CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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December 16, 2024 Start: 1:05 p.m. Recess: 2:36 p.m.

HELD AT: COMMITTEE ROOM - CITY HALL

B E F O R E: Amanda Farías, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Alexa Avilés

Rafael Salamanca, Jr.

Inna Vernikov

APPEARANCES

Kitty Chan, Deputy Commissioner for the Division of Business Services at the New York City Department of Small Business Services

Sherri Lane, Assistant Commissioner for Capital Access and Business Programs at the New York City Department of Small Business Services

Lacey Tauber, representing Brooklyn Borough President Antonio Reynoso

Leah Archbald, Executive Director of Evergreen

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Osagie Afe, Senior Business Assistance Manager at Long Island City Partnership

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Christopher Leon Johnson, self

Quincy Ely-Cate, Director of Industrial Business Development at the Business Outreach Center

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Sound check for the Committee on Economic Development. Today's date is December 16, 2024. Being recorded by Danny Huang in the Council Committee Room.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Quiet, please. Thank

you. Good afternoon, and welcome to the New York City

hybrid hearing of the Committee on Economic

Development.

Please silent all electronic devices at this time.

Also, please do not approach the dais.

If you have any questions, please raise your hand and one of us, the Sergeant-at-Arms, will kindly assist you.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

Chair, we're ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: [GAVEL] Good morning, and welcome to today's New York City Council Hearing of the Committee on Economic Development. Today is December 16, 2024, and it's 1 p.m., so good afternoon. My name is Amanda Farías, and I have the privilege of chairing this Committee. I would like to thank the Administration for joining us today for

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2 this important hearing on industrial business service 3 providers.

New York City's industrial sector
provides over half a million public and private
sector jobs and represents a crucial pathway to the
middle class, particularly for New Yorkers without a
college degree. Manufacturing positions pay an
average annual wage of over 71,000 dollars,
significantly higher than retail sector jobs.
However, these businesses face significant
challenges, including real estate pressure, complex
regulatory requirements, and difficulty assessing
City incentive programs. The purpose of today's
hearing is to examine how effectively our industrial
business service providers are working to address
these challenges and what additional support they
need to better serve this vital sector.

This hearing comes at a critical moment.

In September, the City took an important step by

launching its first comprehensive industrial

development strategic plan as mandated by Local Law

172 of 2023. This initiative creates an opportunity

to address longstanding challenges we've heard about

from industrial businesses and IBSPs regarding access

2 to City resources and incentives. Program

3 requirements that may work well for larger

4 businesses, like minimum investment thresholds and

5 extensive documentation requirements, often create

6 significant barriers for smaller manufacturers trying

7 | to access City support services. The Industrial

8 Business Service Provider Network has proven to be an

9 | invaluable resource helping hundreds of businesses

10 | each year navigate complex regulations, access

11 | financing, and connect with workforce development

12 programs.

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However, to fully realize their

potential, we need to ensure IBSPs have sufficient

resources and support to carry out their mission

effectively. We want to understand how SBS is working

to strengthen these partnerships, improve

coordination between IBSPs and other City agencies,

like EDC and City Planning, and expand their capacity

to support both business retention and growth. We are

particularly interested in examining how current

incentive programs could be reformed to better serve

smaller industrial businesses. The IBZ Relocation Tax

Credit, for instance, is a great incentive for

businesses looking to move to or within the city, but

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there is no similar support for existing businesses trying to remain in place. Financial assistance through the Industrial Development Agency requires minimum capital investments of a million dollars to qualify, while the customized training program requires at least 10 employees, thresholds that exclude many small manufacturers. We've heard from IBSPs that these requirements combined with complex application processes and reimbursement-based funding create significant barriers for the businesses they serve. Furthermore, we want to understand how SBS is building on successful programs like the Energy Cost Savings Program while addressing critical challenges in areas like regulatory compliance and workforce development. With industrial businesses facing rising operational costs, a reduction in M-zoned land, and strong recruitment efforts from neighboring jurisdictions, it's essential that New York City support programs are responsive to our industrial and manufacturing sectors' businesses' needs.

Before we begin, I would like to take a moment to acknowledge the Economic Development

Committee Staff, Senior Counsel Alex Paulenoff,

Senior Policy Analyst William Hongach, and Finance

pleased to discuss how SBS' network of business

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service providers strengthens the city's vibrant and
diverse business community, including industrial
businesses. SBS' mission is to create economic
security for all New Yorkers by connecting them to
good jobs, creating stronger businesses, and building
thriving neighborhoods. Our Division of Business
Services, DBS, oversees our Business Solution
Centers, BSCs, and Industrial Business Service
Providers, IBSPs. Since 2004, these centers, located
in all five boroughs, offer business courses, access
to capital, legal assistance, M/WBE certification,
and recruitment services. Courses cover major
business topics such as planning, operations,
financial management, marketing, technology, and
legal issues. To ensure content relevance, our
centers partner with lawyers, accounting
professionals, bankers, and marketing consultants.
Many courses are available in multiple languages,
including Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Korean, Haitian
Creole, French, Bengali, and Arabic. Staff at our
nine community-based IBSPs are cross-trained to
deliver industry-specific guidance tailored to the
unique needs of businesses in manufacturing,
construction transportation wholesale utilities

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3 comprehensive suite of SBS business services. Through 4 our IBSPs, SBS also promotes city, state, and federal

and film production, while also providing the

our ibsrs, sbs also promotes city, state, and rederal

5 incentive and cost-saving programs, putting millions

of dollars back in the pockets of business owners.

7 One such example is AbleSign, a film and TV

8 production company that pivoted to system integration

9 | technology, which successfully relocated to

10 | Brooklyn's Industry City with support from the

11 Relocation and Employment Assistance Program, REAP,

12 and SBS' Energy Cost Savings Program, ECSP,

13 | incentives. These programs enable the company to

14 expand its operations and retain 80 employees in the

15 | Southwest Brooklyn Industrial Business Zone.

Our Business Express Services Team, NYC-BEST, has saved businesses over 36 million dollars in fines and fees by helping them navigate City regulations and avoiding fines and fees. SBS'

Commercial Lease Assistance Program has provided over 3,200 businesses with pro bono support, helping owners negotiate leases with landlords. In 2023, my

23 | team executed the largest public-private loan program

24 in city history to support small businesses. Through

collaboration with eight community development

financial institutions, CDFIs, Goldman Sachs, and

MasterCard Center for Inclusive Growth, the New York

City Opportunity Fund provided over 85 million

5 dollars in low-interest loans to more than 1,000

6 small businesses, 80 percent of which identified as

7 | minority or women-owned.

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Building on this momentum, last September we partnered with Next Street to launch NYC Funds
Finder, the City's first online capital marketplace
for small businesses. Through the Funds Finder
website, entrepreneurs can schedule one-on-one calls
with financing account managers who help them apply
for loans and grants. Over 5,000 businesses have
created accounts, and more than 1,000 one-on-one
consultations have been held since the launch. Across
all our capital access network, SBS has facilitated
over 290 million to small businesses since the start
of the Adams Administration.

SugaWrap, LLC, a women-owned Bronx-based business producing 100 percent biodegradable and compostable food containers illustrates the impact of SBS' capital access programs. Using the NYC Funds Finder platform, Sabine Prost connected with a financing account manager at our Bronx-based IBSP in

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January and received a 34,000-dollar loan in March of this year. SBS helped to improve the business's financial statements and projections used in their financing package. This funding allowed SugaWrap to purchase bulk inventory at better rates, invest in marketing, and establish a cash reserve positioning her business for continued growth.

Our work would not be possible without the strong partnership we share with the City Council. This summer, the Council passed the Administration's landmark City of Yes for Economic Opportunity Zoning proposal, modernizing outdated restrictions on where businesses can operate. This overhaul expands opportunities for breweries, 3D printing shops, apparel makers, and bakeries to establish themselves in commercial districts. These changes enable light manufacturing to move closer to customers in areas previously restricted by zoning rules.

SBS is also collaborating with the

Department of City Planning, DCP, and NYC Economic

Development Corporation, NYC EDC, to implement Chair

Farías' Local Law 172 of 2023, supporting the

development of the New York City Industrial Plan, a

- 2 citywide framework to guide industrial policy. As
- 3 part of this effort, DCP launched an industrial plan
- 4 | business survey to gather insights on business
- 5 operations, space needs, challenges, and
- 6 opportunities for improvement. To date, SBS providers
- 7 have conducted door-to-door outreach in industrial
- 8 | business zones, IBZs, distributed the survey
- 9 digitally, and sent targeted email blasts. Council
- 10 Members can assist by encouraging constituents to
- 11 participate at www.nyc.gov/industrialplan.
- 12 Industrial businesses employ over half a
- 13 | million New Yorkers and make up just over 50 percent
- 14 of all businesses. They are essential to the city's
- 15 | economy and critical to local supply chains. We are
- 16 proud of our work serving all businesses, including
- 17 | industrial businesses, through our centers, hotline,
- 18 and staff across the five boroughs. Thank you for the
- 19 poportunity to testify, and we welcome any questions
- 20 you may have.
- 21 CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Great. Thank you so
- 22 | much for your testimony this morning.
- 23 I'd like to talk a little bit about IBSP
- 24 program operations. How many industrial businesses
- 25 | did IBSPs serve this year in total?

2	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: Thank you					
3	for that question. Since the beginning of the					
4	Administration, the IBSPs have served almost 2,000					
5	small businesses, 1,771 to be exact.					
6	CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Sorry, you said 2012					
7	in the last three years, I guess, coming up?					
8	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: Since					
9	January 2022.					
10	CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: 2022, okay. Okay,					
11	great. What is the geographic distribution across the					
12	IBSPs, and what are the most common types of					
13	assistance required?					
14	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: We have nine					
15	industrial business service providers, and there are					
16	three in Brooklyn, three in Queens, one in Manhattan,					
17	one in the Bronx, and one in Staten Island.					
18	CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: And common types of					
19	assistance that's requested from these IBSPs?					
20	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: For all					
21	businesses, we provide them with business					
22	consultations to make sure that we're actually					
23	meeting their needs. A lot of businesses may come in					
24	unaware of the vast array of services that SBS					

about funding. We're leveraging technology where we

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services.

can through the pandemic. We also launched the small business hotline, which I'm proud to say this past year, we've noticed an increase to our hotline calls of 24 percent on average each month so I think that what's changed is the lessons learned. We're utilizing technology, we're looking to see where we can make adjustments in the way we deliver our

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Outside of the small business hotline, what are the other technological programs, initiatives, assistance that you're doing for IBSPs?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Aside from the hotline, the Funds Finder, we've also been making improvements along the way on our SBS Connect form on our website. We're also looking at the CRM technology that we've provided. Even utilizing Teams, we've been able to provide more trainings to our providers and also create what we call Team chats so that if they have technical questions on specific programs, they're able to ask us and we're able to provide all of them with answers in real time.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. How do you coordinate between IBSPs and other City agencies?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Well, thank you very much for that question. Our IBSPs have been really great providers for us and what we do is we actually meet with them regularly to learn about their concerns and questions, and what we do is we actually try to connect them with services through us. Anything that's raised, we actually work with our sister agencies and we've developed really good relationships with them.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, and what's your relationship with the EDC and IDA?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Well, EDC administers the program. What we do is IDA is one of the things that we discuss when a business receives an incentives consultation. Our Incentives Team actually meets regularly with EDC to discuss any cases or any issues.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. How do you folks work with DCP on land use issues affecting industrial businesses?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you very much for that question. DCP has been a really good partner to us. We worked together on the survey for the industrial business plan, and what we're doing is

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actually meeting regularly to discuss any issues that we may have so whenever anything comes up, they've been really good partners to us.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Then in terms of your meetings with the IBSPs and SBS and the other agencies, what feedback mechanisms exist between the two parties and how do you incorporate that feedback into the program design?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: The feedback would go through the Administration, myself and Sherri as well as the program team that's working with them. We take all feedback that we receive from our providers very seriously and we try to incorporate it and make sure that we're delivering high-quality, free services to New York.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Thank you. We've also been joined by Council Member Avilés.

Then how do you folks track business retention rates, what metrics do you use to measure job creation and retention, and how do you evaluate the effectiveness of the different types of assistance that you folks are offering?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: We don't measure retention rates, but what we do is we ensure

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that our programs are providing high-quality service
as well as making sure that we're actually meeting
the needs of the business. When I discussed our
business consultations, we offer the full suite of
SBS services, whether it's our pro bono legal
services, our Commercial Lease Assistance Program,
our incentives consultations, assistance in
navigating government, so what we've done is really,
what I feel has provided a really incredible suite of

services to New York small businesses.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: I guess for me in terms of not measuring retention, how do you folks then take in the feedback or the meetings that you're having with DCP, with EDC, IDA, like folks that are able to then say, I'm almost positive EDC and DCP can go back to you and say, we've lost X amount of businesses. If we're not looking at what services we're providing or the lack thereof, how are we effectively measuring what's impacting businesses to stay or the IBSP services that are provided?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you very much for that question. One of the things that we do is actually make sure that we're measuring the success of our programs, working with our sister

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2 agencies to make sure that we are meeting the needs.

3 We're always interested in learning more about our

4 programs, making adjustments as needed, and then

5 | again, at this point, SBS is providing assistance to

6 more businesses than ever. I'm really proud of what

7 | we do. Our New York City Business Express Services

8 | team, they've helped to cut tens of millions of

9 dollars for small business owners by education and

10 | that's the most important thing here at SBS is

11 | education first. We find that a lot of businesses

12 | aren't even aware of things. So, for example, when we

13 | learn about a program, we make sure that all of our

14 providers are aware of not only the program, but we

15 provide them with technical assistance afterwards to

16 ensure that if they get any questions, we're

17 | answering them in real time for all of them.

18 CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. I mean, I think

19 | my questions or at least my secondary thought goes

20 \parallel directly to my bill and the law that we created,

21 | right? I think more times than not, a lot of our

22 approaches are siloed and we're not evaluating them

23 | overall, and I hope over time we get to see the goal

24 | of the industrial development strategic plan to kind

of showcase some of whether like the challenges or

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2 the successes of businesses in the city or retention
3 factors and things like that.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Thank you.

And Chair Farías, as you're aware, the survey is

being conducted now. It's going to be open till the

spring. We're going to take the feedback very

seriously. We're looking at everything, business

size, even the size of the space, the number of

employees, what are the challenges they have. This is

the survey where we're really looking forward to

getting the feedback and actually helping to inform

possible changes in our programming as well so yes,

thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Yeah, absolutely. I mean, even just beyond the survey, I think we're coming upon another budget cycle, and so even being able to say like, well, you know your incentives or initiatives might be more impactful, you do have a small subset, and I think by being able to evaluate in a larger framework and say maybe we need to not invest in this area but invest more deeply in one of your initiatives, that could help with better outcomes, but we are talking in circles. Yes, we both agree.

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143 are getting consultations?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you and I look forward to the opportunity of talking to you about that further. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Absolutely. We've heard concerns from industrial businesses about difficulty in accessing the City incentive programs. What steps are you folks taking to streamline the various application processes and how are you addressing any of the mismatch between program requirements and small business needs?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you very much for that question. As I mentioned to you, we provide incentive consultations to small businesses, mostly our incentives are to energy cost savings programs. We do refer them to other incentives that they are eligible for. We also actually help provide them with information if they actually need help in their applications. So to date, in this Fiscal Year, we've provided over 143 business incentives consultations, but that's just the start of our relationship with these industrial businesses.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, and so you said

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: This fiscal year.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: This fiscal year. And do we know the percentage of eligible businesses that are currently accessing SBS incentives?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you very much for that question. I'm going to have to get back to you with that information.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Sure. Are there any barriers that you have identified with engaging with industrial businesses?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: With the aging?

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: With engaging.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Oh, engaging?

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Sorry, engaging.

much for that question. Actually, we don't. This

Administration, we've been really blessed to have
been able to get two really engaging Commissioners.

Our former Commissioner, Kevin Kim, and our current

Commissioner, Commissioner Dynishal Gross. As you're

well aware, they're really engaged in going out and

meeting the businesses where they're at. We've

actually done many corridor tours with yourself and

expansion program?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: I'm going to have to get back to you on that one.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: No problem. So, I've heard paperwork requirements often outweigh the benefits for programs like accelerated sales tax exemption program offering up to 100,000 dollars in tax breaks for eligible businesses. How are you folks addressing this, and what's the average processing time for applications if you have that?

much for that question. As I mentioned, during our incentives consultations, we make business owners aware of other incentives that they're eligible for. We will help them with their applications, any assistance that they may need with it or any questions they have or connect them to the appropriate person to answer their questions.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, and do you know what the average processing time is or how many businesses received ASTEP benefits last year?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: I'm sorry, I don't know. We're going to have to get back to you on that one. The Department of Small Business Services administers two of the incentives, the energy cost

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CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: And then how do you folks address the impact of the short-lived nature of some of these incentives and what steps are being taken to create maybe more predictable funding streams?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: So, our energy cost savings program and our Lower Manhattan cost savings program is actually a 12-year savings program and the businesses that qualify are eligible for 45 percent cut on their electric and 35 percent on their gas. This is for 12 years. It tapers towards the end of, after year eight, I believe.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. I'm going to pause for my Colleagues to ask some questions and get back into mine. I'll call on Council Member Vernikov first and followed by Council Member Avilés.

COUNCIL MEMBER VERNIKOV: Thank you, Madam Chairwoman. Good afternoon. My first question is, can you talk a little bit about the process when an IBSP identifies a business at risk of leaving the city?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Hi. Thank you so much for the question. So, our industrial business service provider partners work closely with their small business clients to help assess every one of

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their needs and understand how the City can help
provide services to help them start, operate, and
grow here in New York City, and they do that
utilizing a suite of services that they offer on

6 behalf of SBS.

COUNCIL MEMBER VERNIKOV: Okay, thank you.

Can you talk a little bit about the BIDs? Do you

think that the presence of BIDs has a positive impact
on retaining businesses in the city and neighborhoods
where they're located in particular?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: BIDs?

COUNCIL MEMBER VERNIKOV: Yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Yes, we find our BIDs to be one of our really strong partners.

Whenever there's new programming or feedback from the community, we have really good relationships with our BIDs and we're actually really proud to be able to say that there are regular meetings and feedback loops where we're actually learning about them as well as us being able to make them aware of new programs that are available.

COUNCIL MEMBER VERNIKOV: Okay, thank you. Can you talk about what sort of surveys or other data

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Avilés.

you've collected assessing interest in the
manufacturing for women-owned businesses?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: Sure, thanks so much for the question. So, in addition to our industrial business service providers who work with industrial businesses every day in addition to the partnership we have with our sister agency DCP to collect information specifically about industrial business zones and industrial businesses and other stakeholders, SBS also has a program called WE NYC or Women Entrepreneurs NYC that specifically focuses on helping women entrepreneurs across all industries.

COUNCIL MEMBER VERNIKOV: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Council Member

afternoon. Thank you so much, Chair. Thank you for being here. Could you, you may have covered this already so apologies if it is a repeat, but in terms of the current distribution of IBSP funding, what's the breakdown per borough?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: Thanks for the question. The amount varies slightly by industrial provider based in part on the size of

Manhattan and one in Staten Island.

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- their catchment areas, but I did mention earlier, we have three industrial business service providers in Brooklyn, three in Queens, one in the Bronx, one in
- 6 COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: And do you have a sense of what the ranges are?
 - ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: Between 130,000 and 170,000 per provider.
 - COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Okay. Great, that's very helpful.
 - In terms of the contracts with the RFPs,
 I guess I was curious about, why aren't the contracts
 including annual COLA increases like human service
 provider contracts and also if you could talk a
 little bit about how you calculate the costs
 associated with the services that are stipulated in
 the RFPs.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you very much for that question. I don't know if you were here earlier during our conversation, but for a number of years, we've had the pandemic as well as PEGs after that. What we've always done is we've protected our IBSP as well as our BSC contracts to maintain the funding levels. We wanted to make sure that they

continue to be able to provide our core services as well to be gateway to our other services for industrial businesses.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: So you've tried to protect them and haven't been able to do the appropriate increases. Everything's increasing, right? The cost of salaries, the cost of goods and services, all of that, but you haven't been able to maintain that level.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: No, we actually have maintained the level for all of them. We protected them to ensure that the funding level remained the same.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: I'm sorry, there's a little contradiction there. So, costs are all increasing...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: But they've maintained the same level, which means that they are not increasing appropriately, right? It means that things are still more expensive. I understand you're trying to protect the core, but there is still a gap between increasing costs, right?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Yes, and we can always do more. We could do more if we were able to get the funding. We really do appreciate the opportunity to speak to Council about that.

Executive could increase that very easily. I represent a community in Southwest Brooklyn with one of the larger ISPs, and they've done incredible, incredible work, but what we see is they're underwater with the amount of work that they're expected to do and the changing needs and services so I really appreciate your attempt to protect the core, but if it's insufficient, it undermines the work that we are trying to move forward so thank you for that.

In terms of the questions around industrial businesses facing unaffordable rent increases, how do you support that in this work?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you much for that question. We have really just tried to support businesses by providing quality pro bono services such as our Commercial Lease Assistance Program, which is free representation, which actually will help a business negotiate with their landlord.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: So pro bono legal services for a lease, but beyond that, does the City provide any other assistance around a lack of affordability?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: I would add, thanks for the question, many of our educational programming do focus on helping businesses adapt to current environment, whether it's adapting their business plans or business models, helping to bring in more revenue, understanding how to navigate a variety of factors, including covering the costs of running their businesses so we try and provide that comprehensive education across industries.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Are you keeping track of business displacement, industrial business displacement?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: I'm sorry?

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Are you keeping

track of displacement for industrial businesses? The

rent is too high for everyone as industrial

businesses. Are you keeping track of that movement

and what our inventory looks like?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you very much for that question. No, we are not tracking that.

We look forward to hearing back from the survey and
learning more about what's the challenges of the
industrial businesses and how the industrial business
plans can help.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Okay, I guess I'm good. Thank you, thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Thank you, Council Member Avilés.

Just want to jump into a little bit of the questions around industrial business retention. The IBZ relocation tax credit is currently the main tax incentive specific to industrial businesses, but there are limited incentives for business retention, as we've mentioned. How many businesses use the IBZ relocation tax credit this Fiscal Year?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you very much for that question. SBS manages two incentives programs, the Energy Cost Savings Program and the Lower Manhattan Program. We're also going to have to get back to the answer for that one, the number.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, and have you considered expanding the IBZ credit to cover retention as well for folks, just in the same vein of

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a asking about where people are shifting to, moving out
of, etc.?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: We would always welcome the opportunity to expand our incentives programs to actually assist businesses, and we will look forward to speaking to Council if the opportunity comes up.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Are there any other retention incentives you're developing?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Currently, no.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: No? Okay. How does

SBS work together with the other agencies and EDC on
any business retention efforts?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: Thanks for the question. One example of how we work closely with our sister agencies is through your industrial plan and working closely to help administer the survey, in part through extensive outreach through the industrial business service providers and our business solution centers, and we look forward to partnering with them to understand the inputs from the community in order to improve our services.

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CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: How have you folks done the outreach for the survey? What are the mechanisms that we've utilized so far?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: Sure, so all of the vendors that I just mentioned are responsible every day for being out and about in their communities and meeting with small businesses, and so on top of that, they've been tasked with really intentionally spreading the word both about the survey, but also about all of the free services that the City offers for small businesses so they'll do that face-to-face and canvassing on their streets, they'll do it digitally through emails or social media marketing, and other ways that they've found work successfully in their communities.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, and what is the process when an IBSP identifies a business at risk of leaving the city?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: Thanks for the question. Similar to what I was mentioning earlier about our comprehensive assessment of each business that will meet with an Industrial Business Service Provider or Business Solution Centers, we've empowered these teams to assess their small business

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clients where they are, what their needs are, and understand what services that the City provides would be helpful for them to help them either start, operate, or continue to grow within the city so whether that's our financing services, our access to business education, some of the incentives we've discussed, or other services offered by SBS or other

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, I mean, I, okay. I guess I'm just kind of, like one of the first thing that comes to mind a couple years ago where there was a more coordinated effort between the City, the Admin, and the State around some of the tax incentives around our staging and I'm forgetting the name for like our, like our film and TV media companies that are here, our studios and staging companies that are here, and us having to go back and forth to determine what incentives we could have to keep people here versus maybe some of the incentives that New Jersey had where people were, that was a driving factor to go over there. Are there more concrete examples of the process outside of maybe the initiatives, and I guess I'm just trying to get a more comprehensive view of how we are incentivizing

people to stay here and how early are we identifying
the risk factor of them leaving and then how do we
couple supports to make sure that they don't leave

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you very much for that question. As we've mentioned, SBS provides various services including our incentives consultations. We're in contact with our partners such as EDC and DOF about the incentives. We actually... (COUGHING)

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: You can take a second. We have time. No rush.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you. My apologies.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: I'll step in quickly. Thanks, Deputy Commissioner Chan. Just to clarify, SBS feels strongly about our role as educators to the small business community about both the incentives that are administered by SBS and about other agency's incentives but our role is not to administer all of the incentives so would certainly recommend speaking with DOF and some of the other agencies on some of those specifics, but we look forward to continuing really to promote the

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2 incentives that are helpful for each individual 3 businesses as they come to our service providers.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: How do our industrial incentives compared to those offered by other places in the Northeast to the tri-state area? Do we have any data on businesses that have left the city but maybe stayed within the region?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: I believe our sister agencies and us as the Administration are tracking different trends across business starts and growths across the city. I will have to get back on the details of how we can drill down there.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. I appreciate that and I look forward to seeing where some of that data is being tracked and following up with their respective agencies. How do IBSPs assist with permitting and regulatory compliance?

much for that question. The IBSPs are one of our gateways to our services so, if they're unable to answer their questions themselves, they would refer to our NYC Business Express Services team. We have our small business advocates as well as our compliance advisors. I'm very proud to say that

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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- 2 through the years they've actually saved small
 3 businesses tens of millions of dollars.
- 4 CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Are there any
 5 agencies that have presented bigger challenges in
 6 this process?
- 7 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: In terms of 8 regulations?
 - CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Permitting and regulatory compliance.
 - DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Not that I'm aware of.
 - CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: How are the IBSPs connecting businesses with the training resources?

 Are there any existing partnerships with local schools or training institutions that we know of that are successful, or could you answer on average how many industrial businesses receive workforce assistance from IBSPs each year?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you very much for that question. The IBSPs are able to refer to our Workforce One Centers. There are 18 Workforce One Centers. Five of them are dedicated to industrial businesses. They actually offer several, I believe five different apprentice and other training programs

2 to assist industrial businesses, I don't have the 3 exact number, but we will get back to you with that.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. Thank you. What lending partners do IBSPs work with, if any?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: Sure, thanks so much for the question. So, all of the IBSPs have deep relationships with a network of community lenders, and they have those relationships both individually and also through our platform called NYC Funds Finder, which connects businesses both directly to these small business lenders, but also gives them the opportunity to connect one-on-one with one of our industrial business service providers or business solution center staff to help them navigate the process of applying for a loan or a grant one-on-one for free during the process.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, and how many of these industrial businesses receive outside financing each year, and do you happen to know the average loan size?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: Thanks for the question. Since the beginning of the Administration, the IBSPs have connected small

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to make their workload easier. For example, the Fund
Finder, SBS Connect, our small business hotline,

utilizing Teams, the ability to provide some services

virtually so I think that what we've done is, though

the amount has remained the same, we've actually been

 \parallel able to service more businesses than ever.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Do you think that, I feel like my question is always like, I know we could do more with more money, but do you think that the way we're being able to service more people with the same amount, though the numbers have increased, it doesn't necessarily reflect always the type of services that individual businesses might need where the IBSPs have to step in and take on that effort more individualized versus like the agency-to-IBSP relationship? Do you think more money could be utilized towards, yes, the continual expansion of services to businesses, but just in a different way?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you very much for that question. Yes, money would always make a big difference, but I think what we've been able to do in the last couple of years, and we're actually currently doing, is actually taking a look at all of our programs across the board to make sure that we're

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2 providing quality services, that we're being not only

3 effective, but also efficient, with what we're doing.

4 We want to make sure that we're not doing the same

5 for the sake of doing the same, but actually making

6 sure that what we're doing has an impact.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Sometimes I find that the municipality, right, both just City Hall generally, or our agencies are looking to depend deeply on our community connections, right? The IBSPs are those, the small businesses, the BIDs, the BIDs' executive directors, the merchant associations, all those folks are really our connections back to on the ground where we can't necessarily be every single day, but that doesn't necessarily mean that every offering that we give is taking the load off of the amount of one-on-one work they have to do, and I feel like in the non-profit world, and sometimes even in this world with IBSPs, we're asking for folks to really be the middle person between what the City cannot do for small businesses or industrial businesses on the ground, and so all that to say, the upcoming cycle is coming, and like last Fiscal Year, I was asking for an increase in this space. I'd love to continue talking about where we can push a little

invoices upon receipt.

2 CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Do you guys monitor
3 how many times contracts are paid on time versus
4 delayed?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LANE: We work closely with our teams internal to SBS and across the City to do the best that we can to manage the contracting process and ensure that our contracts are clearly articulated and providers are able to be paid for the work that they provide.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: When I'm talking on timing, do you folks monitor when contracts are being paid out with a delay or are they regularly paid? I mean, the City is not so great at paying people on time so that's why I'm asking.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Yes, we do. We have a very good relationship with our partners, and we're aware of when they reach challenges, and then we actually try to assist them as much as possible.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. And then why hasn't SBS issued the multi-year RFP that was previously committed? The last three-year RFP was issued in 2016, and IBSPs have only been given one-year extensions since that expiration.

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CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: And this is a survey from my bill, correct, that came out last year?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: So what happened before 2023 and the passage of my bill? What was the delay and why weren't any three-year RFPs issued?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: We didn't issue anything during the pandemic, and what we did was we tried to maintain the funding level. We protected them to ensure that they could remain the same.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: IBSPs can

actually provide assistance in helping to certify,

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CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, and then do you

folks happen to know how many industrial M/WBEs

participated in programs like Construct NYC?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: We're going to have to get back to you with that.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. Okay, I don't have any additional questions. Thank you, folks, for coming in. We have a bunch of followup that we will send you in terms of the questions that we have outlined, and I'll check in with Council Members Avilés and Vernikov if they have any follow-ups, but thank you, this panel is now adjourned.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHAN: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: I am now opening the hearing up for public testimony. I remind members of the public that this is a formal government proceeding and that decorum shall be observed at all times. As such, members of the public shall remain silent at all times.

The witness table is reserved for people who wish to testify. No video recording or photography is allowed from the witness table.

Further, members of the public may not present audio or video recordings as testimony but may submit transcripts of such recordings to the Sergeant-at-Arms for inclusion in the hearing.

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If you wish to speak at today's hearing, please fill out an appearance card with the Sergeant-at-Arms and wait to be recognized. When recognized, you will have two minutes to speak on today's hearing topic, Industrial Business Service Providers.

If you have a written statement or additional written testimony you wish to submit for the record, please provide a copy of that testimony to the Sergeant-at-Arms. You may also email written testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov within 72 hours of this hearing. Audio and video recordings will not be accepted.

I will now call the first panel. That's Leah Archibald, Doug Young, and Lacey Tauber.

We've also been joined by Council Member Salamanca virtually.

When you're ready.

LACEY TAUBER: Okay. Hi, my name's Lacey
Tauber. I'm here representing Brooklyn Borough
President Antonio Reynoso, who represents six of the
City's Industrial Business Zones. Manufacturing
retention in the Borough and citywide is one of the
Borough President's biggest priorities, and he thanks
the Council for initiating the NYC Industrial Plan,

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which, as you mentioned, is now underway. While we look forward to that report providing comprehensive and updated data, there's a lot we already know about why a thriving industrial sector is crucial for our city. Manufacturing generally provides living wages with low barriers to entry, creating quality job opportunities for those who may not be able to find them otherwise. These jobs have allowed generations of New Yorkers without advanced degrees, immigrants, and the formerly incarcerated, and others to stay and support their families in New York City.

But manufacturing isn't just the city's past. It can also be the city's future. Our office's comprehensive plan for Brooklyn calls on us to leverage the Borough's waterfront, industrial areas, and freight rail infrastructure to simultaneously shift the Borough toward a future with more green industrial jobs, fewer trucks on the road, and a forward-looking role in building the green economy. However, outside pressures continue to threaten our manufacturing zones. Rezoning changes have led to a 5 percent decrease in land zoned for manufacturing since 2010, equivalent to a loss of 1,522 acres, or 1,122 football fields. This has contributed to the

manufacturing vacancy rate, reaching levels as low as 4.6 percent this year, compared to 12 percent for retail and 23 percent for office space. Manufacturing businesses have unique needs. For example, unlike retail and office, many industrial businesses cannot locate outside of M zones. Yet, in many of the IBZs, they are forced to compete for space with businesses that can, such as nightlife establishments, restaurants, galleries, and other non-industrial uses. You're going to hear from a bunch of the IBSPs, so I'm going to let them tell you about all the great services that they provide, and just say that Borough President Reynoso supports the Industrial Jobs Coalition budget ask for the next Fiscal Year, which includes a 50 percent increase in funding for the IBSPs, indexing this funding to inflation, and shifting the funding from a one-year to a three-year contract. This funding is a smart investment because they can leverage private funding sources, and a recent study found that for every 1 dollar spent on manufacturing, there's a total impact of \$2.68 to the overall economy, the highest of any economic sector. Thank you so much.

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Thank you, and I'd also like to call up

Osagie Afe to the panel.

LEAH ARCHIBALD: Hi, my name's Leah Archbald, and I'm the Executive Director of Evergreen, and we're the local development corporation that works with businesses in industrial North Brooklyn to help grow high-quality workingclass jobs in our community, and I'm going to give you a testimony with all the great things we did last year and lots of information about our organization, and I just kind of want to distill it today into the following. Our organization and our sister and brother organizations around the city have had a long-time partnership with the City of New York. Since our organization's founding in 1982, we have partnered with the City to provide services to the local businesses. Our earliest services were focused on improving safety, then we moved to helping with incentive programs, and finally, we're doing a lot more direct service, helping businesses with financing, doing education. When New York City created the Industrial Business Zone program in 2006, we were awarded contracts to provide technical assistance in the newly created Greenpoint,

2 Williamsburg, and North Brooklyn IBZs. In 2008, we 3 got our first funding from the City to purchase 4 industrial real estate. We now own five buildings that we lease out to small manufacturers at below 5 market rates. We would not have been able to do this 6 7 without funding from the City. It's keystone funding 8 for our organization, and it's really important. And the City benefits from this partnership as well. Unlike wholly owned subsidiaries, we're able to 10 11 leverage the funding we get from the City with other 12 sources. Because we're an independent 501(c)3 non-13 profit community organization, we get funding from 14 lots of different sources, and so we're able to give 15 the taxpayer a better bang for the buck with the funds that they give us. However, as you pointed out 16 17 in your line of questioning earlier, costs continue 18 to grow. I'll wrap up. Our funding's been 19 significantly reduced since these programs were 20 started. It's been stable for the past 10 years. We 21 appreciate the fact that we were protected from a 2.2 PEG. However, my staff salaries and rents and 2.3 insurance, all those costs go up, and I have to pull from other sources to try and meet those needs so, in 24 25 closing, getting a three-year contract would mean the

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world to us. Right now, we're dealing with these oneyear extenders, meaning for the work my staff did in July, I don't see money on that until February, March so because the contract has to get registered, and that's creating the delay. Once we're registered, we get our money routinely but it's a nine-month delay in getting funds. It's impossible to manage cash flow for a tiny organization with this amount of our keystone funding behind so we really appreciate the attention that you're paying here. I'm happy to answer any questions. And when I leave, I will be giving you testimony from some of our businesses that couldn't come, the Brooklyn Brewery, Martin Greenfield Clothiers, Wonton Foods, and Fine and Raw Chocolates. Thank you very much.

I'm one of the businesses that Evergreen helps had who could make it today. I represent a small business called LEERFORM Fabrication and Design. We're essentially a fabrication company. We've proudly operated in North Brooklyn since 2019 and currently employ roughly 30 individuals contributing to our local economy. I'm here today to emphasize how vital Evergreen has been to our success and to urge an

increase in funding for the IBSPs, programs citywide,
and Evergreen specifically. Simply put, LEERFORM
would not be here without this woman sitting right
next to me. Evergreen has guided us through finding
capital funding and securing legal counsel, resources
essential for any small businesses. Evergreen has
provided us, and other business leaders with crucial
education, and financial, HR, and marketing literacy.
When we needed a production facility, Evergreen not
only helped us find one, but also became our
landlords when we needed to expand our facility.
They've been the lifeline we needed in moments of
uncertainty, giving us the support to stay in
business and grow. The challenges industrial
businesses face in New York City, high costs, complex
regulations, and finding affordable space can be
overwhelming. Evergreen has been instrumental in
helping us navigate these hurdles. Their work impacts
not only businesses like ours, but the city's economy
as a whole. Supporting organizations like Evergreen
ensures this vital sector continues to thrive, and
provide high-quality jobs for our communities. Thank
you for your time, and I urge funding continues.

2	OSAGIE AFE: Thank you. Thanks for this
3	opportunity. My name is Osagie Afe, and I'm the
4	Senior Business Assistance Manager at Long Island
5	City Partnership. I appreciate the opportunity to
6	testify today on the role and importance of
7	industrial business service providers. LICP serves as
8	a neighborhood development organization for Long
9	Island City. Our mission is to advocate for economic
10	development that benefits LIC industrial, commercial,
11	science, technology, cultural, tourism, and
12	residential sectors. We aim to attract new
13	businesses, retain those already here, engage
14	residents and visitors, and promote a vibrant and
15	authentic mixed-use community. We also operate the
16	LIC Business Improvement District and Industrial
17	Business Zone. The industrial sector, as you know, is
18	critical to creating a more equitable city. As NYC's
19	second largest private sector employer, industrial
20	business provides middle-class jobs that serve as
21	pathways to opportunity for a diverse workforce.
22	These jobs pay, on average, nearly 20,000 more
23	annually than retail positions, and almost twice as
24	much as roles in the food and beverage industry.
25	Notably, industrial businesses fosters economic

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mobility, with 80 percent of workers being minorities and 50 percent being immigrants. We are pleased to see Council prioritizing the interests of industrial businesses. IBSPs are instrumental in supporting these businesses and keeping quality, high-paying jobs in New York City. This year, our team has provided, on a one-on-one basis, to businesses in LIC-catchment area a whole wide range of services, including financing, incentives, real estate, operational challenges, energy savings, and even more. We have helped, on a one-on-one basis, 77 unique businesses, including 37 minority-owned and 40 women-owned businesses, address and resolve their challenges. Despite this critical role, and this is very important, funding for IBSPs has remained static for over a decade. The lack of adjustment fails to account for inflation and the increasing responsibilities placed on IBSPs as they help increased number of businesses navigate complex and often challenging economic landscape. To ensure IBSPs can continue to serve industrial sectors effectively, we urge the City Council to include the following in next year's budget, increase IBSP by 50 percent to reflect inflation and grow demand for services; index even more businesses.

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future funds to inflation to provide stability; and IBSP's contracts from one year, which is currently now to a three-year term, to allow for more long-term planning and stability. In over a decade LICP has held its IBSP contract, funding has not increased, even as our responsibility has expanded. With increased funding, we could add additional staff, expand our services, increase outreach to include

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Thank you, folks, for testifying. This is for any of you to answer. I know we've spoken about this. I think now's the second fiscal year that we're trying to see where we can get increases. Can we talk a little bit more about why increasing the funds, what that allocation looks like, increasing it by 50 percent, whether that's the total pot or individualized pots, and outside of inflation and rent and insurance and things like that, what could the funds be utilized for?

LEAH ARCHIBALD: I can start. I have a really great staff. You guys have probably met some of them. I have essentially 0 percent staff turnover. Like, people start working for Evergreen and they never leave so I've got staff that have been, I've

been there for like 20 years. My lowest tenured staff
member has been there for seven years, right, so most
of my staff has been there for like 15, 10 years.
During this time, we've had no increase in the IBSP
funding line. I could not have kept these people on
staff today at their salaries from 10 and 15 years
ago. They wouldn't be working for me, right? So, the
money that's coming in from the City is the same, as
Osagie points out, the deliverables are growing, but
the needs of my team increase, right? So, in order to
accommodate their increased salaries, and this is the
big number, right? It's the people that do the work.
I've had to draw from other sources and we've been
fortunate with our real estate is we get a little bit
of, any profit from that I can pour into our
operating organization so we're fortunate to be able
to do that, but our rent has gone up, our insurance,
everybody's insurance is up 40 percent, but most
importantly, and the biggest number is my salaries
have gone way up, but it's important to me to have
really awesome staff, and so I simply just have to
find the money to pay them so really, where would the
money go? It would go to salaries. Really, very, very

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predominantly, and then some of it to the increased
overhead costs.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: And can you talk a little bit about how the one-year versus three-year RFP or contracts have provided some level of challenge or instability?

LEAH ARCHIBALD: For me, it's really about managing the cash flow. You know, when we had those three-year contracts, like once you're in, once your contract's registered, you know, you submit, you get reimbursed, you submit, you get reimbursed. The big gulf is happening for us during contract registration, and so, as you know, you know, I've heard millions of City agencies come in here and talk about this, it takes a really long time for the City to register a contract, and, you know, when you're registering a three-year contract, you know, that's one thing, but we're registering a contract every single year with these extenders, and, you know, what it means, you know, the fiscal year, as you know, starts July 1, and my staff's doing the work from July 1 and serving the businesses, and we're accruing the expenses, and I'm paying out the salaries, but, you know, our contracts, like my contract for this

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year isn't registered. It's probably not going to get registered until January, maybe February, which means we can't even submit for a reimbursement until thereafter. Now, the Fund for the City of New York has this loan fund that's meant to be a bridge for folks that are caught in this Kafka-esque (phonetic) crevice between, you know, getting your contract registered and seeing the money, but it really only, I can really only draw on that once, and I can really only draw on that for expenses I've already made, and I can only draw on it for salaries so, you know, all of the other, you know, the telephones and the other OTPS expenses, I can't pull from that. It's really just to reimburse me for a portion of the salaries that we've accrued so it's a band-aid. I'm glad that it's there. I really needed it, and the team turns it around really quickly. However, to have the predictability of a multi-year contract, frankly, it would just help us focus our activities at serving the businesses, and a little less, like, shaking out the couch cushions for money.

OSAGIE AFE: And I also would like to address your first point. I mean, I couldn't have said it as more articulately than Leah for the second

point with the extending contract. But in terms of the asking for increases with our contract, you know, just to reiterate, in the last decade LICP has had its contract, it hasn't increased, and this year we served 77 unique businesses, and that's just with just two staff. You know, so we're a little understaffed at the moment. Increasing funding would go to increasing salary, hiring new staff, you know, and also reaching out to more businesses. And I also just want to say that this is also an additional to, SBS has also exponentially, because we have performance metrics for what we have to deliver, and our performance metrics has increased, but our funding has remained constant.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Yeah. Okay, I think that's all the questions that I have. I'm sure more will come, and I will bother you folks later, but...

LEAH ARCHIBALD: You know where to find

OSAGIE AFE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Actually, I have just one more rant. I think it's a little random for you guys, and I wish I would have asked the Admin, but

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2 I'll follow up with them. Do you know the reasoning 3 for three-year versus five-year versus eight-year?

remember how this, and I've been doing this, like,

I've been working on this since it was the

(INAUDIBLE) contract, and it was at EDC, so I've got
a pretty good, like, comprehensive understanding of
the history. I don't know why they chose a three-year
contract, but it was really helpful when they moved
to that in 2006, you know, when the IBZs were
created. It really did help with continuity, you
know, for our organizations. I don't know why that
number, probably there's some other heritage employee
that could respond to that.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Yeah, I will

definitely dig in, just because I'm, you know, again,
in the framework of continuity, if we're doing

strategic plans with X amount of years, maybe there

could be some more longevity to some of these

contracts that align with it, but I know now the

strategic development plan is kind of the reasoning

why we're not getting something a little bit longer,
which I will work on, but I appreciate entertaining

my last question. Thank you, folks, so much.

Committee on Economic Development. I'm Brady Meixell,

the Government Relations and Business Services 2 3 Manager for the Southwest Brooklyn Industrial 4 Development Corporation. We're a mission-driven nonprofit that's been supporting industrial businesses 5 and their workforce in Sunset Park, Red Hook, and 6 Gowanus for over 40 years, and our work is possible due to the Industrial Business Service Provider 8 contract. Industrial jobs are extremely important to our community, as they provide strong wages, low 10 11 barriers to entry, and career pathways for those without college educations, and those for whom 12 13 English is a second language. As an IBSP, our 14 organization provides a wide range of free support 15 services so that industrial firms can continue to do 16 business in Brooklyn. We help businesses access 17 financing, find new space to operate, navigate City 18 agencies, and help register as M/WBEs and other 19 things. We also play a critical role in connecting 20 industrial manufacturing businesses to each other, 21 and finally, we offer educational courses and 2.2 workshops to businesses to help them grow their 2.3 revenue and job offerings. In 2024 alone, SBIDC has worked with over 250 unique businesses. We had 73 24 businesses take part in our workshops and trainings 25

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this year. The IBSP contract is a vital source of funding, which allows our organization to continue to operate, but we also leverage it alongside other sources, providing significant return on the City's investment in us. However, year after year, it becomes more difficult to continue to maintain our staffing and provide these free services, while the IBSP contract we rely on has remained static and not adjusted for inflation. Given the crucial challenges ahead of us transitioning to a green economy, rising costs, and ultimate headwinds of gentrification, our industrial jobs are more important than ever. We ask the Committee and City Council to ensure that our organizations can continue to offer these important services by including three items in relation to IBSPs in next year's City budget: a 50 percent increase in IBSP funding, indexing the funding to inflation, and shifting the funding from a one to a three-year contract. Thank you for your time today, and thank you for your continued efforts to ensure quality jobs and equitable economic growth across New York City and for your focus on the industrial sector as shown by scheduling this hearing to begin with. We greatly appreciate it.

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2 CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Thank you, Brady. I
3 will always take compliments.

I'll now call on Ernie Wong. You can unmute yourself.

ERNIE WONG: Hi, everyone. Do you hear me? CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Yes, we can hear you.

ERNIE WONG: Hi, my name is Ernie Wong. I'm the owner of Shanghai MKS, a company located at 78 Gerry Street, Brooklyn, New York, 11206. We design, build, and service, maintain mobile food trucks and trailers for New York City, greater New York area, and beyond. We've been located in the North Brooklyn area since 1992, and we currently employ seven employees. I am testifying today in support of increasing funding for the Industrial Business Service Providers Program citywide. We want to be sure that our IBSP, Evergreen Exchange, has the resources it needs to be able to assist small businesses so our community can thrive. I have been a member of Evergreen since 2008. I currently sit on the Board. I sit on the Board since 2011, and I became Board Secretary in 2022. My business has been involved with Evergreen since 2006. They helped us in many, many, many ways, especially in the advocacy

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2 perspective. We were involved in the Broadway Triangle. I call it my crisis, but we came through it 3 4 so they also helped us with guidance, education, and fund securement. Evergreen was able to assist our business with much-needed advocacy at that time. 6 7 Evergreen was also a central part of the business's 8 existence, development, and growth. Many more industrial businesses like ours need their help. They face a plethora of challenges in New York City, such 10 11 as regulatory issues and navigation, human resource 12 development and training, capital borrowing and 13 securement, employee and transportation logistics, 14 and many more. They were able to help us and many 15 more businesses address these and other challenges. 16 Organizations like Evergreen provide services and 17 impact well beyond the funding they receive, 18 including in serving as a connector between 19 industrial businesses and City agencies and 20 policymakers. Protecting and promoting our industrial service sector, industrial sector is crucial to the 21 city's overall economic development. The sector 2.2 2.3 provides close to 500,000 jobs in New York City, making up nearly 15 percent of city workforce and 24 contributes 1.7 billion tax revenues. The 25

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2 CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Stay on topic, Mr. 3 Johnson.

CHRISTOPHER LEON JOHNSON: I'm staying on topic, I'm staying on topic, I'm staying on topic. So, back to the topic at hand about IBZs. We do need them in the City of New York. We do really need them. I live near, not near it, but I live around, almost near it, like east New York, like Boardwalk, Brownsville, Carroll Heights, but the City Council, and I hope that you as a Chair, money brings attention very soon or next year, 2025 or '26, that we need to make sure that certain organizations that are hell-bent on putting bike lanes, open spaces, delivery chargers, and e-bike charging stations are not allowed to open shop in those areas. But just recently, like in the newspaper, people found out about Long Island City, that they was trying to put a bike lane inside Long Island City in (INAUDIBLE), which is home to a big time industrial area. We need to put more legislation in the City Council to prevent bike lanes and any bike structures to be into the IBZ zone, because what's going on is that people were having McGuinness Boulevard, which is in the District of Lincoln Restler, that they put a bike

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lane on McGuinness Boulevard, which is around the industrial area in Greenpoint, which is going to completely, very soon, move away a big time movie studio that does Law and Order, but if we don't protect the IBZs by preventing bike lanes and delivery charging stations and all this type of unnecessary initiatives into being in these zones, these zones are going to be slowly eliminated, and I hope that these various organizations that I was so busy doing other panels all over the city, I'm back here in my house, testifying right now, that they start advocating against these organizations like Transportation Alternatives and...

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time has expired.

to make sure that they don't open shop in their areas, because once that happens, they're out of business so thank you, Chair. I gotta go. Enjoy your day.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Thank you so much, Mr. Johnson.

I'd now like to call on Quincy Ely-Cate.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: You may begin.

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2 QUINCY ELY-CATE: Okay. So sorry about 3 that. I was in the middle of a loan committee for one of our IBSP clients, trying to get them financing to 4 work on an upcoming project. So good afternoon, Council Member Farías and the Economic Development 6 7 Committee. My name is Quincy Ely-Cate, and I'm Director of Industrial Business Development at the 8 Business Outreach Center, BOC Network. We're a nonprofit economic development organization that proudly 10 11 supports industrial and manufacturing businesses and 12 jobs across Central Queens, East Brooklyn, and the 13 Bronx. Through a partnership with New York City Small 14 Business Services, we provide IBSP services. 15 Industrial manufacturing businesses have been a 16 critical support for generations for the communities 17 we serve. Industrial businesses provide higher wages, 18 low barriers to entry, and opportunities for career 19 growth for people in communities who have 20 historically faced limited prospects for employment. 21 In order to support industrial businesses, we focus 2.2 assistance in helping businesses navigate government, 2.3 access capital, access incentives, recruit employees, and train employees. In addition to providing quality 24 jobs in local communities, the industrial sector is 25

and your intention to supporting them is greatly

appreciated. Thank you very much.

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



Date December 18, 2024