15 febbraio.

Allo stesso modo, con l'intento di promuovere un bilancio esecutivo più accurato, questo emendamento estenderebbe il termine per la presentazione del bilancio esecutivo dal 26 aprile al 1° maggio. Attualmente lo Statuto prevede che il Sindaco presenti il bilancio esecutivo il 26 aprile. Tale data è di poco successiva alla scadenza fiscale del 15 aprile, che fornisce al Comune informazioni importanti sulle riscossioni delle imposte. Una breve proroga della scadenza del bilancio esecutivo - al 1° maggio - darebbe all'Ufficio per la Gestione e il Bilancio più tempo per determinare le probabili entrate. L'emendamento estenderebbe quindi il

termine per le raccomandazioni del Presidente del distretto sul bilancio esecutivo dal 6 maggio al 13 maggio.

Quesito sulla Scheda

Più preavviso e più tempo prima delle votazioni sulla legislazione in materia di sicurezza pubblica

Questa proposta richiederebbe un ulteriore avviso pubblico e un tempo supplementare prima che il Consiglio comunale voti su leggi che riguardano le operazioni di pubblica sicurezza dei dipartimenti di polizia, di correzione o dei vigili del fuoco.

Votando “Sì” si richiederebbe un ulteriore avviso pubblico e un tempo più lungo prima che il Consiglio voti su leggi che riguardano le operazioni di pubblica sicurezza dei Dipartimenti di Polizia, Correzione e Vigili del Fuoco. Votando “No” le leggi rimarranno invariate.

Abstract di più preavviso e più tempo prima delle votazioni sulla legislazione in materia di sicurezza pubblica

Questo emendamento stabilirebbe ulteriori requisiti procedurali prima che il Consiglio voti su proposte di leggi locali che riguardano le operazioni di pubblica sicurezza di tre agenzie cittadine: il Dipartimento di Polizia, il Dipartimento di Correzione e il Dipartimento dei Vigili del Fuoco.

Prima di una votazione da parte dell'intero Consiglio su una proposta di sicurezza pubblica contemplata, il Consiglio sarebbe tenuto a dare un ulteriore avviso al pubblico, al Sindaco e al commissario di ogni agenzia interessata almeno 30 giorni prima di tale votazione. Il Sindaco e le agenzie interessate potrebbero utilizzare il periodo che intercorre tra tale avviso pubblico e il voto per tenere una o più udienze pubbliche aggiuntive sulla proposta, al fine di sollecitare ulteriori input pubblici. Le procedure aggiuntive imposte da questo emendamento sono derogabili da parte del Sindaco.

Quesito sulla Scheda

Pianificazione del capitale

Questa proposta modificherebbe lo Statuto della Città per richiedere un maggior dettaglio nella valutazione annuale delle strutture cittadine, per imporre che le esigenze delle strutture siano alla base della Pianificazione del capitale e per aggiornare le scadenze della Pianificazione del capitale.

Votando "Sì" si richiederebbero maggiori dettagli nella valutazione delle esigenze di manutenzione delle strutture cittadine, si imporrebbe che le esigenze delle strutture siano alla base della Pianificazione del capitale e si aggiornerebbero le scadenze della Pianificazione del capitale. votando "No" si lascerebbero le leggi invariate.

Abstract della Pianificazione del Capitale

La Città si impegna in una regolare Pianificazione del capitale per determinare come investire nelle proprie infrastrutture. Nell'ambito di questa valutazione, le informazioni sulle infrastrutture della città vengono raccolte e condivise attraverso diversi documenti, tra cui la Dichiarazione annuale dei bisogni della città, l'Inventario annuale delle strutture cittadine e la Strategia decennale in conto capitale con cadenza biennale. Tutti e tre i documenti forniscono informazioni sulle infrastrutture esistenti della città e sugli investimenti pianificati. Tuttavia, lo Statuto non richiede esplicitamente alla Città, nell'elaborare la Dichiarazione dei bisogni, di tenere in considerazione la manutenzione e la riparazione. Né richiede alla Città, nella sua Strategia decennale in conto capitale, di tenere in considerazione l'inventario ufficiale delle strutture o la Dichiarazione dei bisogni.

Gli emendamenti proposti prevedono che la Città, nel valutare le espansioni e le riduzioni significative delle strutture cittadine nella sua annuale Dichiarazione dei bisogni, raccolga anche informazioni relative alle esigenze di manutenzione, come lo stato, la funzione e la vita utile stimata di tutte le strutture cittadine, per quanto possibile. Gli emendamenti richiederebbero inoltre che il Dipartimento di Urbanistica e l'Ufficio per la Gestione e il Bilancio, nello sviluppo della Strategia decennale in conto capitale, prendano in considerazione le condizioni delle strutture cittadine e le esigenze di manutenzione, insieme ad altri fattori come la distribuzione geografica, l'impatto sulla resilienza e l'importanza delle strutture per le operazioni dell'agenzia. Gli emendamenti modificherebbero la data di scadenza della Strategia decennale in conto capitale del 1° novembre per allinearla alla data del Bilancio preliminare della città, che attualmente è il 16 gennaio. Gli emendamenti modificherebbero anche la data dell'udienza pubblica associata alla

Strategia decennale in conto capitale, per rispettare la data in cui è stata presentata la domanda iniziale.

Quesito sulla Scheda

Imprese commerciali di minoranza e a conduzione femminile (MWBE), Permessi cinematografici e Comitati di revisione degli archivi

Questa proposta modificherebbe lo Statuto della Città per istituire il Direttore Responsabile della diversità aziendale (CBDO), per autorizzare il Sindaco a designare l'ufficio che rilascia i permessi cinematografici e per unificare i Comitati d'archivio.

Votando "Sì" si istituirebbe il CBDO per sostenere le MWBE, si autorizzerebbe il Sindaco a designare l'ufficio che rilascia i permessi cinematografici e si unificherebbero i due comitati. Votando "No" si lasciano le leggi invariate.

Abstract su imprese commerciali di minoranza e a conduzione femminile (MWBE), permessi cinematografici e comitati di revisione degli archivi

Questo emendamento prevede la revisione di diverse disposizioni dello Statuto.

In primo luogo, per sostenere le imprese commerciali di minoranza e a conduzione femminile (MWBE), questo emendamento introdurrebbe nello Statuto la figura del Direttore responsabile della diversità aziendale (CBDO). L'emendamento prevede inoltre che il CBDO funga da punto di contatto per le MWBE, valuti l'efficacia delle politiche della Città per affrontare le disparità negli appalti e proponga le modifiche necessarie alle politiche cittadine.

In secondo luogo, questo emendamento autorizzerebbe il Sindaco a conferire all'ufficio che si occupa dei permessi cinematografici - l'Assessorato ai Media e all'Intrattenimento (MOME) - la facoltà di rilasciare tali permessi. Attualmente, lo Statuto della Città attribuisce solo al Dipartimento dei servizi per le piccole imprese il potere di rilasciare i permessi per il cinema e la televisione. Di conseguenza, per adempiere ai suoi compiti di rilascio dei permessi per il cinema e per svolgere la sua missione di rafforzare l'economia creativa della città di New York, l'Assessore del MOME è un dipendente del Dipartimento dei Servizi per le piccole imprese. Gli altri dipendenti del MOME non hanno la possibilità di concedere permessi per il cinema e la televisione se l'Assessore non è in grado di svolgere i propri compiti o se la posizione è temporaneamente vacante. L'emendamento proposto autorizzerebbe il Sindaco a designare un'altra agenzia comunale per la concessione di questi permessi, consentendo al Sindaco di assegnare questo compito al MOME e di garantire che altri dipendenti del MOME possano esercitare questa autorità quando necessario.

In terzo luogo, questo emendamento unificherebbe due comitati creati dallo Statuto che si occupano della revisione degli archivi comunali. In base allo Statuto attuale, la Città deve gestire sia il Comitato di revisione archivistica sia il Comitato degli Archivi e di Referenza e Consulenza per la Ricerca. Questi comitati hanno missioni simili e mandati di rendicontazione annuale. Questa proposta di modifica unificherebbe in un unico organismo il Comitato di revisione archivistica, il Comitato degli Archivi e di Referenza e Consulenza per la Ricerca e il Comitato consultivo degli archivi e delle biblioteche comunali, nel tentativo di promuovere l'efficienza e risparmiare le risorse della Città. Questa proposta di modifica avrebbe effetto immediato.



Korean
Translations of Ballot Questions
and Recommended Abstracts

투표 질문

공공 시설 청소

뉴욕 시가를 비롯한 시 소유 시설을 청소하는 위생부의 권한을 확대하고 명확히 하며 쓰레기를 쓰레기통에 담아 처리하도록 의무화하는 주민발의안입니다.

“예”라고 투표할 경우, 시가를 비롯한 시 소유 시설을 청소하고 쓰레기를 쓰레기통에 담아 처리하도록 요구하는 위생국의 권한을 확대하고 명확히 할 수 있습니다. “아니요”라고 투표할 경우, 관련 법이 그대로 유지됩니다.

공공시설 청소 요약

뉴욕시 위생국(DSNY)은 뉴욕 시가의 청결과 쓰레기 처리를 담당하는 부서입니다.

현재 시 현장에 따르면 쓰레기 처리를 위한 보도 사용과 관련된 규정을 채택하고 동 규정 미준수 시 벌금, 징역형 또는 민사 처벌을 부과할 수 있는 위반 처분을 내릴 권한이 뉴욕시 위생국에 있습니다. 현재 현장에는 쓰레기를 쓰레기통에 담아야 한다는 요건이 명문화되어 있지 않지만, 뉴욕시 위생국에서는 쓰레기통에 담지 않은 쓰레기가 뉴욕 시가에 방치되어 있는 시간을 제한하는 여러 규칙을 계속해서 발표해 왔습니다. 또한 현재 현장에는 공원이나 고속도로 중앙분리대와 같은 특정 시설에 대한 관할권이 뉴욕시 위생국에 부여되어 있지 않습니다. 또한 노점상 단속국이 뉴욕시 위생국 산하에 존재함에도 불구하고, 공원과 같은 특정 시 소유 시설에 대해서는 노점상 단속 권한이 없습니다.

본 개정안은 시장의 지시로 모든 시 소유지를 청소할 수 있는 관할권이 뉴욕시 위생국에 있음을 명확히 합니다. 또한 노점상들에게 시가를 비롯한 시 소유 시설에서 위생 요건의 준수를 의무화하는 권한이 뉴욕시 위생국에 있음을 명확히 합니다. 마지막으로, 보도에 쓰레기 봉투를 방치하지 못하도록 규제하고 쓰레기를 쓰레기통에 넣도록 하는 뉴욕시 위생국의 권한을 명시적으로 인정하는 것입니다.

투표 질문

법안 통과 시 추가로 발생할 비용 추산 및 예산 마감 시한 개정

시의회에서 관련 공청회 및 찬반 투표를 하기에 앞서 재정 분석부터 실시해야 하고, 이같은 재정 분석을 시장이 승인하며, 예산 확정 시한을 개정한다는 내용으로 시 현장을 개정하는 법안입니다.

“예”라고 투표할 경우, 관련 법에 대한 공청회 및 찬반 투표를 하기에 앞서 재정 분석부터 추가적으로 실시해야 하고 예산 확정 시한을 개정한다는 내용으로 시 현장이 개정됩니다. “아니요”라고 투표할 경우, 관련 법이 그대로 유지됩니다.

법안 통과 시 추가로 발생할 비용 추산 및 예산 마감 시한 개정 요약

본안은 지역 법안이 통과될 경우 미칠 재정 영향에 관한 추가적인 분석을 요합니다. 또한 일부 예산 일정의 개정도 요합니다.

첫째, 본 개정안이 통과된다면 시의회에서 해당 법안에 대한 공청회 및 찬반 투표를 하기에 앞서 법안 통과 시의 비용 발생분 추산이 우선적으로 이뤄집니다. 또한 시의회에서는 시장 직속 관리예산국 자체 추산치를 적시에 제출할 기회를 허락해야 합니다.

현재 시 현장에서는 시의회 산하 위원회 및 전체 시의회에서 해당 법안에 대한 찬반 투표 이전에 재정영향서 작성을 의무화하고 있습니다. 재정영향서 작성 주체가 명시되어 있지는 않으나, 통례적으로 시의회에서 작성합니다. 이러한 시의회의 역할이 금번 개정을 통해 성문화됩니다. 또한 공청회 실시에 앞서 재정영향서 요건을 입법절차 초기에 상정하게 됩니다. 더 나아가, 위에서 언급한 바와 같이 본 개정이 이뤄지면 시장은 직속 관리예산국을 통해 재정 추산 자료를 제출할 기회를 누리게 됩니다. 그 결과, 재정영향서에는 시의회와 시장이 각기 작성한 추산 자료가 수록될 것입니다. 구체적으로, 본 개정안은 시의회에서 지역 법안에 관한 공청회나 전체 시의회 투표를 실시하기 전에 시장에게 8일 전까지 통지(시장이 통지를 포기하지 않는 한)하도록 함으로써 시장 직속 관리예산국 자체 추산치를 적시에 제출할 기회를 허락해야 합니다. 그러나 공청회나 투표 최소 3일 전까지 관리예산국의 응답이 없더라도 시의회는 공청회나 투표를 진행할 수 있습니다.

둘째, 본 개정안이 통과된다면 시 현장에 명시된 예산 관련 여러 기한이 최근 관행에 맞춰 개정될 것입니다. 특히, 시장 선거 직후 연도의 예비 예산안

제출 기한을 1월 16일에서 2월 1일로 연장함으로써 새로운 시장 행정부가 예비 예산을 편성할 수 있는 시간을 더 확보할 수 있도록 합니다. 한 가지 선례를 소개하자면, 시의회는 기존 1월 16일이라는 기한이 새 행정부가 지키기에 빠듯할 수 있다는 점을 인식해서, 과거에 새 시장이 취임하면 예비 예산안 제출 기한을 연장하는 지방법을 통과시킨 바 있습니다. 제안된 개정안은 새로운 예비 예산 기한에 맞춰 관련 예산 기한도 유사하게 개정합니다. 시장 선거를 치르는 해에는 시장이 채무 및 부채에 대한 예비 증명서를 제출해야 하는 기한이 1월 16일에서 2월 1일로 연장되고, 독립예산처의 세입세출 보고 기한이 2월 1일에서 2월 15일로 연장됩니다.

마찬가로, 이번 개정안은 보다 정확한 집행예산안 제출을 촉진하기 위해 집행 예산안 제출 기한을 4월 26일에서 5월 1일로 연장하는 내용을 담고 있습니다. 현재 헌장에 따르면 시장이 집행예산안을 제출하는 기한은 4월 26일로, 이는 세금 징수 관련 정보가 뉴욕시에 제공되는 4월 15일 세금 보고 마감일에서 얼마 지나지 않은 빠듯한 시점입니다. 따라서 집행예산 마감일을 5월 1일로 약간 연장하면 관리예산국이 예상 세수를 파악할 수 있는 시간이 더 늘어날 것입니다. 따라서 본 개정안은 집행예산안에 대한 자치구청장의 권고안 제출 기한을 5월 6일에서 5월 13일로 연장하게 됩니다.

투표 질문

공공치안 법안에 대한 투표 전 추가 공지 및 시간

시의회에서 경찰청, 교도소, 소방서의 공공치안 운영을 존중하는 법안 투표에 앞서 추가적인 공지와 시간을 요구하는 주민발의안입니다.

“예”라고 투표할 경우, 경찰청, 교도소, 소방서의 공공치안 운영을 존중하는 법안 투표에 앞서 추가적인 공지와 시간 확보가 의무화됩니다.

“아니요”라고 투표할 경우, 관련 법이 그대로 유지됩니다.

공공치안 법안에 대한 투표 전 추가 공지 및 시간 요약

경찰청, 교도소, 소방서 등 3개 시 기관의 공공치안 운영과 관련한 지역 법안에 관한 투표에 앞서 해당 법안에 대한 시의회의 심의에 추가적인 절차적 요건을 마련하는 개정안입니다.

공공치안 개정안에 대한 전체 시의회의 투표를 진행하기에 앞서, 시의회는 해당 투표에 앞서 최소 30일 전까지 일반인, 시장 및 해당 부처장에게 추가 통지를 제공해야 합니다. 시장과 해당 부처는 이러한 통지와 투표 사이의 기간을 활용해서 해당 개정안에 대한 추가 공청회를 한 번 이상 개최해서 대중의 의견을 추가로 요청할 수 있습니다. 시장은 본 개정안에 의해 부과된 추가 절차를 포기할 수 있습니다.

투표 질문

자본 계획

시 소유 시설에 대한 연간 평가 시 세부 정보를 요구하고, 시설 필요성을 반영하며 자본 계획을 수립하며, 자본 계획 수립 시한을 개정한다는 내용으로 시 헌장을 개정하는 법안입니다.

“예”라고 투표할 경우, 시 소유 시설의 유지보수 필요성을 평가하는 과정에서 보다 자세한 정보를 요구하고, 시설의 필요성을 자본 계획에 반영해야 하며, 자본 계획 기한을 개정해야 합니다. “아니요”라고 투표할 경우, 관련 법이 그대로 유지됩니다.

자본 계획 요약

뉴욕시는 인프라에 투자할 방법을 결정하기 위해 정기적으로 자본 계획을 수립합니다. 이러한 평가의 일환으로 뉴욕시의 필요시설 연례 평가서, 시설 연례 목록, 10개년 자본 전략(작성 주기 2년) 등 각종 문서를 통해 시 인프라에 대한 정보를 수집하고 공유합니다. 이들 세 문서 모두 뉴욕시의 기존 인프라와 계획된 투자에 대한 정보를 제공합니다. 그러나 시 현장에서는 필요시설 평가서를 작성할 때 유지 보수 필요성 검토는 요구하지 않습니다. 또한 뉴욕시의 10개년 자본 전략에 공식적인 시설 인벤토리나 필요시설 평가문을 심의하도록 요구하지도 않습니다.

뉴욕시에서 연례 필요성 평가서를 통해 중요한 시 소유지 확장 및 축소를 평가할 때 모든 시 소유지의 상태, 기능, 예상 내용연수 등 유지보수 필요성 관련 정보도 가능한 범위에서 수집하도록 요구하는 개정안입니다. 개정안은 또한 도시계획부와 관리예산국이 10개년 자본 전략을 수립하는 과정에서 지리적 분포, 회복성에 미치는 영향, 부처 운영을 위한 시설의 중요성 등 기타 요소와 함께 시 소유 시설의 상태 및 유지보수 필요성도 심의하도록 요구합니다. 본 개정안이 통과되면 10개년 자본 전략 수립 기한을 기존의 11월 1일에서 시의 예비 예산안 제출일인 1월 16일에 부합하도록 변경하게 됩니다. 마찬가지로 10개년 자본 전략에 관한 공청회 개최일도 최초 제출일에 맞춰 보다 늦은 날짜로 변경하게 됩니다.

투표 질문

소수민족 및 여성 소유 기업(MWBE), 영화 허가 및 아카이브 심사 위원회

최고 비즈니스 다양성 책임자(CBDO)라는 직위를 신설하고, 영화 촬영 허가증을 발급하는 직위를 시장이 지명하며, 아카이브 위원회를 하나로 통합한다는 내용으로 시 헌장을 개정하는 법안입니다.

“예”라고 투표할 경우, MWBE를 지원하는 CBDO를 설립하고, 시장이 영화 허가증을 발급하는 공직을 지명할 권한을 얻으며, 두 개의 위원회를 통합하게 됩니다. “아니요”라고 투표할 경우, 관련 법이 그대로 유지됩니다.

소수민족 및 여성 소유 기업(MWBE), 영화 허가 및 아카이브 심사 위원회 요약

시 헌장의 여러 조항을 수정하는 개정안입니다.

첫째, 소수민족 및 여성 소유 기업(MWBE)을 지원하기 위해 시 헌장에 최고 비즈니스 다양성 책임자(CBDO) 직위를 신설합니다. 또한 CBDO가 MWBE의 연락 창구 역할을 하고, 조달 불균형을 해소하기 위한 시 정책의 효과를 평가하며, 시 정책에 필요한 변경 사항을 제안하도록 규정하는 개정안입니다.

둘째, 시장이 영화 허가를 처리하는 부서인 시장 직속 미디어 및 엔터테인먼트국(MOME)에 허가 발급 권한을 부여할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 개정안입니다. 현재 시 헌장에는 영화 및 텔레비전 허가 발급 권한이 중소기업 서비스국에만 부여되어 있습니다. 따라서 영화 허가 업무를 수행하고 뉴욕시의 창조경제를 부흥하는 임무를 수행하기 위해 MOME 국장은 중소기업 서비스국 소속 직원이 됩니다. 위원장이 직무를 수행할 수 없거나 그 자리가 일시적으로 공석인 경우 다른 MOME 직원은 영화 및 텔레비전 허가를 승인할 수 없습니다. 본 개정안은 시장이 이러한 허가를 부여할 다른 시 기관을 지정할 수 있는 권한을 부여하여, 시장이 MOME를 지정하고 적절한 경우 다른 MOME 직원이 이 권한을 행사할 수 있도록 허용합니다.

셋째, 본 개정안은 시 기록물 검토에 중점을 두고 헌장에 의해 만들어진 두 개의 위원회를 하나로 통합합니다. 현재 헌장에 따르면, 뉴욕시는 기록 검토 위원회와 기록물, 참고 및 연구 자문 위원회를 모두 유지해야 합니다. 이 두 위원회는 사명 및 연례 보고 의무가 유사하므로, 운영 효율성을 높이고 시 자원을 절감하기 위해 기록물 검토 위원회와 기록물, 참고 및 연구 위원회를

하나의 기구인 시 기록물 및 도서관 자문위원회로 통합하게 됩니다. 본 개정안은 즉시 시행될 예정입니다.



Polish

Translations of Ballot Questions and Recommended Abstracts

Pytanie na karcie do głosowania

Sprzątanie mienia publicznego

Propozycja ta zmieniałaby Statut Miasta w celu rozszerzenia i uściślenia uprawnień Wydziału Oczyszczania Miasta (Department of Sanitation) do sprzątania ulic i innego mienia miejskiego oraz wprowadzenia wymogu usuwania odpadów do pojemników.

Głosowanie na „Tak” rozszerzy i uściśli uprawnienia Wydziału Oczyszczania Miasta do sprzątania ulic i innego mienia miejskiego oraz będzie wymagać usuwania odpadów do pojemników. Głosowanie na „Nie” pozostawia przepisy bez zmian.

Sprzątanie mienia publicznego - Streszczenie

Wydział Oczyszczania Miasta (Department of Sanitation, DSNY) jest odpowiedzialny za czystość ulic Nowego Jorku i wywóz śmieci. Obecny Statut przyznaje komisarzowi DSNY prawo przyjmowania przepisów dotyczących korzystania z chodników do usuwania śmieci oraz do wydawania mandatów za nieprzestrzeganie takich przepisów, z karami grzywny, więzienia lub karami cywilnymi. Statut nie określa obecnie wyraźnie żadnego wymogu wkładania śmieci do pojemników – mimo że DSNY wydało kilka przepisów ograniczających ilość czasu, jaki śmieci mogą pozostawać na ulicach miasta bez pojemników. Obecny Statut nie daje również uprawnień DSNY co do niektórych obiektów mienia publicznego, takich jak parki i pasy oddzielające kierunki ruchu na drogach. Ponadto, chociaż w obrębie DSNY mieści się Biuro Nadzoru Sprzedawców Ulicznych (Office of Street Vendor Enforcement), nie ma ono uprawnień do nadzoru sprzedawców na niektórych terenach Miasta, np. w parkach.

Proponowane zmiany wyjaśniałyby, że w zakresie uprawnień DSNY jest sprzątanie całego mienia miejskiego zgodnie z poleceniem burmistrza. Proponowane zmiany wyjaśniałyby również, że DSNY ma prawo egzekwować od sprzedawców ulicznych przestrzeganie wymogów higieny nie tylko na ulicach, ale także w innych miejscach będących własnością miasta. I wreszcie, propozycja ta jednoznacznie ustanawiałaby uprawnienia DSNY do ustalania prawidłowych sposobów umieszczania worków ze śmieciami na chodniku, w tym poprzez wymóg umieszczania odpadów w pojemnikach.

Pytanie na karcie do głosowania

Dodatkowe szacunki kosztów proponowanych przepisów i aktualizacje terminów w procesie budżetowym

Propozycja ta zmienia Statut Miasta w taki sposób, aby wymagać od Rady analizy fiskalnej przed posiedzeniami i głosowaniami nad ustawami, upoważnić burmistrza do prowadzenia analiz fiskalnych oraz aktualizuje terminy w procesie budżetowym.

Głosowanie na „Tak” spowodowałoby zmianę Statutu Miasta w taki sposób, aby wymagana byłaby dodatkowa analiza fiskalna przed posiedzeniami i głosowaniami w sprawie lokalnych przepisów oraz aktualizacja terminów procesu budżetowego. Głosowanie na „Nie” pozostawia przepisy bez zmian.

Dodatkowe szacunki kosztów proponowanych przepisów i aktualizacje terminów w procesie budżetowym - Streszczenie

Propozycja ta wymagałaby dodatkowej analizy skutków finansowych proponowanych przepisów lokalnych. Wniosek nowelizuje również niektóre terminy w procesie budżetowym.

Po pierwsze, poprawka wymagałaby od Rady oszacowania kosztów proponowanych przepisów przed posiedzeniem publicznym komisji Rady i przed pełnym głosowaniem Rady. Wymagałoby to również od Rady zapewnienia możliwości przedstawienia przez Biuro Zarządzania i Budżetu burmistrza własnego szacunku kosztów w odpowiednim terminie.

Obecnie Statut wymaga przedstawienia oświadczenia o wpływie na budżet przed głosowaniem nad przepisem lokalnym w komisji Rady i przed głosowaniem w pełnym składzie Rady. Nie określa, kto powinien opracowywać te oświadczenia, ale w praktyce formułuje je Rada. Poprawka ta skodyfikowałaby rolę Rady. Przesunęłaby również termin złożenia oświadczenia o wpływie na budżet na wcześniejszą fazę procesu legislacyjnego, wymagając przedstawienia go przed posiedzeniami publicznymi. Ponadto, jak wskazano powyżej, poprawka zapewniłaby burmistrzowi, działającemu za pośrednictwem Biura Zarządzania i Budżetu, możliwość przedłożenia własnych szacunków finansowych. W rezultacie, po wprowadzeniu tej poprawki, oświadczenia o wpływie przepisu na budżet zawierałyby na ogół dwa szacunki: jeden sporządzony przez samą Radę, a drugi przez burmistrza. W szczególności poprawka wymagałaby, aby Rada powiadomiła burmistrza z ośmiodniowym wyprzedzeniem (chyba że burmistrz zrzeknie się tego powiadomienia) przed posiedzeniem publicznym lub pełnym głosowaniem Rady w sprawie proponowanego prawa lokalnego, aby Biuro Zarządzania i Budżetu miało możliwość przedstawienia własnego kosztorysu finansowego. Jeżeli jednak urząd ten nie udzieli odpowiedzi co najmniej na trzy dni

przed posiedzeniem lub głosowaniem, Rada będzie nadal mogła przeprowadzić takie posiedzenie lub głosowanie.

Po drugie, poprawka ta zaktualizowałaby kilka terminów związanych z budżetem zawartych w Statucie dla odzwierciedlenia nowoczesnych praktyk. W szczególności dałaby nowym burmistrzom więcej czasu na opracowanie wstępnego budżetu poprzez wydłużenie terminu sporządzenia wstępnego budżetu z 16 stycznia do 1 lutego w latach następujących po wyborach na burmistrza. Istnieje tu precedens: uznając, że obowiązujący obecnie termin 16 stycznia może być trudny dla nowej administracji, w przeszłości Rada Miasta uchwałała lokalne przepisy wydłużające termin przedstawienia wstępnego budżetu po objęciu urzędu przez nowego burmistrza. Proponowana poprawka w podobny sposób aktualizowałaby powiązane terminy procesu budżetowego w celu dostosowania się do nowego wstępnego terminu przedstawienia budżetu: w latach następujących po wyborach burmistrza termin na złożenie przez burmistrza wstępnego poświadczenia zadłużenia kapitałowego i zobowiązań zostanie wydłużony z 16 stycznia do 1 lutego, a termin składania przez Samodzielne Biuro Budżetowe sprawozdań o dochodach i wydatkach zostanie wydłużony z 1 lutego do 15 lutego.

Podobnie, mając na celu poprawę dokładności budżetu władz wykonawczych, nowelizacja ta wydłużałaby termin przedłożenia przez nie budżetu z 26 kwietnia do 1 maja. Statut wymaga obecnie, aby burmistrz przedstawił budżet władz wykonawczych w dniu 26 kwietnia. Data ta przypada tuż po 15 kwietnia, po terminie rozliczeń podatkowych, co daje Miastu istotne informacje na temat wpływów środków z podatków. Niewielka prolongata terminu budżetu władz wykonawczych – do 1 maja – dałaby dla Biura Zarządzania i Budżetu więcej czasu na określenie prawdopodobnych wpływów. Poprawka wydłużyłaby tym samym termin na przedstawienie zaleceń prezydentów borough w sprawie budżetu władz wykonawczych z 6 na 13 maja.

Pytanie na karcie do głosowania

Więcej informacji i czasu przed głosowaniem w sprawie przepisów dotyczących bezpieczeństwa publicznego

Propozycja ta wymagałaby więcej informacji publicznych i czasu przed głosowaniem przez Radę Miasta nad przepisami dotyczącymi działań Wydziału Policji (Police Department), Wydziału Więziennictwa (Department of Corrections) lub Straży Pożarnej (Fire Department) w zakresie bezpieczeństwa publicznego.

Głosowanie na „Tak” oznacza wymaganie dodatkowych informacji i czasu przed głosowaniem przez Radę Miasta nad przepisami dotyczącymi działań Wydziału Policji, Więziennictwa lub Straży Pożarnej w zakresie bezpieczeństwa publicznego. Głosowanie na „Nie” pozostawia przepisy bez zmian.

Więcej informacji i czasu przed głosowaniem w sprawie przepisów dotyczących bezpieczeństwa publicznego - Streszczenie

Poprawka ta ustanawiałaby dodatkowe wymogi proceduralne przed głosowaniem przez Radę nad proponowanymi przepisami lokalnymi dotyczącymi działań w zakresie bezpieczeństwa publicznego trzech agencji miejskich: Wydziału Policji (Police Department), Wydziału Więziennictwa (Department of Corrections) lub Straży Pożarnej (Fire Department).

Zanim Rada będzie głosować w pełnym składzie nad odnośną propozycją dotyczącą bezpieczeństwa publicznego, Rada będzie zobowiązana przekazać dodatkowe powiadomienie opinii publicznej, burmistrzowi i komisarzowi każdej z zainteresowanych agencji nie później niż 30 dni przed takim głosowaniem. Burmistrz i zainteresowane agencje mogłyby wykorzystać okres pomiędzy takim zawiadomieniem a głosowaniem na zorganizowanie dodatkowego posiedzenia publicznego (lub kolejnych dodatkowych posiedzeń) w sprawie propozycji i uzyskanie dodatkowych komentarzy społecznych. Burmistrz mógł odstąpić od dodatkowych procedur narzuconych tą nowelizacją.

Pytanie na karcie do głosowania

Planowanie wydatków kapitałowych

Propozycja ta zmieniałaby Statut Miasta, wymagając większej szczegółowości przy rocznej ocenie obiektów miejskich, nakładając obowiązek uwzględniania potrzeb w zakresie obiektów w planowaniu wydatków kapitałowych oraz aktualizację terminów planowania kapitałowego.

Głosowanie na „Tak” nakładałoby wymóg większej szczegółowości przy ocenie potrzeb w zakresie konserwacji obiektów miejskich, uwzględniania potrzeb w zakresie obiektów w planowaniu wydatków kapitałowych oraz aktualizacji terminów planowania kapitałowego. Głosowanie na „Nie” pozostawia przepisy bez zmian.

Planowanie wydatków kapitałowych - Streszczenie

Miasto regularnie planuje wydatki kapitałowe, aby ustalić sposoby inwestowania w swoją infrastrukturę. W ramach tej oceny informacje o infrastrukturze Miasta są gromadzone i udostępniane w kilku dokumentach, w tym w dorocznej Ogólnomiejskiej Deklaracji Potrzeb, dorocznej inwentaryzacji obiektów miejskich oraz sporządzanej dwa razy w roku Dziesięcioletniej Strategii Kapitałowej. Wszystkie trzy dokumenty zawierają informacje o istniejącej infrastrukturze Miasta i planowanych inwestycjach. Jednakże Statut nie wymaga wyraźnie, aby Miasto przy opracowywaniu Deklaracji Potrzeb brało pod uwagę konserwację i naprawy. Nie wymaga też, aby Miasto, w swojej Dziesięcioletniej Strategii Kapitałowej, brało pod uwagę oficjalny wykaz obiektów lub Deklarację Potrzeb.

Proponowane zmiany wymagałyby, aby Miasto, oceniając w swojej dorocznej Deklaracji Potrzeb znaczące rozbudowy i redukcje obiektów miejskich, gromadziło także informacje związane z potrzebami konserwacji, takimi jak stan, funkcje i szacowany okres użytkowania wszystkich obiektów miejskich, o ile będzie to wykonalne. Zmiany wymagałyby również, aby Wydział Planowania Miasta (Department of City Planning) oraz Biuro Zarządzania i Budżetu (Office of Management and Budget) przy opracowywaniu Dziesięcioletniej Strategii Kapitałowej uwzględnili stan obiektów miejskich i potrzeby ich konserwacji, a także inne czynniki, takie jak rozmieszczenie geograficzne, wpływ na odporność miasta na katastrofy i znaczenie obiektów dla działalności agencji. Poprawki zmieniłyby termin przedstawiania Dziesięcioletniej Strategii Kapitałowej z 1 listopada na datę zbieżną z terminem ogłoszenia wstępnego budżetu Miasta, obecnie 16 stycznia. Poprawki te podobnie zmieniają termin posiedzenia publicznego na temat

Dziesięcioletniej Strategii Kapitałowej, aby uwzględnić późniejszy termin pierwszej prezentacji.

Pytanie na karcie do głosowania

Przedsiębiorstwa należące do mniejszości i kobiet (MWBE), pozwolenia na kręcenie filmów i komisje przeglądu archiwów

Propozycja ta wprowadzałaby zmiany do Statutu Miasta w celu powołania dyrektora ds. dywersyfikacji przedsiębiorstw (CBDO), upoważnienia burmistrza do powołania urzędu wydającego pozwolenia na kręcenie filmów oraz połączenia zarządów archiwów.

Głosowanie na „Tak” oznaczałoby powołanie CBDO do wspierania MWBE, upoważnienie burmistrza do powołania urzędu wydającego pozwolenia na kręcenie filmów oraz połączenie dwóch zarządów. Głosowanie na „Nie” pozostawia przepisy bez zmian.

Przedsiębiorstwa należące do mniejszości i kobiet (MWBE), pozwolenia na kręcenie filmów i komisje przeglądu archiwów - Streszczenie

Poprawka ta zmieniałaby kilka odrębnych postanowień Statutu.

Po pierwsze, aby wesprzeć przedsiębiorstwa należące do mniejszości i do kobiet (MWBE), poprawka ta wprowadziłaby do Statutu stanowisko dyrektora ds. różnorodności biznesowej (CBDO). CBDO miałoby też służyć jako punkt kontaktowy dla MWBE, oceniać skuteczność polityki miasta w zakresie eliminowania nierówności w zamówieniach publicznych i proponować potrzebne zmiany w polityce miasta.

Po drugie, poprawka upoważniłaby burmistrza do przyznania urzędowi, który zajmuje się pozwoleniami na filmowanie – jest to Biuro Burmistrza ds. Mediów i Rozrywki (MOME) – uprawnień do wydawania tych zezwoleń. Obecnie Statut Miasta przyznaje uprawnienia do wydawania zezwoleń na filmowanie i przygotowywanie programów telewizyjnych na terenach miejskich tylko Departamentowi Usług dla Małych Przedsiębiorstw (Department of Small Business Services). W rezultacie, aby wywiązać się ze swoich obowiązków w zakresie wydawania pozwoleń na filmowanie i wykonywać misję wzmacniania kreatywnej gospodarki Nowego Jorku, komisarz MOME jest pracownikiem Departamentu Usług dla Małych Przedsiębiorstw. Pozostali pracownicy MOME nie mają możliwości wydawania zezwoleń na filmy i programy telewizyjne w sytuacji, gdy Komisarz nie jest w stanie wykonywać swoich obowiązków lub gdy stanowisko jest czasowo nieobsadzone. Proponowana poprawka uprawniałaby burmistrza do wyznaczenia innej agencji miejskiej do wydawania takich zezwoleń, umożliwiając burmistrzowi wyznaczenie MOME i nadanie innym pracownikom MOME tego uprawnienia w stosownych przypadkach.

Po trzecie, poprawka ta połączyłaby dwie rady utworzone na mocy Statutu w jedną, zajmującą się przeglądami archiwów miejskich. Zgodnie z obowiązującym

Statutem, Miasto musi utrzymywać zarówno Radę ds. Przeglądu Archiwów (Archival Review Board), jak i Radę ds. Archiwów, Informacji i Badań (Reference and Research Advisory Board). Rady te mają podobne misje i obowiązki w zakresie składania rocznych sprawozdań. Proponowana poprawka połączyłaby Radę ds. Przeglądu Archiwów oraz Radę ds. Archiwów, Informacji i Badań w jeden organ, Radę Doradczą ds. Archiwów Miejskich i Bibliotek (Municipal Archives and Library Advisory Board), co zwiększyłoby wydajność i przyniosło miastu oszczędności. Proponowana zmiana weszłaby w życie natychmiast.



Russian
Translations of Ballot Questions
and Recommended Abstracts

Вопрос из избирательного бюллетеня

Уборка общественных объектов

Данное предложение внесет поправку в Устав города: будут расширены и уточнены полномочия санитарного управления Нью-Йорка по уборке улиц и других городских объектов, а также полномочия требовать утилизировать отходы в контейнерах.

Голосование «за»: будут расширены и уточнены полномочия санитарного управления Нью-Йорка по уборке улиц и других городских объектов, а также полномочия требовать утилизировать отходы в контейнерах. Голосование «против»: законы останутся без изменений.

Краткое содержание поправки в отношении уборки общественных объектов

Санитарное управление Нью-Йорка (DSNY) отвечает за чистоту городских улиц и утилизацию отходов. Действующий Устав города предоставляет управлению DSNY полномочия принимать правила использования тротуаров для утилизации мусора и применять такие меры наказания за нарушение правил, как штрафы, тюремное заключение или административные санкции. В настоящее время Устав города не содержит прямо выраженного требования помещать мусор в контейнеры, несмотря на то, что управление DSNY издало несколько правил, ограничивающих срок нахождения не помещенного в контейнеры мусора на городских улицах. Действующий Устав города также не предусматривает подведомственности управлению DSNY определенных объектов, таких как парки и центральные полосы автострады. Кроме того, хотя управление по администрированию уличной торговли входит в состав DSNY, оно не имеет полномочий на действия в отношении уличных торговцев на территории определенных объектов городского хозяйства, например, в парках.

Предлагаемые поправки внесут уточнение, согласно которому управление DSNY уполномочено проводить уборку всех городских объектов по распоряжению мэра. Предлагаемые поправки также внесут уточнение, согласно которому управление DSNY уполномочено обеспечивать соблюдение санитарных требований уличными торговцами не только на улицах, но и на территории других принадлежащих городу объектов. Наконец, данное предложение в прямой форме признает полномочие управления DSNY контролировать надлежащее размещение мешков для мусора на тротуаре, в том числе посредством требования помещать отходы в контейнеры.

Вопрос из избирательного бюллетеня

Дополнительные оценки затрат на законопроекты и уточнения крайних сроков представления бюджета

Данное предложение внесет поправку в Устав города: изменятся требования по проведению финансового анализа до слушаний и голосования по законам, предоставления мэру полномочий на представление финансового анализа, а также будут уточнены крайние сроки представления бюджета.

Голосование «за»: будет внесена поправка в Устав города в части требования по проведению дополнительного финансового анализа до слушаний и голосования по местным законам, а также будут уточнены крайние сроки представления бюджета. Голосование «против»: законы останутся без изменений.

Краткое содержание поправки в отношении дополнительных оценок затрат на законопроекты и уточнения сроков представления бюджета

Данное предложение потребует дополнительного анализа бюджетных последствий местных законопроектов. Предложение также уточнит определенные сроки представления бюджета.

Во-первых, поправка потребует от Совета оценивать затраты на законопроекты до публичного слушания комитетом Совета и до голосования Совета в полном составе. Оно также потребует, чтобы Совет предоставлял административно-бюджетному управлению мэрии возможность представить собственную оценку в установленные сроки.

В настоящее время Устав города требует, чтобы перед голосованием комитета Совета по местному закону и перед голосованием Совета в полном составе был представлен Отчет о бюджетных последствиях. В Уставе города не указано, кто должен составлять данные Отчеты, но на практике их составляет Совет. Данная поправка законодательно закрепит роль Совета. Она также введет требование о более раннем представлении Отчета о бюджетных последствиях в рамках законодательного процесса — до публичных слушаний. Кроме того, как упоминалось ранее, она позволит мэру представлять финансовые оценки, действуя через административно-бюджетное управление. Если поправка будет принята, Отчеты о бюджетных последствиях в целом будут содержать две оценки: представленную самим Советом и представленную мэром. В частности, поправка потребует от Совета уведомлять мэра (если мэр не откажется от права на получение уведомления) за восемь дней до проведения публичного слушания или голосования Совета в полном составе по местному законопроекту, чтобы позволить административно-бюджетному управлению представить собственную

финансовую оценку. Однако в случае, если управление не представит ответ не позднее чем за три дня до слушания или голосования, Совет сможет приступить к проведению такого слушания или голосования.

Во-вторых, данная поправка внесет уточнение в Устав города относительно нескольких крайних сроков представления бюджета с учетом современных методов работы. В частности, она предоставит администрации мэра в следующих каденциях дополнительное время на составление предварительного бюджета — дата крайнего срока представления предварительного бюджета будет перенесена с 16 января на 1 февраля в годы, следующие за выборами мэра. Прецедентом является признание того, что новой администрации может быть сложно уложиться в действующий крайний срок 16 января. Ранее Городской совет уже принимал местные законы, продлевающие крайний срок представления предварительного бюджета при вступлении в должность нового мэра. Аналогичным образом, предлагаемая поправка уточнит соответствующие крайние сроки представления бюджета с учетом нового крайнего срока представления предварительного бюджета: в годы, следующие за выборами мэра, крайний срок представления мэром отчета о капитальных долгах и обязательствах будет перенесен с 16 января на 1 февраля, а крайний срок представления независимым бюджетным управлением отчета о доходах и расходах будет перенесен с 1 февраля на 15 февраля.

Подобным образом, с целью обеспечения более точного проекта ассигнований, направляемого специальными комиссиями, в результате данной поправки крайний срок представления проекта ассигнований будет перенесен с 26 апреля на 1 мая. В соответствии с действующим Уставом города мэр должен представлять проект ассигнований 26 апреля. Эта дата приходится непосредственно после крайнего срока подачи налоговых деклараций —

15 апреля, что дает городу соответствующую информацию о сумме налоговых поступлений. Незначительное продление крайнего срока представления проекта ассигнований до 1 мая даст административно-бюджетному управлению больше времени на определение вероятного объема налоговых поступлений. Поправка соответствующим образом перенесет крайний срок представления главами окружных советов рекомендаций в отношении проекта ассигнований с 6 мая на 13 мая.

Вопрос из избирательного бюллетеня

Дополнительные уведомления и время перед голосованием по законопроектам, касающимся общественной безопасности

Данное предложение потребует дополнительного уведомления общественности и дополнительного времени до проведения Городским советом голосования в отношении законов, касающихся деятельности Департамента полиции, Департамента исправительных учреждений или Пожарного департамента по обеспечению общественной безопасности.

Голосование «за»: требуется дополнительные уведомления и время до проведения Советом голосования в отношении законов, касающихся деятельности Департамента полиции, Департамента исправительных учреждений или Пожарного департамента по обеспечению общественной безопасности. Голосование «против»: законы останутся без изменений.

Справка относительно дополнительных уведомлений и времени перед голосованием по законопроектам, касающимся общественной безопасности

Данная поправка устанавливает дополнительные процедурные требования, предшествующие проведению Советом голосования по местным законопроектам, касающимся деятельности трех городских структур по обеспечению общественной безопасности: Департамента полиции, Департамента исправительных учреждений или Пожарного департамента.

До проведения голосования в полном составе по рассматриваемому законопроекту в области общественной безопасности Совет обязан дополнительно уведомить общественность, мэра и уполномоченных лиц соответствующих структур не позднее чем за 30 дней до такого голосования. Мэр и соответствующие структуры могут провести в период между таким уведомлением и голосованием одно или несколько публичных слушаний по предложению, чтобы дополнительно выяснить мнение общественности. Дополнительные процедуры, предусмотренные данной поправкой, могут быть отклонены мэром.

Вопрос из избирательного бюллетеня

Планирование капиталовложений

Данное предложение внесет поправку в Устав города: будет введено требование собирать более подробную информацию в рамках ежегодной оценки объектов городского хозяйства, учитывать потребности объектов при планировании капиталовложений, а также будут уточнены сроки планирования капиталовложений.

Голосование «за»: будет введено требование собирать более подробную информацию в рамках оценки задач технического обслуживания объектов городского хозяйства, учитывать потребности объектов при планировании капиталовложений, а также будут уточнены сроки планирования капиталовложений. Голосование «против»: законы останутся без изменений.

Краткое содержание поправки о планировании капиталовложений

Город регулярно осуществляет планирование капиталовложений, чтобы определить направления для инвестирования в инфраструктуру. Планирование включает в себя сбор информации о городской инфраструктуре и составление ряда документов, среди которых общегородское обоснование потребностей (представляется ежегодно), инвентаризация объектов городского хозяйства (представляется ежегодно) и стратегия капиталовложений на десять лет (представляется раз в полгода). Все три документа содержат информацию о существующей городской инфраструктуре и планируемых капиталовложениях. Однако в Уставе города не содержится прямого требования учитывать техническое обслуживание и ремонт при составлении обоснования потребностей. В Уставе также отсутствует требование учитывать официальную инвентаризацию объектов или обоснование потребностей в рамках стратегии капиталовложений города на десять лет.

Предлагаемые поправки предусматривают, что при оценке существенного расширения объектов городского хозяйства и их сокращения в рамках годового Обоснования потребностей, будет также осуществляться сбор информации о потребностях в техническом обслуживании, включая сведения о состоянии, функционировании и предполагаемом сроке эксплуатации всех объектов городского хозяйства, насколько это возможно. Поправки также предусматривают требование, чтобы при разработке Стратегии капиталовложений на десять лет департамент городского планирования и административно-бюджетное управление учитывали состояние объектов городского хозяйства и потребности в техническом

обслуживании, а также другие факторы, включая территориальное распределение, влияние на способность к восстановлению и важность объектов для посреднических операций. В результате поправок срок вступления в силу стратегии капиталовложений на десять лет будет перенесен с 1 ноября, чтобы привести его в соответствие с датой публикации предварительного бюджета города, которая на настоящий момент приходится на 16 января. Также будет изменена дата публичного слушания, связанного со стратегией капиталовложений на десять лет в целях переноса первоначального представления на более позднюю дату.

Вопрос из избирательного бюллетеня

Предприятия, принадлежащие представителям меньшинств и женщинам (MWBE), разрешения на киносъемку и наблюдательные советы по архивам

Данное предложение внесет поправку в Устав города: будет назначено главное должностное лицо по разнообразию в сфере бизнеса (CBDO), мэру будут предоставлены полномочия по назначению управления, выдающего разрешения на киносъемку, а также будут объединены советы по архивам.

Голосование «за»: будет введена должность CBDO для оказания поддержки MWBE, мэру будут предоставлены полномочия по назначению управления, выдающего разрешения на киносъемку, два совета по архивам будут объединены. Голосование «против»: законы останутся без изменений.

Краткое содержание поправки в отношении предприятий, принадлежащих представителям меньшинств и женщинам (MWBE), разрешений на киносъемку и наблюдательных советов по архивам

Данная поправка изменит некоторые положения Устава города.

Во-первых, в целях поддержки предприятий, принадлежащих представителям меньшинств и женщинам (MWBE), данная поправка внесет в Устав города положение о главном должностном лице по разнообразию в сфере бизнеса (CBDO). Она также предусматривает действие CBDO в качестве контактного лица для MWBE, оценку эффективности городской политики в отношении устранения неравенства при закупках и предложение о внесении необходимых изменений в городскую политику.

Во-вторых, данная поправка даст мэру право наделять управление, занимающееся разрешениями на киносъемку, то есть управление мэрии по СМИ и развлекательным программам (MOME), полномочиями на выдачу данных разрешений. В настоящее время Устав города устанавливает полномочия выдавать разрешения на кино- и телесъемку только для Департамента услуг малого бизнеса. Как следствие, для исполнения своих обязанностей по выдаче разрешений на киносъемку и укрепления творческой отрасли Нью-Йорка уполномоченный MOME подчиняется Департаменту услуг малого бизнеса. Другие сотрудники MOME не имеют возможности выдавать разрешения на кино- и телесъемку, если уполномоченный не способен исполнять свои обязанности или если должность является временно вакантной. Предлагаемая поправка даст мэру право назначить другое городское ведомство для выдачи данных разрешений, что позволит мэру назначать MOME и обеспечивать, чтобы другие сотрудники MOME могли осуществлять данное полномочие в случае необходимости.

В-третьих, данная поправка объединит два совета, предусмотренных Уставом города, которые занимаются муниципальными архивами. В соответствии с действующим Уставом город должен иметь как Наблюдательный совет по архивам, так и Совет по архивам, справкам и исследованиям. Данные советы имеют схожие задачи и обязательства по представлению годовой отчетности. Предлагаемая поправка объединит Наблюдательный совет по архивам и Совет по архивам, справочным материалам и исследованиям в один орган — Муниципальный консультативный совет по архивам и библиотекам — в целях обеспечения эффективности и экономии городских ресурсов. Предлагаемая поправка вступит в силу незамедлительно.



Spanish

Translations of Ballot Questions and Recommended Abstracts

Pregunta de la boleta electoral

Limpieza de la propiedad pública

Esta propuesta enmendaría los Estatutos de la ciudad para expandir y clarificar el poder del Departamento de Saneamiento para limpiar las calles y otras propiedades de la ciudad, y para requerir la eliminación de los residuos en contenedores.

Votar “Sí” expandirá y clarificará el poder del Departamento de Saneamiento para limpiar las calles y otras propiedades de la ciudad, y para requerir la eliminación de los residuos en contenedores. Votar “No” no produciría ningún cambio en las leyes.

Resumen de la limpieza de la propiedad pública

El Departamento de Saneamiento (DSNY) es responsable de la limpieza de las calles de Nueva York y de la eliminación de residuos. Los Estatutos actuales otorgan al comisionado del DSNY el poder de adoptar reglamentos relacionados con el uso de las aceras para la eliminación de basura y de emitir infracciones por el incumplimiento de dichos reglamentos punibles con multas, encarcelamiento o sanciones civiles. Los Estatutos actualmente no establecen de manera expresa ningún requisito de colocar la basura en contenedores, a pesar de que el DSNY ha emitido varias normas que limitan la cantidad de tiempo que los residuos que no están en contenedores permanecen en las calles de la ciudad. Los Estatutos actuales tampoco proveen jurisdicción al DSNY sobre determinadas propiedades, como parques y medianas de autopistas. Además, aunque la Oficina de Control de Vendedores Ambulantes está dentro del DSNY, no posee autoridad para regular la venta en determinadas propiedades de la ciudad, como en parques.

Las enmiendas propuestas clarificarían que el DSNY tiene jurisdicción para limpiar todas las propiedades de la ciudad bajo la dirección del alcalde. Los cambios propuestos también clarificarían que el DSNY tiene la autoridad para asegurar que los vendedores ambulantes cumplan con los requisitos de saneamiento no solo en las calles, sino en otras propiedades de la ciudad. Por último, esta propuesta reconocería de manera expresa la autoridad del DSNY para regular la colocación adecuada de bolsas de basura en las aceras, incluso exigiendo que los residuos se coloquen en contenedores.

Pregunta de la boleta electoral

Estimaciones adicionales del costo de las leyes propuestas y de las actualizaciones de los plazos presupuestarios

Esta propuesta enmendaría los Estatutos de la ciudad para requerir el análisis fiscal del Concejo antes de las audiencias y votaciones sobre leyes, autorizar el análisis fiscal del alcalde y actualizar los plazos presupuestarios.

Votar “Sí” enmendaría los Estatutos de la ciudad para requerir un análisis fiscal adicional previo a las audiencias y votaciones sobre leyes locales, y actualizar los plazos presupuestarios. Votar “No” no produciría ningún cambio en las leyes.

Resumen de las estimaciones adicionales del costo de las leyes propuestas y de las actualizaciones de los plazos presupuestarios

Esta propuesta requeriría un análisis adicional de los impactos fiscales de las leyes locales propuestas. Además, esta propuesta actualizaría determinados plazos presupuestarios.

En primer lugar, la enmienda requeriría que el Concejo estimara el costo de las leyes propuestas antes de una audiencia pública por parte de un comité del Concejo y antes de una votación completa del Concejo. También, requeriría que el Concejo brinde una oportunidad para que la Oficina de Administración y Presupuestos del alcalde presente su propia estimación de manera oportuna.

Actualmente, los Estatutos requieren una declaración de impacto fiscal antes de la votación de una ley local por parte de un comité del Concejo y antes de una votación completa del Concejo. No especifica quién debe realizar esas declaraciones, pero, en la práctica, el Concejo las redacta. Esta enmienda codificaría la función del Concejo. También, adelantaría el requisito de la declaración de impacto fiscal en el proceso legislativo al exigirla antes de las audiencias públicas. Además, como se mencionó anteriormente, la enmienda garantizaría que el alcalde, actuando a través de la Oficina de Administración y Presupuestos, tenga la oportunidad de presentar estimaciones financieras. Como resultado, con esta enmienda, las declaraciones de impacto fiscal generalmente contendrían dos estimaciones: una del propio Concejo y otra del alcalde. Específicamente, la enmienda exigiría que el Concejo dé al alcalde un aviso de ocho días (salvo que el alcalde renuncie al aviso) antes de celebrar una audiencia pública o una votación completa del Concejo sobre una ley local propuesta, lo que permite que la Oficina de Administración y Presupuestos proporcione su propia estimación financiera. Sin embargo, si esa oficina no responde por lo menos tres días antes de la audiencia o de la votación, el Concejo podría seguir adelante con dicha audiencia o votación.

En segundo lugar, esta enmienda actualizaría varios plazos relacionados con los presupuestos en los Estatutos, con la intención de reflejar prácticas modernas. En particular, daría a las nuevas administraciones de alcaldes más tiempo para redactar un presupuesto preliminar al extender el plazo para el presupuesto preliminar del 16 de enero al 1.º de febrero en los años posteriores a una elección para alcalde. Existe un precedente para esto: teniendo en cuenta que el plazo actual del 16 de enero puede ser difícil de cumplir para una nueva administración, en ocasiones anteriores, el Concejo Municipal ha aprobado leyes locales que extienden el plazo para presentar el presupuesto preliminar cuando un nuevo alcalde asume el cargo. La enmienda propuesta también actualizaría los plazos presupuestarios relacionados para adaptarse al nuevo plazo presupuestario preliminar: en los años posteriores a una elección para alcalde, el plazo para que el alcalde presente un certificado preliminar sobre la deuda y las obligaciones de capital se ampliaría del 16 de enero al 1.º de febrero, y el plazo para que la Oficina Independiente de Presupuestos informe sobre los ingresos y los gastos se ampliaría del 1.º al 15 de febrero.

Del mismo modo, con la intención de promover un presupuesto ejecutivo más preciso, esta enmienda extendería el plazo para presentar el presupuesto ejecutivo del 26 de abril al 1.º de mayo. Actualmente, los Estatutos requieren que el alcalde presente un presupuesto ejecutivo el 26 de abril. Esa fecha es al poco tiempo del plazo de impuestos del 15 de abril, lo que le brinda a la ciudad información relevante sobre la recaudación de impuestos. Una breve extensión del plazo del presupuesto ejecutivo (hasta el 1.º de mayo) le daría a la Oficina de Administración y Presupuestos más tiempo para determinar los ingresos probables. Por consiguiente, la enmienda extendería el plazo para las recomendaciones del presidente del municipio sobre el presupuesto ejecutivo del 6 al 13 de mayo.

Pregunta de la boleta electoral

Más avisos y tiempo antes de la votación sobre la legislación de seguridad pública

Esta propuesta requeriría aviso público y tiempo adicionales antes de la votación del Concejo Municipal sobre leyes relacionadas con las operaciones de seguridad pública del Departamento de Policía, el Departamento de Correccionales y el Departamento de Bomberos.

Votar “Sí” requerirá aviso y tiempo adicionales antes de la votación del Concejo sobre leyes relacionadas con las operaciones de seguridad pública de los Departamentos de Policía, de Correccionales y de Bomberos. Votar “No” no produciría ningún cambio en las leyes.

Resumen de más avisos y tiempo antes de la votación sobre la legislación de seguridad pública

Esta enmienda establecería requisitos procedimentales adicionales antes de la votación del Concejo sobre leyes locales propuestas con respecto a las operaciones de seguridad pública de tres agencias de la ciudad: el Departamento de Policía, el Departamento de Correccionales o el Departamento de Bomberos.

Previo a una votación completa del Concejo sobre una propuesta de seguridad pública cubierta, el Concejo deberá dar un aviso adicional al público, al alcalde y a los comisionados de las agencias afectadas al menos 30 días antes de dicha votación. El alcalde y las agencias afectadas podrían usar el período entre dicho aviso y dicha votación para celebrar una o más audiencias públicas adicionales sobre la propuesta con el fin de solicitar aportes públicos adicionales. El alcalde podría renunciar a los procedimientos adicionales impuestos por esta enmienda.

Pregunta de la boleta electoral

Planificación de capital

Esta propuesta enmendaría los Estatutos de la ciudad para requerir más información en la evaluación anual de las instalaciones de la ciudad, exigir que las necesidades de las instalaciones informen la planificación de capital y actualizar los plazos de planificación de capital.

Votar “Sí” requeriría más información a la hora de evaluar las necesidades de mantenimiento de las instalaciones de la ciudad, exigiría que las necesidades de las instalaciones informen la planificación de capital y actualizaría los plazos de planificación de capital. Votar “No” no produciría ningún cambio en las leyes.

Resumen de la planificación de capital

La ciudad participa en planificaciones de capital frecuentes para determinar cómo invertir en su infraestructura. Como parte de esa evaluación, se recopila información sobre la infraestructura de la ciudad y se comparte mediante varios documentos, que incluyen la declaración anual de necesidades en toda la ciudad, el inventario anual de las instalaciones de la ciudad y la estrategia de capital a diez años semestral. Los tres documentos proporcionan información sobre la infraestructura actual de la ciudad y las inversiones planificadas. Sin embargo, los Estatutos no requieren de manera explícita que la ciudad tenga en cuenta el mantenimiento y la reparación cuando se desarrolla la declaración de necesidades. Tampoco requieren que la ciudad tenga en cuenta su inventario oficial de instalaciones ni la declaración de necesidades en su estrategia de capital a diez años.

Las enmiendas propuestas requerirían que la ciudad también recopile información relacionada con las necesidades de mantenimiento, como la condición, la función y la vida útil estimada de todas las instalaciones de la ciudad cuando evalúe ampliaciones y reducciones importantes de las instalaciones de la ciudad en su declaración de necesidades, en la medida de lo posible. Las enmiendas también requerirían que el Departamento de Planificación de la Ciudad y la Oficina de Administración y Presupuestos tengan en cuenta las condiciones de las instalaciones de la ciudad y las necesidades de mantenimiento, junto con otros factores, como la distribución geográfica, el impacto en la resiliencia y la importancia de las instalaciones para las operaciones de las agencias, cuando desarrollen la estrategia de capital a diez años. Las enmiendas cambiarían la fecha de vencimiento de la estrategia de capital a diez años a partir del 1.º de noviembre para alinearse con la fecha del presupuesto preliminar de la ciudad, que actualmente es el 16 de enero. Del mismo modo, las enmiendas cambiarían la fecha de la audiencia pública

asociada con la estrategia de capital a diez años para adaptarla a la fecha posterior de la presentación inicial.

Pregunta de la boleta electoral

Empresas propiedad de mujeres y minorías (MWBE), permisos de cine y juntas de revisión de archivos

Esta propuesta enmendaría los Estatutos de la ciudad para establecer al director de Diversidad Empresarial (CBDO), autorizar al alcalde a designar a la oficina que emite los permisos de cine y combinar las juntas de archivos.

Votar “Sí” establecería al CBDO para apoyar a las MWBE, autorizaría al alcalde a designar a la oficina que emite los permisos de cine y combinaría las dos juntas. Votar “No” no produciría ningún cambio en las leyes.

Resumen de empresas propiedad de mujeres y minorías (MWBE), permisos de cine y juntas de revisión de archivos

Esta enmienda revisaría varias disposiciones en los Estatutos.

En primer lugar, para apoyar a las empresas propiedad de mujeres y minorías (MWBE), esta enmienda establecería al director de Diversidad Empresarial (CBDO) en los Estatutos. También, establecería que el CBDO servirá como punto de contacto para las MWBE, evaluará la eficacia de las políticas de la ciudad para abordar las disparidades en las contrataciones y propondrá los cambios necesarios en la política de la ciudad.

En segundo lugar, esta enmienda le daría al alcalde el poder de proporcionar a la oficina que procesa los permisos de cine, la Oficina de Medios y Entretenimiento del Alcalde (MOME), el poder de emitir esos permisos. Actualmente, los Estatutos de la ciudad solo otorgan el poder de emitir permisos de cine y televisión al Departamento de Servicios para Pequeñas Empresas. Como resultado, para cumplir con sus funciones de permisos de cine y con su misión de fortalecer la economía creativa de la ciudad de Nueva York, el comisionado de la MOME es un empleado del Departamento de Servicios para Pequeñas Empresas. Otros empleados de la MOME no pueden otorgar permisos de cine y televisión si el comisionado no puede cumplir con sus funciones o si el puesto está temporalmente vacante. La enmienda propuesta le daría al alcalde el poder de designar otra agencia de la ciudad para otorgar estos permisos, lo que le permite designar a la MOME y garantizar que otros empleados de la MOME puedan ejercer esta autoridad cuando sea adecuado.

En tercer lugar, esta enmienda combinaría las dos juntas creadas por los Estatutos que se enfocan en la revisión de archivos municipales. Según los Estatutos actuales, la ciudad debe mantener tanto la Junta de Revisión de Archivos como la Junta Asesora de Archivos, Referencias e Investigación. Estas juntas tienen misiones y obligaciones de informes anuales similares. Esta enmienda propuesta combinaría

la Junta de Revisión de Archivos y la Junta de Archivos, Referencias e Investigación en un solo organismo, la Junta Asesora de Archivos y Bibliotecas Municipales, con el objetivo de promover la eficiencia y ahorrar recursos de la ciudad. La enmienda propuesta entraría en vigencia de manera inmediata.



Urdu

Translations of Ballot Questions and Recommended Abstracts

بیلٹ کا سوال

عوامی املاک کی صفائی

اس تجویز سے سڑکوں اور شہر کی دیگر املاک کو صاف کرنے کے صفائی محکمہ کے اختیارات کو وسیع کرنے اور فضلات کو کنٹینرز میں ٹھکانے لگانے کا مطالبہ کرنے کے لیے سٹی چارٹر میں ترمیم ہوگی۔

"ہاں" پر ووٹ دینے سے سڑکوں اور شہر کی دیگر املاک کو صاف کرنے، نیز فضلات کو کنٹینرز میں ٹھکانے لگانے کا مطالبہ کرنے کے لیے صفائی محکمہ کا اختیار وسیع ہوگا اور اس کی وضاحت ہوگی۔ "نہیں" پر ووٹ کرنے سے قوانین کسی تبدیلی کے بغیر حسب سابق رہیں گے۔

عوامی املاک کی صفائی کا خلاصہ

صفائی کا محکمہ (DSNY) نیویارک کی گلیوں کی صفائی اور فضلات کو ٹھکانے لگانے کا ذمہ دار ہے۔ موجودہ چارٹر DSNY کے کمشنر کو کوڑے پھینکنے کے لیے فٹ پاتھ کے استعمال سے متعلق ضوابط اپنانے اور جرمانہ، قید، یا دیوانی سزا کی سزاوار کرنے قابل ایسے ضوابط کی تعمیل میں ناکام ہونے پر خلاف ورزی کا چالان جاری کرنے کا اختیار دیتا ہے۔ فی الحال چارٹر صاف طور پر کوڑے کو کنٹینر اٹھانے کے لیے تقاضا نہیں کرتا ہے — حالانکہ DSNY نے ایسے متعدد جاری کیے ہیں جن سے شہر کی سڑکوں پر غیر کنٹینر اٹھانے کوڑے پڑے ہونے کے وقت کو محدود کیا جاتا ہے۔ موجودہ چارٹر DSNY کو بعض مخصوص املاک، جیسے باغات اور ہائی وے کے ذرائع تک دائرہ اختیار بھی فراہم نہیں کرتا ہے۔ مزید برآں، حالانکہ اسٹریٹ وینڈر انفورسمنٹ کا دفتر DSNY کے اندر واقع ہے، مگر اس دفتر کو شہر کی مخصوص املاک پر، جیسے باغات میں وینڈنگ کو نافذ کرنے کا اختیار حاصل نہیں ہے۔

مجوزہ ترمیمات میں اس بات کی وضاحت ہو گی کہ DSNY کے پاس میئر کی ہدایت پر شہر کی تمام املاک کو صاف کرنے کا دائرہ کار موجود ہے۔ مجوزہ تبدیلیوں میں اس بات کی بھی وضاحت ہو گی کہ DSNY کو یہ یقینی بنانے کا اختیار حاصل ہے کہ پھیری والے دکاندار نہ صرف سڑکوں پر بلکہ شہر کی ملکیت والی دیگر املاک کی صفائی کے تقاضوں کو پورا کریں۔ آخری بات، اس تجویز میں فضلات کو کنٹینر میں رکھنے کا مطالبہ کرنے سمیت فٹ پاتھ پر کوڑے کی تھیلیوں کو مناسب جگہ رکھنے کے طریقے کو منضبط کرنے کے DSNY کے اختیار کی واضح طور پر نشاندہی کی جائے گی۔

بیلٹ کا سوال

مجوزہ قوانین کی لاگت کے اضافی تخمینے اور بجٹ کی متعینہ معیادوں کے اپ ڈیٹس

اس تجویز سے مسودہ قوانین پر عوامی سماعتوں اور ان پر ووٹنگ سے قبل کونسل سے مالیاتی تجزیہ طلب کرنے، میئر کی جانب سے مالیاتی تجزیہ کا موقع دیے جانے، اور بجٹ کی آخری تاریخ کو اپ ڈیٹ کرنے کے لیے سٹی چارٹر میں ترمیم ہوگی۔

"ہاں" پر ووٹ دینے سے مقامی قوانین پر سماعتوں اور پر ووٹنگ سے قبل اضافی مالیاتی تجزیہ طلب کرنے، اور بجٹ کی آخری تاریخ کو اپ ڈیٹ کرنے کے لیے سٹی چارٹر میں ترمیم ہوگی۔ "نہیں" پر ووٹ کرنے سے قوانین کسی تبدیلی کے بغیر حسب سابق رہیں گے۔

مجوزہ قوانین کی لاگت کے اضافی تخمینے اور بجٹ کی متعینہ معیادوں کا خلاصہ
اس تجویز میں مجوزہ مقامی قوانین کے مالیاتی اثرات کا اضافی تجزیہ مطلوب ہوگا۔ اس تجویز
سے بجٹ کی مخصوص ٹائم لائنز بھی اپ ڈیٹ ہوں گی۔

پہلی، ترمیم کے لیے کونسل کمیٹی کے ذریعے عوامی سماعت سے پہلے اور کونسل کے مکمل
ووٹ سے قبل کونسل سے مجوزہ قوانین کی لاگت کا تخمینہ لگانا مطلوب ہوگا۔ اس میں کونسل سے یہ
بھی مطلوب ہوگا کہ وہ میئر آفس آف مینجمنٹ اینڈ بجٹ کو بروقت اپنا تخمینہ پیش کرنے کا موقع فراہم
کرے۔

فی الحال، چارٹر میں کونسل کمیٹی کی طرف سے مقامی قانون پر ووٹ کرنے سے قبل اور
مکمل کونسل کے ووٹ سے پہلے مالیاتی اثرات کا گوشوارہ درکار ہوتا ہے۔ اس میں اس بات کی وضاحت
نہیں ہے کہ یہ گوشوارے کس کو تیار کرنا چاہئے، لیکن عملی طور پر کونسل انہیں تیار کرتی ہے۔ اس
ترمیم سے کونسل کے کردار کو کوڈیفائی کیا جائے گا۔ اس سے مالیاتی اثرات کے گوشوارے کو عوامی
سماعتوں سے پہلے طلب کر کے قانون سازی کے عمل میں اسے مقدم بھی کیا جائے گا۔ مزید، جیسا کہ
اوپر بیان کیا گیا ہے، اس ترمیم سے اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جائے گا کہ میئر کو، آفس آف مینجمنٹ اینڈ
بجٹ کے توسط سے، مالی تخمینے جمع کرانے کا موقع ملے۔ نتیجتاً، اس ترمیم سے، مالیاتی اثرات کے
گوشوارے عام طور پر دو تخمینوں پر مشتمل ہوں گے: ایک تخمینہ خود کونسل کی طرف سے، اور ایک
میئر کی طرف سے شامل ہوگا۔ بالخصوص، ترمیم میں یہ مطلوب ہوگا کہ کونسل عوامی سماعت کے
اہتمام سے پہلے یا مجوزہ مقامی قانون پر مکمل کونسل کے ووٹ سے پہلے، میئر کو آٹھ دن کا نوٹس دے
(الا یہ کہ میئر نوٹس لینے سے دستبردار ہو جائے)، تاکہ آفس آف مینجمنٹ اینڈ بجٹ کو اپنا مالی تخمینہ
فراہم کرنے کا موقع دیا جائے۔ تاہم، اگر اس دفتر نے سماعت یا ووٹنگ سے کم از کم تین روز پہلے
جواب نہیں دیا، پھر بھی کونسل ایسی سماعت یا ووٹ کے اہتمام کے لیے آگے بڑھ سکتی ہے۔

دوسری، اس ترمیم سے جدید طریقوں کی عکاسی کرنے کے ارادے سے چارٹر میں بجٹ سے
متعلق متعدد میعادوں کو اپ ڈیٹ کیا جائے گا۔ خاص طور پر، اس سے میئر کے انتخاب کے بعد کے
سالوں میں ابتدائی بجٹ کی آخری تاریخ کو 16 جنوری سے یکم فروری تک بڑھا کر نئی میئر انتظامیہ
کو ابتدائی بجٹ مرتب کرنے کے لیے مزید وقت ملے گا۔ اس کی نظیر موجود ہے: یہ مانتے ہوئے کہ 16
جنوری کی موجودہ میعاد میں کام پورا کرنا نئی انتظامیہ کے لیے مشکل ہو سکتا ہے، ماضی میں کئی
مواقع پر سٹی کونسل نے مقامی قوانین منظور کیے ہیں جن سے نئے میئر کے دفتر کا چارج سنبھالنے

پر ابتدائی بجٹ پیش کرنے کی آخری تاریخ میں توسیع ہوئی ہے۔ اسی طرح، مجوزہ ترمیم سے متعلقہ بجٹ کی آخری تاریخ اپ ڈیٹ ہو جائے گی تاکہ نئی ابتدائی بجٹ کی آخری تاریخ کو ایڈجسٹ کیا جاسکے: میئر کے انتخاب کے بعد کے برسوں میں، میئر کے لیے کیپیٹل ڈیبٹ اور واجبات کی ابتدائی سرٹیفکیٹ پیش کرنے کی آخری تاریخ 16 جنوری سے بڑھ کر یکم فروری ہو جائے گی، اور مستقل بجٹ آفس کے لیے محصولات اور اخراجات کی رپورٹ دینے کی آخری تاریخ یکم فروری سے بڑھ کر 15 فروری ہو جائے گی۔

اسی طرح، زیادہ درست ایگزیکٹو بجٹ کو فروغ دینے کے پیش نظر، اس ترمیم سے ایگزیکٹو بجٹ پیش کرنے کی آخری تاریخ میں 26 اپریل سے یکم مئی تک توسیع ہوگی۔ چارٹر فی الحال میئر سے 26 اپریل کو ایگزیکٹو بجٹ پیش کرنے کا تقاضا کرتا ہے۔ یہ تاریخ 15 اپریل کی ٹیکس کی مقررہ میعاد کے فوراً بعد آتی ہے، جس سے سٹی کو ٹیکس وصولی کے سلسلے میں متعلقہ معلومات فراہم ہوتی ہیں۔ ایگزیکٹو بجٹ کی آخری تاریخ میں یکم مئی تک کی مختصر توسیع سے آفس آف مینجمنٹ اینڈ بجٹ کو ممکنہ محصول کا تعین کرنے کے لیے مزید وقت ملے گا۔ اس کے مطابق ترمیم سے ایگزیکٹو بجٹ پر بورو کے صدر کی سفارشات کی آخری تاریخ میں 6 مئی سے 13 مئی تک توسیع ہو جائے گی۔

بیٹ کا سوال

عوامی تحفظ کی قانون سازی پر ووٹ سے پہلے اضافی نوٹس اور وقت

اس تجویز میں محکمہ پولس، محکمہ اصلاحات، یا فائر ڈپارٹمنٹ کے عوامی تحفظ کے کاموں سے متعلق قوانین پر سٹی کونسل کی ووٹنگ سے قبل اضافی عوامی نوٹس اور وقت دینا درکار ہوگا۔
"ہاں" پر ووٹ دینے سے محکمہ پولس، محکمہ اصلاحات، یا فائر ڈپارٹمنٹ کے عوامی تحفظ کے کاموں سے متعلق قوانین پر کونسل کے ووٹ سے قبل اضافی نوٹس اور وقت دینا مطلوب ہوگا۔ "نہیں" پر ووٹ کرنے سے قوانین کسی تبدیلی کے بغیر حسب سابق رہیں گے۔

عوامی تحفظ کی قانون سازی پر ووٹ سے پہلے اضافی نوٹس اور مزید وقت دینے کا خلاصہ

اس تجویز سے تین سٹی ایجنسی: محکمہ پولس، محکمہ اصلاحات، یا فائر ڈپارٹمنٹ کے عوامی تحفظ کے کاموں سے متعلق مجوزہ مقامی قوانین پر کونسل کے ووٹ سے قبل اضافی طریقہ جاتی لوازمات استوار ہوں گے۔

کسی احاطہ شدہ عوامی تحفظ کی تجویز پر مکمل کونسل کے ووٹ سے قبل، کونسل کو عوام، میئر، اور متاثرہ ایجنسی کے کمشنروں کو اس طرح کی ووٹنگ سے کم از کم 30 ایام کا پیشگی اضافی نوٹس دینا ہوگا۔ میئر اور متاثرہ ایجنسی اس طرح کے نوٹس اور اس طرح کی ووٹنگ کے درمیان کی مدت کو مزید عوامی رائے حاصل کرنے واسطے اس تجویز پر ایک یا زائد اضافی عوامی سماعتیں منعقد کرنے کے لیے استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔ میئر اس ترمیم کے تحت عائد کردہ اضافی طریقہ کار کو صرف نظر کر سکتے ہیں۔

بیلٹ کا سوال

سرمایہ کی منصوبہ بندی

اس تجویز سے شہر کی سہولیات کے سالانہ جائزے میں مزید تفصیل طلب کرنے، سہولت میں سرمایہ کی منصوبہ بندی کے لیے معلومات کی ضرورت مینڈیٹ کرنے، اور سرمایہ کی منصوبہ بندی کی مقررہ میعادوں کو اپ ڈیٹ کرنے کے لیے سٹی چارٹر میں ترمیم ہوگی۔

"ہاں" پر ووٹ دینے سے شہری سہولیات کی دیکھ بھال کی ضروریات کا جائزہ لیتے وقت مزید تفصیل مطلوب ہوگی، یہ مینڈیٹ ہوگا کہ سہولت میں سرمایہ کی منصوبہ بندی کے لیے معلومات درکار ہیں، اور سرمایہ کی منصوبہ بندی کی مقررہ میعادوں کو اپ ڈیٹ کیا جائے گا۔ "نہیں" پر ووٹ کرنے سے قوانین کسی تبدیلی کے بغیر حسب سابق رہیں گے۔

سرمایہ کی منصوبہ بندی کا خلاصہ

شہر اپنے بنیادی ڈھانچے میں سرمایہ کاری کرنے کا طریقہ متعین کرنے کے لیے باقاعدہ سرمایہ کی منصوبہ بندی کا کام کرتا ہے۔ اس تجزیہ کے ضمن میں، شہر کے بنیادی ڈھانچے کے سلسلے میں معلومات جمع کی جاتی ہیں اور انہیں سالانہ سٹی وائیڈ اسٹیٹمنٹ آف نیٹز، شہر کی سہولیات کی سالانہ فہرست، اور دس سالہ کیپیٹل اسٹریٹیجی کی دوسالہ اشاعت سمیت متعدد دستاویزات کے ذریعے شیئر کیا جاتا ہے۔ تینوں دستاویزات میں شہر کے موجودہ بنیادی ڈھانچے اور منصوبہ بند سرمایہ کاری کے بارے میں معلومات فراہم کی جاتی ہیں۔ تاہم، ضروریات کا گوشوارہ تیار کرتے وقت، چارٹر شہر سے واضح طور پر دیکھ بھال اور مرمت پر نظر ڈالنے کا تقاضا نہیں کرتا ہے۔ اور نہ شہر کی رسمی سہولت کی فہرست یا ضروریات کے گوشوارے پر غور کرنے کے لیے، اس کی دس سالہ کیپیٹل اسٹریٹیجی طلب کرتا ہے۔

مجوزہ ترمیمات کا یہ تقاضا ہوگا کہ شہر، اپنے سالانہ ضروریات کے گوشوارے میں اہم شہری سہولت کی توسیع اور تخفیف کا جائزہ لیتے وقت، قابل عمل حد تک دیکھ بھال کی ضروریات سے متعلق معلومات بھی اکٹھا کرے، جیسے کہ تمام شہری سہولیات کی حالت، فنکشن، اور تخمینہ شدہ کارآمد مدت کار۔ ترمیمات میں یہ بھی مطلوب ہو گا کہ محکمہ سٹی پلاننگ اور دفتر انتظامیہ اور بجٹ، دس سالہ کیپیٹل اسٹریٹیجی تیار کرتے وقت، شہر کی سہولیات کی حالت اور دیکھ بھال کی ضروریات پر دیگر عوامل کے ساتھ غور کرے، جیسے جغرافیائی تقسیم، لچکداری کی صلاحیت پر اثرات، اور ایجنسی کے کاموں کے لحاظ سے سہولیات کی اہمیت۔ ترمیمات میں یہ تاریخ بھی تبدیل ہو جائے گی کہ دس سالہ کیپیٹل اسٹریٹیجی یکم نومبر سے مقرر ہے، تاکہ سٹی کے ابتدائی بجٹ کی تاریخ کے ساتھ مطابقت ہو جائے، جو فی الحال 16 جنوری ہے۔ اسی طرح ترمیمات میں دس سالہ کیپیٹل اسٹریٹیجی سے متعلق عوامی سماعت کی تاریخ بھی تبدیل ہو جائے گی تاکہ بعد میں آنے والی ابتدائی سبمیشن کی تاریخ کے ساتھ ایڈجسٹ ہو سکے۔

بیلٹ کا سوال

اقلیتی طبقوں اور خواتین کے زیر ملکیت کاروباری اداروں (MWBEs)، فلم پرمٹس، اور آرکائیو ریویو بورڈز

اس تجویز سے سٹی چارٹر میں ترمیم کر کے چیف بزنس ڈائریکٹر (CBDO) کی تقرری عمل میں آئے گی، میئر کو فلم پرمٹس جاری کرنے والے دفتر کو نامزد کرنے کا اختیار ملے گا، اور آرکائیو بورڈز کو یکجا کیا جائے گا۔

"ہاں" پر ووٹ دینے سے MWBEs کی معاونت کے لیے CBDO کا قیام عمل میں آئے گا، میئر کو فلم پرمٹس جاری کرنے والے دفتر کو نامزد کرنے کا اختیار ملے گا، اور آرکائیو بورڈز کو یکجا کیا جائے گا۔ "نہیں" پر ووٹ کرنے سے قوانین کسی تبدیلی کے بغیر حسب سابق رہیں گے۔

اقلیتی طبقوں اور خواتین کے زیر ملکیت کاروباری اداروں (MWBEs)، فلم پرمٹس، اور آرکائیو ریویو بورڈز کا خلاصہ

اس ترمیم سے چارٹر کے متعدد التزامات پر نظر ثانی ہو گی۔

پہلے، اقلیتی طبقوں اور خواتین کے زیر ملکیت کاروباری اداروں (MWBEs) کی حمایت کے لیے، اس ترمیم سے چارٹر میں چیف بزنس ڈائریکٹر آفیسر (CBDO) بنایا جائے گا۔ یہ التزام بھی ہوگا کہ CBDO اس مقصد سے MWBEs کے رابطہ کار کے طور پر کام کرے گا، خریداری میں تفاوت کو دور کرنے کے لیے شہر کی پالیسیوں کی افادیت کا معائنہ کرے گا، اور شہر کی پالیسی میں ضروری تبدیلیاں تجویز کرے گا۔

دوسرے، اس ترمیم سے میئر کو فلم پرمٹس پر کارروائی کرنے والے دفتر — میئر آفس آف میڈیا اینڈ انٹرٹینمنٹ (MOME) — کو یہ پرمٹس جاری کرنے کی اجازت دینے کا اختیار ملے گا۔ فی الحال، سٹی چارٹر صرف محکمہ خورد کاروباری خدمات کو فلم اور ٹیلی ویژن کی پرمٹس جاری کرنے کا اختیار دیتا ہے۔ نتیجتاً، فلم کی پرمٹ دینے کے فرائض ادا کرنے اور نیویارک شہر کی اختراعی معیشت کو مستحکم بنانے کا اپنا مشن انجام دینے کے لیے، MOME کے کمشنر محکمہ خورد کاروباری خدمات کا ملازم شمار ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر کمشنر اپنی ذمہ داریاں پوری کرنے سے قاصر ہو یا اگر عہدہ عارضی طور پر خالی ہو تو MOME کے دیگر ملازمین کے پاس فلم اور ٹیلی ویژن کی پرمٹس دینے کی اہلیت نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ مجوزہ ترمیم سے میئر کو یہ پرمٹس جاری کرنے کے لیے کسی دیگر سٹی ایجنسی کو نامزد کرنے کا اختیار مل جائے گا، میئر کو MOME کو نامزد کرنے اور اس بات کو یقینی بنانے کی اتھارٹی حاصل ہوگی کہ MOME کے دیگر ملازمین مناسب وقت پر اس اختیار کو بروئے کار لا سکیں۔ تیسرے، اس ترمیم سے چارٹر کے ذریعہ قائم کردہ دو بورڈز ضم ہوجائیں گے جو میونسپل آرکائیوز کے جائزے پر توجہ دیتے ہیں۔ موجودہ چارٹر کے تحت، شہر کو آرکائیول ریویو بورڈ اور آرکائیوز، ریفرینس اینڈ ریسرچ ایڈوائزری بورڈ دونوں کو برقرار رکھنا لازمی ہے۔ ان دونوں بورڈز کے یکساں مشن اور سالانہ رپورٹنگ مینڈیٹ ہوتے ہیں۔ اس مجوزہ ترمیم سے آرکائیو ریویو بورڈ اور آرکائیوز، ریفرینس اینڈ ریسرچ بورڈ کو ملا کر ایک ادارہ، میونسپل آرکائیوز اور لائبریری ایڈوائزری بورڈ بنا دیا جائے گا، تاکہ کارکردگی کو فروغ ملے اور شہر کے وسائل کو بچایا جا سکے۔ یہ مجوزہ ترمیم فوری طور پر نافذ ہو جائے گی۔



Yiddish

Translations of Ballot Questions and Recommended Abstracts

די פראגע צו דער אָפּשטימונג

רייניקן עפנטלעך אייגנטום

דער פאַרשלאַג וואָלט געענדערט דעם שטאַט טשאַרטער כדי אויסצוברייטערן און אויפקלערן די מאַכט פון דער סאַניטאַציע אָפּטיילונג צו רייניקן גאַסן און אַנדער שטאַט אייגנטום, און צו פאָדערן אַז מיסט זאָל מען אַוועקוואַרפן אין קאַסטנס.

שטימען "יא" וועט פאַרברייטערן און אויפקלערן די מאַכט פון דער סאַניטאַציע אָפּטיילונג צו רייניקן גאַסן און אַנדער שטאַט אייגנטום און צו פאָדערן אַז מיסט זאָל מען אַוועקוואַרפן אין קאַסטנס.

שטימען פאַר "ניין" וועט לאָזן די געזעצן אָן קיין שום ענדערונג.

א קיצור פון רייניקן עפנטלעך אייגנטום

די סאַניטאַציע אָפּטיילונג (Department of Sanitation - DSNY) איז פאַראַנטוואָרטלעך פאַר דער ריינקייט פון די גאַסן פון ניו יאָרק און פאַר אַוועקוואַרפן דאָס מיסט. דער היינטיקער טשאַרטער געבט דעם קאָמיסיאָנער פון DSNY רשות אָנצונעמען כללים לגבי דעם באַנוץ פון טראַטוואַר כדי אַוועקצוואַרפן מיסט און אַרויסגעבן שטראַפֿן (violations) פאַר ניט פּאָלגן די כללים וועלכע מעגן באַשטראַפט ווערן מיט אַ קנס, תּפּיסה אָדער ציווילע שטראַפֿן. היינט שטעלט דער טשאַרטער ניט אויס בפּירוש קיין שום פּאָדערונג אַוועקצופאַרפן מיסט אין אין אַ קאַסטן - כאָטש DSNY האָט אַרויסגעלאָזט עטלעכע כללים וואָס באַגרענעצן די צייט וואָס מיסט ניט אין קאַסטנס מעג זיין אויף די שטאָט גאַסן. לויט דעם איצטיקן טשאַרטער זענען באַשטימטע טיילן פון שטאָט אייגנטום ניט אונטער דער יוריסדיקציע פון DSNY, צום ביישפּיל, פאַרקן און אין מיטל פון די צוויי טיילן פון אַ וועג. חוץ פון דעם, כאָטש דער ביוראָ אויף דורכצופירן גאַסן פאַרקויפער (Office of Street Vendor Enforcement) איז איינקוואַרטירט אין דעם DSNY, האָט ער ניט די אויטאָריטעט דורכצופירן פאַרקויפערס אויף, באַשטימטע טיילן פון שטאָט אייגנטום ווי צום ביישפּיל פאַרקן.

די פאַרגעשלאָגענע אַמענדמענטן וואָלטן אויפגעקלערט אַז DSNY האָט די יוריסדיקציע צו רייניקן יעדעס שטאָט אייגנטום לויט די באַפעלן פון מייאָר. די פאַרגעשלאָגענע ענדערונגען וואָלטן אויך אויפגעקלערט אַז DSNY האָט די אויטאָריטעט צו פאַרזיכערן אַז גאַסן פאַרקויפער פּאָלגן די סאַניטאַציע פּאָדערונגען ניט נאָר אויף די גאַסן נאָר אויך אויף אַנדערע שטאָט אייגנטומער. און לעצטנס וואָלט דער דאָזיקער פאַרשלאָג בפּירוש אַנערקענט די אויטאָריטעט פון DSNY צו רעגלאַמענטירן דאָס ריכטיק אַוועקלעגן מיסט אויף דעם טראַטוואַר, איינשליסלעך די פּאָדערונג אַז מיסט זאָל מען אַריינלעגן אין קאַסטנס.

די פראגע צו דער אָפּשטימונג

מער אָפּשאַצונגען פון דעם קאָסט פון פאָרגעשלאַגענע געזעצן און אַקטואַליזירונגען פון בודזשעט טערמינען

דער דאָזיקער פאָרשלאַג וואָלט געענדערט דעם שטאַט טשאַרטער כדי צו פאָדערן אַ פינאַנץ אַנאַליז פון דעם ראַט פאַר די אויסהערן און אָפּשטימונגען אויף געזעצן, דערלויבן אַ פינאַנץ אַנאַליז פון דעם מייאָר און אַן אַקטואַליזירונג פון בודזשעט טערמינען.

שטימען "יא" וואָלט געענדערט דעם שטאַט טשאַרטער כדי צו פאָדערן אַ פינאַנץ אַנאַליז פאַר אויסהערונגען און אָפּשטימונגען אויף לאַקאַלע געזעצן, און די אַקטואַליזירונג פון בודזשעט טערמינען. שטימען פאַר "ניין" וועט לאָזן די געזעצן אָן קיין שום ענדערונג.

א קיצור פון מער אפשטאצונגען פון דעם קאסט פון פארגעשלאגענע געזעצן און די אקטואליזירונג פון בודזשעט טערמינען

דער פארגעשלאג וואלט געפאדערט מער צו אנאליזירן די פינאנציעלע השפעות פון די פארגעשלאגענע לאקאלע געזעצן. דער פארגעשלאג וואלט אויך אקטואליזירט באשטימטע בודזשעט טערמינען.

ערשטנס וואלט דער אמענדמענט געפאדערט דער ראט זאל אפשטעלן וויפל עס וועלן קאסטן די פארגעשלאגענע געזעצן, איידער עס קומט פאר אן עפנטלעכער אויסהער דורך א קאמיטעט פון ראט און איידער דער גאנצער ראט שטימט. ער וואלט אויך געפאדערט דער ראט זאל געבן דעם מייאָרס ביוראָ פאר אדמיניסטראציע און בודזשעט א געלעגנהייט צו צושטעלן זיין אייגענע אפשטאצונג אין א פאסיקן מאמענט.

היינט פאדערט דער טשארטער א באריכט פון פינאנציעלער השפעה איידער מען שטימט אין א ראט קאמיטעט און איידער דער גאנצער ראט שטימט. אין טשארטער זאגט זיך ניט ווער עס דארף אויסשטעלן די באריכטן, אבער למעשה שטעלט זיי אויס דער ראט. דער דאזיקער אמענדמענט וואלט קאדפיצירט די ראלע פון דעם ראט. ער וואלט אויך איבערגעפירט דעם באריכט פון פינאנציעלער השפעה אויף פריער אין דעם לעגיסלאטיוון פראצעס, פאדערנדיק מען זאל אים באקומען פאר די עפנטלעכע אויסהערן. אויך, ווי עס האט זיך פריער געזאגט, וואלט דער אמענדמענט פארזיכערט אז דער מייאָר - דורך דעם ביוראָ פאר אדמיניסטראציע און בודזשעט - האט די געלעגנהייט צו צושטעלן פינאנציעלע אפשטאצונגען. דער רעזולטאט וועט זיין אז מיט דעם אמענדמענט וואלטן באריכטן פון פינאנציעלער השפעה אין אלגעמיין אנטהאלט צוויי אפשטאצונגען: איינע פון דעם ראט זעלבסט, און איינע פון דעם מייאָר. ספעציפיש וואלט דער אמענדמענט געפאדערט אז דער ראט זאל מעלדן דעם מייאָר אכט טעג איידער מען האלט אן עפנטלעכן אויסהער (סיידן דער מייאָר זאגט זיך אפ פון דער מעלדונג) אדער דער ראט שטימט אויף א פארגעשלאגענעם לאקאל געזעץ, דערלויבנדיק דעם ביוראָ פאר אדמיניסטראציע און בודזשעט ער זאל צושטעלן זיין אייגענע פינאנציעלע אפשטאצונג. אבער אויב דער דאזיקער ביוראָ האט ניט געענטפערט מינדעסטנס דריי טעג פאר דעם אויסהער אדער דער אפשטימונג, קען דער ראט פארט גייען ווייטער מיט דעם אויסהער אדער דער אפשטימונג.

צווייטנס וואלט דער אמענדמענט אקטואליזירט עטלעכע טערמינען אין טשארטער וואס האבן א שייכות צו דעם בודזשעט, מיט דער כוונה זיך צוצופאסן צו דער מאדערנער פראקטיקע. באזונדערס

וואָלט עס געגעבן אַ נייער שטאָט רעגירונג מער צייט אויסצושטעלן אַ פרעלימינאַרן בודזשעט דורך דעם פאַרלעגנערן דעם טערמין פאַר דעם פרעלימינאַרן בודזשעט פון דעם 16טן יאנואַר ביז דעם 1טן פעברואַר אין די יאָרן נאָך וואָלן אויף מייאָר. עס איז דאָ אַ פרעצעדענט פון דעם: אַנערקענענדיק אַז דער איצטיקער טערמין דעם 16טן יאנואַר קען זיין שווער פאַר אַ נייער אַדמיניסטראַציע, האָט דער שטאָט ראָט שוין אַמאָל אָנגענומען לאָקאַלע געזעצן וואָס לייגן אָפּ דעם טערמין ווען מען דאַרף צושטעלן דעם פרעלימינאַרן בודזשעט ווען אַ נייער מייאָר הויבט אָן זיין פּאָסטן. דער פאַרגעשלאָגענער אַמענדמענט וואָלט פונקט אַזוי אַקטואַליזירט טערמינען וואָס האָבן אַ שייכות כדי זיך צופאַסן צו דעם נייעם טערמין פון דעם פרעלימינאַרן בודזשעט: אין די יאָרן נאָך וואָלן אויף מייאָר וועט דער טערמין אויף צושטעלן אַ פרעלימינאַרן סערטיפיקאַט פון קאַפיטאַל חובות און התחייבותן אָפּגעלייגט ווערן פון דעם 16טן יאנואַר ביז דעם 1טן פעברואַר, און דער טערמין דער אומאָפּהענגיקער בודזשעט ביוראָ (Independent Budget Office) זאָל באַריכטן איינקונפטן און אויסגאַבעס וועט אָפּגעלייגט ווערן פון דעם 1טן פעברואַר ביז דעם 15טן פעברואַר.

פונקט אַזוי, כדי דער אַרבעט בודזשעט זאָל זיין מער גענוי, וואָלט דער דאָזיקער אַמענדמענט אָפּגעלייגט דעם טערמין צו צושטעלן דעם אַרבעט בודזשעט פון דעם 26טן אַפּריל ביז דעם 1טן מיי. דער טשאַרטער פּאָדערט אַז דער מייאָר זאָל צושטעלן אַן אַרבעט בודזשעט דעם 26טן אַפּריל. די דאַטע איז אַ קורצע צייט נאָך דעם 15טן אַפּריל, דער טערמין אויף צושטעלן די שטייערן, וואָס וועט געבן דער שטאָט שייכותדיקע אינפּאָרמאַציע וועגן שטייער איינקונפטן. אָפּלעגן דעם טערמין אַ פאַר טעג - ביז דעם 1טן מיי - וואָלט געגעבן דעם ביוראָ פאַר אַדמיניסטראַציע און בודזשעט מער צייט אויסצורעכענען די וואַרשיינלעכע איינקונפטן. דער אַמענדמענט וואָלט אַזוי אָפּגעלייגט דעם טערמין פאַר די רעקאָמענדאַציעס פון פרעזידענט פון באָראָ (Borough President) וועגן דעם אַרבעט בודזשעט פון דעם 6טן מיי ביז דעם 13טן מיי.

די פראגע צו דער אָפּשטימונג

מער מעלדונג און צײַט פאַר אָפּשטימונגען אויף געזעצן וועגן געזעלשאַפֿטלעכער זיכערקײַט

דער דאָזיקער פאַרשלאָג וואָלט געפּאָדערט מער מעלדונג דעם קהל און צײַט איידער דער ראָט שטימט אויף געזעצן מיט שייכות צו דער געזעלשאַפֿטלעכער זיכערקײַט אַרבעט פון דער פּאָליצײַ אָפּטיילונג, די תּפּיסות אָפּטיילונג אָדער די פייערלעשער אָפּטיילונג. שטימען "יאָ" וועט פּאָדערן נאָך א מעלדונג און מער צײַט איידער דער ראָט שטימט אויף געזעצן מיט שייכות צו דער געזעלשאַפֿטלעכער זיכערקײַט אַרבעט פון דער פּאָליצײַ, די תּפּיסות אָדער די פייערלעשער אָפּטיילונגען. שטימען פאַר "ניין" וועט לאָזן די געזעצן אָן קיין שום ענדערונג.

קיזור: מער מעלדונג און צייט פאר אפשטימונגען אויף געזעצן וועגן געזעלשאפטלעכער זיכערקייט

דער דאזיקער אַמענדמענט וואָלט איינגעשטעלט מער פראָצעדורעלע פאָדערונגען איידער דער ראָט שטימט אויף פאָרגעשלאַגענע לאַקאַלע געזעצן מיט שייכות צו דער געזעלשאפטלעכער זיכערקייט אַרבעט פון דריי שטאַט אַמטן: די פאָליציי אַפטיילונג, די תפסות אַפטיילונג און די פייערלעשער אַפטיילונג.

איידער דער פולער ראָט שטימט אויף אַן איינגעשלאַסענעם פאָרשלאַג וועגן געזעלשאפטלעכער זיכערקייט וועט דער ראָט דארפן שיקן נאָך אַ מעלדונג דעם קהל, דעם מייאָר און דעם קאָמיסיאָנער פון יעדער באַווירקטן אַמט ניט ווייניקער ווי 30 טעג פאר דער אַפשטימונג אויף דעם ענין. דער מייאָר און די באַווירקטע אַמטן מעגן אויסנוצן די צייט צווישן דער מעלדונג און דער אַפשטימונג כדי אויסצופירן אַן עפנטלעכן אויסהער אָדער מער ווי איינעם וועגן דעם פאָרשלאַג, כדי צו בעטן נאָך דעות פון קהל. דער מייאָר מעג זיך אַפזאָגן פון די צוגאַב פראָצעדורן פון דעם אַמענדמענט.

די פראגע צו דער אָפּשטימונג

קאָפיטאַל פּלאַנירונג

דער דאָזיקער פּאַרשלאַג וואָלט געענדערט דעם שטאַט טשאַרטער כדי צו פּאָדערן מער פרטים אין דער יערליכער אָפּשאַצונג פון שטאַט אינסטאַלאַציעס, פּאָדערן אַז די אינסטאַלאַציעס וואָס מען דאַרף זאָל משפיע זיין אויף דער קאָפיטאַל פּלאַנירונג, און אַקטואַליזירן די טערמינען פון קאָפיטאַל פּלאַנירונג.

שטימען פאַר "יא" וואָלט געפּאָדערט מער פרטים ביי דעם אָפּשאַצן די נייטיקע באַדינונג פון שטאַט אינסטאַלאַציעס, פּאָדערן אַז די נייטן פון די אינסטאַלאַציעס וואָס מען דאַרף זאָל משפיע זיין אויף דער קאָפיטאַל פּלאַנירונג, און אַקטואַליזירן די טערמינען פון קאָפיטאַל פּלאַנירונג. שטימען פאַר "ניין" וועט לאָזן די געזעצן אָן קיין שום ענדערונג.

א קיצור פון קאפיטאל פלאנירונג

די שטאט פלאנירט כסדרדיק ווי אזוי צו אינוועסטירן אין איר אינפראסטרוקטור. אלס טייל פון דער דאָזיקער אָפּשאַצונג זאמלט מען אינפאָרמאַציע וועגן דער שטאָט אינפראסטרוקטור און מען טיילט זיך מיט איר דורך פאַרשידענע דאָקומענטן, איינשליסלעך דער יערלעכער באַריכט פון שטאָט באַדערפענישן (Citywide Statement of Needs), דער יערליכער אינווענטאַר פון שטאָט אינסטאַלאַציעס (annual inventory of city facilities) און די צוויי-יאָריקע קאפיטאל סטראַטעגיע אויף צען יאָר (Ten-Year Capital Strategy). אלע דריי דאָקומענטן שטעלן צו אינפאָרמאַציע וועגן דער שטאָטס איצטיקער אינפראסטרוקטור און די פלאנירטע אינוועסטיציעס. דאָך פאָדערט ניט קלאָר דער טשאַרטער (Charter) פון דער שטאָט אַז ווען זי שטעלט אויס דעם באַריכט פון שטאָט באַדערפענישן זאָל זי באַטראַכטן באַדינונג און צו רעכט מאַכן. אויך פאָדערט מען ניט פון דער שטאָט אַז זי זאָל נעמען אין אַכט, אין איר קאפיטאל סטראַטעגיע אויף צען יאָר, איר אָפיציעלן אינווענטאַר פון אינסטאַלאַציעס אָדער די שטאָט באַדערפענישן.

די פאַרגעשלאָגענע אַמענדמענטס וואָלטן געפאָדערט אַז די שטאָט, ביים אָפּשאַצן וויכטיקע אויסברייטערונגען פון שטאָט אינסטאַלאַציעס און פאַרקלענערונגען אין איר יערלעכן באַריכט פון שטאָט באַדערפענישן, זאָל אויך זאמלען אינפאָרמאַציע וועגן באַדינונג ווי: דער צושטאַנד, די פונקציע און די בערכדיקע צייט וואָס אַלע אינסטאַלאַציעס פון דער שטאָט וועלן נוצלעך זיין - אויף וויפל דאָס איז נאָר מעגלעך. די אַמענדמענטס וועלן אויך פאָדערן פון דער אָפּטיילונג פאַר שטאָט פלאנירן (Department of City Planning) און פון דעם ביוראָ פאַר אַדמיניסטראַציע און בודזשעט (Office of Management and Budget), ביים אויסשטעלן די קאפיטאל סטראַטעגיע אויף צען יאָר, אַז זיי זאָלן נעמען אין אַכט דעם צושטאַנד פון די אינסטאַלאַציעס פון דער שטאָט און דאָס נייטיקע צו רעכט מאַכן איינינעם מיט אַנדערע פאַקטאָרן ווי געאָגראַפישע פאַרטיילונג, השפעה אויף דער פעסטיקייט און די וויכטיקייט פון די אינסטאַלאַציעס פאַר דער אַרבעט פון די ביוראָען. די אַמענדמענטס וואָלטן געביטן די דאָטעס ווען מען דאַרף צושטעלן די קאפיטאל סטראַטעגיע אויף צען יאָר, פון דעם 1טן נאָוועמבער צו דעם 16טן יאנואַר כדי צו שטימען מיט דער דאָטע פאַר דעם פרעלימינאַרן שטאָט בודזשעט. די אַמענדמענטס וואָלטן אויך ענליך פאַרביטן די דאָטע פון דעם

עפנטליכן אויסהער וואָס איז פאַרבונדן מיט דער קאָפיטאַל סטראַטעגיע אויף צען יאָר, כדי צו נעמען
אין אַכט די שפּעטערדיקע דאַטע פאַר דער ערשטער ווערסיע צוגעשטעלט.

די פראגע צו דער אָפּשטימונג

געשעפטס אונטערנעמונגען פון פרויען און מינאָריטעטן, דערלויבענישן פאַר פילמען און פאַרוואַלטונגען פון אַרכיוו איבערבליקן.

דער דאָזיקער פאַרשלאָג וואָלט געענדערט דעם שטאַט טשאַרטער כדי צו שאַפן אַן אַמט: הויפט באַאַמטער פאַר געשעפטס פאַרשיידנקייט, אויטאָריזירן דעם מייאָר צו באַשטימען דעם ביוראָ וואָס געבט אַרויס דערלויבענישן פאַר פילמען און קאָמבינירן פאַרוואַלטונגען פון אַרכיוו. שטימען "יאָ" וואָלט געשאַפט דעם CBDO אַמט כדי צו שטיצן די MWBE, אויטאָריזירן דעם מייאָר צו באַשטימען דעם ביוראָ וואָס וועט אַרויסגעבן דערלויבענישן פאַר פילמען, און קאָמבינירן צוויי פאַרוואַלטונגען. שטימען פאַר "ניין" וועט לאָזן די געזעצן אָן קיין שום ענדערונג.

קיצור: געשעפטס אונטערנעמונגען פון פרויען און מינאָריטעטן, דערלויבענישן פאַר פילמען און פאַרוואַלטונגען פון אַרכיוו איבערבליקן.

דער אַמענדמענט וואָלט געענדערט עטלעכע תנאים אין טשאַרטער.

ערשטנס, כדי צו שטיצן געשעפטס אונטערנעמונגען פון פרויען און מינאָריטעטן [minority and women-owned business enterprises (MWBEs)] , וואָלט דער דאָזיקער אַמענדמענט געשאַפט אַן אַמט אין טשאַרטער: הויפט באַאַמטער פאַר געשעפטס פאַרשיידנקייט [Chief Business Diversity Officer (CBDO)]. ער וואָלט אויך באַשטימט אַז דער CBDO וועט זיין ווער די MWBE ווענדן זיך צו, שאַצט אָפּ די עפעקטיווקייט פון די שטאַט פּאָליטיקן ביי דעם באַהאַנדלען נישט-גלייכקייט ביי דער שטאַט איינשאַפונג און וועט פאַרשלאָגן די נייטיקע ענדערונגען אין דער שטאַט פּאָליטיק.

צווייטנס וואָלט דער דאָזיקער אַמענדמענט באַשטימט דעם מייאָר צו באַמעכטיקן דעם ביוראָ וואָס באַהאַנדלט דערלויבענישן פאַר פילמען - דער ביוראָ פון מייאָר פאַר מעדיע און פאַרוויילונג [Mayor's Office of Media and Entertainment (MOME)] - אַרויסצוגעבן די דערלויבענישן. איצט באַשטימט דער שטאַט טשאַרטער נאָר די אָפּטיילונג פון דינסטן פאַר קליינע געשעפטן (Department of Small Business Services) אַרויסצוגעבן דערלויבענישן פאַר פילמען און טעלעוויזיע. דער רעזולטאַט איז אַז כדי אויסצופירן זיין שליחות צו פאַרשטאַרקן די שעפּערישע בראַנזשע פון דער שטאַט ניו יאָרק, איז דער קאָמיסיאָנער פון MOME אָנגעשטעלטער פון דער אָפּטיילונג פון דינסטן פאַר קליינע געשעפטן. אַנדערע אָנגעשטעלטע פון MOME קענען ניט אַרויסגעבן פילם און טעלעוויזיע דערלויבענישן אויב דער קאָמיסיאָנער קען ניט אויספירן זיינע פליכטן אָדער אויב דער אַמט איז צייטווייליק וואַקאַנט. דער פאַרגעשלאָגענער אַמענדמענט וואָלט באַמעכטיקט דעם מייאָר צו באַשטימען אַן אַנדערע שטאַט אָגענטור אַרויסצוגעבן די דאָזיקע דערלויבענישן, דערלויבנדיק דעם מייאָר צו באַשטימען MOME און פאַרזיכערן אַז אַנדערע אָנגעשטעלטע פון MOME קענען אויסניצן די אויטאָריטעט ווען פאַסיק.

דריטנס וואָלט דער דאָזיקער אַמענדמענט קאָמבינירט צוויי פאַרוואַלטונגען אויפגעשטעלט אין טשאַרטער וואָס געבן זיך אָפּ מיט איבערבליקן אויף די שטאַט אַרכיוון. לויט דעם איצטיקן טשאַרטער דאַרף די שטאַט האָבן סיי די פאַרוואַלטונג פון אַרכיוו איבערבליקן און די קאָנסולטאַטיווע פאַרוואַלטונג פאַר אַרכיוון, איינקוק און פאַרשונג (Archives, Reference and Research)

(Advisory Board). די צוויי פארוואלטונגען האבן ענלעכע צילן און יערליכע באריכטונג פליכטן. דער פארגעשלאגענער אמענדמענט וואלט קאמבינירט די קאנסולטאטיווע פארוואלטונג פאר ארכיוון, איינקוק און פארשונג אין אן איינציקן אַמט מיט דער קאנסולטאטיווער פארוואלטונג פאר שטאט ארכיוון און ביבליאטעקן (Municipal Archives and Library Advisory Board) כדי צו פארגרעסערן די עפעקטיוויקייט און איינשפארן שטאט געלטער. דער דאזיקער פארגעשלאגענער אמענדמענט וואלט תיכף גילטיק געוואָרן.



Certificates of Translation

CERTIFICATION:

The appended documents are true and accurate translations from ENGLISH to ARABIC, BENGALI, SIMPLIFIED CHINESE, TRADITIONAL CHINESE, FRENCH, HAITIAN CREOLE, ITALIAN, KOREAN, POLISH, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, URDU and YIDDISH, to the best of the translators' knowledge and belief, and they are certified by Eiber Translations, Inc., pursuant to CPLR Rule 2101(b).



Edna H. Eiber
Eiber Translations, Inc.

AFFIDAVIT:

Edna H. Eiber, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am the principal of Eiber Translations, Inc. Your deponent retains the services of certified translators. Certified translators from English to Arabic, Bengali, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, French, Haitian Creole, Italian, Korean, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Urdu and Yiddish were retained to translate the documents bearing the following identification, the originals of which are attached hereto:

Capital Planning Abstract

Capital Planning Ballot Question

Cleaning Public Property Abstract

Cleaning Public Property Ballot Question

Fiscal Responsibility Abstract

Fiscal Responsibility Ballot Question

MWBEs and Modernization Abstract

MWBEs and Modernization Ballot Question

Public Safety Abstract

Public Safety Ballot Question

The translators are qualified to translate the attached documents from English to Arabic, Bengali, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, French, Haitian Creole, Italian, Korean, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Urdu and Yiddish by virtue of the following qualifications: Each assigned translator is fluent in their respective target language. They're certified by the American Translators Association, court registered or professional translators, and maintain certification or court approval in full force and effect.



Edna H. Eiber

Sworn to before me
This 24th day of July, 2024



Notary Public

ALEXANDREA M. GUILLERMO
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF NEW YORK
Registration No. 01GU6435352
Qualified in Nassau County
Commission Expires June 27, 2026



Section 4

Notice to City Clerk



Chair
Carlo Scissura, Esq.

Vice Chair
Dr. Hazel Dukes

Secretary
Kenneth Ngai

Commissioners
Kyle Bragg
Rev. Herbert Daughtry, Sr.
Ruben Diaz, Jr.
Lorraine Grillo
Christopher B. Lynch
Stephanie McGraw
Max Rose
Jackie Rowe-Adams
Bishop Gerald G. Seabrooks
Rabbi Chaim Steinmetz

Diane J. Savino,
Executive Director

Edward Kiernan,
General Counsel

MEMORANDUM OF NOTICE

To: City Clerk of the City of New York

From: 2024 New York City Charter Revision Commission

Date: July 29, 2024

Please take notice that in the event that Question #2 put forth by the Charter Revision Commission is approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at the general election to be held in the year 2024, the following chapters of the New York City Charter will be amended, and the specified sections will be added or amended, as set forth in the attached Proposed Amendments to the New York City Charter:

Chapter 1

Section 13-e(a) (amended)

Section 13-e(e) (amended)

Chapter 31

Section 753(a)(4) (amended)

Section 753(a)(6) (added to Chapter 31, Section 731)

Section 753(a)(7) (added to Chapter 31, Section 731)

Section 753(g) (added to Chapter 31, Section 731)

Chapter 52

Section 1152(o)(1) (added to Chapter 52, Section 1152)

Please take notice that in the event that Question #3 put forth by the Charter Revision Commission is approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at the general election to be held in the year 2024, the following chapters of the New York City Charter will be amended, and the specified sections will be added or amended, as set forth in the attached Proposed Amendments to the New York City Charter:

253 Broadway, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10007

nyc.gov/charter

Chapter 2	
Section 33(a)	(amended)
Section 33(b)	(added to Chapter 2, Section 33)
Section 33(c)	(amended, previously Section 33(b))
Section 33(d)	(previously Section 33(c))
Section 33(e)	(amended, previously Section 33(d))
Section 33(f)	(amended, previously Section 33(e))

Chapter 10	
Section 235	(amended)
Section 236	(amended)
Section 237	(amended)
Section 249(a)	(amended)
Section 251	(amended)

Chapter 52	
Section 1152(o)(2)	(added to Chapter 52, Section 1152)

Please take notice that in the event that Question #4 put forth by the Charter Revision Commission is approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at the general election to be held in the year 2024, the following chapter of the New York City Charter will be amended, and the specified sections will be added, as set forth in the attached Proposed Amendments to the New York City Charter:

Chapter 2	
Section 33-a	(added to Chapter 2)

Chapter 52	
Section 1152(o)(3)	(added to Chapter 52, Section 1152)

Please take notice that in the event that Question #5 put forth by the Charter Revision Commission is approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at the general election to be held in the year 2024, the following chapters of the New York City Charter will be amended, and the specified sections will be added or amended, as set forth in the attached Proposed Amendments to the New York City Charter:

Chapter 8	
Section 204(a)	(amended)

Chapter 9	
Section 215(a)	(added to Chapter 9, Section 215)
Section 215(b)	(previously Section 215(a))
Section 215(c)	(amended, previously Section 215(b))
Section 215(d)	(amended, previously Section 215(d))

Chapter 10	
Section 228	(amended)
Section 234	(amended)

Chapter 52	
Section 1152(o)(4)	(added to Chapter 52, Section 1152)

Please take notice that in the event that Question #6 put forth by the Charter Revision Commission is approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at the general election to be held in the year 2024, the following chapters of the New York City Charter will be amended, and the specified sections will be added or amended, as set forth in the attached Proposed Amendments to the New York City Charter:

Chapter 1	
Section 20-h	(amended)
Section 20-h(a)	(amended)
Section 20-h(b)	(amended)
Section 20-h(c)	(amended)
Section 20-h(d)(1)	(amended)
Section 20-h(d)(2)	(added to Chapter 1, Section 20-h)
Section 20-h(d)(3)	(amended)
Section 20-h(d)(4)	(amended, previously Section 20-h(d)(3))
Section 20-h(d)(5)	(amended, previously Section 20-h(d)(4))
Section 20-h(d)(6)	(amended, previously Section 20-h(d)(5))
Section 20-h(d)(7)	(amended, previously Section 20-h(d)(6))
Section 20-h(d)(8)	(previously Section 20-h(d)(7))
Section 20-h(f)	(added to Chapter 1, Section 20-h)

Chapter 56	
Section 1301(1)(r)	(amended)

Chapter 72	
Section 3005	(amended)
Section 3007	(amended)

Section 3009 (repealed)

Chapter 52

Section 1152(o)(5) (added to Chapter 52, Section 1152)

Please take further notice that the Questions submitted to the City Clerk for placement on the ballot are entitled Questions #2, #3, #4, #5, and #6 because we have been informed that a statewide ballot proposal, Proposal Number One, an amendment to the New York State Constitution, has been submitted to the New York State Board of Elections to appear on the ballot for the general election to be held in the year 2024.



Section 5

Proposed Amendments to the New York City Charter

1. The matter that is italicized contained in these proposed charter revisions shall be read as matter being added to the charter by amendment.
2. The bracketed matter contained in these proposed charter revisions shall be read as matter being deleted from the charter by amendment.
3. The matter which is neither enclosed in brackets nor italicized consists of existing provisions of the charter which are to continue unamended. They are included for purposes of information and completeness.

Question 2

Section 1. Subdivision a of section 753 of the New York city charter, as amended by local law number 68 for the year 2023, is amended to read as follows:

a. Except as otherwise provided by law, the commissioner shall have charge and control of and be responsible for all those functions and operations of the city relating to the cleanliness of the streets and the disposal of waste, including, without limitation, the following:

(1) the sweeping, cleaning, sprinkling, flushing, washing and sanding of the streets;

(2) the removal and disposition of ashes, street sweepings, garbage, refuse, rubbish and waste;

(3) the removal of ice and snow from the streets;

(4) the removal of encumbrances from the streets and the storage or disposal of such encumbrances; [and]

(5) plans, design, construction, operation, alteration, repair, maintenance, replacement, enlargement and regulation of the use of incinerators, landfills and other plants, facilities and equipment necessary for or useful for performing the functions and exercising the powers and duties enumerated in this section;

(6) the manner in which garbage, refuse, rubbish or waste may be set out for collection, including, to the extent practicable, ensuring that garbage, refuse, rubbish, or waste are not placed directly on the street or sidewalk; and

(7) upon designation by the mayor, the cleaning of any other city-owned property.

§ 2. Section 753 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new subdivision g to read as follows:

g. Upon designation by the mayor, the department of sanitation shall have the authority to enforce any laws, rules and regulations in force in the city as they relate to the cleanliness of streets, sidewalks, and the exterior of city-owned real property. Such authority shall be in addition to and not in place of the authority of any other agency responsible for such enforcement.

§ 3. Section 13-e of the New York city charter, as added by local law number 18 for the year 2021, is amended to read as follows:

§ 13-e. Office of street vendor enforcement. There shall be an office of street vendor enforcement, which shall consist of enforcement agents who are specially trained in local laws and rules related to vending on the streets and sidewalks of the city of New York. The office of street vendor enforcement shall be fully operational on or before September 1, 2021 and shall commence enforcement activities on or before such date. Such enforcement activities shall, at a minimum, include a sufficient number of street patrols to inspect or examine the vending activities of at least 75 percent of applicable permittees or licensees on an annual basis. For the purposes of this section, the term "applicable permittees or licensees" means persons issued full-term or temporary permits pursuant to section 17-307 of the administrative code, or persons issued licenses to vend pursuant to sections 17-307 or 17-307.1 of the administrative code, or licenses issued pursuant to section 20-456 of the administrative code. The mayor may establish such office in the executive office of the mayor, within any other office in the executive office of the mayor, or

within any department, the head of which is appointed by the mayor. Such office shall have the power and duty to:

a. enforce all local laws and rules related to vending on the streets and sidewalks *and in parks* of the city of New York, other than such local laws and rules related to food safety, including, but not limited to: section 16-118, subchapter 2 of chapter 3 of title 17, *section 18-146*, subchapter 27 of chapter 2 of title 20, and chapter 1 of title 24 of the administrative code; article 89 of the health code; and any rules of the city of New York implementing such laws;

b. focus its enforcement efforts on areas including, but not limited to, areas adjacent to retailers that dedicate substantial floor area to the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables, and any other areas identified by the department of transportation or department of parks and recreation as excessively congested and featuring a high level of complaints about vendor activity, if any;

c. collaborate with the department of small business services to provide training, outreach and education to all street vendors on entrepreneurship and compliance with all applicable local laws and regulations, as well as solicit feedback from the street vendor community;

d. receive all complaints related to street vending on the streets and sidewalks of the city of New York from the 311 service center or from any other means; and

e. engage in such other activities related to enforcement of laws related to vending on the streets and sidewalks *and in parks* of the city of New York, or related to improving compliance with such laws, as may be designated by the mayor. For the purposes of this section, “excessively congested” areas include, but are not limited to, areas where pedestrian volume regularly approaches or exceeds the capacity of the sidewalk.

§ 4. Section 1152 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new subdivision o, paragraph (1) to read as follows:

o. (1) The amendments to the charter amending section 13-e and subdivision a of section 753 and adding a new subdivision g to section 753, approved by the electors on November 5, 2024, shall take effect immediately upon certification that the electors have approved such amendments to the charter.

Question 3

Section 1. Section 33 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

a. *No public hearing on a proposed local law shall be held by a council committee, and no proposed local law [or budget modification] shall be voted on by [a council committee or] the council, unless[it]: (i) the council committee, the council, or the speaker has provided no fewer than 8 days' notice of such hearing or the council's intent to vote on such proposed local law, as applicable, to the director of management and budget, provided that such notice shall not be required if the mayor shall have certified as to the necessity for the immediate passage of such local law; and (ii) such proposed local law is accompanied by a fiscal impact statement containing the information set forth in subdivision [b] c of this section.*

b. *No proposed budget modification shall be voted on by a council committee or the council unless such budget modification is accompanied by a fiscal impact statement containing the information set forth in subdivision c of this section.*

c. *A fiscal impact statement required by subdivision a of this section shall contain estimates from the council and the office of management and budget, provided, however, that an estimate from the office of management and budget shall not be required where such office has not provided such estimate to the council at least 3 days before a hearing or vote subject to such subdivision a. A fiscal impact statement required by subdivision b of this section need only contain an estimate from the council. Each such estimate in a fiscal impact statement shall: indicate the fiscal year in which the proposed law or modification would first become effective and the first fiscal year in which the full fiscal impact of the law or modification is expected to occur; and contain an estimate of the fiscal impact of the law or modification on the revenues and expenditures of the city during the fiscal year in*

which the law or modification is to first become effective, during the succeeding fiscal year, and during the first fiscal year in which the full fiscal impact of the law or modification is expected to occur.

[c.] *d.* All agency heads shall promptly provide to any council committee any information that it requests to assist it in preparing a fiscal impact statement.

[d.] *e.* Each *estimate contained in a* fiscal impact statement shall identify the sources of information used in its preparation.

[e.] *f.* If [any of] the estimate [or estimates] contained in [the] *a* fiscal impact [statements are] *statement is* inaccurate, such [inaccuracies] *inaccuracy* shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the local law or budget modification.

§ 2. Section 235 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

§ 235. Preliminary certificate of the mayor on capital debt and obligations. No later than the sixteenth day of January, *or in any calendar year immediately following the election of a mayor, the first day of February*, the mayor shall submit to the council, the comptroller, the borough presidents and the city planning commission and publish a preliminary certificate setting forth the maximum amount of debt and reserves which, in the mayor's opinion, the city may soundly incur for capital projects during the ensuing fiscal year and during each of the following three fiscal years, and the maximum amount of appropriations and expenditures for capital projects which the city, given such maximum amount of debt and reserves, may soundly make during each such fiscal year. At any time up to the submission of the executive capital budget to the council, the mayor may amend such preliminary certificate. Any such amendments shall be submitted to the council, the comptroller,

the borough presidents and the city planning commission, and published forthwith in the City Record.

§ 3. Section 236 of the New York city charter, as amended by local law number 218 for the year 2017, is amended to read as follows:

Not later than the sixteenth day of January, *or in any calendar year immediately following the election of a mayor, the first day of February*, the mayor shall submit to the council and publish a preliminary budget for the ensuing fiscal year. Copies of such budget shall be provided to the council, borough presidents, each community board and borough board, the city planning commission, and the department of city planning. A copy of such preliminary budget shall also be provided to the council not later than the sixteenth day of January, *or in any calendar year immediately following the election of a mayor, the first day of February*, in both a human-readable format or spreadsheet and in a non-proprietary format or spreadsheet that permits automated processing and renders such data capable of being downloaded in bulk or any other format mutually agreed upon between the mayor and the council.

§ 4. Section 237 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

§ 237. Report of independent budget office on revenues and expenditures. On or before the first day of February, *or in any calendar year immediately following the election of a mayor, the fifteenth day of February*, the director of the independent budget office shall publish a report, for the ensuing fiscal year, with respect to expected levels of revenues and expenditures, taking into account projected economic factors and the proposals contained in the preliminary budget submitted

by the mayor for such fiscal year. Such report shall also include a discussion of city budget priorities, including alternative ways of allocating the total amount of appropriations, expenditures and commitments for such fiscal year among major programs or functional categories taking into account how such alternative allocations will meet major city needs and effect balanced growth and development in the city.

§ 5. Subdivision a of section 249 of the New York city charter, as amended by local law number 218 for the year 2017, is amended to read as follows:

a. Not later than the [twenty-sixth] *first* day of [April] *May*, the mayor shall submit to the council (1) a proposed executive budget for the ensuing fiscal year, and (2) a budget message, both of which, along with any accompanying reports and schedules, shall be printed forthwith. Copies of such proposed executive budget, budget message and any accompanying reports and schedules shall also be provided to the council not later than the [twenty-sixth] *first* day of [April] *May* in both a human-readable format or spreadsheet and in a non-proprietary format or spreadsheet that permits automated processing and renders such data capable of being downloaded in bulk or any other format mutually agreed upon between the mayor and the council.

§ 6. Section 251 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

§ 251. Borough president recommendations on the executive budget. Not later than the [sixth] *thirteenth* day of May, each borough president shall submit to the mayor and the council a response to the mayor's executive budget. Such response shall indicate which of the recommended appropriations submitted by the borough

president pursuant to section two hundred forty-five, which were not included by the mayor in the executive budget, should be considered by the council for inclusion in the budget. Any appropriations recommended in this manner for inclusion in the budget shall be accompanied by recommendations for offsetting reductions in other appropriations within the borough. Any such increases or reductions must be stated separately and distinctly and refer each to a single object or purpose.

§ 7. Section 1152 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new subdivision o, paragraph (2) to read as follows:

o. (2) The amendments to the charter amending sections 33, 235, 236, 237, 251, and subdivision a of section 249, approved by the electors on November 5, 2024, shall take effect immediately upon certification that the electors have approved such amendments, provided, however, that the amendments to section 33 shall apply only to proposed local laws for which a public hearing or vote of the council is held after the effective date.

Question 4

Section 1. Chapter 2 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new section 33-a to read as follows:

§ 33-a. Local laws relating to public safety.

a. No proposed local law relating to the public safety operations of the police department, the fire department, or the department of correction shall be voted on by the council unless the council has provided to the public, the mayor and the commissioner of each such department written notice of the council's intent to vote on the proposed local law no sooner than thirty days following such notice. During the period between the provision of notice and a vote on the proposed local law, the mayor or any such commissioner may hold one or more public hearings to solicit additional public comment on such proposed local law, provided, however, that nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the mayor or any commissioner to hold public hearings at other times.

b. The speaker may perform functions assigned to the council pursuant to subdivision a of this section.

c. The requirements of subdivision a shall not prevent the council or a council committee from amending the proposed local law prior to voting on it, and such amendments shall not require additional notices as long as the notice required by subdivision a has been provided.

d. The mayor may waive in writing any requirement imposed by this section.

§ 2. Section 1152 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new subdivision o, paragraph (3) to read as follows:

o. (3) The amendments to the charter adding section 33-a, approved by the electors on November 5, 2024, shall take effect immediately upon certification that the electors have approved such amendments.

Question 5

Section 1. Subdivision a of section 204 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

a. Each year not later than the fifteenth day of November, the mayor shall submit to the council, borough presidents, borough boards and community boards a citywide statement of needs concerning city facilities prepared in accordance with the criteria established pursuant to section two hundred three. Copies of the statement shall also be made available to the public in the main branch of the public library in each borough. The statement shall identify by agency and program: (1) all new city facilities and all significant expansions of city facilities for which the mayor or an agency intends to make or propose an expenditure or to select or propose a site during the ensuing two fiscal years and (2) all city facilities which the city plans to close or to reduce significantly in size or in capacity for service delivery during the ensuing two fiscal years. *To the extent practicable, the statement shall also identify for each city facility its condition, function, location, estimated useful life, and whether such facility would enable or benefit from related capital investments in other city facilities.*

§ 2. Section 215 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

a. *For the purposes of this section, the term “ten-year capital strategy” means the report issued by the mayor in accordance with this section and pursuant to section two hundred forty-eight. Such strategy shall be informed by the citywide*

statement of needs and the capital plant inventory required by sections two hundred four and one thousand one hundred ten-a, respectively.

b. The ten-year capital strategy shall be issued by the mayor pursuant to section two hundred forty-eight after (i) submission of a preliminary strategy by the department of city planning and the office of management and budget pursuant to section two hundred twenty-eight, and (ii) submission of a report on the preliminary strategy by the city planning commission following a public hearing, pursuant to section two hundred thirty-four.

[b.] c. Contents of ten-year capital strategy. Each ten-year capital strategy shall include:

(1) a narrative describing the strategy for the development of the city's capital facilities for the ensuing ten fiscal years; the factors underlying such strategy including goals, policies, constraints, assumptions, and [the criteria for assessment of] *the city's* capital needs; the anticipated sources of financing for such strategy; and the implications of the strategy, including possible economic, social and environmental effects;

(2) tables presenting the capital commitments estimated to be made during each of the ensuing ten fiscal years, by program category and agency. Where relevant the anticipated sources of financing for particular categories and projects shall be specified; and

(3) a map or maps which illustrate major components of the strategy as relevant.

[c.] d. In the preparation of the preliminary ten-year capital strategy, the department of city planning and office of management and budget shall consider: (i) the strategic policy statements of the mayor and the borough presidents pursuant to section seventeen, (ii) relevant citywide, borough and community plans adopted

pursuant to section one hundred ninety seven-a, [and] (iii) the reports pursuant to section two hundred fifty-seven comparing the most recent ten-year capital strategy with the capital budgets and programs adopted for the current and previous fiscal years, and (iv) *the city's capital needs, as informed by the citywide statement of needs and the capital plant inventory required by sections two hundred four and one thousand one hundred ten-a, respectively, including but not limited to city facility and capital plant conditions and deterioration, geographic distribution, impact on agency function or mission, impact on resiliency, and relevant federal or state conditions or requirements.*

§ 3. Section 228 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

Not later than the [first] day [of November] *the preliminary budget is published pursuant to section two hundred thirty-six* in each [even] *odd*-numbered year, the director of management and budget and the director of city planning shall jointly submit to the mayor, the council, the borough presidents and the city planning commission a draft ten-year capital strategy prepared in accordance with the provisions of section two hundred fifteen.

§ 4. Section 234 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

Not later than the sixteenth day of [January] *March* in each odd-numbered year, the city planning commission shall submit to the mayor, the borough presidents and the council a report containing its comments on the draft ten-year capital strategy

submitted in accordance with section two hundred twenty-eight of this chapter, including such recommendations as it deems appropriate. The city planning commission, in the preparation of such report, shall, upon adequate public notice, hold a public hearing at which interested organizations and individuals may express their opinions regarding the draft ten-year capital strategy.

§ 5. Section 1152 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new subdivision o, paragraph (4) to read as follows:

o. (4) The amendments to the charter amending subdivision a of section 204, and sections 215, 228, and 234, approved by the electors on November 5, 2024, shall take effect on April 1, 2025.

Question 6

Section 1. Section 20-h of the New York city charter as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 5, 2019 , is amended to read as follows

[Office of minority and women-owned business enterprises.] *Chief business diversity officer.*

a. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

Agency M/WBE officer. The term “agency M/WBE officer” means a deputy commissioner or other executive officer designated pursuant to subdivision f of section 6-129 of the administrative code.

[Director. The term “director”] *Chief business diversity officer. The term “chief business diversity officer”* means the holder of the position defined under paragraph (14) of subdivision c of section 6-129 of the administrative code.

EBE. The term “EBE” means an emerging business enterprise certified in accordance with section 1304.

M/WBE. The term “M/WBE” means a minority or women-owned business enterprise certified in accordance with section 1304.

Office. The term “office” means the office of [minority and women-owned business enterprises.] *the chief business diversity officer.*

b. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in section 6-129 of the administrative code, the [director] *chief business diversity officer* shall report directly to the mayor.

c. The mayor shall establish an office of [minority and women-owned business enterprises] *the chief business diversity officer* within any office of the mayor. The head of such office shall be [either the director or an individual who shall report directly to the director] *the chief business diversity officer.*

d. The office shall perform the following duties:

1. Monitor agencies' compliance with section 1304 of the charter and section 6-129 of the administrative code, and assist the [director] *chief business diversity officer* in carrying out [the director's] *their* duties under section 6-129 of the administrative code;

2. *Promote agencies' use of authority under other state and city laws, including but not limited to sections 311 and 324 of the charter, to promote opportunities for small businesses, including M/WBEs and EBEs, to participate in city procurements;*

3. Work with agency staff, including agency M/WBE officers, to facilitate [M/WBE] participation *of M/WBEs and EBEs* in city procurement opportunities;

[3.] 4. Facilitate communication between M/WBEs *and EBEs*, other members of the public and agencies to address [M/WBE-related] concerns *related to such business enterprises*;

[4.] 5. Assist in the development of policies, maintain oversight and help expand agency programming relating to M/WBEs *and EBEs* across all city agencies, *and in the implementation of mentor programs for small businesses pursuant to section 1309 of the charter*;

[5.] 6. Carry out outreach and education efforts regarding programs and opportunities for M/WBEs *and EBEs* to engage in city procurement, including efforts to encourage eligible firms to certify as M/WBEs *and EBEs* with the city;

[6.] 7. Establish and maintain relationships with the public to promote government procurement opportunities for M/WBEs *and EBEs*; and

[7.] 8. Other duties as the mayor may assign.

e. The head of each agency shall cooperate with and furnish to the office such information and assistance as may be required in order for the office to perform its duties.

§ 2. Section 20-h of the New York city charter is amended by adding new subdivision (f) to read as follows:

f. The chief business diversity officer for the city shall serve as the principal liaison for minority- and women-owned business enterprises. The chief business diversity officer will make recommendations concerning policy, legislation, and regulations relating to minority and women owned business enterprises and emerging business enterprises. Agencies shall coordinate with the chief business diversity officer on matters related to minority and women-owned business enterprises and emerging business enterprises. The chief business diversity officer will also periodically review agency procurement data and relevant research (i) to recommend any changes in the ethnic or gender categories of firms eligible to be certified based on data demonstrating that they have been underutilized in city procurements relative to their availability in the relevant market, (ii) to evaluate the effectiveness of policies and programs for addressing disparities in procurement across the city, and (iii) to propose any necessary adjustments to city policies based on such review.

§ 3. Paragraph r of subdivision 1 of section 1301 of the New York city charter is amended to read as follows:

r. to issue permits for the taking of motion pictures, and for the taking of photographs and for the use or operation of television cameras and/or any other transmitting television equipment in or about city property, or in or about any street,

park, marginal street, pier, wharf, dock, bridge or tunnel within the jurisdiction of any city department or agency or involving the use of any city owned or maintained facilities or equipment. *Upon designation of the mayor, this function may be performed by another department or unit therein.*

§ 4. Section 3005 of the New York city charter, as added by local law number 22 for the year 2003, is amended to read as follows:

[Archival review] *Municipal archives and library advisory board.*

There shall be in the department [an archival review board which shall consist of five members; two of whom shall be appointed by the speaker, two of whom shall be appointed by the mayor, and one of whom shall be the commissioner, who shall serve ex officio as chairperson of the board. At least one such appointment shall be a professional archivist and at least one other such appointment shall be a professional historian. The members of the commission, other than the chair, shall be appointed within 30 days of the effective date of this section and shall be entitled to reasonable expenses. All appointed members of the commission shall be residents of the city. Members shall serve for terms of four years from such date of appointment. Vacancies in appointed membership of the board shall be filled by appointment by whosoever was responsible for such original appointment. The board shall meet once every 90 days or upon the request of any of its members] *a library and archival review advisory board consisting of nine members. All appointed members of the board shall be residents of the city. Three members of the board shall be appointed by the speaker. The commissioner shall serve ex officio as chair of the board. The mayor shall appoint five additional members, including at least one professional archivist, one librarian and one public historian. The remaining members appointed by the mayor and the speaker shall be representative*

of community interests and consideration should be given to appointing members with experience in community engagement, media, cultural institutions and education. Members other than the commissioner shall serve for terms of three years, provided that of those members first taking office, two shall be appointed for one year, three for two years and three for three years. For the members first taking office, the mayor and speaker will each appoint one member for a one-year term and one member for a two-year term; the speaker will appoint one member for a three-year term and the mayor will appoint three members for a three-year term. Members shall serve until successors are appointed and a member shall not be removed from office except by the person or persons who appointed such member or for cause by the mayor. Vacancies in appointed membership of the board shall be filled by appointment by whosoever was responsible for such original appointment. Members of the board, other than the chair, shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties, following the policies of the agency. The board shall meet once every 120 days or upon the request of any of its members and shall consult with the commissioner with respect to subdivisions one and two of section 3004 of this chapter. Any member of such board shall have complete access, during work hours, to inspect and review any appraisal, organization, processing or archiving of city records in the custody of an entity with which an agreement has been entered into for the purpose specified in subdivision five of section 3003. Such board may request and receive from the department, assistance and data as may be necessary for the proper execution of its powers and duties. Such board shall render annually to the mayor a report [reviewing] regarding the development of municipal archives, reference and research services in the government and administration of the city including the

archival processing of any city papers during the year for which the report has been written.

§ 6. The heading of section 3007 of the New York city charter, as amended by referendum of the voters in November 1988, is amended to read as follows:

Departmental [libraries] collections.

§ 7. Section 3009 of the New York city charter is REPEALED.

§ 8. Section 1152 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new paragraph (5) to read as follows:

o. (5) The amendments to the charter adding subdivision f of section 20-h, repealing section 3009, and amending section 20-h, paragraph r of subdivision 1 of section 1301, section 3005, and the heading of section 3007, approved by the electors on November 5, 2024, shall take effect immediately upon certification that the electors have approved such amendments.



Section 6

Final Report of the New York City Charter Revision Commission

2024 CHARTER REVISION COMMISSION

ADOPTED FINAL REPORT



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	3
The Commission	7
Background	7
Public Outreach and Public Participation	9
The Commissioners	10
The Commission Staff	14
Commission Records	20
Ballot Question #1: Clean Streets	21
Proposed Amendment to the Charter	26
Ballot Question #2: Fiscal Responsibility	27
Fiscal Impacts	28
Budget Modernization	37
Proposed Amendment to the Charter	38
Ballot Question #3: Public Safety	40
Proposed Amendment to the Charter	48
Ballot Question #4: Capital Planning	50
Proposed Amendment to the Charter	53
Ballot Question #5: MWBEs and Modernization	55
Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises	55
Film Permitting	61
Duplicative Archive Review Boards	65
Proposed Amendment to the Charter	67
Issues for Future Consideration	69
Elections	69
Additional Budget Proposals	75
Public Bonds	77
Waterfront Permitting	79

“Sanctuary City” Laws	80
Resident Feedback	83
Support for Community Boards.....	84
Appendix A – Clean Streets.....	86
Ballot Question	86
Abstract	86
Proposed Charter Amendment Text	87
Appendix B – Fiscal Responsibility	91
Ballot Question	91
Abstract	91
Proposed Charter Amendment Text	93
Appendix C – Public Safety.....	98
Ballot Question	98
Abstract	98
Proposed Charter Amendment Text	98
Appendix D – Capital Planning	100
Ballot Question	100
Abstract	100
Proposed Charter Amendment Text	101
Appendix E – MWBEs and Modernization.....	105
Ballot Question	105
Abstract	105
Proposed Charter Amendment Text	106
Appendix F – Agency Proposals.....	112
Appendix G – July 25, 2024 Resolution.....	116

Executive Summary

On May 21, 2024, Mayor Eric Adams announced the 2024 Charter Revision Commission and appointed Carlo Scissura, as chair, and 12 other community leaders to serve on the Commission. The Mayor charged the Commission with reviewing the entire Charter to ensure that it works efficiently and is responsive to all New Yorkers. The Mayor also asked the Commission to examine, in particular, whether the Charter should be amended to promote public safety and fiscal responsibility.

Following a review of the entire Charter of the City of New York, public feedback, expert testimony, research, and investigation, the Commission has decided to present the following proposed amendments to the voters of the City of New York at the November 5, 2024 general election:

Clean Streets

In the first ballot question, the Commission proposes an amendment to expand and clarify the Department of Sanitation's (DSNY) authority to keep the City clean.

Today, the Charter gives DSNY the power to clean some, but not all, City property. This incomplete grant of jurisdiction complicates City efforts to clean certain City properties, like center medians. The amendment would enable DSNY, at the Mayor's direction, to clean any City-owned property.

Likewise, in an effort to promote the containerization of trash and the resultant benefits for cleanliness and public health, DSNY has promulgated several rules that limit the amount of time that non-containerized garbage spends on City streets. The Charter, however, does not expressly charge DSNY with the mandate to promote containerization. The amendment would clarify that DSNY has the authority to regulate the way refuse is set out for collection, including by requiring the use of containers.

Finally, despite the fact that the Office of Street Vendor Enforcement is housed within DSNY, the Charter does not expressly grant DSNY enforcement authority over vending that occurs on City property other than streets and sidewalks, such as in parks. The amendment would extend DSNY enforcement authority over street vendors to other types of City property, not just streets and sidewalks.

Fiscal Responsibility

In the second ballot question, the Commission proposes an amendment to improve how the City assesses the fiscal impact of proposed local laws and address certain outdated and inefficient budget deadlines.

First, to promote consideration of the cost of proposed laws, the Commission is proposing changes to the Charter section requiring Fiscal Impact Statements. At present, the City Council typically publishes Fiscal Impact Statements only when proposed legislation is on the eve of adoption. As a result, much of the public discussion around legislation—and much of the legislative work to craft a bill—occurs without the benefit of a Fiscal Impact Statement and the cost estimate that it contains. By requiring a Fiscal Impact Statement earlier in the legislative process, prior to a public hearing on a proposed local law, this amendment would encourage greater consideration of the fiscal repercussions of proposed laws. An updated Fiscal Impact Statement—before a proposed law is voted on by the full Council—would also be required in order to give legislators and the public a final assessment of the fiscal impact of proposed legislation. The proposed amendment would require that Fiscal Impact Statements for proposed local laws contain two estimates, one from the Council and one from the Office of Management and Budget, to foster a more detailed and substantive examination of fiscal impacts. This proposal is informed by considerable testimony from experts and good government groups calling for changes to the Fiscal Impact Statement process.

This amendment would also update several budget-related deadlines in the Charter. To ensure that new mayoral administrations are afforded adequate time to compose a preliminary budget, the amendment would extend the deadline for the preliminary budget from January 16th to February 1st in years following a mayoral election. In those same years, the proposed amendment would alter related deadlines to accommodate the February 1st preliminary budget. Lastly, this amendment would extend the deadline for submission of the executive budget for the ensuing fiscal year from April 26th to May 1st to ensure the executive budget reflects valuable information about tax collections and revenues obtained at the April 15th tax deadline.

Public Safety

In the third ballot question, the Commission proposes an amendment to promote public input and deliberation in the consideration of local laws respecting public safety.

At present, the requirements for passage of legislation relating to public safety do not differ from the requirements for passage of legislation on other matters. The Commission heard substantial testimony from the public and stakeholders expressing concern that the present process for consideration of public-safety measures does not afford sufficient opportunities for input and review. Allowing for additional opportunities for public input in the Council's consideration of public safety legislation is intended to enable more careful deliberation and ensure that affected communities across the City are heard when legislation touches upon this important area.

Specifically, the amendment would establish additional procedural requirements for the Council's consideration of proposed local laws respecting the public safety operations of three City agencies: the Police Department, the Department of Correction, and the Fire Department. Prior to a vote by the full

Council on a covered public safety proposal, the Council would be required to give an additional notice to the public, the Mayor, and the commissioner of each affected agency at least 30 days in advance of a vote. During the period between the notice and the ultimate vote, the Mayor and affected agencies would be permitted to hold one or more additional public hearings on the proposal in order to solicit additional public input. These hearings could include, where appropriate, public hearings in the outer boroughs in order to facilitate input from impacted communities.

Capital Planning

In the fourth ballot question, the Commission proposes an amendment to improve the City's capital planning process by promoting transparency and ensuring the City collects critical information.

The City engages in regular capital planning to determine how to invest in its infrastructure. Drawing on a recommendation by Comptroller Brad Lander, this proposal would promote transparency by ensuring that the City publishes more information about the state of repair for facilities. It would also ensure that the Department of City Planning and the Office of Management and Budget consider City facility conditions and maintenance needs, together with other factors such as geographic distribution, impact on resiliency, and the criticality of an asset to an agency's function or mission, when developing the Ten-Year Capital Strategy.

MWBEs and Modernization

In the fifth and final ballot question, the Commission proposes an amendment to update several Charter provisions to improve City government operations.

To support Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (MWBEs), this amendment that would establish the Chief Business Diversity Officer (CBDO) in the Charter and provide that the CBDO will serve as the point of contact for MWBEs, evaluate the efficacy of the City's policies to address disparities in procurement, and propose needed changes to City policy.

Next, the amendment would empower the Mayor to give the office that processes film permits—the Mayor’s Office of Media and Entertainment (MOME)—the power to issue those permits.

Lastly, the amendment would combine two Charter-created boards that share the same mission: ensuring the effective functioning of the municipal archives.

The Commission has decided to put these five amendments to voters, while leaving the rest of the Charter unchanged. As explained further below, the proposed amendments emerged from compelling testimony to the Commission and address important issues facing the City. The Commission determined that other components of the Charter do not warrant revision at this time. Many portions of the Charter are fundamentally sound. Other portions are better revised through the ordinary legislative process, or require further consideration before reforms can be proposed. The Commission was also mindful of the risk of overburdening voters with too many proposals. To that end, the Commission endeavored to limit the number of proposed amendments put to the public in order to promote careful deliberation. At the conclusion of this report is a more thorough discussion of key parts of the Charter left unchanged and the reasons for leaving these parts unchanged.

The Commission

Background

The Charter of the City of New York functions as the local constitution and sets out the structure, powers, and responsibilities of New York City’s government. The Charter establishes the institutions and processes of the City’s political system and broadly defines the authority and responsibilities of City agencies and elected officials, including the Mayor, the City Council, the Comptroller, Borough Presidents, and the Public Advocate.

The Charter may be amended in several ways, including through a charter revision commission established pursuant to the Municipal Home Rule Law (MHRL). Section 36 of the MHRL permits the Mayor to create a commission to revise the Charter.¹ It empowers the Mayor to appoint between nine and fifteen members to such a commission.² It provides that a commission shall review the entire Charter, and it authorizes a commission to recommend a revision of the Charter in full, or to propose one or more amendments.³ Proposals to amend the Charter are then presented to the voters of New York City for approval.⁴

Mayors have frequently established charter commissions to examine our City’s governing document. For example, in 2018 then-Mayor Bill de Blasio established a charter revision commission, which went on to – among other things – recommend the creation of the Civic Engagement Commission to enhance popular participation in the governance of New York City.⁵

On May 21, 2024, Mayor Eric Adams announced the 2024 Charter Revision Commission and appointed Carlo Scissura, as chair, and 12 other community leaders to serve on the Commission. On June 24, 2024, the staff of the Commission released a preliminary report summarizing the work of the Commission to that point and recommending certain areas for further consideration, including fiscal responsibility and public safety.⁶ On June 26, 2024, the Commission adopted the recommendations

¹ MHRL § 36(4).

² *Id.*

³ *Id.* at § 36(5)(a).

⁴ *Id.* at § 36(5)(b).

⁵ Charter Revision Commission, *Final Report of the 2018 New York City Charter Revision Commission* (Sep. 6, 2018).

⁶ Charter Revision Commission, *Preliminary Report of the 2024 New York City Charter Revision Commission* (June 24, 2024).

of the staff and recommended pursuit of amendments on a number of topics.⁷ Following further review of the Charter, public hearings, expert testimony, and discussion, this final report—detailing the work of the Commission and the proposals it will put before the voters of the City—follows.

Public Outreach and Public Participation

From its creation, the Commission engaged in a robust public outreach campaign to solicit ideas from the diverse communities and stakeholders that make up New York City. These efforts included:

- Live webcasts of all Commission hearings and meetings;
- Publication of hearing notices, press releases, transcripts, resolutions, archived video, and other materials on the Commission’s website: www.nyc.gov/charter;
- Public hearings at accessible locations in each borough both during the day and in the evening in an effort to provide multiple opportunities for the public to address the Commission in person;
- Virtual public testimony during all public hearings to allow New Yorkers to have their voice heard in whichever way best fit their schedule;
- Translation and interpretation services at all hearings and public meetings;
- Television interviews, community newspaper op-eds, and an ethnic and community roundtable discussion with the Chair to raise awareness of public hearings;
- Work with elected officials and community organizations to spread the word about Commission hearings; and
- Acceptance of written testimony.

⁷ Resolution of the Charter Revision Commission (June 26, 2024).

Through these channels, the Commission solicited and heard feedback from members of the public, elected officials, community-based organizations, City agencies,⁸ experts, and other stakeholders.

A wide-range of proposals and ideas—touching virtually every facet of New York City government—were raised by the public and considered by the Commission. Throughout its work, the Commission heard a pronounced interest in reforms concerning fiscal responsibility, public safety, government modernization, and electoral reform.

The Commissioners

The following distinguished New Yorkers served as members of the Commission.

Carlo Scissura (Chair)

Carlo Scissura has participated in two Charter Revision Commissions in the past. Scissura currently serves as president and CEO of the New York Building Congress, a position he has held since January 2017. Previously, Scissura was president and CEO of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. Prior to joining the Brooklyn Chamber, Scissura served as both chief of staff and general counsel to Brooklyn Borough President Marty Markowitz for nearly five years.

Dr. Hazel N. Dukes (Vice Chair)

Dr. Hazel N. Dukes is president of the NAACP New York State Conference. She is also a member of the NAACP National Board of Directors, a member of the NAACP Executive Committee, and an active member of various NAACP board subcommittees. Dr. Dukes is a woman of great strength and courage whose dedication

⁸ See Appendix F for a digest of Charter reform ideas proposed by City agencies to the Commission.

to human rights and equality is exemplified by her role linking business, government, and social causes. Additionally, Dr. Dukes serves as the president of the Hazel N. Dukes & Associates Consultant Firm, specializing in the areas of public policy, health, and diversity.

Ken Ngai (Secretary)

Ken Ngai is a well-respected law enforcement professional with more than 20 years of experience protecting public safety in New York City. He has an extensive background in high-risk global financial crimes, undercover narcotics investigations, counter terrorist financing, and cyber environments. Ngai is an expert in identifying financial crime patterns, risk assessment, and enterprise risk management, as well as identifying trends and emerging threats to address and mitigate risks.

Kyle Bragg

Kyle Bragg served for four decades at the Service Employees International Union (SEIU), Local 32BJ, and retired as president after serving in that position since 2019. He now serves as a trustee of several 32BJ funds and as chair of the union's social and economic justice committee. He is also a member of the executive board of the National African American Caucus of SEIU and serves on the international union's first Racial Justice Task Force.

Reverend Herbert Daughtry, Sr.

Reverend Herbert Daughtry, Sr. is a civil rights activist who hails from a family that has produced five generations of church leaders. He serves as the national presiding minister of the House of the Lord Churches, headquartered in Brooklyn. With more than 60 years of involvement in church and community service, Reverend Daughtry Sr. has earned the title of "The People's Pastor."

Ruben Díaz, Jr.

Ruben Díaz, Jr. represented his hometown and the people of the Bronx for more than two decades, serving in the state Legislature for seven terms and serving as Bronx borough president for three terms. During his career in public service, Díaz Jr. championed a “New Bronx” agenda on economic development, housing, education, and public safety.

Lorraine Grillo

Lorraine Grillo began her public service career as a community relations specialist at the New York City School Construction Authority, serving in several senior roles in the authority before being appointed as CEO and president in 2014. Grillo served as senior advisor to Mayor Bill de Blasio for COVID-19 recovery and as commissioner of the New York City Department of Design and Construction from July 2018 until December 2021. She most recently served as First Deputy Mayor to Mayor Adams.

Christopher B. Lynch

Christopher B. Lynch is a lifelong public servant. For the last decade, he has worked as a substitute teacher with the New York City Department of Education. Previously, he served for over 20 years with the New York City Department of Correction’s Health Management Division, retiring as a captain.

Stephanie McGraw

Stephanie McGraw is the founder and CEO of We All Really Matter (WARM), a domestic violence awareness organization founded in 2010 out of her own vicious cycle of abuse. Through her journey, McGraw yearned to see service providers working through an inclusive, culturally competent lens. By establishing WARM, she became the first Black woman to create a domestic violence agency in Harlem. The organization now operates citywide and has expanded to provide economic empowerment services in Ghana and throughout Africa.

Max Rose

Max Rose is the vice chairman of The Soufan Group, a global intelligence and security consultancy, and chairman and CEO of Pontis Partners, a strategic advisory firm for private companies and nonprofits. A former congressman from New York's 11th District, Rose proudly represented Staten Island and South Brooklyn in the U.S. House of Representatives from 2019-2020. Rose was commissioned in the U.S. Army in 2010 as an infantry officer and still serves in the U.S. Army Reserve as a major.

Jackie Rowe-Adams

Jackie Rowe-Adams worked tirelessly with youth and seniors as a music specialist with the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation from 1986 until her retirement in late 2021. After losing two sons to gun violence, Rowe-Adams co-founded Harlem Mothers Stop Another Violent End, an organization instituted to end the dreaded scourge of violence in the Harlem community. She has received numerous awards and citations for her social activism. She is a life-long resident of Harlem.

Bishop Gerald G. Seabrooks

Bishop Gerald G. Seabrooks is the pastor of the Rehoboth Cathedral, a purpose-driven ministry located in the heart of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn. Bishop Seabrooks has actualized “the holistic approach” by serving humanity both spiritually and socially. He is also currently employed as a licensed guidance counselor and pedagogue by the New York City Department of Education. He previously served as the executive vice president of a prestigious community multi-service corporation for over 25 years.

Rabbi Chaim Steinmetz

Rabbi Chaim Steinmetz is the senior rabbi of Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun in New York. A much sought-after speaker and teacher with over three decades of

experience in the rabbinate, Rabbi Steinmetz has mastered the art of presenting the timeless wisdom of ancient texts in a contemporary way.

The Commission Staff

Diane Savino (Executive Director)

Diane Savino currently serves as senior advisor at City Hall with a focus on state and city legislative issues. Born and raised in Astoria, Queens, Savino began her career in public service as a caseworker for New York City's Child Welfare Administration, providing direct assistance to abused and neglected children. She is the former vice president of the Social Service Employees Union Local 371. In 2004, she was elected to represent the 23rd Senatorial District, which encompasses the North and East Shores of Staten Island and portions of Southern Brooklyn, including Bensonhurst, Brighton Beach, Coney Island, Dyker Heights, Gravesend, and Sunset Park. As state senator, Savino authored numerous laws protecting hard-working New Yorkers, including the first in the nation Domestic Workers' Bill of Rights and the Wage Theft Prevention Act.

Ed Kiernan (General Counsel)

Ed Kiernan currently serves as senior counsel in the Office of City Hall Chief Counsel. He has previously served as special counsel in the Mayor's Office of Appointments and as a legislative project manager at the New York City Department of Buildings. He has also worked in the State Senate and in the City Council before working at the New York City Department of Juvenile Justice (now called the New York City Administration for Children's Services). Kiernan holds a J.D. from New York Law School and a B.A. and MPA from New York University.

Robert Cataldo (Chief of Staff)

Robert Cataldo currently serves as a Senior Legislative Representative for the Mayor's Office of City Legislative Affairs. In this role, Robert manages the

legislative priorities for the Mayor's office for key agencies, such as the Department of Buildings, NYCHA and the Department of Environmental Protection. Prior to joining the administration, Robert served as Chief of Staff to New York State Senator Diane J. Savino for 18 years. During his tenure in the Senate, Robert was able to help secure millions of dollars in budget priorities for the Senator, managed a large diverse staff, and created and built large community events that continue to this day.

Frank Dwyer (Communications Director)

Frank Dwyer currently serves as Chief of Staff to the Deputy Mayor of Communications. He has previously served as Deputy Commissioner for Public Information for the New York City Department of Correction. Prior to that, he served as Deputy Commissioner of Public Information and External Affairs at the Fire Department, City of New York. Dwyer worked at WNBC and NY1 news prior to his service in city government. He holds a B.A. in Communications and English from Iona University.

Marc Heinrich (Senior Counsel)

Marc Heinrich currently serves as a Senior Advisor in the Mayor's Office of Policy & Planning. He has previously worked as a Senior Policy Advisor to former Mayor Bloomberg and Policy Director to then-Governor Bullock on their respective presidential campaigns. He also worked as a Senior Business Analyst at McKinsey & Company. Heinrich holds a J.D. from Harvard Law School and a B.A. from Columbia University.

Sabrina Hassan (Deputy General Counsel)

Sabrina Hassan currently serves as Supervising Associate General Counsel at the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. She previously served several years as Senior Counsel in multiple divisions of the New York City Law Department, including through 2022 in the Legal Counsel Division. Hassan

spent the first decade of her legal career as a patent litigator. She holds a J.D. from the University of Virginia School of Law and a B.A. from the College of William & Mary.

James Bristow (Special Counsel)

James Bristow currently serves as Senior Assistant Director and Counsel for Intergovernmental Relations in the Mayor's Office of Management and Budget. He previously worked as a political science researcher under former U.S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Joseph Califano. Prior to that he served as the law clerk to the Chief of Operations of the Maryland Legal Aid Bureau. Bristow holds a J.D. from the University of Maryland and a B.A. from the University of South Carolina Honors College.

Ivy Chiu (Special Counsel)

Ivy Chiu currently serves as a Legislative Project Manager at the New York City Department of Buildings. She previously worked as an Administrative Enforcement Unit attorney in the New York City Department of Buildings. Chiu holds a J.D. from Fordham Law School and a B.A. from New York University.

Krista Ashbery (Senior Advisor)

Krista Ashbery currently serves as the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Strategic Initiatives at the New York City Police Department. She has previously worked as the Deputy Chief of Staff to the Police Commissioner, Executive Director of Capital Planning and Oversight within the Management and Budget Bureau, and held legal advisor and project management positions related to policy and program development, facilities management, and crime victim support, among others. Ashbery holds a J.D. from Brooklyn Law School and a B.A. from Muhlenberg College.

Michael Clarke (Senior Advisor)

Michael Clarke currently serves as a Senior Policy Advisor for the Deputy Mayor of Public Safety. He has previously worked as the Director of Legislative Affairs for the NYPD. He has also worked as Special Counsel for the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice and as an Assistant District Attorney for the Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutor. Clarke holds a J.D. from St. John's University School of Law and a B.A. from the Catholic University of America.

Ryan Merola (Senior Advisor)

Ryan Merola currently serves as Chief of Staff and Deputy Commissioner of External Affairs for the New York City Department of Sanitation. Previously, he served as the Chief of Staff for the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications, and in several positions at the New York City Police Department. Ryan staffed the 2010 Charter Revision Commission. He holds a J.D. from Brooklyn Law School and a B.A. from CUNY Brooklyn.

Jonas Neri (Senior Advisor)

Jonas Neri currently serves as a Legislative Representative within the Mayor's Office of State Legislative Affairs, where he is the chief liaison for the Administration to the various branches of New York State Government on housing, economic and workforce development, consumer protection, and finance. Prior to joining the Mayor's Office, Jonas served as the legislative director for one of New York's top lobbying firms. He has been recognized in City & State as a "40 Under 40 Rising Star." Jonas holds a B.A. from the University at Albany's Rockefeller College of Public Affairs & Policy.

Pablo Ponce de Leon (Senior Advisor)

Pablo Ponce de Leon currently serves as a Policy Advisor in the Office of the First Deputy Mayor. He previously worked as an Analyst at HR&A Advisors. Ponce

de Leon holds an M.Arch from Princeton University and a B.A. from Yale University.

Bonny Tsang (Senior Advisor)

Bonny Tsang currently serves as Chief of Staff to the Deputy Mayor for Operations Meera Joshi. Bonny has previously worked as a consultant for Deloitte Consulting LLP's Government and Public Service practice, the NYC Department of Transportation, and the NYC Campaign Finance Board. She has a MPP from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and a B.A. from University of Pennsylvania.

Alex Tymkiv (Senior Advisor)

Alex Tymkiv currently serves as an Intergovernmental Coordinator at the New York City Fire Department. He previously worked as a Legislative and Communications Director for the City Council. He holds a B.A. from CUNY Brooklyn College.

Jasmine Wright Greene (Assistant Counsel)

Jasmine Wright Greene currently serves as an Assistant Corporation Counsel at the New York City Law Department. She has previously served as a law clerk and senior paralegal at the Law Department in the Municipal Finance Division. Greene holds a J.D. from St. John's University School of Law and a B.A. from the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

LeeAnn Wharton (Special Assistant)

LeeAnn Wharton currently serves as the Director of Briefing in the Mayor's Office of the Chief of Staff. Previously she served as the Special Assistant to the First Deputy Mayor. She had also worked at the MTA under the New York City Transit Authority and the New York Public Interest Research Group. Wharton holds a B.A. from Brooklyn College.

Chloe West (Policy Advisor)

Chloe West currently serves as a Policy Advisor for the Gun Violence Prevention Taskforce in the Office of the First Deputy Mayor. She has interned for Rep. Marilyn Strickland (WA-10) and has extensive research experience. She holds a B.A. from Washington University in St. Louis.

Eden Ayala (Legal Intern)

Eden Ayala currently serves as a Legal Fellow in the Office of Policy & Planning. She has previously worked as an intern at Paul, Weiss and in the district office of NYS Assemblymember Marcela Mitaynes. Ayala is a J.D. candidate at Boston University School of Law and holds a B.A. from Hunter College.

Hamza Suhail (Legal Intern)

Hamza Suhail currently serves as a Legal Intern in the Mayor's Office of Chief Counsel. He has previously served as a Legal Fellow in the Mayor's Office of Chief Counsel and has worked in both litigation and transactional law firms. Suhail is a J.D. candidate at St. John's University School of Law and holds a B.A. from Queens College.

New York City Law Department

The New York City Law Department has served as counsel to the Commission. The Commission would like to thank Spencer Fisher, Martha Alfaro, Benjamin Miller, Rachel Kane, Ian Sinclair, and Ashley Iodice for their insight and assistance.⁹

⁹ The Commission also wishes to acknowledge and thank the many other City employees, across City government, that assisted the Commission in its work and in the preparation of this final report.

Commission Records

All of the Commission’s public documents—including its preliminary report, press releases, translations of Commission materials, and other notices—as well as recordings of all the Commission’s public hearings, may be found online at nyc.gov/charter.

A review of the ballot proposals the Commission has decided to put to voters follows. Ballot questions, explanatory abstracts, and the text of proposed Charter amendments are included as appendices to this report.

Ballot Question #1: Clean Streets

In the first ballot question, the Commission proposes an amendment to expand and clarify the Department of Sanitation’s authority to keep the City’s streets clean.

At its founding, New York City lacked a comprehensive plan for waste management and street cleaning. The City’s Plan of 1811 created a streetscape without alleyways that otherwise could have facilitated waste storage.¹⁰ As the City grew, widespread problems emerged: Pearl Street was literally paved with discarded oyster shells,¹¹ Collect Pond and other water sources became sites of frequent cholera outbreaks,¹² and by the mid-19th Century discarded horse carcasses were a common site on the streets.¹³

The City began providing sanitation services in 1881 with the creation of the New York City Department of Street Cleaning.¹⁴ The newly-formed department’s mission was to address sordid street conditions and organize the collection of waste set out by residents.¹⁵ Over the next century, the City’s handling of residential waste

¹⁰ New York City Department of Sanitation, *The Future of Trash Waste Containerization Models and Viability in New York City* (Apr. 2023), at 25.

¹¹ Brad Dunn and Daniel Hood, *New York: The Unknown City* (Arsenal Pulp Press, 2004), at 113.

¹² Tricia Kang, “What Lies Beneath: A History of Collect Pond,” Tenement Museum. <https://www.tenement.org/blog/what-lies-beneath-a-history-of-collect-pond/#:~:text=By%201800%2C%20the%20Pond%20was,with%20debris%2C%20dirt%20and%20trash.>

¹³ David Rosner, “Portrait of an Unhealthy City: New York in the 1800s,” *Coalition to Ban Horse-Drawn Carriages*. <https://www.banhdc.org/archives/ch-hist-portrait.html>.

¹⁴ Benjamin Miller, *Fat of the Land: Garbage of New York – the Last Two Hundred Years* (Basic Books, 2000), at 69.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 69-71; Weill Cornell Medicine Office of Energy and Sustainability, *Waste & Recycling*, <https://sustainability.weill.cornell.edu/waste-management-recycling/brief-history-new-york-city->

went through many changes—from a movement to incinerators in the early and mid-1900s, to the use of landfills inside and outside the City in the mid- to late-1900s, to the comprehensive solid waste and reuse approach that emerged in the early 2000s.¹⁶

Removing waste from the City’s streets and sidewalks was a key focus of one of DSNY’s earliest commissioners, Colonel George Waring, who set out to combat unsanitary conditions and public health problems spread by filth on the streets.¹⁷ While the types of unsanitary conditions confronting New Yorkers have changed significantly since the nineteenth century, street and sidewalk cleaning continues to be a core focus of sanitation crews. Today, crews continue to manually remove litter from sidewalks and other street infrastructure, as well as travel the City’s streets in mechanical brooms to vacuum litter along the curb line.¹⁸

[recycling#:~:text=In%201881%2C%20the%20New%20York,New%20York%20City%20Police%20Department.](#)

¹⁶ Robin Kaiser-Schatzline, “The History of New York, Told Through Its Trash,” *New Yorker*, April 24, 2021, <https://www.newyorker.com/books/page-turner/the-history-of-new-york-told-through-its-trash>; Max Galka, “What does New York do with all its trash? One City’s waste — in numbers,” October 27, 2016, <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2016/oct/27/new-york-rubbish-all-that-trash-city-waste-in-numbers>; “Free Streets at Last,” *New York Times*, Jul. 28, 1895. <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1895/07/28/106066139.html?pageNumber=28>.

¹⁷ George E. Warring, *Street Cleaning and The Disposal of a City’s Waste* (Doubleday & McClure co., 1897), at 1. Jennifer Lee, “He Cleaned the Streets, and Left the Presidency to Others,” *New York Times*, Oct. 1, 2009. <https://archive.nytimes.com/cityroom.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/10/01/he-cleaned-the-streets-and-left-the-presidency-to-others/>.

¹⁸ NYC Department of Sanitation, *What We Do*, <https://www.nyc.gov/site/dsny/what-we-do/what-we-do.page>.

At present, the Charter charges DSNY with, among other duties, all responsibilities “relating to the cleanliness of the streets.”¹⁹ But it defines the “street” in a way that includes some, but not all City property.²⁰ The result is that many center medians and the perimeters of City-owned property do not fall within DSNY’s core ambit. Likewise, the Charter gives other City agencies, such as the Departments of Transportation and Parks and Recreation, separate responsibility for cleaning City property within their respective domains.²¹ This segmentation of cleaning responsibilities serves valuable ends, but it also can lead to uncertainty and suboptimal results when there is ambiguity about which agency should attend to particular public spaces.²² And to the public, jurisdictional distinctions between agencies are largely meaningless. New Yorkers just want their public spaces to be clean.

Past administrations have grappled with this jurisdictional challenge. In the Koch Administration, a 1983 memorandum from then-Deputy Mayor Nathan Leventhal set out to resolve jurisdictional issues and resultant operational shortfalls.²³ The memorandum, which was sent to all Community Boards, attempted to delineate each agency’s responsibility to clean City property. The memo also

¹⁹ N.Y.C. Charter § 753.

²⁰ *Id.* at § 755.

²¹ *Id.* at §§ 533, 2903

²² Joshua Goodman, Deputy Commission for Public Affairs and Customer Experience, Department of Sanitation, *Charter Revision Commission Bronx Public Hearing* (July 11, 2024) (testimony).

²³ Deputy Mayor Nathan Leventhal, “Assignments of Jurisdiction for Cleaning Certain City Properties” (January 17, 1983), https://dsny.cityofnewyork.us/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Cleaning_Assignment_of_Jurisdiction_Levnthl_1983.pdf.

cautioned that many agencies would struggle to meet the responsibilities assigned in the memo.²⁴

In November 2022, the Adams Administration launched its Get Stuff Clean program, the first effort to alter the approach set out in the Leventhal memo.²⁵ Get Stuff Clean replaced the memo's guidance in favor of giving DSNY the charge and resources to perform supplemental cleaning of some City property under the jurisdiction of Parks and Transportation. DSNY is the agency with the core competency for cleaning. Amending the Charter to authorize the Mayor to confer greater responsibility on DSNY to clean City properties as needed is intended to help keep the City clean.

The Charter also assigns DSNY the responsibility for, and control over, all functions and operations of the City relating to the disposal of waste.²⁶ And it gives the DSNY Commissioner the power to adopt regulations controlling the use of sidewalks and gutters by abutting owners and occupants with respect to sweepings, garbage, refuse, or rubbish, and the power to issue violations for failure to comply with such regulations punishable by fine, imprisonment or civil penalty.²⁷

In recent years, in an effort to promote the containerization of trash and the resultant benefits for cleanliness and public health, DSNY has promulgated several rules that limit the amount of time that non-containerized refuse spends on City

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ Office of the Mayor, "Mayor Adams Consolidates Citywide Cleaning Functions to 'Get Stuff Clean,' Announces \$14.5 Million in new Funding for Clean Streets and Parks," *The Official Website of the City of New York*, Nov. 10, 2022, <https://www.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/824-22/mayor-adams-consolidates-citywide-cleaning-functions-get-stuff-clean-14-5-million#/0>.

²⁶ N.Y.C. Charter § 753(a)(1-5).

²⁷ *Id.* at § 753(d).

streets.²⁸ In short, DSNY is limiting the placement of garbage bags on the sidewalk. The Charter, however, does not expressly name, among the powers of the Commissioner, the authority to specify the containers that may be used for refuse.

So too, despite the fact that the Office of Street Vendor Enforcement is housed within DSNY, the Charter does not expressly grant DSNY concurrent enforcement authority over vending that occurs on City property other than its streets and sidewalks, such as in parks that at present can only be performed by NYPD or Parks enforcement.²⁹

Both Councilmember Francisco Moya and DSNY provided compelling testimony to the Commission in favor of the proposed reforms.³⁰ More importantly, New Yorkers have expressed a desire for cleaner streets, including cleaner sidewalks and alternative solutions to the placement of garbage bags on the sidewalk.³¹ Updating the Charter to clarify and expand DSNY responsibilities could help promote these important objectives.

²⁸ See e.g., 16 RCNY 1-02.1 (limiting the time solid waste and recyclable materials can be placed on the curbside); 16 RCNY 1-02.5 (requiring waste be placed in lidded containers).

²⁹ N.Y.C. Charter § 13-e.

³⁰ Francisco Moya, City Council Member, *Charter Revision Commission Bronx Public Hearing* (July 11, 2024) (testimony); Joshua Goodman, Deputy Commission for Public Affairs and Customer Experience, Department of Sanitation, *Charter Revision Commission Bronx Public Hearing* (July 11, 2024) (testimony).

³¹ Melissa Kravitz Hoeffner, “All NYC businesses are now required to bin their trash instead of throwing it on the sidewalk,” *Timeout*, Sept. 20, 2023, <https://www.timeout.com/newyork/news/nyc-food-establishments-now-need-to-bin-their-trash-instead-of-throwing-it-on-the-sidewalk-080123>; Emily Badger and Larry Buchanan, “The absurd problem of New York City trash,” *The New York Times*, Mar. 02, 2024, <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2024/03/02/upshot/nyc-trash-rules.html>.

Proposed Amendment to the Charter

The Commission proposes an amendment to clarify the Department of Sanitation's mandate and facilitate its efforts to keep streets and other city property clean:

- **City-owned property & cleanliness violations**

- The amendment would enable DSNY, at the Mayor's direction, to clean any city-owned property and allow DSNY to enforce all laws, rules, and regulations related to the cleanliness of streets, sidewalks, and exteriors of real property of the City.

- **Containerization**

- The amendment would clarify that DSNY can regulate containers used to dispose garbage. Currently, the Charter does not explicitly reference this mandate.

- **Street Vendors**

- The amendment would extend DSNY enforcement authority over Street Vendors to other types of City property, not just streets and sidewalks. The authority would be concurrent with agencies already authorized to enforce vending rules.

Ballot Question #2: Fiscal Responsibility

The current Charter-mandated process for preparing, adopting, and managing the City budget in large measure reflects decisions made by the 1989 Charter Revision Commission, which proposed to voters a highly structured framework for determining how the City would raise revenue and fund expenses.³² At its core, the framework New Yorkers approved requires the Mayor to submit to the City Council for its review a proposed annual budget for the City, and it requires the Council to adopt an annual budget before the beginning of each fiscal year.³³

Within that simple design, however, is a complex series of steps, involving not only the Mayor and the Council but other elected and unelected stakeholders. For example, the process provides that multiple iterations of the annual budget must be submitted by the Mayor to the Council throughout the fiscal year.³⁴ The Mayor's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prepares and submits multi-year capital plans to the Mayor and City Council.³⁵ Future revenues are projected, and actual

³² Office of the New York City Comptroller Scott M. Stringer, *A New Charter to Confront New Challenges* (Sep. 2018); Michael A. Cardozo, *Reflections on the 1989 Charter Revisions*, 58 N.Y.L. Sch. L. Rev. 85 (2013).

³³ N.Y.C. Charter §§ 225 (budgetary responsibilities of the Mayor, the Director of Management and Budget and the Comptroller), 249 (by April 26 the Mayor submits a proposed executive budget for the ensuing fiscal year to the Council), 254 (Council's authority to alter the budget submitted by the Mayor in specified ways).

³⁴ *Id.* at §§ 236 (in January the Mayor submits a preliminary budget for the ensuing fiscal year to the Council), 249, 254, 258 (Mayor issues an update of the 4-year financial plan after the budget has been adopted).

³⁵ *Id.* at §§ 213 (preliminary capital budget), 214 (executive capital budget), 215, 248 (10-year capital strategy).

revenues are compared with past estimates.³⁶ Borough presidents and community boards weigh in on borough and community priorities.³⁷ The Comptroller reports on the health of the City's finances.³⁸ And the Council holds dozens of hearings on various drafts and reports relating to the City's annual budget.³⁹ Each of these steps is meant to ensure that the budgetary process is deliberative, that the City is following sound accounting practices,⁴⁰ and that the public is afforded an opportunity for meaningful review.

As part of its review, the Commission has heard a wide range of ideas designed to improve the budget process and promote fiscal responsibility. Ultimately, it has determined that two ideas should be forwarded to the voters this election: one addressing the fiscal impacts of proposed local laws, and one addressing certain outdated and inefficient budget deadlines.

Fiscal Impacts

As part of the second ballot question, the Commission proposes an amendment to improve how the City assesses the fiscal impacts of proposed local laws.

³⁶ *Id.* at §§ 229 (revenue reports of the Mayor and Comptroller), 237 (Independent Budget Office report on revenues and expenditures).

³⁷ *Id.* at §§ 245 (Borough President recommendations to the Mayor), 251 (Borough President responses to the executive budget).

³⁸ *Id.* at §§ 232 (Comptroller's report on capital debt and obligations), 233 (Comptroller's report on state of the City's finances).

³⁹ In fact, the annual budgeting process requires many more steps and actions than the above list and is detailed across several chapters of the City's Charter, most notably in Chapter 10.

⁴⁰ Cardozo, 58 N.Y.L. Sch. L. Rev. 85.

The Charter requires that each year the Mayor propose, and the City Council adopt, a balanced budget.⁴¹ The budget, which encapsulates the joint budgetary priorities of both the Council and the Mayor, serves two primary purposes. First, it provides a comprehensive and predictable structure to the City's expenditures and revenue over the fiscal year. Second, it promotes sound fiscal management. A balanced municipal budget has been required since 1975 when the New York State Financial Emergency Act for the City of New York ("FEA") was enacted.⁴² This requirement was subsequently enshrined in the City Charter by referendum in 2005 to memorialize the fiscal controls placed on the City under the FEA.⁴³

While reviewing and approving the City's budget is arguably the most significant legislative action taken by the Council each year, its legislative reach extends well beyond the annual budget process. The Council has the power by majority vote to pass proposed legislation on many diverse issues, and it frequently exercises this power with legislation that affects municipal operations, including City services and benefits. From the moment approved legislation is presented to the Mayor, the Mayor has 30 days to decide whether to sign the legislation into law, veto it, or allow it to lapse into effect.⁴⁴ Should the Mayor choose to veto the

⁴¹ The schedule in the Charter reflects an expectation that the budget will be adopted by the start of the subsequent fiscal year, or July 1st. N.Y.C. Charter §§ 225, 226.

⁴² N.Y. N.Y.S. Financial Emergency Act for the city of N.Y. § 2-a, Chapter 868 of the Laws of 1975, as amended.

⁴³ N.Y.C. Charter § 258; Cardozo, *Reflections on the 1989 Charter Revisions*, 58 N.Y.L. Sch. L. Rev. 85; New York City Charter Revision Commission, *2005 Ballot Questions* (Aug. 2, 2005); N.Y. N.Y.S. Financial Emergency Act for the city of N.Y. , Chapter 865 of the Laws of 1975.

⁴⁴ N.Y.C. Charter § 37(b).

legislation, the City Council has the power to override a veto by a vote of two thirds of the body.⁴⁵

City Council legislation frequently affects the City budget. In view of this reality, the Charter requires that no local law may be voted on by the Council, or a committee of the Council, unless it is accompanied by a Fiscal Impact Statement.⁴⁶ These statements, which are pursuant to Council Rule prepared by the Finance Division of the City Council, detail the City Council's estimate of the fiscal impact of a law on City revenues and expenditures.⁴⁷ The Charter provides that a Council Committee may request information from City agencies to assist it in preparing a fiscal statement, and that agencies must promptly furnish this information to the Council.⁴⁸ The Charter further provides that Fiscal Impact Statements must identify the sources of information used in its preparation, but it does not dictate the process or establish a methodology for formulating the statements, nor require that statements be validated by an independent body.⁴⁹ And there is no Charter-mandated difference in treatment between legislation that is accompanied by a Fiscal Impact Statement predicting an impact, and legislation where the Fiscal Impact Statement predicts no impact.

Further, the Council typically publishes Fiscal Impact Statements only when proposed legislation is on the cusp of adoption as a law.⁵⁰ As Richard Lee—Finance

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.* at § 33.

⁴⁷ N.Y.C. Council Rule 6.50 (providing for Council finance division review).

⁴⁸ N.Y.C. Charter § 33(a).

⁴⁹ *Id.* at § 33.

⁵⁰ It is common practice for a Fiscal Impact Statement to be formulated in the week leading up to a legislative introduction's passage, and not earlier. This is largely because the final text of the

Director of the City Council—testified, the Council “begin[s] the process . . . when the bill is essentially finalized.”⁵¹ This means that much of the public debate around a law—including the Council’s public hearing on the proposed bill—occurs in the absence of the Fiscal Impact Statement.⁵²

Moreover, these statements may underestimate actual cost. For example, many bills impose reporting requirements that, while estimated to have zero cost, require significant staffing resources. Consider Local Law 38 of 2022, which created additional reporting requirements for the emergency assistance grant program. The Fiscal Impact Statement estimated it would have \$0 in fiscal impact.⁵³ However, OMB reports that its implementation required an estimated 175 hours per year of staff time (including some overtime) for reporting alone. Additionally, upgrades to the HRA service protocol and tracking system were anticipated at a cost of \$4.1 million to operationalize and implement the legislation’s requirements. Indeed, the

legislation is typically finalized a week prior to the full Council Stated Meeting at which the full Council intends to pass the legislation — due in part to requirements that a bill be in its final form at least 7 days (not including Sundays) prior to the full Council vote. Thus, relevant costs are typically only presented in the calendar week during which the Stated Meeting of the City Council is scheduled so that the Council can vote on the proposed legislation. N.Y.C. Charter § 36.

⁵¹ Richard Lee, Finance Director of the New York City Council, *Charter Revision Commission Bronx Public Hearing* (July 11, 2024) (testimony).

⁵² For example, the Council’s initial Committee hearing for the bill that became Local Law No. 71 of 2021 was held on September 15, 2020, but the fiscal note for the bill was not published until May 26, 2021, the same day as Committee’s second and final public hearing on the legislation, and only one day before its passage on May 27, 2021. The Fiscal Impact Statement for this legislation predicted that the additional expenditures required for implementation would be \$75 million in year one, increasing to \$270 million in year five. Fiscal Impact Statement, Proposed Int. No. 146-C.

⁵³ Fiscal Impact Statement, Proposed Int. No. 2081-A.

Council often passes legislation that it estimates will have “no impact,” only for the City to find that the costs of implementation are substantial.⁵⁴ This practice stands in tension with testimony before the Commission recognizing that “all legislation costs money.”⁵⁵

Thus, while the annual budget is intended to fund the operations of the City throughout the fiscal year, legislation passed outside of the budget process impacts the use of tax revenues and governmental expenditures. Where legislation with a fiscal impact is passed, it falls on City agencies and the Office of Management and Budget to determine how to fund new obligations that were not accounted for when the fiscal year began. In such cases, additional revenues or savings generated from other areas of the City budget are needed to carry out the legislation.⁵⁶ Fiscal monitors and bond rating agencies have expressed concern that local legislation imposing fiscal impacts not accounted for in the annual budget represents a potential risk to the City’s finances.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ For example, Local Law 46 of 2023—which requires the establishment of a marine debris disposal and vessel surrendering office—was predicted to have no fiscal impact despite the bill requiring the establishment of a new office. And, following passage, \$1 million in funding was subsequently added to the budget to fund this office.

⁵⁵ Jason Otaño, General Counsel of the New York City Council, *Charter Revision Commission Bronx Public Hearing* (July 11, 2024) (testimony).

⁵⁶ For an example of testimony regarding how unaccounted expenditures demand additional revenues or savings, see Budget Director Jacques Jiha, *Preliminary Hearing at Committee on Finance* (Mar. 4, 2024) (testimony), at 58.

⁵⁷ Office of State Comptroller, *Review of the Financial Plan of the City of New York* (May 2024), at 28-34; Moody’s Investors Service, *Credit Opinion for the City of New York* (Feb. 22, 2024), at 2; Fitch Ratings, *Fitch Rates New York City, NY’s \$1.28B Ser D, E & F GO Bonds ‘AA’; Outlook Stable* (Mar. 22, 2024), at 9.

The Commission heard from numerous budget experts on this topic, including Kathryn Wylde, president and CEO of Partnership for New York City. In her testimony, Ms. Wylde advocated for meaningful independent analysis and public discussion of both the fiscal and economic impacts of legislation prior to passage, as well as application of the disciplined annual budget process to any legislation with a significant budget impact.⁵⁸ Ms. Wylde proposed that the Charter be amended to involve the Independent Budget Office (IBO), OMB, and Council Finance Division in the formulation of a Fiscal Impact Statement. Ms. Wylde suggested that the Fiscal Impact Statement for a proposed law be published in advance of the first hearing on a proposal, and that the existing Fiscal Impact Statement requirement is inadequate as it does not consider the financial impact on the City's residents and economy.

Similarly, the New York City Citizens Budget Commission (CBC) proposed earlier publication of Fiscal Impact Statements to promote appropriate consideration of fiscal needs in the legislative process, that the IBO produce an independent fiscal impact statement or validate the Council's assessment for programs that would cost more than \$100 million per fiscal year, and that Fiscal Impact Statements disclose whether costs can actually be accommodated within the City's budget.⁵⁹ CBC further suggested that high cost legislative initiatives should take effect only once funds are modified into the budget or negotiated at budget adoption.⁶⁰

Citizens Union acknowledged problems with the existing fiscal impact statement process but opposed amending the Charter to require earlier fiscal impact

⁵⁸ Kathryn Wylde, President and CEO of Partnership for New York City, *Charter Revision Commission Fiscal Responsibility Forum & Manhattan Public Hearing* (June 13, 2024) (testimony).

⁵⁹ Andrew S. Rein, President of Citizens Budget Commission, *Charter Revision Commission Manhattan Public Hearing* (July 8, 2024) (testimony).

⁶⁰ *Id.*

statements or further specify what Fiscal Impact Statements should include.⁶¹ Instead, Citizens Union recommended that the Fiscal Impact Statement process be improved by the Council through changes to its own rules.⁶² And in contrast to CBC—which called for giving the IBO a formal role in fiscal impact statements—Citizens Union cautioned against “involving outside agencies in an element of the legislative task” because it might confer an unintended “veto power” over Council legislation and lead to further delays in lawmaking.⁶³

Jason Otaño, General Counsel of the New York City Council, testified in opposition to reforming the Charter’s treatment of Fiscal Impact Statements. He cautioned against changes that would give the Executive Branch a “de facto veto” of proposed legislation by allowing the Executive Branch to withhold information needed for a Fiscal Impact Statement and thereby prevent legislation from moving forward.⁶⁴ He also testified that requiring Fiscal Impact Statements earlier in the legislative process would “deter the work of the legislative body” and cause a “chilling effect on the exchange of ideas.”⁶⁵

After considering these and other views, the Commission is presenting to voters changes intended to improve the assessment of fiscal impacts in the legislative process. First, the proposed amendment would require that a Fiscal Impact Statement be developed prior to a public hearing on a proposed law. At present, because Fiscal Impact Statements are typically published only when proposed legislation is to be

⁶¹ Amaury Dujardin, Policy Manager at Citizens Union, Charter Revision Commission Public Hearing – Manhattan (July 8, 2024) (testimony).

⁶² *Id.*

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ Jason Otaño, General Counsel of the New York City Council, *Charter Revision Commission Bronx Public Hearing* (July 11, 2024) (testimony).

⁶⁵ *Id.*

voted on at committee, much of the public discussion around legislation—and much of the legislative work to craft a bill—occurs without the benefit of a Fiscal Impact Statement. By requiring a Fiscal Impact Statement earlier in the legislative process, this amendment may encourage greater consideration of the fiscal repercussions of proposed laws. The Commission disagrees with the Council’s assertion that an earlier assessment of Fiscal Impact Statements will “chill” the exchange of ideas.⁶⁶ Instead, the Commission believes that an earlier assessment will enrich public dialogue by ensuring that debate on a proposed measure is grounded in fiscal reality. In addition, a second Fiscal Impact Statement—before a proposed law is voted on by the full Council—would be required in order to give legislators and the public another assessment of the fiscal impacts of proposed legislation.⁶⁷

⁶⁶ Jason Otaño, General Counsel of the New York City Council, *Charter Revision Commission Bronx Public Hearing* (July 11, 2024) (testimony).

⁶⁷ Currently, Fiscal Impact Statements are prepared prior to a vote by the Council Committee. N.Y.C. Charter § 33(b). As described in the body text of this report, under these amendments Fiscal Impact Statements would be prepared (1) prior to a public hearing and then (2) prior to a vote by the full Council. The latter Fiscal Impact Statement is tied to a vote by the full Council, rather than a vote by a Council Committee, in order to reduce potential disruptions to the Council’s present aging practices. A requirement that a Fiscal Impact Statement be prepared prior to a vote by a Council Committee, paired with a new requirement that the Council give the Office of Management and Budget notice of its intent to prepare a Fiscal Impact Statement, may have had the unintended effect of delaying some Council Committee votes. Instead, under the proposed amendment, the Council would be required to give the Office of Management and Budget eight days’ notice of the Council’s intent to formulate a Fiscal Impact Statement in advance of a vote by the full Council. This eight-day requirement is consistent with the Charter-mandated requirements for passage of local laws. N.Y.C. Charter § 36 (“No local law shall be passed until it shall have been in its final form and upon the desks of the council members at least seven calendar days, exclusive of Sundays, prior to its final passage....”).

Second, the proposed amendment would require that Fiscal Impact Statements for proposed local laws—whether prior to a public hearing or before the full Council vote—contain two estimates: one from the Council and one from the Office of Management and Budget. At present, the Charter does not specify who should develop Fiscal Impact Statements, but in practice the Council formulates them internally. And though the Charter requires agency heads to furnish information to the Council for the purpose of formulating Fiscal Impact Statements, the Charter does not give the Executive Branch a formal role in estimating the fiscal impact of a proposed local law. This is so even though the Council and City agencies sometimes disagree about the likely impacts of proposed local laws. By requiring that Fiscal Impact Statements contain both an estimate by the Council and one by the Office of Management and Budget, the proposed amendment should facilitate a more detailed and substantive examination of fiscal impacts in the legislative process. At the same time, the amendment would avoid any danger of unduly impeding the legislative process by providing that if the Office of Management and Budget does not provide its estimate in a timely manner, the Council would be permitted to move forward without delay.⁶⁸

Finally, to ensure that these requirements are not barriers to prompt consideration of proposed laws when necessary, these requirements would be made waivable by a mayoral message of necessity.

⁶⁸ In his July 11, 2024 testimony before the Commission, Jason Otaño, General Counsel of the New York City Council, cautioned against changes that would give the Executive Branch a “de facto veto” of proposed legislation by allowing the Executive Branch to withhold information needed for a Fiscal Impact Statement and thereby prevent legislation from moving forward. The Commission is mindful of this concern, and its proposal allows the Council to proceed with legislation without delay where the Office of Management and Budget does not timely provide its estimate.

Budget Modernization

As part of the second ballot question, the Commission also proposes an amendment to update several budget-related deadlines in the Charter to promote efficiency and ensure that the Charter-mandated process reflects modern realities.

First, to ensure that new mayoral administrations are afforded adequate time to compose a preliminary budget, the amendment would extend the deadline for the preliminary budget from January 16th to February 1st in years following a mayoral election. Section 236 of the Charter currently requires the Mayor to submit to the Council a preliminary budget for the next fiscal year not later than January 16th. Complying with this deadline is a tall order in any year, given its proximity to the winter holidays. But it is especially difficult when there has been a change in mayoral administrations. New Mayors enter office on January 1st, giving them just over two weeks to prepare a budget. Recognizing this challenge, the Council and Mayor have historically extended the deadline for submitting the preliminary budget when a new Mayor enters office.⁶⁹ For much the same reason, the New York State Constitution extends the deadline for submittal of the Governor’s executive budget in “each year following . . . the election of governor and lieutenant governor.”⁷⁰ Amending the Charter to extend the deadline in all years following a mayoral election will align the Charter with this prudent practice. The amendment would also extend certain related deadlines. In years following a mayoral election, the deadline for the mayor to submit a preliminary certificate on capital debt and obligations would be extended from January 16th to February 1st.⁷¹ So too, in years following a mayoral election,

⁶⁹ See Local Law 74 of 2001; Local Law 156 of 2013; and Local Law 52 of 2022.

⁷⁰ N.Y. Const. article VII, § 2

⁷¹ N.Y.C. Charter § 235.

the deadline for the Independent Budget Office to report on revenues and expenditures would be extended from February 1st to February 15th.⁷²

Second, to promote a well-formulated executive budget, this amendment would extend the deadline for submission of the executive budget for the next fiscal year from April 26th to May 1st.⁷³ The Charter presently requires the Mayor to submit an executive budget for the ensuing fiscal year by April 26th. That date falls shortly after the April 15th tax deadline, which is important for purposes of assessing tax collections and predicting revenues.⁷⁴ A short extension of the executive budget deadline—to May 1st—is intended to promote a more accurate executive budget. The amendment would accordingly extend the deadline for Borough President recommendations on the executive budget from May 6th to May 13th.⁷⁵

Proposed Amendment to the Charter

The Commission proposes an amendment to improve the assessment of fiscal impacts in the legislative process and update certain budget deadlines.

- Earlier Assessment of Fiscal Impacts

- The amendment would require that a Fiscal Impact Statement be prepared prior to a public hearing on a proposed local law. In addition, an updated Fiscal Impact Statement would be required prior to a vote on a proposed local law. An existing requirement for Fiscal Impact Statements prior to a vote by a Council Committee would be eliminated.

⁷² *Id.* § 237.

⁷³ *Id.* § 249.

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ *Id.* § 251.

- **Requiring Both Executive and Legislative Branch Assessments**

- The amendment would require that Fiscal Impact Statements for proposed local laws contain estimates from both the City Council and the Mayor's Office of Management and Budget.
- The Council would be required to give the Office of Management and Budget eight days' notice before holding a public hearing or a full Council vote on a proposed local law to allow the Office of Management and Budget time to develop and submit its estimate, and to allow councilmembers sufficient time to consider each estimate.
- If the Office of Management and Budget has received adequate notice from the Council, but has not provided its estimate in a timely manner, the Council need not wait to move forward with a public hearing or full Council vote.

- **Budget Modernization**

- The amendment would extend the deadline for the preliminary budget from January 16th to February 1st in years following a mayoral election, extend the deadline for the mayor to submit a preliminary certificate on capital debt and obligations from January 16th to February 1st in years following a mayoral election, and extend the deadline for the Independent Budget Office to report on revenues and expenditures from February 1st to February 15th in years following a mayoral election.
- The amendment would also extend the deadline for submission of the executive budget from April 26th to May 1st, and extend the deadline for Borough President recommendations on the executive budget from May 6th to May 13th.

Ballot Question #3: Public Safety

In the third ballot question, the Commission proposes an amendment to promote public input and deliberation in the consideration of proposed local laws respecting public safety.

One of the most basic obligations of government is to protect public safety. The history of New York City, in particular, underscores that the fortunes of the City as a whole are inextricably linked to its ability to protect the public and maintain public confidence in law enforcement. Today, after decades of progress, New York City is one of the safest big cities in America. Nevertheless, New Yorkers continue to identify crime and public safety as top issues of concern.⁷⁶

Under the Charter, several mayoral agencies are charged with duties to protect public safety. The Charter provides for the Police Department and charges it with the core obligation to “preserve the public peace, prevent crime, [and] detect and arrest offenders.”⁷⁷ It provides for the Department of Correction, which is responsible for the care and custody of those imprisoned or detained.⁷⁸ And it provides for the Fire Department, which is granted the “sole and exclusive power and authority to extinguish fires at any place within the jurisdiction of the city” and the power and authority to operate the City’s emergency medical services.⁷⁹

⁷⁶ See, e.g., Rebecca C. Lewis, “Siena poll: New Yorkers are still worried about crime,” *City & State New York*, July 12, 2023, <https://www.cityandstateny.com/politics/2023/07/siena-poll-new-yorkers-are-still-worried-about-crime/388402/> (noting that New Yorkers consistently express concerns about crime and public safety in public polling).

⁷⁷ N.Y.C. Charter §§ 431, 435.

⁷⁸ *Id.* at §§ 621, 623.

⁷⁹ *Id.* at § 487(b), (f).

In addition to these uniformed agencies, the Charter charges a number of additional mayoral agencies and offices with critical public safety functions. These include the Office of Emergency Management (OEM), responsible for “coordinat[ing] the City’s response to all emergency conditions” including “severe weather,” “natural disasters,” and “acts of terrorism,”⁸⁰ and the Office of Criminal Justice, to “advise and assist the mayor” in carrying out “criminal justice programs and activities.”⁸¹ Other Charter-created entities also serve public safety functions, such as the Civilian Complaint Review Board, which is granted “authority to investigate allegations of police misconduct.”⁸²

The City Council, as the legislative body of the City, also plays an important part in public safety. The Council’s role in the budgetary process helps determine the resources available to the City’s public-safety agencies.⁸³ The Council also frequently passes legislation bearing upon the agencies responsible for public safety, or which may promote or inadvertently impair public safety.⁸⁴

⁸⁰ *Id.* at §§ 495, 497. OEM was formally adopted into the Charter by referendum at the November 6, 2001 General Election. *See* Charter Revision Commission, *Final Report from the 2001 Charter Revision Commission* (2001), at 73-79.

⁸¹ N.Y.C. Charter § 13.

⁸² *Id.* at § 440(a).

⁸³ *See, e.g.,* N.Y.C. Charter §§ 247, 253 (requiring City Council to hold hearings and make recommendations related to the budget).

⁸⁴ *See, e.g.,* Local Law No. 23 of 2024 (requiring NYPD to share body-worn camera footage with DOI within 10 days of DOI’s request); Local Law No. 20 of 2024 (requiring NYPD to report when an individual denies consent to a search); Local Law No. 25 of 2024 (requiring NYPD to disclose donations of \$1 million or more); Local Law No. 26 of 2024 (requiring NYPD to report their justifications for a vehicle stop).

After proposed legislation is introduced, it is given an introduction (commonly referred to as “intro”) number, published on the Council website and assigned to a committee.⁸⁵ Before proposed legislation is passed by the Council, there is typically a public hearing in front of the committee to which the bill is assigned, and notice of such a hearing is provided at least 72 hours in advance.⁸⁶ At this hearing, representatives of the Administration and members of the public may provide testimony on proposed legislation.⁸⁷ In general, at least 7 calendar days (exclusive of Sundays) prior to taking a vote, proposed legislation must be in its final form and laid upon the desk of each Council Member, which the Charter provides may be accomplished by electronic means.⁸⁸ In practice, this means that proposed legislation may go from introduction, to a public hearing, to passage by the Council in less than two weeks.

The Commission heard considerable testimony expressing concern about the Council’s passage of legislation pertaining to public safety with limited opportunities for public input or consultation with experts, affected agencies, and

⁸⁵ See N.Y.C. Council Rule 5.110, *Legislative Tracking* (requiring local laws be published online); N.Y.C. Council Rule 6.00, *Preparation and Presentation of Papers*; N.Y.C. Council Rule 6.30 (assigning intro numbers in chronological order of introduction), *Papers Referred to Committee*; *Change of Reference* (referring intros to vote by a committee). According to N.Y.C. Council Rule 7.00, the Committee on Public Safety has oversight over the Police Department, civilian complaint Review Board, mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice, courts, legal services, District Attorneys, and the Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutors. N.Y.C. Council Rule 7.0, *Appointment-a*.

⁸⁶ See N.Y.C. Council Rule 7.60(a) (granting the committee chairperson authority to “call public hearings on any matters referred to such committee”); N.Y.C. Council Rule 7.50(d) (requiring 72 hours’ notice in advance of a hearing).

⁸⁷ N.Y.C. Council Rule 7.60(a).

⁸⁸ See N.Y.C. Charter § 36.

critical stakeholders. Multiple members of the public expressed frustration with the opportunities for public comment on a measure that became Local Law 43 of 2024, which requires the NYPD to document common and low-level encounters with members of the public.⁸⁹ Officials from public safety agencies⁹⁰ and unions representing public safety professionals⁹¹ testified that the Council has passed legislation without sufficient consultation or discussion with agencies. One testified that critical stakeholders are frequently unaware of proposed public safety legislation before formal introduction and are afforded only limited opportunities to provide input after introduction, and further that the absence of consultation and deliberation

⁸⁹ See, e.g., Yiatin Chu, Charter Revision Commission Public Hearing (June 5, 2024) (testimony); Statement of Commissioner Bragg, Charter Revision Commission Public Hearing (June 6, 2024); Jean Han, Charter Revision Commission Public Safety Forum & Brooklyn Public Hearing (June 20, 2024) (testimony).

⁹⁰ See Howard Singer, Deputy Chief of Staff of NYC Department of Correction, Charter Revision Commission Public Safety Forum & Brooklyn Public Hearing (June 20, 2024) (testimony); Bob Barrows, Deputy Commissioner of Strategic Initiatives for NYPD, Charter Revision Commission Public Safety Forum & Brooklyn Public Hearing (June 20, 2024) (testimony); Jason Shelly, Assistant Commissioner for External Affairs at FDNY, Charter Revision Commission Public Safety Forum & Brooklyn Public Hearing (June 20, 2024) (testimony); Carolina Chavez, First Deputy Director of Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, Charter Revision Commission Public Safety Forum & Brooklyn Public Hearing (June 20, 2024) (testimony).

⁹¹ See Patrick Hendry, President of the Police Benevolent Association, Charter Revision Commission Public Safety Forum & Brooklyn Public Hearing (June 20, 2024) (testimony); Benny Boscio, Jr., President of the Correction Officers' Benevolent Association, Charter Revision Commission Public Safety Forum & Brooklyn Public Hearing (June 20, 2024) (testimony); Andrew Quinn, General Counsel of the Sergeants Benevolent Association, Charter Revision Commission Public Safety Forum & Brooklyn Public Hearing (June 20, 2024) (testimony).

in public safety matters may contribute to the passage of legislation that heightens risks to public safety and endangers public safety professionals in particular.⁹²

At present, the requirements for passage of legislation relating to public safety do not differ from the requirements for passage of legislation on other matters. Requiring additional opportunities for input and review in the Council’s consideration of public safety legislation could enable more careful deliberation and ensure that affected communities across the City are heard when legislation touches upon this important area. At the same time, the preservation of public safety sometimes requires expedited action by the Council. Measures to promote deliberation on topics of public safety must, therefore, account for the need to act with speed when necessary.

Citizens Union, for its part, testified against requiring additional public input in the consideration of public safety legislation. Citizens Union argued that Council “public safety legislation receives similar public input opportunities as other laws on other issues.”⁹³ The Commission, however, heard compelling testimony calling for *more* robust opportunities for consultation and public input in public safety legislation than other bills, given the central importance of public safety to the City. Citizens Union also argued that additional requirements are unnecessary because the Council generally affords sufficient and meaningful opportunities for input and deliberation in public safety legislation.⁹⁴ But if the Council *typically* affords the public sufficient time and opportunity to engage with proposed public safety

⁹² Boscio, *supra* (citing an absence of consultation in the passage of Local Law 42 of 2024, which prohibits correction officers from implementing punitive segregation or from handcuffing inmates while transporting them to and from court appearances).

⁹³ Amaury Dujardin, Policy Manager at Citizens Union, Charter Revision Commission Public Hearing – Manhattan (July 8, 2024) (testimony).

⁹⁴ *Id.*

legislation, it does not in every case. Changes to the Charter may help ensure that sufficient input is provided in every case.

In view of these considerations, the Commission is presenting to voters an amendment intended to promote public input, consultation, and deliberation in public safety legislation. Specifically, the amendment would establish additional procedural requirements for the Council's consideration of proposed local laws respecting the public safety operations of three City agencies: the Police Department, the Department of Correction, and the Fire Department.

Prior to a vote by the full Council on a covered public safety proposal, the Council would be required to give an additional notice to the public, the Mayor, and the commissioners of affected agencies at least 30 days in advance of a vote. During the period between the notice and the vote, the Mayor and affected agencies would be permitted to hold one or more additional public hearings on the proposal in order to solicit additional public input. These hearings could include, where appropriate, public hearings in the outer boroughs in order to facilitate input from impacted communities.

These requirements would be new to the Charter and, if approved, should help promote careful consideration and participation by the public, affected agencies, and experts. At the same time, they would be consonant with Council best practice in the consideration of local laws, including well-publicized public hearings. Indeed, the Commission endeavored to promote additional opportunity for public input without unduly burdening the Council's important legislative role. Moreover, to ensure that these additional procedures would not prove a barrier to the prompt passage of public safety legislation when required, and that noncontroversial or technical proposals may proceed without undue delay, these additional procedures would be waivable by the Mayor.

Why does this amendment apply to legislation respecting the Police Department, Department of Correction, and Fire Department and not other agencies?

As discussed above, many Charter-mandated entities play a role in public safety, and even agencies without a core public safety mandate sometimes implement policies that affect public safety. It follows that a proposal to promote deliberation and input in public safety legislation could reasonably apply to proposals affecting scores of agencies, from the Office of Emergency Management to the Civilian Complaint Review Board and beyond.

Nevertheless, the Commission is proposing that additional procedural requirements apply to proposals affecting only the Police Department, Department of Correction, or Fire Department for several reasons. For one, the weight of testimony heard by the Commission on this topic focused on the absence of consideration and public input in Council passage of measures affecting these agencies.⁹⁵ For another, in the Commission's judgment, these agencies perform the core functions—on crime and emergency response—that New Yorkers most have in mind when they express concerns about public safety. Finally, the Commission is mindful that additional requirements on Council action are novel, and prudence militates in favor of applying new requirements to a limited set of agencies. In the future, application of these procedures could be expanded if they prove to play a salutary role.

What kinds of proposed local laws respect public safety operations?

Under the Commission's proposal, not every proposed local law affecting the Police Department, Department of Correction, or Fire Department is subject to

⁹⁵ *See supra*.

enhanced procedural requirements. Instead, the proposed amendments apply to laws respecting the public safety operations of these three agencies.

At its core, this amendment is intended to ensure that, in the future, proposals such as Local Law 43 of 2024, which requires the NYPD to report on common and low-level encounters with members of the public, and Local Law 42 of 2024, which prohibits correction officers from implementing punitive segregation or from handcuffing inmates while transporting them to and from court appearances, benefit from enhanced deliberation and public consideration. The Commission heard considerable testimony expressing concern about the process leading up to the Council’s passage of these measures,⁹⁶ which undoubtedly affect the public safety operations of the affected agencies. Both Local Laws 42 and 43 directly regulate how uniformed officers perform core public safety functions: interactions with the public in the course of official duties; documentation of interactions with the public in the course of official duties; and practices that protect the safety of correctional officers, detainees, and other persons in the care and custody of the City. These subjects are at the heartland of public safety operations, and this amendment would help ensure that legislation touching upon these important subjects receives additional public input and review.

Other proposals respecting the Police Department, Department of Correction, or Fire Department will not be subject to additional requirements. For example, measures defining private conduct as unlawful, or changing the penalties for engaging in prohibited private conduct, are not intended to trigger enhanced procedural requirements—these measures may affect public safety, but are less likely to directly affect the public safety operations of an agency. It follows that a measure increasing the penalties for littering, or effectuating changes to fire safety

⁹⁶ *See supra*.

requirements in the fire code, will not require additional public review. So too, proposed local laws that are not targeted at the operations of the three covered agencies, but rather affect the general operations of all or many City agencies, are not subject to these enhanced procedural requirements. Thus, a law respecting the accessibility of all City-operated websites, for example, would not trigger enhanced procedural requirements simply because it applies to the Police Department to the same extent that it applies to another agency not covered by the proposed amendments. In addition, the proposed amendments do not alter the procedures that accompany Council action related to the Charter-mandated budget process, including adoption of the annual budget.⁹⁷

Proposed Amendment to the Charter

The Commission proposes an amendment to promote public input and deliberation in the consideration of local laws respecting public safety.

- Applicability:

- The amendment would add new procedures required for consideration of local laws respecting the public safety operations of three City agencies: the Police Department, the Department of Correction, or the Fire Department.

- Procedures:

- If the Council intends to proceed to a vote by the full Council on a covered public safety proposal, the Council would be required to give an additional notice to the public, the Mayor, and the commissioner of each affected agency at least 30 days prior to final vote. The Mayor and

⁹⁷ N.Y.C. Charter § 254 (Council's authority to alter the budget submitted by the Mayor in specified ways).

affected agencies could use the time between such notice and the vote to hold one or more additional public hearings on the proposal.

- **Waiver:**

- The Mayor would have authority to waive these additional procedural requirements.

Ballot Question #4: Capital Planning

In the fourth ballot proposal, the Commission proposes an amendment to improve the City’s Ten-Year Capital Strategy by promoting transparency and ensuring the City collects critical information to inform capital planning.

Capital planning is the process through which the City budgets for long-term infrastructure investments. To help guide these investments—and balance priorities ranging from the maintenance and modernization of existing infrastructure to fiscal responsibility, geographic distribution, climate-readiness, and economic growth—the City publishes a Ten-Year Capital Strategy every other year that plans improvements to the City’s infrastructure projects.⁹⁸

The Charter includes several sections devoted to capital planning. The City’s Ten-Year Capital Strategy, defined by section 215, is prepared jointly by the Mayor’s Office of Management and Budget and the New York City Department of City Planning and is issued by the Mayor, as mandated by sections 228 and 248 of the Charter.⁹⁹ Section 204 additionally requires the Mayor to annually prepare the Citywide Statement of Needs.¹⁰⁰ The Statement of Needs provides information on the state of repair of city facilities, including details for proposed new facilities, significant expansions, or planned reductions.¹⁰¹ Similarly, section 1110-a of the City Charter requires “a capital plant inventory,” which is an inventory of major City facilities and infrastructure, including details like current replacement cost, remaining useful life, an assessment of their conditions, and a schedule of

⁹⁸ See New York City’s Ten-Year Capital Strategy for Fiscal Year 2024, <https://tycs.planning.nyc.gov/>.

⁹⁹ N.Y.C. Charter §§ 215, 228, 248.

¹⁰⁰ *Id.* at § 204.

¹⁰¹ *Id.*

maintenance activities needed for upkeep. Yet the Charter does not explicitly link all of these sections. Nor does it explain that the Ten-Year Capital Strategy should emerge from these capital planning exercises.

Comptroller Brad Lander submitted testimony recommending several charter amendments to the Charter Revision Commission.¹⁰² One proposal related to modernizing the City’s approach to infrastructure assessment, capital planning, and budgeting.¹⁰³ The Comptroller recommended explicitly linking infrastructure assessments and the Ten-Year Capital Strategy and identifying certain factors, such as the level of deterioration of an asset, that should be considered in the Ten-Year Capital Strategy.¹⁰⁴ These changes would, as the Comptroller mentioned, modernize the City’s capital planning and provide additional transparency regarding the criteria for how infrastructure investments are determined.¹⁰⁵

In November of 2023, Mayor Eric Adams and the Comptroller released the City’s first comprehensive capital projects tracker, which allows users to view the status and budget of all capital projects from major agencies.¹⁰⁶ The Mayor also

¹⁰² Office of the New York City Comptroller Brad Lander, “Comptroller Lander Proposes Charter Revisions to Better Manage New York City’s Finances,” *New York City Comptroller Brad Lander*, June 7, 2024, <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/newsroom/comptroller-lander-proposes-charter-revisions-to-better-manage-new-york-citys-finances/>.

¹⁰³ *Id.*

¹⁰⁴ *Id.*

¹⁰⁵ *Id.*

¹⁰⁶ Office of the Mayor, “Mayor Adams, Comptroller Lander Bring Transparency and Accountability Into Capital Process with City’s First Comprehensive Capital Projects Tracker,” *The Official Website of the City of New York*, Nov. 1, 2023, <https://www.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/837-23/mayor-adams-comptroller-lander-bring-transparency-accountability-capital-process-with>.

recently released the largest ever Ten-Year Capital Strategy, a plan that prioritizes transportation, housing, environmental protection, and schools.¹⁰⁷ Additionally, the Mayor has committed to increasing efficiency and fiscal responsibility throughout the capital budgeting process by convening the Capital Process Reform Task Force, which includes the Comptroller, the construction industry, labor unions, minority- and women-owned businesses and enterprises (MWBE) firms, and others.¹⁰⁸ As the Mayor has stated on several occasions, improvements to capital planning are especially important now, as critical infrastructure is further strained by extreme temperatures and weather associated with climate change.¹⁰⁹

To improve the Charter-mandated capital planning process, the Commission is proposing a series of related changes. First, the proposed amendment would promote transparency by requiring the Statement of Needs to incorporate additional information on City facilities, such as a facility's useful life and its most recent

¹⁰⁷ Samar Khurshid, "Promising Projects Faster and Cheaper, Adams Administration Pursues Capital Construction Reforms," *Gotham Gazette*, Feb. 14, 2024, <https://www.gothamgazette.com/city/11807-nyc-capital-construction-reforms-mayor-adams>.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ See e.g., Office of the Mayor, "Mayor Adams Breaks Ground on Battery Coastal Resilience to Protect Lower Manhattan From Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge, Calls for Regular Federal Funding for Climate Infrastructure," *The Official Website of the City of New York*, May 6, 2024, <https://www.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/355-24/mayor-adams-breaks-ground-battery-coastal-resilience-protect-lower-manhattan-sea-level#:~:text=Under%20the%20Adams%20administration%2C%20the,Resiliency%20climate%20adaptation%20capital%20investments>; Office of the Mayor, "Mayor Adams Highlights Improvements to Public Space Following Appointment of City's First-Ever Chief Public Realm Officer," *The Official Website of the City of New York*, June 13, 2024, <https://www.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/468-24/mayor-adams-highlights-improvements-public-space-following-appointment-city-s-first-ever>.

condition assessment, whenever practicable. Second, it would require the Ten-Year Capital Strategy to incorporate information about the City's capital needs based on information collected through the Statement of Needs and the capital plant inventory described above. Third, it would formalize some of the criteria used to evaluate infrastructure investments in the Ten-Year Capital Strategy, including the level of deterioration, impact on resiliency, and the importance of an asset to an agency's function or mission. Finally, the proposed amendment would change the release date for the Ten-Year Capital Strategy to January to coincide with the preliminary budget plan and update the deadline for the City Planning Commission hearing on the preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy to reflect the City's actual capital planning calendar. Together, the Commission intends these changes to improve capital planning and help ensure that future generations of New Yorkers benefit from world-class infrastructure.

Proposed Amendment to the Charter

The Commission proposes an amendment to improve capital planning and promote transparency in infrastructure needs.

- **Expanding the Citywide Statement of Needs to include additional pertinent details.**
 - The amendment would promote transparency by requiring the Citywide Statement of Needs to incorporate additional, more detailed information such as facility conditions and the estimated useful life for City facilities.
- **Formalizing the link between the Ten-Year Capital Strategy, Statement of Needs, and the inventory of City facilities.**

- The amendment would require the Ten-Year Capital Strategy to consider the information collected by the City for the Statement of Needs and annual inventory of its capital facilities and infrastructure.
- **Codifying the factors considered when planning the Ten-Year Capital Strategy.**
 - The Amendment would codify certain factors often used when evaluating investments in infrastructure, such as the level of deterioration, how critical a facility is to agency operations, impact on resiliency, and the geographic distribution of City facilities.
- **Aligning certain Ten-Year Capital Strategy deadlines with the release of the City's preliminary budget.**
 - The Amendment would change the release date of the ten-year capital strategy to January to coincide with the January budget plan and the deadline for the associated City Planning Commission hearing to better match the City's actual capital planning calendar.

Ballot Question #5: MWBEs and Modernization

The New York City Charter has existed in a variety of forms for over a century.¹¹⁰ As the 2010 Charter Revision Commission noted, the Charter was amended over 100 times between 1989 and 2010, variously by local law, referenda, and state law.¹¹¹ As a result, it is no surprise that agencies and the public have identified inconsistencies and outdated policies that, in the Commission’s view, warrant revision.

Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises

As part of the fifth ballot proposal, the Commission proposes an amendment to formalize the role of the Chief Business Diversity Officer (CBDO) and enumerate the Officer’s responsibilities.

New York City is one of the most diverse cities in the United States.¹¹² It also has a deep and complex history of confronting—and overcoming—injustice in many forms. Today, New York’s government reflects a commitment to lift up and support historically marginalized communities. One important piece of this effort is the City’s Minority and Women-owned Business Enterprises (MWBE) office, which works to expand access to government contracts and provide support services to grow businesses.

The MWBE office concept dates back to the 1989 Charter Revision Commission. The 1989 Commission oversaw some of the most significant changes

¹¹⁰ Charter Revision Commission, *Final Report of the 2010 Charter Revision Commission* (Aug. 23, 2010), at 14.

¹¹¹ *Id.*

¹¹² NBC New York Staff, “These 2 Tri-State Cities are Among the Most Diverse in the US, Study Says” *NBC New York*, Apr. 17, 2023, <https://www.nbcnewyork.com/news/local/these-2-tri-state-cities-are-among-the-most-diverse-in-us-study-says/4248482/>.

to the City Charter since its inception.¹¹³ Along with sweeping changes to the City's governing structure, voters also approved several initiatives the Commission had recommended to promote equal opportunity and compliance with nondiscrimination laws.¹¹⁴ One of these initiatives was the creation of the Office of Economic and Financial Opportunity, which was designed to "assist, guide and monitor City agencies" in "establish[ing] reasonable measures and procedures to assure the meaningful participation" of MWBEs in city contracts."¹¹⁵ During deliberations, however, visions for the role of the Office of Economic and Financial Opportunity varied considerably among the commissioners: Some envisioned a vehicle to promote community-based not-for-profits;¹¹⁶ others saw an entity that would help minority and women-owned business enterprises (MWBEs) navigate the City's contracting process.¹¹⁷

In 1991, the Council passed and Mayor David Dinkins signed legislation merging the nascent Office of Economic and Financial Opportunity and other entities into the Department of Business Services and renaming it the Division of Economic and Financial Opportunity ("DEFO").¹¹⁸ The following year, the City commissioned a consultant to perform a disparity study to assess the City's

¹¹³ Frederick A.O. Schwarz Jr. and Eric Lane, *The policy and politics of Charter making: the story of New York City's 1989 Charter*, 42 N.Y.L. Sch. L. Rev. 723, 729 (1998).

¹¹⁴ Charter Revision Commission, *Final Report of the New York City Charter Revision Commission* (March 1990), at 26.

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

¹¹⁶ See Apr. 25, 1989 Pub. Meeting, *supra*, at 40-46, 51-57.

¹¹⁷ Frederick A.O. Schwarz Jr. and Eric Lane, *The policy and politics of Charter making: the story of New York City's 1989 Charter*, 42 N.Y.L. Sch. L. Rev. 723, 729 (1998).

¹¹⁸ Local Law No. 61 of 1991.

utilization of MWBEs relative to their availability in the market.¹¹⁹ When that study identified underutilization of MWBEs in many areas of procurement, the Department of Business Services promulgated regulations that required agencies to adopt measures including utilization goals for some contracts.¹²⁰ The regulations sunset by their own terms during the Giuliani Administration.¹²¹

Toward the end of the Giuliani Administration, the City Council commissioned a new disparity study.¹²² Based on the study's finding that the City was underutilizing minority and women owned business enterprises relative to their availability, the Council enacted and Mayor Bloomberg signed Local Law 129 of 2005, which established aspirational Citywide MWBE utilization goals,¹²³ and a requirement that each agency adopt MWBE utilization goals.¹²⁴ Mayor de Blasio continued to prioritize City support for and utilization of MWBEs. The Mayor designated a Deputy Mayor to also serve as Director of the City's MWBE program, appointed a Senior Advisor to prioritize these issues, and created the Mayor's Office

¹¹⁹ Nat'l Econ. Research Assocs., *The Utilization Of Minority- And Women-Owned Business Enterprises By The City Of New York* (1992) at 75.

¹²⁰ See Staff Of Comm. On Econ. Dev. & Comm. On Women's Issues, N.Y.C. Council, *Report of the Infrastructure Division and the Human Services Division, Oversight: Strategies for Improving City's Programs for Minority and Women Owned Businesses* (Comm. Print Feb. 23, 2000), at 7.

¹²¹ Randy Kennedy, "Giuliani Defends His Decision on Issuing City Contracts," *The New York Times*, Mar. 24, 1997, <https://www.nytimes.com/1997/03/24/nyregion/giuliani-defends-his-decision-on-issuing-city-contracts.html>.

¹²² See MGT Consulting Group "City of New York Disparity Study," May 2018, <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/mwbe/business/pdf/NYC-Disparity-Study-Report-final-published-May-2018.pdf>.

¹²³ See Local Law No. 129 of 2005 § 3 (codified as amended at Admin. Code § 6-129(d)(1)).

¹²⁴ See *id.* (codified as amended at Admin. Code § 6-129(d)(2)-(3)).

of MWBE in 2016.¹²⁵ The City Council continued to hold hearings on, and pass legislation addressing, this important issue.¹²⁶ The de Blasio Administration also added resources across City agencies and set ambitious goals for MWBE certification, achieving their goal of 9,000 City-certified MWBEs.¹²⁷

Despite significant accomplishments over the years to support MWBEs, the City has faced criticism for failing to increase MWBE participation in its procurement to a greater extent.¹²⁸ To address access issues and promote utilization of MWBEs, Mayor Adams created the first ever Chief Business Diversity Officer (CBDO) and secured important legislative changes for the City's MWBE program in the 2023 Albany legislative session.¹²⁹

¹²⁵ Office of the Mayor, "Mayor de Blasio Announces Bold New Vision for the City's M/WBE Program," *The Official Website of New York City*, Sep. 18, 2016, <https://www.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/775-16/mayor-de-blasio-bold-new-vision-the-city-s-m-wbe-program#/0>; Bill de Blasio, Exec. Order No. 24 (December 16, 2016).

¹²⁶ See e.g., Local Law No. 109 of 2016; Local Law No. 12 of 2018; Local Law No. 176 of 2019.

¹²⁷ Office of the Mayor, "De Blasio Administration Reaches Milestone Goal of 9,000 City-Certified M/WBEs," *The Official Website of New York City*, July 8, 2019, <https://www.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/333-19/de-blasio-administration-reaches-milestone-goal-9-000-city-certified-m-wbes>.

¹²⁸ See e.g., The Black Institute, *Not Good Enough: The Myth of 'Good Faith and Best Efforts' Report on Minority- and Women-owned Businesses*. April 2015.; Office of the New York City Comptroller Brad Lander, "NYC Comptroller's Annual M/WBE Report Shows City Agencies Continuing to Fall Woefully Short of Needed Progress," *New York City Comptroller Brad Lander*, Feb. 14, 2024, <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/newsroom/comptrollers-annual-m-wbe-report-shows-city-agencies-continuing-to-fall-woefully-short-of-needed-progress/>.

¹²⁹ Office of the Mayor, "Mayor Adams Makes Major Investments in Mayor's Office of Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises," *The Official Website of New York City*, Feb. 16, 2023, <https://www.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/118-23/mayor-adams-makes-major-investments->

Since then, Mayor Adams has issued several executive orders to strengthen the MWBE office and empower the CBDO to further support MWBEs.¹³⁰ There has been meaningful progress to celebrate. In Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023, the City awarded over \$6 billion in total contracts to MWBE firms, an increase from the \$4.21 billion awarded in Fiscal Year 2021.¹³¹

MWBEs still face significant challenges. Navigating the complex procurement process can be difficult for businesses and leaders that have historically not participated to a significant extent in government procurements. Mayor Adams

[mayor-s-office-minority-women-owned-business](#); Office of the Mayor, “Mayor Adams’ Statement of 2023 State Legislative Session,” *The Official Website of New York City*, June. 23, 2023, <https://www.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/449-23/mayor-adams-of-2023-state-legislative-session>.

¹³⁰ See e.g., Office of the Mayor, “Mayor Adams Makes Major Investments in Mayor’s Office of Minority and Woman-Owned Business Enterprises,” *The Official Website of the City of New York*, Feb. 16, 2023, <https://www.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/118-23/mayor-adams-makes-major-investments-mayor-s-office-minority-women-owned-business>; Office of the Mayor, “Mayor Adams Issues Executive Order Creating More Streamlined and Accountable Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises Program,” *The Official Website of the City of New York*, Aug. 8, 2023, <https://www.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/578-23/mayor-adams-issues-executive-order-creating-more-streamlined-accountable-minority-and>.

¹³¹ Office of the Mayor, “Mayor Adams Announces \$50 Million Initiative to Reduce Barriers and Support Minority-Owned Developers to Build More Affordable Housing,” *The Official Website of the City of New York*, Mar. 4, 2024, <https://www.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/162-24/mayor-adams-50-million-initiative-reduce-barriers-support-minority-owned#/0>; OneNYC, *M/WBE Reports Archive*, <https://www.nyc.gov/site/mocs/opportunities/m-wbe-reports.page#:~:text=Purchase%20Reports%20Archive-,OneNYC%20M/WBE%20Reports,-Mayor%20Eric%20Adams>.

created the CBDO to establish a clear point of contact, but the CBDO's role and responsibilities are not outlined in the Charter.

Members of the public, including MWBE-certified business owners, field experts, and elected officials, provided extensive testimony in support of formalizing and strengthening the City's MWBE office. Several MWBE-certified contractors highlighted the significant impact the MWBE program had on their businesses and emphasized the additional positive impact and opportunities for other MWBEs that would result from providing more support to the office.¹³²

Michael Garner, the current CBDO, and Magalie Austin, who formerly ran the city-wide MWBE program, both testified in favor of centralizing the MWBE office to enhance its efficiency and scope.¹³³ Additionally, NYS Assemblymember Rodneyse Bichotte Hermelyn, Chair of the Subcommittee on Oversight of MWBEs, provided oral testimony on the historical achievements of the City's MWBE Office and stressed the importance of formalizing the office to ensure the continued promotion of equal opportunity, inclusivity, and diversity.¹³⁴

¹³² See e.g., Samuel Padilla, Private Citizen, *Charter Revision Commission Hearing – Queens* (Jun. 26, 2024) (testimony); Rohan Defreitas, Private Citizen, *Charter Revision Commission Hearing – Queens* (Jun. 26, 2024) (testimony); Edward Perry, Private Citizen, *Charter Revision Commission Hearing – Queens* (Jun. 26, 2024) (testimony); Ana Diaz, Private Citizen, *Charter Revision Commission Hearing – Brooklyn* (Jun. 27, 2024) (testimony).

¹³³ Michael Garner, Chief Business Diversity Officer for NYC, *Charter Revision Commission Hearing – Queens* (Jun. 26, 2024) (testimony); see also Michael Garner, Chief Business Diversity Officer for NYC, *Charter Revision Commission Hearing – Brooklyn* (Jun. 27, 2024) (testimony); Magalie Austin, Executive Deputy Commissioner at Department of Design and Construction, *Charter Revision Commission Hearing – Queens* (Jun. 26, 2024) (testimony).

¹³⁴ Rodneyse Bichotte Hermelyn, NYS Assemblymember and Chair of the Subcommittee on Oversight of MWBEs, *Charter Revision Commission Hearing – Brooklyn* (Jun. 27, 2024) (testimony).

To advance the City’s work in this critical area, the Commission is proposing an amendment that would cement the role of the CBDO in the Charter and clarify the central role of the CBDO in the formulation of MWBE policy. The proposed amendment would provide the CBDO with the power to propose policies, legislation, and rules to promote MWBEs and ensure citywide prioritization of MWBEs.

Beyond the recommendation that the Commission is putting to voters, many members of the Commission are enthusiastic about the prospect of creating a new, stand-alone MWBE agency. With the assistance of city agencies, a future charter revision commission should explore this proposal and assess anticipated costs and savings associated with a new department. As part of that analysis, a future commission should also consider which responsibilities, such as MWBE certification and reporting, might be provided to the new agency and which might remain at existing agencies.

Film Permitting

As part of the fifth ballot proposal, the Commission proposes an amendment to give the Mayor the power to grant film permitting authority to employees of the Mayor’s Office of Media and Entertainment.

New York City’s film and television legacy can be traced back to the birth of the motion picture industry in the New York/New Jersey area when some of the earliest productions, such as *Herald Square* filmed in 1896 by Thomas Edison’s production company, were filmed on public streets.¹³⁵ The City issues more than

¹³⁵ Michael Pollak, “The First Film Shot in New York,” *The New York Times*, Apr. 18, 2015, <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/04/19/nyregion/the-first-film-shot-in-new-york-city.html>.

11,000 permits annually¹³⁶ for film and television productions, which in turn contribute more than \$82 billion to New York City's economy—a testament to the City's appeal and the success of municipal government in supporting the industry.¹³⁷

A cornerstone of the film and television industry's success is a suite of services that the City government provides to coordinate film shoots in one of the most dynamic and densely populated areas in the world. That includes a robust and streamlined production permitting system. Currently, the City's authority to issue film permits is granted to the Commissioner of Small Business Services (SBS) pursuant to Charter section 1301(1)(r) and Administrative Code section 22-205.¹³⁸ The current permitting regime is the result of decades of transformation, most recently through Mayor Adams' reorganization of the Mayor's Office of Media and Entertainment (MOME).¹³⁹

Although Mayor La Guardia courted companies to relocate from California to New York City, formal efforts to support the film industry did not begin in earnest until 1947 when Mayor William O'Dwyer established an office of film coordination.¹⁴⁰ Consolidating economic development and film permitting under the leadership of one individual was programmatically consistent in the early days of filming, but as productions grew in number and complexity, these responsibilities developed from a part-time responsibility of the Commissioner to a dedicated office.

¹³⁶ Mayor's Office of Media and Entertainment, *New York City Film & Television Industry Economic Impact Study 2021* (2021), at 14.

¹³⁷ *Id.*

¹³⁸ There are two sections numbered 22-205 in the Administrative Code; the relevant section is located in Chapter 2 of Title 22.

¹³⁹ Eric Adams, Exec. Order No. 21 (July 21, 2022).

¹⁴⁰ Fred Keefe, Spencer Klaw, and E.J. Kahn, Jr., "Coordination," *The New Yorker*, Jan. 3, 1948, <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/1948/01/03/coordination>.

By the 1960s, the process for securing the necessary permits for filming had become more complex: producers had to obtain a permit for each day of production and secure approval from the Police Department, Highways Department, Traffic Department, and others.¹⁴¹ Based on the structure and disparate functions of many of these Departments, productions might have been required to secure up to 50 permits for a single project.¹⁴² Local Law 44 of 1962 established a streamlined permit process. Mayor John Lindsay's Executive Order 10 of 1966 further streamlined the permitting process by eliminating antiquated agency endorsement requirements and removing City officials' power to censor films shot in public locations.¹⁴³ Film production boomed in New York City. During Mayor Lindsay's two terms, 366 movies were shot in New York City and permits generated a robust revenue stream of \$20 million to the City.¹⁴⁴

Further reform and refinement happened across succeeding Administrations. For example, Mayor Abraham Beame created the Mayor's Advisory Council on Motion Pictures with its own director; a 1991 Charter Amendment placed the film permitting authority under SBS;¹⁴⁵ and in 2008, SBS promulgated the first film regulations.¹⁴⁶ In 2010, MOME was established, with staffing and administrative technical support being provided by the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications (now OTI).¹⁴⁷ Over the course of this history, the media and

¹⁴¹ *Id.*

¹⁴² John Lindsay, Exec. Order No. 10 (May 31, 1966).

¹⁴³ *Id.*

¹⁴⁴ Ellen Stern, "How to Make a Movie in New York" *New York Magazine*, Year-End Issue 1975 at 55.

¹⁴⁵ Local Law No. 61 of 1991.

¹⁴⁶ *See id.*

¹⁴⁷ Eric Adams, Exec. Order No. 3 (Jan. 19, 2022).

entertainment business—and MOME’s responsibilities—have grown. The early structure of the film business, which depended on theaters to screen and distribute media from feature films to newsreels has been succeeded by new modes of media distribution, including television broadcasting, cable networks, and digital entertainment. The provision of staff and administrative technical support of MOME within OTI¹⁴⁸ works well because it allows MOME to take advantage of its television and radio network relationships and leverage OTI’s extensive procurement infrastructure.¹⁴⁹ The arrangement is also beneficial because OTI holds the licenses granted by the Federal Communications Commission for television, radio, and internet franchise agreements.¹⁵⁰

One source of inefficiency, however, is that the Charter grants the authority to issue film permits only to SBS.¹⁵¹ As a result, in order to effectively discharge their duties, the Commissioner of MOME must be an employee of SBS. In addition, the permitting power lies with the MOME Commissioner only, and not with MOME employees. This structure creates operational challenges for MOME when it does not have a sitting Commissioner, for example, during a time of leadership transition or in case of incapacitation due to a medical emergency. MOME’s employees are knowledgeable experts who are qualified to assess and process film permits on their merits. They already conduct most of the work necessary to approve permits via meetings, briefings, and recommendations to MOME’s Commissioner. The 11,000 film permits issued by the Office each year are a crucial component in supporting

¹⁴⁸ Michael Bloomberg, Exec. Order No. 138 (July 26, 2010).

¹⁴⁹ *Id.*

¹⁵⁰ *Id.*

¹⁵¹ N.Y.C. Charter § 1301(1)(r).

the City’s economy, creating over 185,000 jobs, either directly or indirectly.¹⁵² Therefore, it is important to make film permitting as efficient as possible. Granting the Mayor the ability to designate agencies other than SBS with the power to issue permits would enable the Mayor to empower MOME employees to issue film permits and continue operations during times of transition.

The Commission heard testimony from the Deputy Commissioner for the Film Office, a division of MOME, explaining the benefits that this additional flexibility would provide for film permitting authority.¹⁵³ The Deputy Commissioner testified that MOME’s employees are knowledgeable experts who are qualified to assess and process film permits on their merits.¹⁵⁴ The Deputy Commissioner also highlighted potential issues during mayoral transitions when the Commissioner role is not filled, and explained the operational benefits this change would enable given the office’s considerable workload.¹⁵⁵

Duplicative Archive Review Boards

In the final part of the fifth ballot proposal, the Commission proposes an amendment to consolidate two duplicative City archive review boards into a single entity.

The City Charter establishes many advisory boards, often with reporting requirements that may no longer be necessary or relevant to New Yorkers.

¹⁵² Mayor’s Office of Media and Entertainment, *New York City Film & Television Industry Economic Impact Study 2021* (2021), at 14, nyc.gov/assets/mome/pdf/FilmTV_report_091521.pdf.

¹⁵³ Kwame Amoaku, Deputy Commissioner for the Film Office, Mayor’s Office of Media and Entertainment, Charter Revision Commission Hearing – Brooklyn (June 8, 2024) (testimony).

¹⁵⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵⁵ *Id.*

Recognizing that reporting requirements can be onerous, section 1113 of the Charter established a Report and Advisory Board Review Commission to periodically review advisory boards and reporting requirements to recommend changes that improve efficiencies.¹⁵⁶ Section 1113 emphasizes the importance of reducing unnecessary bureaucracy by waiving reporting or commission requirements when suitable.¹⁵⁷

Some Charter sections create advisory boards with overlapping, redundant, or missing missions. One such redundancy is the existence of both the Archival Review Board¹⁵⁸ and the Archives, Reference and Research Advisory Board.¹⁵⁹ The Archival Review Board is tasked with preparing an annual report “reviewing the archival processing of any city papers.”¹⁶⁰ The Archives, Reference and Research Board, in turn, is required to prepare an annual report regarding the “development of municipal archives, reference and research services in the government and administration of the city.”¹⁶¹ These very similar, and often indistinguishable, missions and responsibilities could easily be performed by the same Board, achieving efficiencies and saving City resources.

Pauline Toole, Commissioner of the Department of Records and Information Services (DORIS), the agency responsible for maintaining the City archives, testified that consolidation of these two advisory boards would result in efficiencies

¹⁵⁶ N.Y.C. Charter § 1113.

¹⁵⁷ *Id.*

¹⁵⁸ *Id.* at § 3005.

¹⁵⁹ *Id.* at § 3009.

¹⁶⁰ *Id.* at § 3005.

¹⁶¹ *Id.* at § 3009.

for DORIS.¹⁶² The Commissioner emphasized that DORIS employees draft the reports that each board issues, DORIS employees schedule and take minutes at board meetings, and that board meetings primarily consist of reports from DORIS staff on archival processing, public programs and outreach strategies.¹⁶³ The Commissioner also testified that the boards have recently been meeting together in recognition of the redundant nature of holding separate meetings.¹⁶⁴ Members of both boards crafted a proposal to consolidate their functions into one entity in 2019 and again in January 2022.¹⁶⁵

Proposed Amendment to the Charter

The Commission proposes an amendment to promote support for MWBEs and modernize two aspects of municipal government.

- **Formalize the role of the Chief Business Diversity Officer and clarify responsibilities.**
 - The amendment would formally establish the Chief Business Diversity Officer and their responsibilities in the Charter.
- **Grant the Mayor power to confer permitting authority on employees of the Mayor’s Office of Media and Entertainment (MOME).**
 - The amendment would give the Mayor the power to grant MOME employees, who are employed under the Office of Technology and Innovation, the authority to issue permits.

¹⁶² Pauline Toole, Commissioner of the Department of Records and Information Services, Charter Revision Commission Hearing - Manhattan (July 8, 2024) (testimony).

¹⁶³ *Id.*

¹⁶⁴ *Id.*

¹⁶⁵ *Id.*

- **Consolidate duplicative archive review boards.**
 - The Amendment would consolidate the Archival Review Board with the Archives, Reference and Research Board, due to their similar missions.

Issues for Future Consideration

The following issues were the subject of significant interest by members of the public, or among members of the Commission, but—in the view of the Commission—require further study, are not within the Commission’s authority, or for other reasons should be reserved for the future.

Elections

In 2019, at the recommendation of a prior charter revision commission, voters approved a significant change to the way in which local elections for Mayor, Public Advocate, Comptroller, Borough President, and City Council are conducted.¹⁶⁶ Starting in 2021, primary and special elections for these offices are now determined through a process known as ranked-choice voting (RCV). Under the RCV system, voters have the opportunity to rank up to five candidates in order of preference. If a candidate receives a majority of first-choice votes, that candidate wins. If no candidate receives a majority of first-choice votes, then the candidate who received the fewest first-choice votes is eliminated, and voters who had marked that eliminated candidate as their first choice have their vote transferred to their next ranked choice, if any. This process repeats until only two candidates remain and the candidate with the most votes wins the election. The adoption of RCV by the voters in 2019 was the culmination of years of study and consideration by multiple charter revision commissions. Indeed, commissions explored the idea of RCV in 2003,

¹⁶⁶ Charter Revision Commission, *Final Report of the 2019 Charter Revision Commission* (Aug. 2, 2019), at 22-34.

2010, and 2018, but 2019 was the first time a ballot proposal on the issue was submitted to voters.¹⁶⁷

Prior to 2021, the City used different election systems for local offices. Most municipal elections used a traditional “plurality” or “first-past-the-post” system, in which voters would select one candidate for each race and the candidate with the most votes would win.¹⁶⁸ Primary elections for Mayor, Comptroller, and Public Advocate would use a hybrid plurality system, which involved a run-off election between the top two candidates if no candidate received more than 40% of the total vote.¹⁶⁹

The shift to ranked-choice-voting was intended to have a number of benefits. By eliminating the need for run-off elections, it would save the City money and allow the same voters who participated in the primary to determine the winning candidate without the need to participate in a separate election a short time later.¹⁷⁰ So too, it would allow voters to “vote their true preferences” at the ballot, rather than cast a “strategic” vote for a candidate that is less desirable in an attempt to prevent a

¹⁶⁷ Charter Revision Commission, *Final Report of the 2018 New York City Charter Revision Commission* (Sep. 6, 2018), at 107-112; Charter Revision Commission, *Preliminary Staff Report and Recommendations to the Chair of the 2010 Charter Revision Commission* (July 9, 2010), at 28-34.

¹⁶⁸ Charter Revision Commission, *Final Report of the 2019 Charter Revision Commission* (Aug. 2, 2019), at 22.

¹⁶⁹ *Id.*

¹⁷⁰ *Id.* at 24. 2019 estimates for the cost of a citywide election predicted that eliminating primary runoff elections would save \$16 million in election administration costs per election. New York City Office of Management and Budget, *February 2019 Financial Plan Detail Fiscal years 2019-2023*, at E-85.

third undesirable candidate from winning.¹⁷¹ It would help eliminate “vote splitting”—that is, when like-minded candidates divide support, allowing another candidate out-of-step with the electorate to prevail.¹⁷² And, it was hoped, it would encourage candidates to seek votes outside their assumed natural support base—and even reduce negative campaigning.¹⁷³ At the same time, the 2019 Commission heard testimony expressing several concerns about the proposed reforms, including the need to perform extensive voter education, as well as the potential effect of RCV on racial, ethnic, and language minority voters.¹⁷⁴

New York City’s experiment with RCV is still in its early stages. In an encouraging sign, the 2021 primary election saw 26.5% of New Yorkers turn out to vote, making it the mayoral primary with the highest turnout in decades.¹⁷⁵ 88.3% of voters ranked more than one candidate in at least one race.¹⁷⁶ 89.3% of Democrats ranked multiple unique candidates in at least one race, while 56.6% of Republicans did so.¹⁷⁷ In the 2021 Democratic mayoral primary, 46.2% of Democrats utilized all five of their ranks,¹⁷⁸ although 13% of voters ranked only one mayoral candidate.¹⁷⁹

The Commission has heard a pronounced interest in election-related reforms. Among other suggestions, the Commission has heard testimony concerning the role of political parties in the electoral process, including proposals to adopt so-called

¹⁷¹ *Id.* at 25.

¹⁷² *Id.*

¹⁷³ *Id.* at 28.

¹⁷⁴ *Id.* at 26-27.

¹⁷⁵ New York City Campaign Finance Board, *Voter Analysis Report: 2021-2022* (2022), at 2.

¹⁷⁶ *Id.* at 7.

¹⁷⁷ *Id.*

¹⁷⁸ *Id.* at 85.

¹⁷⁹ *Id.*

“open primaries” and “nonpartisan elections.” For example, Susan Lerner, the Executive Director of Common Cause/New York, testified about the views of New York’s “unaffiliated” voters – those who are not registered as members of any political party – and unaffiliated voters’ desire for electoral reforms that would reduce the importance of party registration in the political process.¹⁸⁰

The City currently holds “closed” primary elections for all City offices.¹⁸¹ In closed primary elections, voters registered with a political party may participate in their party’s primary and select a nominee to the general election.¹⁸² As a result, voters that are not registered with a qualified political party cannot participate in the selection of nominees for offices like the Mayor, the Comptroller, Borough Presidents, and Council Members.¹⁸³ An “open primary,” by contrast, is a primary election system where any voter, regardless of their political affiliation, may choose to vote in any party’s primary election.¹⁸⁴ For instance, a registered independent can participate in the Democratic primary if they wish.¹⁸⁵ Importantly, voting in a particular party’s primary does not entail registering in that party. Several states, including Michigan and South Carolina, use this system.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁰ Susan Lerner, Executive Director of Common Cause/New York, *Charter Revision Commission Government and Election Reform Forum & Hearing - Bronx* (June 17, 2024) (testimony).

¹⁸¹ Board of Elections in the City of New York, *About NYC Elections*, <https://vote.nyc/page/nyc-elections>.

¹⁸² *Id.*

¹⁸³ *Id.*

¹⁸⁴ See C. Alan Carrillo, *I Pledge Allegiance to the Party: Reclaiming the Associational Rights of Independent Voters in Open Primaries*, 24 Wash. & Lee J. Civil Rts. & Soc. Just. 563, 570 (2018).

¹⁸⁵ *Id.*

¹⁸⁶ Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 168.531; S.C. Code Ann. § 7-9-10.

Another alternative is the “nonpartisan election.”¹⁸⁷ In a nonpartisan election, all candidates for a particular office compete without separate party primaries. Some states, such as California and Alaska, hold a multi-party primary where all candidates, regardless of party, compete on a single ballot and top-ranked candidates advance to the general election.¹⁸⁸ In California, the top two vote-getters advance to the general election¹⁸⁹ (as in run-off elections for citywide offices in New York City prior to 2021), while in Alaska, the top four vote-getters advance to the general election.¹⁹⁰ Some jurisdictions have eliminated the primary process altogether for certain elections, with all candidates competing in a single election.¹⁹¹ In New York City, this method is employed in special elections, which occur when an elected office becomes vacant before the end of a term.¹⁹² In these special elections, all candidates – irrespective of party – compete in a single election, and voters can rank up to five candidates in order of preference.¹⁹³

The concept of nonpartisan elections has been evaluated by several past Charter Commissions.¹⁹⁴ The 2003 Charter Revision Commission proposed the

¹⁸⁷ Nancy Northup, *Local Nonpartisan Elections, Political Parties and the First Amendment*, 87 Colum. L. Rev. 1677, 1683 (1987).

¹⁸⁸ National Conference of State Legislatures, *State Primary Election Types*, <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/state-primary-election-types#multi>.

¹⁸⁹ Cal. Elec. Code § 9083.5.

¹⁹⁰ Alaska Stat. Ann. § 15.25.100.

¹⁹¹ Nancy Northup, *Local Nonpartisan Elections, Political Parties and the First Amendment*, 87 Colum. L. Rev. 1677, 1683 (1987).

¹⁹² NYC Votes, *Types of Elections*, <https://www.nycvotes.org/why-vote/types-of-elections/>.

¹⁹³ Board of Elections in the City of New York, *Ranked choice voting*, <https://vote.nyc/page/ranked-choice-voting>.

¹⁹⁴ Charter Revision Commission, *Nonpartisan Elections Preliminary Options and Recommendations* (June 26, 2003), at i.

establishment of nonpartisan elections for the offices of Mayor, Public Advocate, Comptroller, Borough President, and City Council Member.¹⁹⁵ Under this recommendation, there would have been a single primary election open to all voters, and the top two candidates from this primary would advance to the general election.¹⁹⁶ However, this proposal was rejected by voters.¹⁹⁷ The idea of implementing nonpartisan elections was revisited in the final report of the 2010 Charter Revision Commission but was ultimately left for future consideration.¹⁹⁸

Advocates for these reforms argue that the current primary system excludes many registered voters from meaningful participation in the electoral system.¹⁹⁹ They argue that adoption of open primaries or nonpartisan elections would address the sense of disenfranchisement by non-Democratic registered voters, given that, for many district and citywide offices, winning the Democratic party primary is tantamount to winning the general election. They also argue that such a change would align New York City local elections with primary elections in many other states.²⁰⁰

¹⁹⁵ Charter Revision Commission, *Enhancing Access, Opportunity & Competition: A Blueprint for Reform Final Report* (Sep. 4, 2003), at 57-82.

¹⁹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁹⁷ Jonathan P. Hicks and Michael Cooper “The 2003 Election: City Charter; City Votes Down An Effort To End Party Primaries,” *New York Times*, Nov. 5, 2003, <https://www.nytimes.com/2003/11/05/nyregion/the-2003-election-city-charter-city-votes-down-an-effort-to-end-party-primaries.html>.

¹⁹⁸ Charter Revision Commission, *Final Report of the 2010 New York City Charter Revision Commission*. (Aug. 23, 2010), at v.

¹⁹⁹ See, e.g., Frank Morano, *Charter Revision Commission Public Hearing - Queens* (June 5, 2024) (testimony).

²⁰⁰ See *supra*.

While these and other electoral-reform proposals may have substantial merit, the staff recommends that they be deferred to a future commission for further study and consideration. Given the recent adoption of RCV by the voters, New Yorkers have participated in only one election cycle where citywide offices were decided using this system. Further experience with RCV in New York City, and evidence from related reforms around the country, will illuminate whether additional changes to improve the operation of local democracy are appropriate.

Additional Budget Proposals

As already discussed, the Charter contains myriad provisions concerning our City's finances and budget.²⁰¹ These sections govern the cycle of revenues and expenditures for the City and provide transparency and certainty concerning the City's finances.

In addition to the infrastructure proposal discussed earlier in this report, the Comptroller offered several other suggestions.²⁰² He recommended a policy governing the rainy-day fund for the City, changes concerning regular efficiency reviews and long-term savings targets, including shifting liability for judgments and claims against the City to agencies when they are responsible, and codifying the long-standing practice of not having debt service exceed 15 percent of City tax revenues.

While these proposals reflect shared priorities of the Commission, they warrant further research, additional stakeholder convenings, and careful deliberation

²⁰¹ See e.g., N.Y.C. Charter Ch. 6, 9, 10, 58.

²⁰² Office of the New York City Comptroller Brad Lander, "Comptroller Lander Proposes Charter Revisions to Better Manage New York City's Finances," *New York City Comptroller Brad Lander*, June 7, 2024, <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/newsroom/comptroller-lander-proposes-charter-revisions-to-better-manage-new-york-citys-finances/>.

by a future commission. The Comptroller’s recommendation did not suggest the appropriate formula or what the formula-driven policy would be—a critical issue that would require further study and consideration. An assessment of peer cities and best practices will also be important to this work. Similarly, the Comptroller suggested that the Charter establish long-term savings targets but did not include formulas or guidance for how to establish these targets. A similar intensive study should be completed for setting these long-term savings targets and shifting liability, which could have significant consequences for the City’s financial wellbeing and allocation of resources. Lastly, there was no consensus among the Commission members and staff as to the wisdom of codifying the long-standing practice of debt service not exceeding 15 percent of City tax revenues.

The Commission also heard testimony regarding the City’s procurement process. The Comptroller suggested mandating timeframes for each stage of the contracting process, as recommended by the report Mayor Adams and the Comptroller jointly released, “A Better Contract for New York: A Joint Task Force to Get Nonprofits Paid on Time.”²⁰³ Specifically, the Comptroller recommended that the Procurement Policy Board (PPB) set these timelines. Others, including the Independent Budget Office, have drawn the Commission’s attention to reforms aimed at speeding up the procurement process and reducing late payments to vendors.²⁰⁴

²⁰³ Office of the Mayor, “Mayor Adams and Comptroller Lander Announce new Reforms to cut Red Tape, Make it Easier for Nonprofits to get Paid on Time.” *The Official Website of the City of New York*, July 20, 2023, <https://www.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/525-23/mayor-adams-comptroller-lander-new-reforms-cut-red-tape-make-it-easier-for>.

²⁰⁴ Testimony of Louisa Chafee, Director of the Independent Budget Office (June 13, 2024).

Any policy respecting procurement timelines would need to account for the multitude of contract types that the City enters into as well as the logistical complexities in establishing legally mandated timelines for the varied types of approvals that may occur. Fortunately, this important work is already being done by the Mayor’s Office of Contract Services (MOCS) and the PPB. Local Law 169 of 2023 requires the City to study and report on procurement process time schedules.²⁰⁵ By October 1, 2024, the City’s Chief Procurement Officer will submit a report and include recommendations for the PPB.²⁰⁶ The PPB is then required to review the report and establish time schedules for each step of the procurement process.²⁰⁷ In view of this ongoing work, Charter amendments addressing this same issue are best deferred.

Public Bonds

Section 1122 of the City Charter requires “each officer of the city who has possession of or control over any funds of the city” to secure a bond “in such sum as may be fixed and with sureties to be approved by the comptroller.” In practice, however, the Comptroller has not fixed sums and sureties, and as a result this provision is generally inoperative. However, the City’s Administrative Code contains bond requirements for various officials, including for example the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel.²⁰⁸ Section 11 of the New York Public Officers Law details the procedural requirements for such bonds.

²⁰⁵ Local Law No. 169 of 2023 (relating to a study, report, and rulemaking regarding procurement process time schedules).

²⁰⁶ *Id.*

²⁰⁷ *Id.*

²⁰⁸ *See e.g.*, Admin. Code § 3-301 (requiring the Comptroller to execute a bond); Admin. Code § 7-101 (requiring the Corporation Counsel to execute a bond).

The surety bond requirement was created over one hundred fifty years ago to ensure the “faithful performance of the duties” of each office.²⁰⁹ Records dating back to 1872 offer evidence of surety bonds being obtained for City elected officials.²¹⁰ The requirement was implemented at a time when concerns around financial impropriety among elected officials were more salient. Even as recently as 1932, Mayor Walker resigned following serious concerns relating to the use of unaccounted City funds for personal expenditures.²¹¹

Government administration has become more professionalized since Mayor Walker’s malfeasance. Elected officials no longer have personal or direct access to city funds and there are many checks and safeguards in place to protect against improper withdrawals. These and other safeguards arguably render the bond requirement less necessary than it was in the past. In addition, it is the City, and not the individual elected officials, that bears the cost of obtaining the required bonds.²¹²

Although the rationale for the bond requirement has diminished, officers who fail to procure and file a bond can face consequences.²¹³ As a result, the bond requirement can serve as an unnecessary distraction from the important work of government. A future commission should determine whether Charter change or state legislation (or both) is the most effective means of achieving this reform.

²⁰⁹ N.Y.C. Charter § 1122.

²¹⁰ N.Y.C. Department of Records and Information Services: Surety bonds issued for New York City public officials circa 1872 to 1882, <https://a860-collectionguides.nyc.gov/repositories/2/accessions/4845>.

²¹¹ Herbert Mitgang, “The Downfall of Jimmy Walker: Judge Seabury Cleans Up New York,” *The Atlantic*, Oct. 1962, <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1962/10/the-downfall-of-jimmy-walker-judge-seabury-cleans-up-new-york/658851/>.

²¹² See N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 11(1).

²¹³ See *id.* at § 30(1)(h).

Waterfront Permitting

Throughout New York City's history, the development of New York's waterfront has been critical to its growth. Recognizing the importance of the waterfront for economic development, the City created the Department of Docks in 1870, and gave it the authority to repair and construct wharves and piers.²¹⁴ The Department and its powers changed over subsequent years before its final iteration as the Department of Ports and Trade (1986-1991).²¹⁵

In connection with the dissolution of the Department of Ports and Trade in 1991 and transfer of its responsibilities, the Charter and Administrative Code were amended to provide the Department of Business Services the exclusive authority to regulate and issue work permits and certificates of completion for all construction related to improvement or maintenance within its jurisdiction along the city's 520-mile coastline.²¹⁶ The jurisdiction of the Department, now named the Department of Small Business Services, includes work performed on private property being used for maritime purposes and all work on City-owned waterfront property, including

²¹⁴ Laws of the State of New York, Passed at the Ninety-Third Session of the Legislature, 1870, Article 14, §99. Of the Department of Docks, <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nyp.33433090741947&view=1up&seq=404>.

²¹⁵ Kenneth R. Cobb, "New York's Working Waterfront," NYC Department of Records & Information Services, July 24, 2020, <https://www.archives.nyc/blog/2020/7/24/new-yorks-working-waterfront>.

²¹⁶ N.Y.C. Charter § 1301(2)(b); Admin. Code Title 22; New York City Department of City Planning, *New York City: A City of Water*, <https://www.nyc.gov/site/planning/planning-level/waterfront/nyc-city-of-water/nyc-city-of-water.page>.

marine waste transfer stations owned by the Department of Sanitation and park buildings located on waterfront parcels.²¹⁷

For privately-owned waterfront property, the New York City Department of Buildings (DOB) oversees permitting for non-maritime structures, while SBS handles permitting for maritime structures, such as piers and seawalls and all structures on city-owned waterfront property.²¹⁸ This division of permitting responsibilities complicates comprehensive administrative oversight. Revising the Charter to consolidate waterfront permitting responsibilities in DOB could simplify and rationalize the City’s approach.

“Sanctuary City” Laws

The Commission has heard considerable testimony calling on the Commission to propose an amendment to change so-called “sanctuary city” laws—a term that is often used to refer to policies respecting information-sharing and cooperation between the City and federal authorities. But the term “sanctuary city” has also been a source of public confusion. Accordingly, it is important to clarify and enhance public understanding around this issue to sharpen public dialogue.

This area of law has been the subject of frequent and iterative action by both the Executive and Legislative Branches, as well as rulings by the Judicial Branch. In 1989, then Mayor Koch issued an executive order (EO No. 124, which is no longer in effect), which declared that information about people’s immigration status should not be transmitted by City employees to federal immigration authorities unless the

²¹⁷ NYC Small Business Services, *Waterfront Permits*, <https://www.nyc.gov/site/sbs/businesses/waterfront-permits.page>.

²¹⁸ *Id.*

individual “is suspected ... of engaging in criminal activity” or certain other exceptions applied.²¹⁹

In 2003, Mayor Bloomberg issued two executive orders (EO Nos. 34 and 41, which are still in effect) that, among other things, ordered that the policy of the Police Department is not to inquire about immigration status of any crime victims, witnesses, or other people approaching the police seeking assistance.²²⁰ Those executive orders also directed NYC law enforcement not to ask about a person’s immigration status unless investigating illegal activity other than mere status as an undocumented alien.²²¹ The Bloomberg executive orders did not restrict NYC law enforcement from cooperating with federal immigration authorities as to individuals suspected of criminal activity; to the contrary, they mandated that police officers and officers of the Department of Correction “shall continue to cooperate with federal authorities in investigating and apprehending aliens suspected of criminal activity.”²²²

Local laws enacted by the City Council in 2011, and expanded from 2014 through 2018, imposed new limitations.²²³ These laws prevent NYC from cooperating with federal immigration authorities by dictating that “No city

²¹⁹ Executive Order No. 124 of 1989, revoked by Executive Order No. 34 of 2003.

²²⁰ Executive Order No. 34 of 2003, as amended by Executive Order No. 41 of 2003.

²²¹ *Id.*

²²² *Id.*

²²³ Admin. Code § 9-131, added in 2011 and amended in 2014, 2017, and 2018, restricts the Department of Correction’s authority to honor a civil immigration detainer; Admin. Code § 14-154, added in 2014 and amended in 2017 and 2018, restricts NYPD’s authority to honor a civil immigration detainer; Admin. Code § 9-205, added in 2017, restricts the Department of Probation’s authority to honor an immigration detainer; Admin. Code § 10-178, *infra*, was added in 2017.

resources, including, but not limited to, time spent by employees, officers, contractors, or subcontractors while on duty, or the use of city property, shall be utilized for immigration enforcement.”²²⁴ Subject to very narrow exceptions (such as honoring judicial warrants obtained by federal immigration authorities), city personnel are not allowed to assist immigration authorities.²²⁵

Separately, a 2018 New York State appellate court ruling interpreted New York State law as prohibiting local law enforcement from holding and detaining individuals pursuant to ICE detainers and administrative warrants.²²⁶ That court ruling is binding state-wide, including on New York City, unless and until New York State’s legislature amends state law or the New York’s highest court says otherwise.

The Commission is also mindful that the City has in recent years seen an extraordinary influx of migrants. At the time of writing, over 208,000 migrants have arrived in New York City, leading to an explosion in the City’s shelter population and related expenditures. The arrival of migrants has led to renewed focus on so-called sanctuary city policies—and, at times, a conflation of sanctuary city policies and other city policies respecting new arrivals.

In view of the repeated executive and legislative actions in this area, judicial construction of relevant state law, and the ongoing and fluid challenges posed by the

²²⁴ Admin Code § 10-178.

²²⁵ The local law recognizes that NYC law enforcement can cooperate with federal law enforcement agencies in cases and investigations not “primarily intended to further immigration enforcement.” Admin. Code § 10-178(e) (“Nothing in this section shall prohibit city officers and employees from performing their duties in accordance with state and local law by, including, but not limited to: [] participating in cooperative arrangements with city, state, or federal law enforcement agencies that are not primarily intended to further immigration enforcement . . .”).

²²⁶ *People ex rel. Wells v. DeMarco*, 168 A.D. 3d 31 (2d Dept 2018).

influx of new arrivals to the City, the Commission does not believe a ballot question concerning this important area is appropriate at this time.

Resident Feedback

The Citizens Budget Commission (CBC) proposed that the Charter be amended to require the City to periodically conduct and publish a statistically valid resident feedback survey and report.²²⁷ CBC suggested that such a survey could include findings at the community district level, and across major demographic categories, in order to improve the City’s understanding of quality-of-life concerns and views on local service delivery. These findings could, in turn, inform decisions about municipal operations and the City budget.

Receiving feedback on policy priorities directly from New Yorkers is important for policymaking. In December 2022, Mayor Adams shared the results of NYC Speaks, the largest public policy survey in New York City government history.²²⁸ The report represented feedback from over 62,000 New Yorkers and 3 million data points that highlighted major public policy priorities such as housing and public safety.²²⁹

Future commissions should explore the benefits and drawbacks of formalizing NYC Speaks or other surveys in the Charter.

²²⁷ Andrew S. Rein, President of Citizens Budget Commission, *Charter Revision Commission Fiscal Responsibility Forum & Manhattan Public Hearing* (June 13, 2024) (testimony).

²²⁸ Office of the New York City Mayor Eric Adams, *Mayor Adams Releases Community Driven “NYC Speaks Action Plan”* (Dec. 2022).

²²⁹ *Id.*

Support for Community Boards

The commission has received extensive testimony advocating for community board reform from a diverse array of stakeholders, including members of the public, current and former community board members, and elected officials. Proposals covered a wide range of issues, including occasionally conflicting recommendations concerning term limits, eligibility requirements, districting, and the scope of community board authority.²³⁰ Bronx Borough President Vanessa Gibson proposed that the Department of Citywide Administrative Services expand its authority to handle community board training and Equal Employment Opportunity matters.²³¹ Manhattan Borough President Mark Levine submitted written testimony emphasizing the need for the Commission to clearly define the support provided to community boards within the Charter while also advocating for increased resources.²³² Brooklyn Borough President Antonio Reynoso testified that his office is unequipped to provide adequate support to community boards and proposed the creation of an Office of Community Boards dedicated to fulfilling this role.²³³

²³⁰ See e.g. Written Testimony of Robert L. Bieder (Jun. 12, 2024), Written Testimony of the Community Board Reform Task Force (Jul. 3, 2024); Roxanne Delgado, *Charter Revision Commission Government and Election Reform Forum & Hearing - Bronx* (Jun. 17, 2024) (testimony); Antonio Reynoso, Brooklyn Borough President, *Charter Revision Commission Public Safety Forum & Hearing - Brooklyn* (Jun. 20, 2024) (testimony); Vanessa Gibson, Bronx Borough President, *Charter Revision Commission Hearing – Bronx* (Jul. 11, 2024) (testimony).

²³¹ Vanessa Gibson, Bronx Borough President, *Charter Revision Commission Hearing – Bronx* (Jul. 11, 2024) (testimony).

²³² Written Testimony of Mark Levine, Manhattan Borough President (Jun. 13, 2024).

²³³ Antonio Reynoso, Brooklyn Borough President, *Charter Revision Commission Public Safety Forum & Hearing - Brooklyn* (Jun. 20, 2024) (testimony).

In 2018, New York City voters approved several ballot initiatives proposed by the 2018 Charter Revision Commission to promote civic engagement and improve community boards.²³⁴ These reforms included creating the Civic Engagement Commission (CEC), whose responsibilities include assisting and training community boards.²³⁵ Section 3203 of the Charter authorizes the CEC to support community boards by providing technical assistance, identifying qualified consultants, and offering training and resources for limited English proficient community members.²³⁶ The Charter also requires the CEC to produce an annual report outlining the resources provided to community boards, their usage, and any recommended changes to better serve their needs.²³⁷ Voters further approved several changes to community board structure, including new term limits.²³⁸

Community boards help engage New Yorkers in local governance. Though they exercise only advisory powers, Community Boards offer a significant local perspective on municipal decision-making. The recency of the 2018 reforms, as well as the diverse (and divergent) recommendations received by the Commission on this topic, underscore the need for further analysis. The Commission recommends that future commissions study structural changes to the Charter that would further define the appropriate role for Community Boards and support Community Boards in serving that end.

²³⁴ Sarah Almukhta et al., “New York Election Results” *The New York Times*, May 15, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2018/11/06/us/elections/results-new-york-elections.html>.

²³⁵ Charter Revision Commission, *Final Report of the 2018 New York City Charter Revision Commission*, (Sep. 6, 2018), at 47.

²³⁶ N.Y.C. Charter § 3203.

²³⁷ *Id.*

²³⁸ Charter Revision Commission, *Final Report of the 2018 New York City Charter Revision Commission*, (Sep. 6, 2018), at 75.

Appendix A – Clean Streets

Ballot Question

Cleaning Public Property

This proposal would amend the City Charter to expand and clarify the Department of Sanitation’s power to clean streets and other City property and require disposal of waste in containers.

Voting “Yes” will expand and clarify the Department of Sanitation’s power to clean streets and other City property and require disposal of waste in containers. Voting “No” leaves laws unchanged.

Abstract

The Department of Sanitation (DSNY) is responsible for the cleanliness of New York’s streets and the disposal of waste. The current Charter grants the DSNY Commissioner the power to adopt regulations relating to the use of sidewalks for disposal of refuse and to issue violations for failure to comply with such regulations punishable by fine, imprisonment, or civil penalty. The Charter currently does not expressly set forth any requirement to containerize refuse—even though DSNY has issued several rules that limit the amount of time that non-containerized refuse spends on City streets. The current Charter also does not provide DSNY with jurisdiction over certain property, such as parks and highway medians. Additionally, while the Office of Street Vendor Enforcement is housed within DSNY, the Office does not have the authority to enforce vending on certain City properties, such as in parks.

The proposed amendments would clarify that DSNY has jurisdiction to clean all City property at the Mayor’s direction. The proposed changes would also clarify that DSNY has the authority to ensure that street vendors comply with sanitation

requirements not just on the streets but on other City-owned properties. Lastly, this proposal would expressly recognize DSNY's authority to regulate the proper placement of bags of refuse on the sidewalk, including by requiring that waste be placed in containers.

Proposed Charter Amendment Text

Section 1. Subdivision a of section 753 of the New York city charter, as amended by local law number 68 for the year 2023, is amended to read as follows:

a. Except as otherwise provided by law, the commissioner shall have charge and control of and be responsible for all those functions and operations of the city relating to the cleanliness of the streets and the disposal of waste, including, without limitation, the following:

(1) the sweeping, cleaning, sprinkling, flushing, washing and sanding of the streets;

(2) the removal and disposition of ashes, street sweepings, garbage, refuse, rubbish and waste;

(3) the removal of ice and snow from the streets;

(4) the removal of encumbrances from the streets and the storage or disposal of such encumbrances; [and]

(5) plans, design, construction, operation, alteration, repair, maintenance, replacement, enlargement and regulation of the use of incinerators, landfills and other plants, facilities and equipment necessary for or useful for performing the functions and exercising the powers and duties enumerated in this section;

(6) the manner in which garbage, refuse, rubbish or waste may be set out for collection, including, to the extent practicable, ensuring that garbage, refuse, rubbish, or waste are not placed directly on the street or sidewalk; and

(7) upon designation by the mayor, the cleaning of any other city-owned property.

§ 2. Section 753 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new subdivision g to read as follows:

g. Upon designation by the mayor, the department of sanitation shall have the authority to enforce any laws, rules and regulations in force in the city as they relate to the cleanliness of streets, sidewalks, and the exterior of city-owned real property. Such authority shall be in addition to and not in place of the authority of any other agency responsible for such enforcement.

§ 3. Section 13-e of the New York city charter, as added by local law number 18 for the year 2021, is amended to read as follows:

§ 13-e. Office of street vendor enforcement. There shall be an office of street vendor enforcement, which shall consist of enforcement agents who are specially trained in local laws and rules related to vending on the streets and sidewalks of the city of New York. The office of street vendor enforcement shall be fully operational on or before September 1, 2021 and shall commence enforcement activities on or before such date. Such enforcement activities shall, at a minimum, include a sufficient number of street patrols to inspect or examine the vending activities of at least 75 percent of applicable permittees or licensees on an annual basis. For the purposes of this section, the term "applicable permittees or licensees" means persons issued full-term or temporary permits pursuant to section 17-307 of the administrative code, or persons issued licenses to vend pursuant to sections 17-307 or 17-307.1 of the administrative code, or licenses issued pursuant to section 20-456 of the administrative code. The mayor may establish such office in the executive office of the mayor, within any other office in the executive office of the mayor, or

within any department, the head of which is appointed by the mayor. Such office shall have the power and duty to:

a. enforce all local laws and rules related to vending on the streets and sidewalks *and in parks* of the city of New York, other than such local laws and rules related to food safety, including, but not limited to: section 16-118, subchapter 2 of chapter 3 of title 17, *section 18-146*, subchapter 27 of chapter 2 of title 20, and chapter 1 of title 24 of the administrative code; article 89 of the health code; and any rules of the city of New York implementing such laws;

b. focus its enforcement efforts on areas including, but not limited to, areas adjacent to retailers that dedicate substantial floor area to the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables, and any other areas identified by the department of transportation or department of parks and recreation as excessively congested and featuring a high level of complaints about vendor activity, if any;

c. collaborate with the department of small business services to provide training, outreach and education to all street vendors on entrepreneurship and compliance with all applicable local laws and regulations, as well as solicit feedback from the street vendor community;

d. receive all complaints related to street vending on the streets and sidewalks of the city of New York from the 311 service center or from any other means; and

e. engage in such other activities related to enforcement of laws related to vending on the streets and sidewalks *and in parks* of the city of New York, or related to improving compliance with such laws, as may be designated by the mayor. For the purposes of this section, “excessively congested” areas include, but are not limited to, areas where pedestrian volume regularly approaches or exceeds the capacity of the sidewalk.

§ 4. Section 1152 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new subdivision o, paragraph (1) to read as follows:

o. (1) The amendments to the charter amending section 13-e and subdivision a of section 753 and adding a new subdivision g to section 753, approved by the electors on November 5, 2024, shall take effect immediately upon certification that the electors have approved such amendments to the charter.

Appendix B – Fiscal Responsibility

Ballot Question

Additional Estimates of the Cost of Proposed Laws and Updates to Budget Deadlines

This proposal would amend the City Charter to require fiscal analysis from the Council before hearings and votes on laws, authorize fiscal analysis from the Mayor, and update budget deadlines.

Voting “Yes” would amend the City Charter to require additional fiscal analysis prior to hearings and votes on local laws, and update budget deadlines. Voting “No” leaves laws unchanged.

Abstract

This proposal would require additional analysis of the fiscal impacts of proposed local laws. The proposal would also update certain budget timelines.

First, the amendment would require the Council to estimate the cost of proposed laws prior to a public hearing by a Council committee and prior to a full vote of the Council. It would also require the Council to provide an opportunity for the Mayor’s Office of Management and Budget to submit its own estimate in a timely manner.

Currently, the Charter requires a Fiscal Impact Statement before a vote on a local law by a Council Committee and before a vote by the full Council. It does not specify who should develop those Statements, but in practice the Council formulates them. This amendment would codify the Council’s role. It would also move the Fiscal Impact Statement requirement earlier in the legislative process by requiring them before public hearings. Further, as noted above, the amendment would ensure that the Mayor, acting through the Office of Management and Budget, has an opportunity to submit financial estimates. As a result, Fiscal Impact Statements

would, with this amendment, generally contain two estimates: one from the Council itself, and one from the Mayor. Specifically, the amendment would require that the Council give eight days' notice to the Mayor (unless the Mayor waives the notice) before holding a public hearing or a full Council vote on a proposed local law, allowing the Office of Management and Budget to provide its own financial estimate. However, if that office has not responded at least three days before the hearing or vote, the Council could still move forward with such hearing or vote.

Second, this amendment would update several budget-related deadlines in the Charter, with the intention of reflecting modern practices. In particular, it would give new mayoral administrations more time to compose a preliminary budget by extending the deadline for the preliminary budget from January 16th to February 1st in years following a mayoral election. There is precedent for this: recognizing that the existing January 16th deadline can be difficult for a new administration to meet, on past occasions the City Council has passed local laws that extend the deadline for submitting the preliminary budget when a new Mayor enters office. The proposed amendment would similarly update related budget deadlines to accommodate the new preliminary budget deadline: in years following a mayoral election, the deadline for the Mayor to submit a preliminary certificate on capital debt and obligations would be extended from January 16th to February 1st, and the deadline for the Independent Budget Office to report on revenues and expenditures would be extended from February 1st to February 15th.

Likewise, with the intention of promoting a more accurate executive budget, this amendment would extend the deadline for submitting the executive budget from April 26th to May 1st. The Charter presently requires the Mayor to submit an executive budget on April 26th. That date falls shortly after the April 15th tax deadline, which gives the City relevant information about tax collections. A short extension of the executive budget deadline—to May 1st—would give the Office of

Management and Budget more time to determine likely revenue. The amendment would accordingly extend the deadline for Borough President recommendations on the executive budget from May 6th to May 13th.

Proposed Charter Amendment Text

Section 1. Section 33 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

a. *No public hearing on a proposed local law shall be held by a council committee, and no proposed local law [or budget modification] shall be voted on by [a council committee or] the council, unless[it]: (i) the council committee, the council, or the speaker has provided no fewer than 8 days' notice of such hearing or the council's intent to vote on such proposed local law, as applicable, to the director of management and budget, provided that such notice shall not be required if the mayor shall have certified as to the necessity for the immediate passage of such local law; and (ii) such proposed local law is accompanied by a fiscal impact statement containing the information set forth in subdivision [b] c of this section.*

b. *No proposed budget modification shall be voted on by a council committee or the council unless such budget modification is accompanied by a fiscal impact statement containing the information set forth in subdivision c of this section.*

c. *A fiscal impact statement required by subdivision a of this section shall contain estimates from the council and the office of management and budget, provided, however, that an estimate from the office of management and budget shall not be required where such office has not provided such estimate to the council at least 3 days before a hearing or vote subject to such subdivision a. A fiscal impact statement required by subdivision b of this section need only contain an estimate from the council. Each such estimate in a fiscal impact statement shall: indicate the*

fiscal year in which the proposed law or modification would first become effective and the first fiscal year in which the full fiscal impact of the law or modification is expected to occur; and contain an estimate of the fiscal impact of the law or modification on the revenues and expenditures of the city during the fiscal year in which the law or modification is to first become effective, during the succeeding fiscal year, and during the first fiscal year in which the full fiscal impact of the law or modification is expected to occur.

[c.] *d.* All agency heads shall promptly provide to any council committee any information that it requests to assist it in preparing a fiscal impact statement.

[d.] *e.* Each *estimate contained in a* fiscal impact statement shall identify the sources of information used in its preparation.

[e.] *f.* If [any of] the estimate [or estimates] contained in [the] *a* fiscal impact [statements are] *statement is* inaccurate, such [inaccuracies] *inaccuracy* shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the local law or budget modification.

§ 2. Section 235 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

§ 235. Preliminary certificate of the mayor on capital debt and obligations. No later than the sixteenth day of January, *or in any calendar year immediately following the election of a mayor, the first day of February*, the mayor shall submit to the council, the comptroller, the borough presidents and the city planning commission and publish a preliminary certificate setting forth the maximum amount of debt and reserves which, in the mayor's opinion, the city may soundly incur for capital projects during the ensuing fiscal year and during each of the following three fiscal years, and the maximum amount of appropriations and expenditures for capital projects which the city, given such maximum amount of debt and reserves, may

soundly make during each such fiscal year. At any time up to the submission of the executive capital budget to the council, the mayor may amend such preliminary certificate. Any such amendments shall be submitted to the council, the comptroller, the borough presidents and the city planning commission, and published forthwith in the City Record.

§ 3. Section 236 of the New York city charter, as amended by local law number 218 for the year 2017, is amended to read as follows:

Not later than the sixteenth day of January, *or in any calendar year immediately following the election of a mayor, the first day of February*, the mayor shall submit to the council and publish a preliminary budget for the ensuing fiscal year. Copies of such budget shall be provided to the council, borough presidents, each community board and borough board, the city planning commission, and the department of city planning. A copy of such preliminary budget shall also be provided to the council not later than the sixteenth day of January, *or in any calendar year immediately following the election of a mayor, the first day of February*, in both a human-readable format or spreadsheet and in a non-proprietary format or spreadsheet that permits automated processing and renders such data capable of being downloaded in bulk or any other format mutually agreed upon between the mayor and the council.

§ 4. Section 237 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

§ 237. Report of independent budget office on revenues and expenditures. On or before the first day of February, *or in any calendar year immediately following the election of a mayor, the fifteenth day of February*, the director of the independent

budget office shall publish a report, for the ensuing fiscal year, with respect to expected levels of revenues and expenditures, taking into account projected economic factors and the proposals contained in the preliminary budget submitted by the mayor for such fiscal year. Such report shall also include a discussion of city budget priorities, including alternative ways of allocating the total amount of appropriations, expenditures and commitments for such fiscal year among major programs or functional categories taking into account how such alternative allocations will meet major city needs and effect balanced growth and development in the city.

§ 5. Subdivision a of section 249 of the New York city charter, as amended by local law number 218 for the year 2017, is amended to read as follows:

a. Not later than the [twenty-sixth] *first* day of [April] *May*, the mayor shall submit to the council (1) a proposed executive budget for the ensuing fiscal year, and (2) a budget message, both of which, along with any accompanying reports and schedules, shall be printed forthwith. Copies of such proposed executive budget, budget message and any accompanying reports and schedules shall also be provided to the council not later than the [twenty-sixth] *first* day of [April] *May* in both a human-readable format or spreadsheet and in a non-proprietary format or spreadsheet that permits automated processing and renders such data capable of being downloaded in bulk or any other format mutually agreed upon between the mayor and the council.

§ 6. Section 251 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

§ 251. Borough president recommendations on the executive budget. Not later than the [sixth] *thirteenth* day of May, each borough president shall submit to the mayor and the council a response to the mayor's executive budget. Such response shall indicate which of the recommended appropriations submitted by the borough president pursuant to section two hundred forty-five, which were not included by the mayor in the executive budget, should be considered by the council for inclusion in the budget. Any appropriations recommended in this manner for inclusion in the budget shall be accompanied by recommendations for offsetting reductions in other appropriations within the borough. Any such increases or reductions must be stated separately and distinctly and refer each to a single object or purpose.

§ 7. Section 1152 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new subdivision o, paragraph (2) to read as follows:

o. (2) The amendments to the charter amending sections 33, 235, 236, 237, 251, and subdivision a of section 249, approved by the electors on November 5, 2024, shall take effect immediately upon certification that the electors have approved such amendments, provided, however, that the amendments to section 33 shall apply only to proposed local laws for which a public hearing or vote of the council is held after the effective date.

Appendix C – Public Safety

Ballot Question

More Notice and Time Before Votes on Public Safety Legislation

This proposal would require additional public notice and time before the City Council votes on laws respecting the public safety operations of the Police, Correction, or Fire Departments.

Voting “Yes” will require additional notice and time before the Council votes on laws respecting public safety operations of the Police, Correction, or Fire Departments. Voting “No” leaves laws unchanged.

Abstract

This amendment would establish additional procedural requirements before the Council votes on proposed local laws respecting the public safety operations of three City agencies: the Police Department, Department of Correction, or Fire Department.

Prior to a vote by the full Council on a covered public safety proposal, the Council would be required to give an additional notice to the public, the Mayor, and the commissioner of each affected agency at least 30 days in advance of such vote. The Mayor and affected agencies could use the period between such notice and such vote to hold one or more additional public hearings on the proposal in order to solicit additional public input. The Mayor could waive the additional procedures imposed by this amendment.

Proposed Charter Amendment Text

Section 1. Chapter 2 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new section 33-a to read as follows:

§ 33-a. Local laws relating to public safety.

a. No proposed local law relating to the public safety operations of the police department, the fire department, or the department of correction shall be voted on by the council unless the council has provided to the public, the mayor and the commissioner of each such department written notice of the council's intent to vote on the proposed local law no sooner than thirty days following such notice. During the period between the provision of notice and a vote on the proposed local law, the mayor or any such commissioner may hold one or more public hearings to solicit additional public comment on such proposed local law, provided, however, that nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the mayor or any commissioner to hold public hearings at other times.

b. The speaker may perform functions assigned to the council pursuant to subdivision a of this section.

c. The requirements of subdivision a shall not prevent the council or a council committee from amending the proposed local law prior to voting on it, and such amendments shall not require additional notices as long as the notice required by subdivision a has been provided.

d. The mayor may waive in writing any requirement imposed by this section.

§ 2. Section 1152 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new subdivision o, paragraph (3) to read as follows:

o. (3) The amendments to the charter adding section 33-a, approved by the electors on November 5, 2024, shall take effect immediately upon certification that the electors have approved such amendments.

Appendix D – Capital Planning

Ballot Question

Capital Planning

This proposal would amend the City Charter to require more detail in the annual assessment of City facilities, mandate that facility needs inform capital planning, and update capital planning deadlines.

Voting “Yes” would require more detail when assessing maintenance needs of City facilities, mandate that facility needs inform capital planning, and update capital planning deadlines. Voting “No” leaves laws unchanged.

Abstract

The City engages in regular capital planning to determine how to invest in its infrastructure. As part of that assessment, information about the City’s infrastructure is collected and shared through several documents, including the annual Citywide Statement of Needs, the annual inventory of city facilities, and the bi-annual Ten-Year Capital Strategy. All three documents provide information about the City’s existing infrastructure and planned investments. However, the Charter does not explicitly require the City, when developing the Statement of Needs, to look at maintenance and repair. Nor does it require the City, its Ten-Year Capital Strategy, to consider its official facility inventory or Statement of Needs.

The proposed amendments would require that the City, when assessing significant City facility expansions and reductions in its annual Statement of Needs, also collect information related to maintenance needs, like the condition, function, and estimated useful life of all City facilities, to the extent practicable. The amendments would also require that the Department of City Planning and the Office of Management and Budget, when developing the Ten-Year Capital Strategy,

consider City facility conditions and maintenance needs, together with other factors such as geographic distribution, impact on resiliency, and the importance of facilities for agency operations. The amendments would change the date that the Ten-Year Capital Strategy is due from November 1st to align with the date for the City's preliminary budget, which is currently January 16th. The amendments would similarly change the date for the public hearing associated with the Ten-Year Capital Strategy to accommodate the later date for the initial submission.

Proposed Charter Amendment Text

Section 1. Subdivision a of section 204 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

a. Each year not later than the fifteenth day of November, the mayor shall submit to the council, borough presidents, borough boards and community boards a citywide statement of needs concerning city facilities prepared in accordance with the criteria established pursuant to section two hundred three. Copies of the statement shall also be made available to the public in the main branch of the public library in each borough. The statement shall identify by agency and program: (1) all new city facilities and all significant expansions of city facilities for which the mayor or an agency intends to make or propose an expenditure or to select or propose a site during the ensuing two fiscal years and (2) all city facilities which the city plans to close or to reduce significantly in size or in capacity for service delivery during the ensuing two fiscal years. *To the extent practicable, the statement shall also identify for each city facility its condition, function, location, estimated useful life, and whether such facility would enable or benefit from related capital investments in other city facilities.*

§ 2. Section 215 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

a. *For the purposes of this section, the term “ten-year capital strategy” means the report issued by the mayor in accordance with this section and pursuant to section two hundred forty-eight. Such strategy shall be informed by the citywide statement of needs and the capital plant inventory required by sections two hundred four and one thousand one hundred ten-a, respectively.*

b. The ten-year capital strategy shall be issued by the mayor pursuant to section two hundred forty-eight after (i) submission of a preliminary strategy by the department of city planning and the office of management and budget pursuant to section two hundred twenty-eight, and (ii) submission of a report on the preliminary strategy by the city planning commission following a public hearing, pursuant to section two hundred thirty-four.

[b.] c. Contents of ten-year capital strategy. Each ten-year capital strategy shall include:

(1) a narrative describing the strategy for the development of the city's capital facilities for the ensuing ten fiscal years; the factors underlying such strategy including goals, policies, constraints, assumptions, and [the criteria for assessment of] *the city's* capital needs; the anticipated sources of financing for such strategy; and the implications of the strategy, including possible economic, social and environmental effects;

(2) tables presenting the capital commitments estimated to be made during each of the ensuing ten fiscal years, by program category and agency. Where relevant the anticipated sources of financing for particular categories and projects shall be specified; and

(3) a map or maps which illustrate major components of the strategy as relevant.

[c.] *d.* In the preparation of the preliminary ten-year capital strategy, the department of city planning and office of management and budget shall consider: (i) the strategic policy statements of the mayor and the borough presidents pursuant to section seventeen, (ii) relevant citywide, borough and community plans adopted pursuant to section one hundred ninety seven-a, [and] (iii) the reports pursuant to section two hundred fifty-seven comparing the most recent ten-year capital strategy with the capital budgets and programs adopted for the current and previous fiscal years, and (iv) *the city's capital needs, as informed by the citywide statement of needs and the capital plant inventory required by sections two hundred four and one thousand one hundred ten-a, respectively, including but not limited to city facility and capital plant conditions and deterioration, geographic distribution, impact on agency function or mission, impact on resiliency, and relevant federal or state conditions or requirements.*

§ 3. Section 228 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

Not later than the [first] day [of November] *the preliminary budget is published pursuant to section two hundred thirty-six* in each [even] *odd*-numbered year, the director of management and budget and the director of city planning shall jointly submit to the mayor, the council, the borough presidents and the city planning commission a draft ten-year capital strategy prepared in accordance with the provisions of section two hundred fifteen.

§ 4. Section 234 of the New York city charter, as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 7, 1989, is amended to read as follows:

Not later than the sixteenth day of [January] *March* in each odd-numbered year, the city planning commission shall submit to the mayor, the borough presidents and the council a report containing its comments on the draft ten-year capital strategy submitted in accordance with section two hundred twenty-eight of this chapter, including such recommendations as it deems appropriate. The city planning commission, in the preparation of such report, shall, upon adequate public notice, hold a public hearing at which interested organizations and individuals may express their opinions regarding the draft ten-year capital strategy.

§ 5. Section 1152 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new subdivision o, paragraph (4) to read as follows:

o. (4) The amendments to the charter amending subdivision a of section 204, and sections 215, 228, and 234, approved by the electors on November 5, 2024, shall take effect on April 1, 2025.

Appendix E – MWBEs and Modernization

Ballot Question

Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (MWBEs), Film Permits, and Archive Review Boards

This proposal would amend the City Charter to establish the Chief Business Diversity Officer (CBDO), authorize the Mayor to designate the office that issues film permits, and combine archive boards.

Voting “Yes” would establish the CBDO to support MWBEs, authorize the Mayor to designate the office that issues film permits, and combine two boards. Voting “No” leaves laws unchanged.

Abstract

This amendment would revise several provisions in the Charter.

First, to support minority and women-owned business enterprises (MWBEs), this amendment would establish the Chief Business Diversity Officer (CBDO) in the Charter. It would also provide that the CBDO will serve as the point of contact for MWBEs, evaluate the efficacy of the City’s policies to address disparities in procurement, and propose needed changes to city policy.

Second, this amendment would empower the Mayor to give the office that processes film permits—the Mayor’s Office of Media and Entertainment (MOME)—the power to issue those permits. At present, the City Charter only gives the power to issue permits for film and television to the Department of Small Business Services. As a result, to discharge its film permitting duties and perform its mission to strengthen New York City’s creative economy, the Commissioner of MOME is an employee of the Department of Small Business Services. Other MOME employees do not have the ability to grant film and television permits if the

Commissioner is unable to fulfill their duties or if the position is temporarily vacant. The proposed amendment would empower the Mayor to designate another City agency to grant these permits, allowing the Mayor to designate MOME and ensure other MOME employees can exercise this authority when appropriate.

Third, this amendment would combine two Charter-created boards that focus on review of municipal archives. Under the current Charter, the City must maintain both the Archival Review Board and the Archives, Reference and Research Advisory Board. These boards have similar missions and annual reporting mandates. This proposed amendment would combine the Archival Review Board and the Archives, Reference and Research Board into one body, the Municipal Archives and Library Advisory Board, in an effort to promote efficiency and save City resources. This proposed amendment would take effect immediately.

Proposed Charter Amendment Text

Section 1. Section 20-h of the New York city charter as added by a vote of the electors at a general election held on November 5, 2019, is amended to read as follows

[Office of minority and women-owned business enterprises.] *Chief business diversity officer.*

a. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

Agency M/WBE officer. The term “agency M/WBE officer” means a deputy commissioner or other executive officer designated pursuant to subdivision f of section 6-129 of the administrative code.

[Director. The term “director”] *Chief business diversity officer. The term “chief business diversity officer”* means the holder of the position defined under paragraph (14) of subdivision c of section 6-129 of the administrative code.

EBE. The term “EBE” means an emerging business enterprise certified in accordance with section 1304.

M/WBE. The term “M/WBE” means a minority or women-owned business enterprise certified in accordance with section 1304.

Office. The term “office” means the office of [minority and women-owned business enterprises.] the chief business diversity officer.

b. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in section 6-129 of the administrative code, the [director] *chief business diversity officer* shall report directly to the mayor.

c. The mayor shall establish an office of [minority and women-owned business enterprises] *the chief business diversity officer* within any office of the mayor. The head of such office shall be [either the director or an individual who shall report directly to the director] *the chief business diversity officer*.

d. The office shall perform the following duties:

1. Monitor agencies’ compliance with section 1304 of the charter and section 6-129 of the administrative code, and assist the [director] *chief business diversity officer* in carrying out [the director's] *their* duties under section 6-129 of the administrative code;

2. *Promote agencies’ use of authority under other state and city laws, including but not limited to sections 311 and 324 of the charter, to promote opportunities for small businesses, including M/WBEs and EBEs, to participate in city procurements;*

3. Work with agency staff, including agency M/WBE officers, to facilitate [M/WBE] participation of *M/WBEs and EBEs* in city procurement opportunities;

[3.] 4. Facilitate communication between M/WBEs *and EBEs*, other members of the public and agencies to address [M/WBE-related] concerns *related to such business enterprises*;

[4.] 5. Assist in the development of policies, maintain oversight and help expand agency programming relating to M/WBEs *and EBEs* across all city agencies, *and in the implementation of mentor programs for small businesses pursuant to section 1309 of the charter;*

[5.] 6. Carry out outreach and education efforts regarding programs and opportunities for M/WBEs *and EBEs* to engage in city procurement, including efforts to encourage eligible firms to certify as M/WBEs *and EBEs* with the city;

[6.] 7. Establish and maintain relationships with the public to promote government procurement opportunities for M/WBEs *and EBEs*; and

[7.] 8. Other duties as the mayor may assign.

e. The head of each agency shall cooperate with and furnish to the office such information and assistance as may be required in order for the office to perform its duties.

§ 2. Section 20-h of the New York city charter is amended by adding new subdivision (f) to read as follows:

f. The chief business diversity officer for the city shall serve as the principal liaison for minority- and women-owned business enterprises. The chief business diversity officer will make recommendations concerning policy, legislation, and regulations relating to minority and women owned business enterprises and emerging business enterprises. Agencies shall coordinate with the chief business diversity officer on matters related to minority and women-owned business enterprises and emerging business enterprises. The chief business diversity officer will also periodically review agency procurement data and relevant research (i) to recommend any changes in the ethnic or gender categories of firms eligible to be certified based on data demonstrating that they have been underutilized in city procurements relative to their availability in the relevant market, (ii) to evaluate the

effectiveness of policies and programs for addressing disparities in procurement across the city, and (iii) to propose any necessary adjustments to city policies based on such review.

§ 3. Paragraph r of subdivision 1 of section 1301 of the New York city charter is amended to read as follows:

r. to issue permits for the taking of motion pictures, and for the taking of photographs and for the use or operation of television cameras and/or any other transmitting television equipment in or about city property, or in or about any street, park, marginal street, pier, wharf, dock, bridge or tunnel within the jurisdiction of any city department or agency or involving the use of any city owned or maintained facilities or equipment. *Upon designation of the mayor, this function may be performed by another department or unit therein.*

§ 4. Section 3005 of the New York city charter, as added by local law number 22 for the year 2003, is amended to read as follows:

[Archival review] *Municipal archives and library advisory board.*

There shall be in the department [an archival review board which shall consist of five members; two of whom shall be appointed by the speaker, two of whom shall be appointed by the mayor, and one of whom shall be the commissioner, who shall serve ex officio as chairperson of the board. At least one such appointment shall be a professional archivist and at least one other such appointment shall be a professional historian. The members of the commission, other than the chair, shall be appointed within 30 days of the effective date of this section and shall be entitled to reasonable expenses. All appointed members of the commission shall be residents of the city. Members shall serve for terms of four years from such date of appointment. Vacancies in appointed membership of the board shall be filled by

appointment by whosoever was responsible for such original appointment. The board shall meet once every 90 days or upon the request of any of its members] a library and archival review advisory board consisting of nine members. All appointed members of the board shall be residents of the city. Three members of the board shall be appointed by the speaker. The commissioner shall serve ex officio as chair of the board. The mayor shall appoint five additional members, including at least one professional archivist, one librarian and one public historian. The remaining members appointed by the mayor and the speaker shall be representative of community interests and consideration should be given to appointing members with experience in community engagement, media, cultural institutions and education. Members other than the commissioner shall serve for terms of three years, provided that of those members first taking office, two shall be appointed for one year, three for two years and three for three years. For the members first taking office, the mayor and speaker will each appoint one member for a one-year term and one member for a two-year term; the speaker will appoint one member for a three-year term and the mayor will appoint three members for a three-year term. Members shall serve until successors are appointed and a member shall not be removed from office except by the person or persons who appointed such member or for cause by the mayor. Vacancies in appointed membership of the board shall be filled by appointment by whosoever was responsible for such original appointment. Members of the board, other than the chair, shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties, following the policies of the agency. The board shall meet once every 120 days or upon the request of any of its members and shall consult with the commissioner with respect to subdivisions one and two of section 3004 of this chapter. Any member of such board shall have complete access, during work hours, to inspect and review any appraisal, organization, processing or archiving of city records in the custody of an

entity with which an agreement has been entered into for the purpose specified in subdivision five of section 3003. Such board may request and receive from the department, assistance and data as may be necessary for the proper execution of its powers and duties. Such board shall render annually to the mayor a report [reviewing] *regarding the development of municipal archives, reference and research services in the government and administration of the city including the archival processing of any city papers during the year for which the report has been written.*

§ 6. The heading of section 3007 of the New York city charter, as amended by referendum of the voters in November 1988, is amended to read as follows:

Departmental [libraries] collections.

§ 7. Section 3009 of the New York city charter is REPEALED.

§ 8. Section 1152 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new paragraph (5) to read as follows:

o. (5) The amendments to the charter adding subdivision f of section 20-h, repealing section 3009, and amending section 20-h, paragraph r of subdivision l of section 1301, section 3005, and the heading of section 3007, approved by the electors on November 5, 2024, shall take effect immediately upon certification that the electors have approved such amendments.

Appendix F – Agency Proposals

In addition to public outreach, the Commission has also sought the input of the heads of City agencies. Many agencies submitted suggestions to amend provisions of the Charter relating to their agencies in an effort to improve service delivery and remove roadblocks that may, at times, stymie agency initiatives. Suggestions included:

- The Department of Sanitation (DSNY) proposes expanding DSNY's jurisdiction to include cleaning services in parks and enforcement authority against vendor operations.
- The Mayor's Office of Media and Entertainment (MOME) recommends moving the formal authority to issue film permits from SBS to MOME, who already issue these permits in practice.²³⁹
- NYC Service, within the Mayor's Office, suggests formalizing processes between the public and agencies and mayoral offices to increase accountability. For example, agencies and mayoral offices should develop online portals to solicit public feedback and report or publish such feedback.
- The Department of Health & Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) recommends several administrative reforms to address diversity concerns in healthcare. DOHMH also recommended the Charter be amended to require docketing of judgments from the Environmental Control Board and the Health Tribunal if it is not already required. DOHMH further

²³⁹ N.Y. Charter § 1301(1)(r).

highlighted several Charter provisions that should be rephrased to delineate the Board of Health versus the Department's responsibilities.

- The Office of Labor Relations (OLR) encourages the limitation of unfunded mandates that impact collective bargaining.
- The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) advocates lifting the cap on the number of deputy commissioners DEP can appoint.²⁴⁰
- The Mayor's Office of Climate and Environmental Justice (MOCEJ) proposes consolidating environmental responsibilities within a single entity and imposing emissions reduction requirements on tenants of city-owned property. MOCEJ also suggests exempting acquisitions from ULURP and competitive processes if the acquisition is for flood protection or has already undergone an environmental review.
- The Department of Consumer and Worker Protection (DCWP) recommends expanding DCWP's authority to demand business ownership information for businesses under investigation.²⁴¹
- The Department of Buildings (DOB) seeks to streamline the code revision process: allowing DOB to amend technical provisions of the NYC Construction Codes by rule, establishing a separate code for existing buildings, and moving jurisdiction of the waterfront from SBS to DOB. DOB also recommends the Charter clarify that a non-licensed commissioner can designate either a First Deputy or Deputy Commissioner who is a licensed professional engineer or registered architect. Finally, DOB proposes clarifications to the adjudication

²⁴⁰ N.Y.C. Charter § 1402.

²⁴¹ N.Y.C. Charter § 2203.

process, allowing service by electronic mail and requiring time limits for OATH decisions.

- The Department of Social Services/Human Resource Administration (DSS/HRA) also supports restrictions on unfunded mandates. DSS/HRA suggests local laws requiring expenditures of more than \$1 million or 10% of agency's City Funds budget should require specific budget appropriations to fund enactment.
- The Department of Small Business Services (SBS) seeks to clarify the agency's functions by removing the Public Utility Service²⁴² and codifying the Mayor's Small Business Advisory Commission into the Charter.
- The Business Integrity Commission (BIC) proposes moving the regulation of private towing companies from DCWP to BIC.
- The Department of Correction (DOC) also supports limitations on unfunded mandates by requiring consultation with entities on safety, operational, and fiscal challenges. DOC proposes clarifying the chain of authority to assign authority to the First Deputy Commissioner if the Commissioner is absent. DOC also suggests revising the agency's duties to remove agency authority over prisoners requiring hospital care while awaiting arraignment.²⁴³
- The Mayor's Office of Talent and Workforce Development (WKDEV) recommends formalizing the creation of its office into the Charter.
- The Mayor's Office of Contract Services (MOCS) recommends removing the public hearing requirement for contracts with a value of

²⁴² N.Y.C. Charter § 1306.

²⁴³ N.Y.C. Charter §§ 622-625.

\$100,000 or more in value in an effort to grant flexibility, streamline the procurement process, and adapt to inflation.²⁴⁴ As an alternative, MOCS suggests the Procurement Policy Board determine the threshold for public hearings.

- The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) suggests amending the Charter to specify OCME as the lead agency in any mass fatality event and classify OCME vehicles as emergency response vehicles.

²⁴⁴ N.Y.C. Charter § 326(a).

Appendix G – July 25, 2024 Resolution



**RESOLUTION OF
THE NEW YORK CITY CHARTER REVISION COMMISSION**

dated July 25, 2024, in relation to the filing with the City Clerk of proposals revising the city charter and questions therefor for the purpose of having the same submitted to the electors of the City at the general election held November fifth, two thousand and twenty-four, and the adoption of a report relating thereto.

Resolved; that pursuant to Section 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, five proposals to amend the charter of the City of New York with the appropriate ballot questions and the amendments to be effected upon the approval of such questions are attached hereto, to be filed with the City Clerk of the City of New York on or before September twenty-ninth, two thousand and twenty-four; and be it further

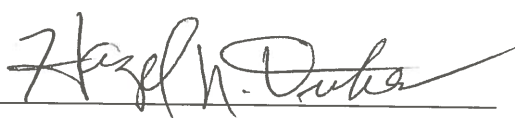
Resolved, that the City Clerk of the City of New York shall take such action as may be required by law to provide for the submission of the said revisions to the electors of the City of New York at the general election to be held on November fifth, two thousand and twenty-four; and be it further

Resolved, that the Commission hereby adopts the report that is attached hereto; and be it further

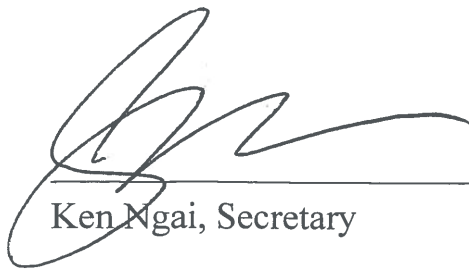
Resolved, that the Commission hereby authorizes and delegates to the Chair, the Executive Director and other staff, and the Office of the Corporation Counsel the duty and power to take all necessary and/or appropriate actions to effectuate the placement of the questions on the ballot in accordance with section 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, including but not limited to the consolidation of amendments and changes presented to the Commission today into the relevant text, inclusion of non-substantive technical changes to the documents attached hereto, the finalization of ballot abstracts pursuant to law, substantially in the form attached hereto, the preparation of other material to be appended to the final report including documentation memorializing the proceedings of the commission, and other materials relevant to the Commission's deliberations, and the defense or commencement of litigation to effectuate such placement on the ballot, and to provide for such publication and other publicity as may be appropriate to ensure that the public is adequately informed about the proposals, including in reliance on the resources of the Office of the Mayor and other City agencies.

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the New York City Charter Revision by a vote of 12 in favor, 0 opposed, with 1 not present.



Carlo Scissura, Chair


Dr. Hazel N. Dukes, Vice Chair



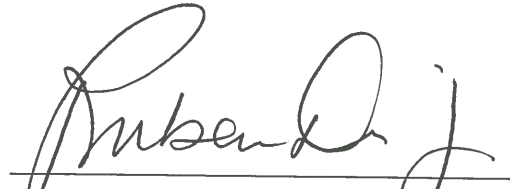
Ken Ngai, Secretary



Kyle Bragg, Commissioner



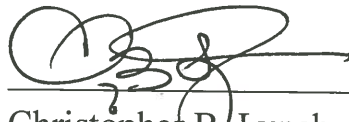
Rev. Herbert Daughtry, Sr.,
Commissioner



Ruben Diaz, Jr., Commissioner




Lorraine Grillo, Commissioner



Christopher B. Lynch, Commissioner




Stephanie McGraw, Commissioner



Max Rose, Commissioner



Jackie Rowe-Adams, Commissioner



Bishop Gerald G. Seabrooks,
Commissioner

Rabbi Chaim Steinmetz, Commissioner

