CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL
OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL
LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE
COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND
LABOR

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November 19, 2024 Start: 10:06 a.m. Recess: 12:38 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway - Committee Room, 14th

Floor

B E F O R E: Lincoln Restler,

Chairperson for Committee on

Governmental Operations, State and

Federal Legislation

Carmen De La Rosa,

Chairperson for Committee on Civil

Service and Labor

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning and welcome to today's New York City Council Hearing for the Committee on Governmental Operations joint with the Committee on Civil Service and Labor. If you would like to testify, please fill out one of the witness slips with one of the Sergeant at Arms. If you would like to submit testimony, you may at testimony@council.nyc.gov. At this time, please silence all electronic devices. No one may approach the dais at any time during this hearing. Chairs, we

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: [GAVEL] Good morning. My name is Lincoln Restler and I'm the Chair of the Committee on Governmental Operations, State and Federal Legislation and I'd like to - well, it's just me and Carmen this morning, so I'd like to welcome my Co-Chair, Council Member Carmen De La Rosa and thank her for Co-Chairing this hearing with me. I have to just say for a moment, Council Member De La Rosa is the best and she as smart and savvy as they come and I really do feel lucky to have the chance to serve with you and learn from you and just go through this whole crazy experience in the City Council together.

are ready to begin.

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So, with that, why don't I offer, if you'd like to give your opening remarks first and I can go after you.

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Lincoln has me blushing this morning. To be on the Lincoln Restler good list is thumbs up. Good morning, I'm Council Member Carmen De La Rosa, Chair of the Committee on Civil Service and Labor. I'd like to extend my thanks and gratitude to Chair Restler and the Committee of Government Operations, State and Federal Legislation for convening this hearing on the state of the city's workforce. The city's workforce continues to grapple with substantial numbers of municipal vacancies.

Driven by elevated levels of employee attrition and constraining hiring due to budget limitations.

As of February 2024, the Administration lifted the citywide hiring freeze that had been placed since

October of 2023 and implemented a two for one hiring policy under which agencies hire one employee for every two employees who depart.

As of last month's data, the TLC, the Finance
Division and the Department of Probation have the
highest vacancy rates and hundreds of positions left
vacant. This persistent vacancy rate hinders the

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city's ability to effectively deliver essential

services to New Yorkers. This hearing provides the

opportunity for us to explore meaningful strategies

to lower barriers for New Yorkers seeking to enter

6 the municipal workforce.

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The current system excludes applicants who may not have the time, freedom of mobility, access to internet or adequate information about testing opportunity or digital exams. Additionally, exam fees pose a financial barrier to many potential applicants who do not have the flexibility in their budgets to cover their applicant costs. Applicants who face financial hurdles are at a disadvantage compared to other civil service candidates who can afford the costly prep courses and study materials to take the same exams. Moreover, applicants are subject to extraordinarily long times to receive their results followed by additional delays for interviews and job offers. Language access is another obstacle, deterring many perspective workers for whom English is a second or third language who are nonetheless qualified to serve in the city's workforce.

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Today, the Committee hopes to learn what DCAS is doing to address these challenges so that we can work together towards eliminating the barriers to civil service entry and restore a robust staffing level across the municipal workforce. I must say, this isn't our first hearing on city vacancies. We've made progress and it is important to note that that progress has made, but as always there's more work to do.

I'd like to thank our Committee Staff Senior

Policy Analyst Elizabeth Arzt, our Legislative

Counsel Rie Ogasawara for their hard work in

preparing for this hearing and also my Chief of Staff

James Burke, Legislative Director Kiana Diaz, and

Coms Director Fray Familia. I'll now turn it to

Chair Restler for his remarks.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you so much Chair De

La Rosa and thank you for your leadership on this

issue. Every day I walk out of my office in downtown

Brooklyn and I see long lines at the HRA Benefit

Center on Schermerhorn stretching down the block and

around the corner. Children, elderly individuals,

people with disabilities waiting outside in

blistering cold and extreme heat. Just last week, I

counted over 260 people waiting on the street for help. The average wait time for New Yorkers visiting in person benefit centers has jumped from 33 to 72 minutes and only 42 percent of cash assistance and 65 percent of food assistance applications were processed on time. That's compared to 94 and 93 percent respectively prior to the pandemic.

And complaints about the conditions in our city parks this summer have gone up by 35 percent. Why? Because the Parks Department has been forced to eliminate nearly 40 percent of the seasonal workers who keep our parks safe and clean. Our city workforce has shrunk dramatically. Prior to the pandemic, the City of New York had 302,000 employees. Today, there are 285,000. That's a loss of nearly 17,000 employees. Imagine you walked into a packed Barclay Center for a great Nets or Liberty game, go Nets, go Liberty. Imagine every seat in the building is filled by a hard working city employee and then poof, they all disappear.

This is the number of city workers that we have lost since the pandemic, and if you're sitting high up in the nosebleeds of the next game or the Liberty

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game, you know how many people are packed in that stadium.

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When I talk to long time city government officials, they tell me they have never, ever seen it this bad. Last year, the HRA Administrator testified that our social service agency has never had fewer staff in her 40 years of service, and a long time Parks official told me the same thing, that the Brooklyn Parks Department hasn't been this short staffed in 40 years, not since the era of New York City emerging from a fiscal crisis, have our agencies been so depleted.

But we are not in a fiscal crisis today. That hasn't stopped Mayor Adams from implementing austerity measures that have made our parks dirty or our streets less safe and New Yorkers less cared for. Instead of working to fill vacancies and revive city government, Eric Adams has cut over 10,000 positions from the budgeted headcount since he took office. And beyond providing critical services, critical city services, public jobs are good for New Yorkers. Helping advance economic mobility and driving overall job growth as the largest employer in the City of New York. Southeast Queens has the highest concentration

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of city workers. People who have found stable, middle class careers through secure well-paying city jobs. With over 15,000 vacant positions, we should be fostering more economic opportunity through city jobs in low and moderate communities across our city.

The Charter charges DCAS with ensuring we have personnel policies that promote and support the efficient and effective delivery of services to the public. But it's clear that something is broken down. It shouldn't take more than 18 months from the time you take a civil service exam to receiving a start date or getting a promotion. But that's what happens essentially every single time and candidates are left completely in the dark with no information on their status or timeline of if or when they'll get This is not how hiring should work in the called. 21st Century. We need DCAS to rethink how we rehire and retain city government employees and we should be building more in house capacity, not relying on overpaid consultants that too often under perform.

Today, I hope we can breakdown existing hiring processes to understand what's driving some of the shortcomings and begin to chart a new path forward to ensure that our city workforce is efficiently and

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effectively delivering for New Yorkers. We'll be
hearing several bills today. Legislation that I
introduced with Council Member De La Rosa to require

5 DCAS to maintain a live public hiring tracker to help

6 us have a real time understanding of the vacancy

7 crisis in our city workforce.

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Intro. 212 sponsored by Council Member Hanif
would require DCAS to offer civil service exams in
plain simple language. We're also hearing two
Resolutions introduced by Council Member Farias,
Resolution 78 on the New York State - calls on the
New York State Legislature to pass legislation
amending the public officers law to allow noncitizens to hold civil offices. And Reso. 521 calls
on the US Department of Labor to expand the number of
Occupational Safety and Health Administration OSHA,
authorized outreach trainers in New York City's ten
designated languages.

I'd like to thank the Civil Service Committee

Staff who are terrific, Elizabeth Arzt and Rie

Ogasawara. Did I mess that up? Did I do okay?

Sorry, should I say that correctly? Ogasawara,

excuse me. I'm sorry Rie. And the Governmental

Operations team Jayasri Ganapathy and Erica Cohen for

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their work. I'd also like to thank my team, my great
Communications Director Nieve Mooney and Molly Haley

who is brilliant, my Chief of Staff.

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With that, I'd like to recognize Council Member
Bottcher and did I see Vickie? And Council Member
Paladino. Welcome Council Member Paladino and
Council Members Moya and Cabàn are on Zoom. How are
you guys doing? And Council Member Hanif is
unfortunately sick today but she asked us to read a
statement on her behalf with regard to her
legislation.

Thank you Chairs De La Rosa and Restler for including my bill Intro. 212A on today's agenda. I'd also like to thank Chair De La Rosa for introducing this bill alongside me as a co-prime sponsor. It's no secret that our municipal workforce has a vacancy problem. Positions at city agencies are not being filled, which has decreased the performance of essential services that our constituents depend on. Let's be clear, there's no shortage of demand for civil service jobs. Working class New Yorkers, including those from immigrant community backgrounds or with those with lower levels of educational attainment are eager to use their skills to

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CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 13 strengthen our city. However, unnecessarily complicated language in the civil service exams can serve as a barrier for those who are well qualified for the jobs that they are applying for but who speak English as a second language or who have lower levels of reading comprehension. Intro. 212 seeks to address this issue by requiring DCAS to offer civil service exams in plain, simple language at the lowest reading comprehension level that is practicable for the available position. I want to stress that this bill would not lower the standard for applicants. would solely make the language of the test more accessible for a diverse pool of potential civil servants. I look forward to hearing testimony from the Administration and the public on Intro. 212. hopeful this bill can open up new economic opportunities for New Yorkers and strengthen our city's workforce. Thank you so much Council Member Hanif, we hope you feel better and with that, we'd like to call up our first panel the Executive Director of DC 37, the one and only Henry Garrido. Thanks for being with us.

HENRY GARRIDO: Good morning. Thank you very much for the opportunity to testify today. My name

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civil Service and Labor 14
is Henry Garrido, I am the Executive Director of
District Council 37, AFSCME, which is the largest
municipal union in New York City representing 150,000
members and 89,000 retirees across city agencies.

Let me start by thanking Chairman De La Rosa and
Chairman Restler and the members of the Committees
that are here for holding this meeting and allowing
me to testify on the critical issue of the workforce
vacancies that we have in New York City and the far
reaching impact that it has in city services.

Let me start by saying the City of New York has currently 22,000 job vacancies, at least 8,000 of which are DC 37 represented positions. This is not my number. This is a number provided by us by OMB, which is required to do so under the collective bargaining loan in New York.

The state of the city's workforce is a matter of urgent concern. Across numerous agencies, persistent vacancies are undermining the quality of public services that New Yorkers relied on and threatening the city's ability to function effectively. From delays in social services, to our parks and playgrounds not being cleaned regularly, working families and children are suffering the most. We

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have the responsibility to make sure that the needs of all New Yorkers are being met.

But let me start first talking about Parks Department, which is one of the biggest concerns that we have. Parks Department is central to the quality of life for New Yorkers. Parks are where children play, where families gather, and where we turn for respite in this dense urban area. Yet, chronic understaffing has left parks across the city in disrepair, with fewer maintenance workers and ground keepers available to care for green spaces. We have lost at DC 37 nearly 1000 staffing lines including community coordinators, gardeners, park rangers, and park enforcement officers. Which are by the way, revenue producing titles right. Vacancies in these roles mean longer waits for basic up keep, from trash removal to repairs of playground equipment impacting the safety and usability of these essential services. And Council Member De La Rosa, the other day, I was in one of the restaurants in your district and as I walked out, I smelled fire and saw the Fire Department rushing towards the marina and later found out that the debris that was there that had been kept, it was not as a result of drought as people

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2 have said, but actually the debris had accumulated to 3 the point that a fire started.

Should we have enough maintenance workers that could have been able to remove that debris, we would have been able to prevent that and not having to have a fire dispatched to that. Your park or that park in particular has lost 20 percent of the workers. So, it is a prime example of how it effects New Yorkers and constituencies in your district. And you alluded to this Councilman Restler regarding HRA and human services, where we have 72 vacancies for opportunity specialists, 24 eligibility specialists and even more vacancies in the agencies across the board. agency HRA is the backbone of New York City social services safety net. The staff ensures that the most vulnerable among us, families facing food insecurity, individuals requiring housing assistance and workers seeking job training, receive timely support. yet the agency's staffing crisis is creating a bottleneck that delays those vital services they deliver.

Caseworkers and eligibility specialists are overwhelmed with caseloads far beyond what is sustainable. These delays hurt not just individuals

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but the broader community, as people unable to access services are left in dire straits. Without immediate action to recruit and retain HRA workers, we risk a collapse of the very systems meant to provide stability for those who are most in need.

Another prime example is Department of Buildings, we've seen a lot of accidents and concerns about Department of Buildings but the staffing there has caused the conditions to worsen. Department of Building vacancies are delaying construction projects citywide, hindering economic development and housing production at a time when the city desperately needs it most. These delays slow down the creation of affordable housing and housing in general and critical infrastructure projects across the board.

The ripple effect of these vacancies impact everyone, from New Yorkers on job sites to residents waiting for much needed housing. Filling these positions is not just about efficiency, it's about meeting urgent needs of city's growth and housing crisis.

Department of Transportation is another example where parking enforcement services workers, DOT parking are essential to maintaining the city's

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parking meters, a critical source of revenue for the
City of New York. However, the workforce currently
facing troubling 12 percent vacancy rates. This
shortage increases the burden of remaining New

Yorkers, leading to high overtime demands that

heighten stress level.

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The impact extends beyond the workers themselves because unfilled positions mean delays in maintaining and repairing parking meters, which directly affect the city's ability to collect parking revenue efficiently. Given that these positions are in the labor class and require only a driver's license and no civil service exam, this vacancy rate is both avoidable and unacceptable.

In the Department of Finance, which is another great source of revenue, I want to highlight the critical impact of vacancies in revenue generating and revenue capturing positions across the board in city agencies. From tax assessors and auditors to enforce officers, those roles bring in essential funding that the city relied on for its operation.

There are currently 20 postings of City Tax

Assessors, a 6 percent vacancy rate, and additional auditors in the millions of additional dollars that

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could be achieved if we were staffing it correctly.

Every unfilled position represents lost revenue
exacerbating a budget shortfalls and further

straining city resources. Let me say this, this is a

tax cut by neglect to the over rich of the City of

New York. We have never had a lower headcount in

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finance when we needed it most. We have never had a lower headcount where we've been able to negotiate

10 increased salaries to recruit and retain folks in the
11 Department of Finance.

Investing in these roles it's not only a net positive for the city's finances, yet these positions remain unfilled, even if they offer some of the clearest return on investment. This is short-sighted and counterproductive.

In closing, New York City's strength lies in its people and that includes the dedicated workers who ensure the city runs properly. The vacancies across city agencies are not just numbers on a spreadsheet, they represent a growing inability to deliver services for New Yorkers who depend on them daily.

District Council 37 stands ready with this

Council and the Administration to address this

workforce crisis. Together, we could build a city

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CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR workforce that is robust, well supported and capable of meeting the needs for all New Yorkers. And I will say also I applaud the Council for fighting hard for restorations in cultural and libraries as critical services. I would add one more, which is to say, we do not have a recruitment problem. We have 13 hire halls between Administration and in partnership with DCAS and we had anywhere between 1502-2000 people come in and apply for jobs. Council Member La Rosa, in your district, I remember we did this together, and the vast majority of the people who apply who qualify were interviewed and given an offer. But unprecedentedly, what has happened is when agencies made an offer to those to come to work, OMB stopped them. By doing something that has never happened in the City of New York since as long as I have been here, in the 30 years I've been with DC 37. Which is sending back an offer, a job offer and alluding to the fact that they will be interviewing candidates, OMB interviewing candidates that the agencies have already deemed to be appropriately eligible for those positions.

That is unheard of. That takes all the power of DCAS here has and it needs to stop. It needs to stop

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and as you know, I serve on the Advisory Council at the Independent Budget Office. The Independent Budget Office estimated 22,000 vacancies is saving the city \$1.5 billion and it's growing. And so, this gamesmanship about well, we can't recruit because we can't pay people enough is no longer the case. did remote work. We did an equity panel to enhance payment in HRA and other titles that are there. paid out of collective bargaining. The city didn't have to come up with that money, so we don't have a recruitment problem. We have a retention problem and we have an OMB problem. OMB is running the City of New York and it needs to stop because a budget is negotiated between the Mayor and the Council as part of our Charter. That needs to be respected because it doesn't make any sense to have a budget that allocates funding for the agencies in the budget process, not to exercise OMB stopping the very same thing this Council worked very hard to restore. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Thank you so much for your testimony. I think it's on point and it really speaks to some of the concerns that we on the Council have been talking about and how this already impacts

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the delivery of service for our city and thank you for bringing up the situation that we're living in right now. Just yesterday the fire started up again in the park in my district, and so, you know it is an ongoing situation and it is one that is felt by my constituents. When I get an email that you know the quality of air is dangerously high in our district, already an environmental justice community. So, thank you so much for your testimony and for being here and for participating and being a partner in getting to the solutions.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I just want to recognize

Council Members Menin, Salaam, and Council Member

Carr of Brooklyn. Thank you all for joining us. We

appreciate you being with us today. Did I miss

anyone? Good.

I just want to follow up on a few of the things you mentioned today. Thank you again for being with us Henry. I couldn't agree more with Carmen's assessment or Chair De La Rosa's assessment. I thought your testimony was exactly on point. You know we looked at the Department of Finance and also found overall city agencywide, their headcount is now 20 percent since prepandemic and I think you're

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really right and smart to highlight the revenue

generating positions that are so critical to allowing

us to invest in all of the other services that we

need to support New York City. So, could you break

down for us even for these revenue generating

positions, you would think OMB would want them

filled. Why is it not happening? What is stopping

us from actually getting even - I mean the revenue

generating positions filled into the government.

HENRY GARRIDO: Yeah, thank you. So, it's always been a long term practice that when you issue a PEG, a Program to Eliminate the Gap, you exempt revenue generating positions because it makes sense. You know cutting you know despite your face.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Right.

not exempted from that. So, you are cutting position across the board. I don't know where the thinking is but we made in the past Administration prior to this one. We had made an agreement to bring in a system accessors to for instance review vacant lots that have now been turned into actual buildings that are still listing as vacant, right? We did that by comparing the tax role with the Department of

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Building permits and determined there was a number of properties that are now being captured and therefore their tax is zero. And we could be capturing that because they're being - constructions are there all over the city. We highlighted this to the Finance Commissioner and said, "look if we hire people to go after those properties, that's revenue that you will be capturing because there are actually buildings in there."

But on the law, you need a physical inspection of that. You can't do it through vision or whatever the model is that they have sitting somewhere Department of Finance. You need to physically be there to issue a tax bill and the Department of Finance Commission at the time said, "it's out of my hands. You need to talk to OMB about releasing these positions. Again, follow up with the director of OMB and we were told the city's on a crunch because of the migrant situation. So, therefore we cannot exempt finance or anybody for that matter over the [INAUDIBLE 00:25:21] because if we do it starts a domino effect that everybody wants to be exempted.

I don't believe that to be the case. I think this is pennywise is pound foolish, that you're not

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invested in capturing the revenue. That you could that the city needs desperately right now and across
the board, I could give you examples on nurses that
capture Medicaid services for school children that
are not there to do so right now.

I could give you examples of billboards that we have issued and cellphone antennas that are millions in New York that we're not capturing because we don't have the engineers of 375 to go and do the physical inspection that is required to issue the RUC because it's an honor system and people who are not onerous or whatever the terms is are not reporting that because they only report it when they get captured. That makes no sense. The parking meters that we talked about the attendance, that is a no brainer right. You could fix them and it's also bad for the public because you issue, the meters go down, the Traffic Enforcement Agency issue a fine and then the people appeal it. Then we got to go to an appeal that makes no sense. It annoys the public and the constituents say the city doesn't work and government is not working for us right? We need to fix this and to fix it, we need to have a sensible approach of bringing back those robust positions in the revenue

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 26 generating, revenue capturing to be able to do the

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job right.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Yeah and if I recall correctly because that local had come before our committee earlier, this session, they also repair traffic cameras and stop signs. So, these are not only revenue generating positions on the camera side but they're critical for safety in our community and you know the wild, the wild reduction in headcount that we had seen, we're down to 60 odd employees. About one fifth of where we were prior to the pandemic, it's just, it's not only revenue generating it's critical to the health and safety of our community.

HENRY GARRIDO: And what doesn't make any sense is that a lot of these positions are partially reimbursed by federal and state government right? I talked about the nurses. Medicaid has a proportionally reimbursement of that. The traffic device maintainers, Department of Transportation gets federal reimbursement for that. You know you got across the board, this happens with state positions at HRA with case management because of minimal staffing. Again, reimbursement, it's not 100 percent

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but it's partial and it's bringing back revenue and it doesn't make any sense of the way that they are doing it.

I wanted to just circle CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: back to something in your testimony that I thought was particularly selling and it's something that Chair De La Rosa and I have been talking about for over one year, you know we pass a budget with the Mayor that sets headcount. Full time and part time per city agency and yet every single time an agency wants to bring somebody on board, they go to OMB and they wait and they wait and they wait six months, nine months. I'll tell you; I had a PHD who lives in my district in Greenpoint, Latino guy, recent PHD graduate, got a great job at the Health Department, was so excited to be a part of public service and after waiting six months had to accept a new job because who can afford to not work for that kind of extended period of time. And so, we were exploring, we had been in conversation about could we explore ways to mandate that OMB allow agencies to hire up to a percentage of their allotted headcount, 90 percent of their allotted headcount without having to secure OMB approval.

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Do you think that a proposal like that you know and if there was fiscal emergency or any kind of you know change in the fiscal dynamics of course that could be prevented but do you think that some sort of policy along those lines is worth exploring to ensure that agencies actually have the discretion to bring people onboard and fulfill their mandates and responsibilities with the headcount we allot them? HENRY GARRIDO: Yeah, I think I would have to look at it but I think since the time of the fiscal crisis in New York, part of the process of OMB approving this position was you did not see the agencies to exceed budget because in the end, you had to balance your budget right? And we've had cases in the 70's where that happened, especially in social services but I think the practice of having that checks and balances has gone so far ahead that OMB now is dictating staffing and interviewing people and demanding qualifications. And I'll give you an example, agencies have discretion. If you have a BA or an associate's degree with experience, they'll hire people or if you have relevant experience that doesn't exactly match what's in the jobs specs.

is allotted to given and DCAS encourages agencies to

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do that. And then to submit a proposal to a perspective applicant, say here's your position, here's the salary. Only to be told by OMB's that we're rejecting you because the person doesn't have a BA. When the interview when the agency already determined that to be, I think is utterly ridiculous. But taking it further to say but we're going to interview to see if in fact this person is owed - I mean is entitled to be hired. It's way and overreach of that balance. And so, I don't know how the mechanics through legislation would work but I will say this to you, the agencies and I talked to Commissioners all the time are frustrated by this as we are because they need to get the job done right? And so, they get constantly pressure from everybody to say, well you're not - you know, we're not dealing with budgets, we're dealing with human beings here.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: That's right.

HENRY GARRIDO: People are in line, like I talked to Molly Parks from DSS all the time and say what's the hold up of hundreds of thousands of people who have not been certified? And where's the two for one hiring to alluding to you and she would say, well I've been given allotted to up to a certain amount

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Dut I need OMB approval. So, even when you have qualified candidates and we gave those workers \$5,000 retention bonuses just to stay on the job and we successfully — so it's not an issue recruitment.

It's an issue of OMB then saying to DSS no, no, no, no. We got migrant situations. That has become the culprit for everything now and I think it has to stop and whatever processes we establish, whether it's legislation or holding OMB accountable in their process of what they call the POPs which is this process of hiring positions that every agency has, needs to be changed and looked at from the government operation point of view because it doesn't make any sense to me.

Of my colleagues want to ask questions. I just want to say, I think - completely agree with your assessment of what has gone wrong over the previous three years. I'm hopeful that the First Deputy Mayor will take the reins and that Maria Torres-Springer will actually direct OMB to change some of their practices in productive ways. She's now been given the responsibility and the authority to improve operations across city government and I hope she

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 31 takes this issue as seriously as she's been taking on many others to improve things. And I think that in addition to you know giving agencies greater flexibility to hire within their budgeted headcount, we also need agencies to have greater flexibility to hire within posted salary ranges where OMB has made it very challenging to bring people onboard for anything other than the minimum salary within the range. Council Member, Chair De La Rosa and then a few of our colleagues.

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CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Yes, I just have one quick question. You testified that of the 22,000 vacancies, 8,000 are DC 37 positions. Can you give us a vision as to which agencies dispositions belong in?

HENRY GARRIDO: Well, it's across the board but you know I think I mentioned parks, we have lost 1,000 positions. We're in discussions with the Administration to try to restore 750 including 250 PEP officers who as I said bring in revenue and this is where it doesn't make a lot of sense. So, if the issue was money, why would the Administration pursue a charter revision that would allow sanitation to clean the parks when it costs them more to do so than

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the very park workers that are being there right and

I have to go to a civil service position where the park workers, were a noncompetitive titles could do

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So, a lot of this rhetoric that it is a budget exercise is not really to me, doesn't pan out. same thing happened with ulteriors and Department of Transportation where people are cleaning where new positions will hire at a higher cost with a higher pension cost, no disrespect to Sanitation. Workers have worked extremely well with Harry Nespoli and these members but it doesn't make any financial sense. What he does seem to do is that a lot of the people in the very positions that we have hiring, I mean residency requirement that live in the very neighborhoods that they're supposed to serve are being disenfranchised but Parks certainly is at the top of that list. Certainly, we've done better with healthcare after the pandemic but finance and revenue, as I said, this is a tax cut by neglect. You have over one million parcels in District two in New York and you have two assessors. I think about that. Manhattan downtown buildings that include Hudson Yard and everybody else has two people doing

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the entire borough. That is insane. If you compare
that to NASA county and look at NASA county. It has
250 people just in NASA county itself and it's mostly
residential. So we're leaving money on the table for
this. So, certainly Parks, Finance, revenue
producing at its worst.

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CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Thank you so much for answering your questions. Council Member Salaam questions? Okay, Council Member Menin.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: Well, thank you so much.

I first of all want to thank the Chairs for this important hearing and Henry, I want to thank you for your testimony. I really want to highlight something you said about OMB because I couldn't agree more and I just for the record, I mean I think what you're saying is so important that New Yorkers understand.

I served as Commissioner of three different New York City agencies, not a single time did OMB ever interview a candidate that I as agency commissioner was interviewing. The fact that OMB who does not have subject matter expertise in these various agency operations is inserting itself and slowing the process down is honestly appalling and shocking. And I think you said it best, you said is OMB running the

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CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 34 city? I mean it's who wants to serve as Commissioner when their judgement is constantly being questioned and they can't even hire the people that they want to hire and then OMB inserts itself not having subject matter jurisdiction on this. So, you mentioned you haven't seen this before, could you really talk about that, that in past administrations, this was not - I mean that was certainly my experience. I've never seen anything like this.

HENRY GARRIDO: Yeah, so I have the privilege of having been here for almost 30 years, 29 and a half to be precise at DC 37 in various capacity. I worked before that as an auditor for the City of New York two years in, even then I had not seen this. An example of the work that we've done together Council Member, we fought really hard to create an Office of Health Care Accountability because we felt that I could save on health care. Since the city workers are paying twice as much as the average annual health care, cuts across \$13 billion. So, even one percent or two percent could save a lot more money that we could use for health care for active retirees and OMB refused to fund the positions until we fought really hard to do it and even then it was a struggle for

something that was going to generate more revenue, more savings. That is something I have never been purvey to and I understand that there was some concerns about OMB always being the gate keeper of the budget right? We've always known that. There's always a balance of power but if there is an agreement with the Council for instance or early childhood education right, we have negotiations early childhood education where we're having a tough time recruiting teachers who are on the early childhood education because they're getting paid \$10,000-\$12,000 as teachers in the UFT. So, anybody with a certification is going to work for where they get paid more right? And so, we had discussions and the struggle of having negotiations that are done. worked really hard with the Office of Labor Relations to come up with something that's sensible and then have to say that we're not tying the policy recruiting, early childhood education certified teachers that we need to run the programs that are negotiated to the budget because OMB has a different opinion about what it's worth, you know what a teacher should be worth.

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That to me is unconscionable and its outrageous. Any challenges of how it has been established in the power of this Council in its capacity through this Committee, through budget negotiations and OMB which has been part of it, but never been the catalyst. They've gone from gate keeper to key maker.

GOUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: Right, absolutely and I guess two more things I just want to add. It's also going to be a deterrent for people to enter public service. If they have to wait six months to get the job interview and then they're being second guessed and being questioned by OMB as opposed to an agency commissioner, that is a deterrent particularly when in so many rules, people can make more money in the private sector. We're serving as a major deterrent for people serving as public service.

The last thing I want to make is just a request to the Chairs, a thought. It would be great if the Committees could ask the Independent Budget Office to do a study of the revenue that is being lost by these kinds of delays. If you take for example, the Department of Buildings alone, you've got all these vacant place- all these vacant positions that are delaying economic development projects, construction

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projects if we could get IBO to do an analysis of all of these vacancies and the revenue that the City of New York is losing because OMB is inserting itself where it shouldn't be.

HENRY GARRIDO: Yeah, I think that's very small but let me suggest something to you right? 911 calls are going into voicemail right now. I said it. you know what's happening with 911 calls, is that people are calling and then it's being referred to the precinct and the call is bouncing back because we don't have enough 911 operators. And this is after a long fought battle in the budget to make sure there was a headcount for 911 operators that then OMB refused to backfill and that to me, it's putting people's lives at risk. It's not just revenue. you call 911, you expect somebody to be there and to provide you services and that is not happening, and there's no fault to it because they're mandating over time. They're doing three shifts. Our average 911 operator now is on a 16 hour shift to answer 911 calls and we don't have enough people to answer the phone. There's not enough, you can't get blood from a stone. You can't force people to do anymore mandatory overtime. Especially when lives are at

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risk. So, revenue generating is absolutely the smart thing to do but we got to look at emergency services as well, because we're neglecting that. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: That's a great point and I, you know, I think the City Council believes in the power of government to do good. We believe that our city worker force is comprised of dedicated public servants who are keeping our city safe and making our city healthier and a better place to live, and we deprive our communities when we don't have the staff in place. We need to dig in on the 911 operators because that is dangerous. It is just flat dangerous for each and every person in our communities.

Council Member Carr has a couple questions as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you Chair Restler.

Good to be here from Brooklyn and Staten Island
representing two boroughs, not just one. Henry,
thank you for coming here. I just want to say that I
agree with you in what my colleagues have been saying
which is that OMB's role in hiring is about the
ability of the city to afford to hire, not who to
hire right and I think that's really the key thing
here and that happens through the budget process. It

CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 39 can happen outside of the budget process if financial outlooks change but it's strictly speaking a financial decision, not a substantive one with respect to whether a particular applicant should fill the role or not, so I share those sentiments very strongly.

I want to ask you about rehiring folks that were terminated as a result of COVID vaccination requirements. A number of colleagues have been advocating for this particular position for a long time. Rehiring people back at the titles and ranks that they had previously before termination or separation, not talking about the back pay issue. That's not what I'm trying to get at here. do have a need to staff up. It's been a need that's across agencies. Some have been more effective at getting recruitment through hiring halls than others, and it's very clear that there hasn't really been a consistent standard that the city has applied on this question right? Some have sued to get back on and if one and are not been reinstated, some signed legal waivers and returned. Some are still waiting and haven't been able to find meaningful employment since

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 40 separation. So, what's your opinion on this

3 particular topic?

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HENRY GARRIDO: Well, this matter is subject to litigation so I want to be careful. I believe that that should absolutely happen, right? That we should give an opportunity for people to come back. There were about 3,000 positions that we lost that people were qualified. I think one of the challenges is many of those people apply for their pensions and I know that because I sit as a trustee on the board and so, once you apply for your pension and you've been getting it, to stop your pension and start over, there's some problems that would occur as a result of that because you don't want to be treating them as a new employee under Tier 6.

So, there has to be a settlement to be able to bypass that portion. Otherwise, somebody who retired because they were not allowed to continue to work without the vaccine. It comes back could be losing thousands and thousands in their pension by doing so.

Secondly they issue seniority and longevity pay that is for staff, even if you don't do retro, it's another challenge and that's side of what's on but we generally at DC 37 support that measure. There were

many good employees who didn't believe they had to do it and either accepted a resignation or terminated out right because they refused to do it and they should be given an opportunity to come back.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you. I appreciate that position very much and I think yes, the pension piece is complicated for a segment of these individuals and I think what's instructive is the example of judges right who certificated judges were forced to leave the bench. Some took their pensions and the legislature passed legislation to basically make that okay. So, I understand we would need to have their cooperation in this on that front but I think if there's a will, there's a way and if we understand it, there's a matter of equity that these are people who gave meaningful service to the city for many years. But for this, would still be serving the city and performing well and I think we should do everything we can to eliminate you know legal roadblocks to restoring them to city service.

HENRY GARRIDO: Yeah I agree and we will support legislation to that.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Henry, I know you have a leadership meeting with DC 37 today, so I just really want to thank you for taking time away from that to be with us and to share in your insights. This was an incredibly compelling - this was incredibly compelling testimony and your expertise here is of enormous value to the Council as we try to address this hiring crisis and better staff our city agency, so thank you so much for being with us.

HENRY GARRIDO: Thank you and remain open to any discussions. You know we work really well with you and any information that we have and we have testified today, we can follow up facts. And so, anything for need for documents to the extent legally, we would be willing to share in a transparent matter.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: And we would really like to thank the team from DCAS and OLR for their patience in listening to that panel and for giving the chance for Mr. Garrido to testify first as he had other commitments today.

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It's now my pleasure to introduce Katrina Porter,
The Deputy Commissioner for Citywide at DCAS, Kadian
Outar and I apologize if I'm mispronouncing your
name. Please correct me. Assistant Commissioner at
DCAS and Daniel Pollak, the First Deputy Commissioner
at the Office of Labor Relations. Thank you so much
for being with us today.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Can you please raise your right hands? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before these Committees and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

PANEL: Yes, I do.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. You can go ahead.

KATRINA PORTER: Good morning Chair De La Rosa,
Chair Restler and Members of the City Council
Committees. My name is Katrina Porter and I am the
Chief Human Capital Officer for the City of New York,

20 and Deputy Commissioner for the Human Capital

21 Division at the Department of Administrative

22 Services, more commonly known as DCAS. I am joined

23 here today by my colleagues c, Kadian Outar and

Daniel Pollak, First Deputy Commissioner with the

25 Office of Labor Relations.

I am grateful for the opportunity to discuss the vital programs and processes we implement at DCAS to deliver resources, services, and support to city agencies and most importantly to the people of New York City. We understand the Council's interest in ensuring consistent public services and also share in the belief that the city's workforce is among its greatest asset and is a critical component for government service delivery.

To provide context, DCAS plays a critical role in supporting agencies efforts to recruit and retain city employees and foster an accessible civil service with minimal barriers to entry. In addition, we have developed innovative tools such as our interactive data website, which draws information from our annual New York City Government Workforce Profile Report.

Here at DCAS, we take a multi-pronged approach to attracting and retaining talent, talented New Yorkers to serve in city government. This is a constantly evolving process that requires us to develop strategies to broaden the scope of the civil service exams we administer. We have been expanding the use of our bridge exam model, which allows candidates to

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take a single exam while qualifying for multiple

3 roles.

We recently expanded this model to include, for the first, a single exam featuring multiple public safety titles. This exam, currently open for registration, offers candidates four potential pathways into a career and public safety. Closing on November 29th, we recently launched a digital marketing campaign, entitled Choose Your Character, Choose Your Badge, aimed at attracting a diverse pool of candidates to register.

In addition to expanding offerings, we continue to accelerate the timeline for administering civil service exams, enabling quicker candidate list availability for urgent agency hiring needs. In Fiscal Year 2024, DCAS produced exam results in just under 140 days, representing the lowest such timeframe in well over a decade. Shorter turnaround times to help to ensure candidates remain engaged and are responsive to agencies looking to hire.

Annually, DCAS administers between 185 and 200 exams, offering pathways to civil service jobs for tens of thousands of New Yorkers. To date, we have administered 205 exams this year, which are the most

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 46 we have ever undertaken in a single year. Exams are the front door to municipal service; more than 80 percent of city government jobs require passage of a civil service exam.

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We are also very proud of our latest efforts to speed up onboarding. Led by DCAS, the HR

Transformation initiatives have helped to reduce the paperwork necessary for onboarding and streamlined the hiring process to provide a smoother pipeline, as well as prevent candidate drop off.

We have also looked to adjust many minimum qualifications across various titles consider practical experience and formal education requirements while maintaining high standards across our workforce. This is a groundbreaking initiative and one that has already shown signs of promise.

This ongoing initiative expands the pool of eligible candidates and reduces employment barriers. To date, we have successfully revised requirements for 44 titles, affecting approximately 22,000 plus jobs.

We expect this effort to continue to broaden the pathways into municipal work for New Yorkers. Our efforts to recruit talent has even expanded to include more pathways than ever for the next

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 47 generation of civil servants. We have numerous

initiatives aimed at engaging our city's youth. In partnership with New York City Talent, DCAS has worked to meet the Mayor's Moonshot 3530,

6 apprenticeship goal of delivering 30,000

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apprenticeships by 2030, including helping to launch the Career Readiness and Modern Youth Apprenticeships CRMYA for high school students interested in civil service career.

For more than ten years, DCAS has hosted a handson automotive internship program in the city fleet's
repair garages with New York City Public Schools
during the summer where students can gain experience
with NYPD, Sanitation, FDNY and Parks vehicles. This
year, DCAS expanded the internship to be a year-round
program.

And we're not done, we are continuing to work to expand these programs to benefit and engage even more of the city's youth. In May 2024, we successfully petitioned and received approval from the state to double the number of seats for the Civil Service Pathways Fellowship. Beginning with this year's 67 fellows, who comprise the largest Civil Service Pathway Fellow cohort in the program's history. We

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also successfully continue to administer the Urban
Fellows, Summer Internship Program, and Public
Service Corps programs.

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Beyond exams, internships, and qualification reviews, we are laser focused on training to both increase staff morale and retention.

On the training front, we launched a new Citywide Learning Management System, NY City Learn, which allows employees to register for classes, download transcripts, and access the city's digital training and professional development catalog anytime and anywhere. With this new system, NY City Learn supports retention, as well as help foster a resilient workforce.

We are also committed to hearing directly from city workers. This past summer, DCAS launched the 2024 Climate survey to assess how the city's equity and inclusion policies are impacting the workforce. The Climate Survey is part of a long-term strategy to help agencies with developing and modifying strategies to prevent Equal Employment Opportunity discrimination and sexual harassment.

Before concluding, I would like to address Intro.

75. As part of our work on the Government Workforce

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Profile Report, DCAS developed an online interactive
tool that provides extensive information, including

nearly all of the data required by the proposed

legislation.

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The tasks involved in producing the report, such as data collection, merging various datasets, cleaning data, data analysis, and checking for errors; all require a significant amount of time.

Allowing interagency stakeholders the opportunity to verify the data further lengthens the timeline.

DCAS is concerned, among other things, that this bill's mandated two-week refresh rate as well as the twice the annual reporting requirements are too challenging to fulfill. However, we would welcome a dialogue with the Council about these provisions.

With regard to Intro. 212-A, ensuring that exams are readable and accessible are a core function of DCAS's exam development process. When formulating questions for an exam, DCAS works with agency Subject Matter Experts, who are permanent incumbents serving in the relevant title, to craft questions that will accurately test a candidate's knowledge of a title's work. DCAS' Exam bureau brings together two separate panels of 3-5 SMEs, depending on availability of

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR staff. One, a question writing panel and the other, a separate panel of experts, who review the first panel's work. The question writing SMEs craft questions specific to the knowledge, skills and

abilities of a title, while the second panel reviews 7 the first panel's content for appropriateness to the

work of the title. 8

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So, to be clear, exam readability and accessibility are two areas we already actively undertake when developing examinations.

I hope this testimony has conveyed that while we do not directly control the hiring processes of individual city agencies, we work diligently to support them in meeting their hiring needs.

We are committed and passionate about helping New Yorkers join city government, and we are working tirelessly to position the City of New York as an employer of choice. Hiring and retaining the brightest and most talented New Yorkers is one of our top priorities. The Civil Service system undoubtedly provides a pathway to the middle class for all New Through the initiatives, programs, Yorkers. apprenticeships, and partnerships we have outlined

here, DCAS continues to recruit qualified candidates to fill city vacancies.

I'd like to thank the City Council for their partnership with DCAS in advancing this important work and I am happy to now answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Thank you so much again for your patience and for being here once again on this important topic. I have, my first question is around the 2024 report by the State Comptroller, which cited that the reduction in vacancy rate is largely due to the city's decision to lower its staffing targets rather than an increase in net staffing levels. In December 2022, the city's vacancy rate peaked at 8.4 percent. Since then, the city has reduced its staffing target by 7,096 positions accounting for over two-thirds of the vacancies reduced through January 2024, so there was a reduction in the target of hiring.

How has the position to reduce staffing targets impacted the city's ability to deliver services, especially in areas facing high demand? That's one question and two, what evaluation is conducted before

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a vacant position is eliminated to determine that it is no longer needed?

KATRINA PORTER: So, thank you for that question. From a DCAS perspective, we stay committed to delivering high quality services to support New Yorkers and city agencies and we are continually assessing how we can maximize the use of the resources that we have available.

As it relates to staffing levels and you know budgeted headcount at city agencies, DCAS is not privy to that information. However, we can take that question back to our colleagues at OMB for a response.

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: And so, when the decision is made to reduce the staffing target by 7,000 plus positions, that is a decision that is made by OMB and is there a previous evaluation that DCAS is involved in where you notify or inform OMB that these are positions that are no longer needed or positions that will not have an impact? Is there a communication between DCAS and OMB when determining to lower that target?

KATRINA PORTER: So yes, DCAS is not involved in that process so we have no insight into the decision

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making when those type of decisions are being made by

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CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: It seems to me that that is backwards in the process because if you are the Chief, you know human capital of the city where you're tasked with filling these positions and a decision is made to reduce the target, you would know best where the impact will lay among our city services right and where the challenges are in filling these positions. And so, it seems to me, I'm just putting it out there for the record, that that is a miscommunication and a lack of opportunity really to have a robust conversation where we can actually determine what are the positions and that number seems then arbitrary right. That 7,000 plus positions seems arbitrary. If there isn't a conversation or an evaluation that is done. How is the Administration addressing high turnover in Departments such as the probation department buildings and the Fire Department where turnover has already exceeded prepandemic averages and again, just piggybacking on some of the conversation we had before with DC 37, it seems to me that these specific agencies Probation, Buildings and Fire are safety

agencies. Agencies that are needed in order to comply with the safety of New Yorkers.

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KATRINA PORTER: Thank you for that. So, we do work very closely with city agencies. You know we host a monthly agency personnel officer meeting and we do meet with individual agencies to discuss their recruitment needs. As you may know, 80 percent of the positions in the city's title portfolio are competitive. And so, administering examinations, you know that is the foundation of how we support city agencies and meeting their hiring needs. Now, we do recognize that that is a preemptive measure because it does take time for those exams to be established but in the event, so let's take for instance, you mentioned the Department of Probation. In the event that we are in the middle of administering examination, we are able to provide the agency with applicant data so that they can use that as a recruitment source until the exam is ready.

Our Office of Citywide Recruitment also works very closely with agencies to spotlight their positions and to get the word out about any vacancies that they may have available. Kadian, would you like to add anything?

KADIAN OUTAR: Sorry, thank you DC Porter. We do work with agencies to promote and recruit for their positions, especially when it is recognized that there is upcoming exams or if they have an immediate need. So, there is an active engagement with agencies. On the other side of the retention part of it is agencies working. We provide guidance and support for the agencies and tools in which they can engage their employees and whether it's providing additional training, having access to that information but that also happens on the agency level and how they utilize those tools that we're providing them.

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Thank you for answering that question. I have a question on overtime spending before I pass it over to Chair Restler. So, overtime spending reached \$1.8 billion through March 2024. That's up from \$1.1 billion three years prior. We heard the testimony of Henry Garrido in terms of the 911 operators and how they've actually been forced to work 16 hour days. Has the Administration assessed how this increase in overtime effects employees wellbeing, productivity, and retention

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON 1 CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 56 2 especially in roles that are critical to public 3 health and safety? 4 KATRINA PORTER: So, related to employees you know health and wellbeing, we have you know the 5 Office of yes, Work Well NYC. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: What is the name? KATRINA PORTER: Work Well NYC, which is a part 8 9 of OLR that offers many different programs and services for city employees. So, Dan if you could 10 11 you know share some of that with the Council. 12 CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Okay and then I have a 13 second part to that question. I'll listen to the response but are there any plans to establish more 14 15 efficient staffing models to reduce this overtime 16 resilience? Is the second part of that question but 17 go ahead Dan. 18 DANIEL POLLAK: Thank you Council Member. So, 19 just going off what Deputy Commissioner Porter -20 CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Could you get a little 21 closer? I'm sorry. 2.2 DANIEL POLLAK: Sorry, so just building off 2.3 Deputy Commissioner Porter's reference to Work Well, OLR just in terms of supporting employees has 24 25 multiple programs including Work Well NYC, which

supports employee wellness, with various forms of programming for employee health and mental wellbeing and we also have the employee assistance program, which assists employees who are going through mental health issues by counseling and also connecting them with providers. We don't have any specific relationship to employees working excessive overtime except for you know when it's raised by a union, we will see if we can try to work with them to help improve the situation but we don't specifically monitor overtime spending or agency overtime budgets.

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: And so, can there be like if there is a world where there could be like that proactive conversation because we already know like, just having this one session where we heard DC 37 for example, testify around what is happening to 911 operators. Understanding that the safety of the public in New York City is in the hands of these operators. Can there be a proactive approach in providing some wellness and retention efforts for you know quality of life really for these workers?

DANIEL POLLAK: I can certainly take that back.

You know we are always looking for places to kind of

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 58 target our programming. So, I'll take that back and

discuss it with our staff.

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Thank you. I'll pass it over to Chair Restler.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Great, thank you so much. I will ask questions on a few topics, then I know many of my colleagues would like to jump in and then I think Chair De La Rosa and I will come back with some more questions. I just also wanted to thank Executive Deputy Commissioner Thuo for being with us today. We always appreciate when agency leadership comes and attends the hearings and you know when their teams are up as the content experts but that you care and you're engaged it means a lot. So, thank you for being here and Deputy Commissioner Porter, thank you for your leadership and hard work. Former Commissioner Pinnock was so excited about you taking this role. She's somebody who I've worked with over the years and have a lot of respect for.

Henry Garrido testified that there were 22,000 vacancies in city government today. Are you able to confirm that number? Is that accurate?

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KATRINA PORTER: So, I'm not able to confirm the number but I can confirm the vacancy rate, which stands at about 5.3 percent.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: And that's full time employees?

KATRINA PORTER: Yes and that's based on information we received from OMB.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay so the vacancy rate is - I assume, not sure although my Chief of Staff Molly will kick me if I say something inaccurate. She's far away so she may not be able to kick me. that's for full time employees and that his figures may also include part time employees which would lead to an even higher vacancy rate but at five odd percent - okay, so I think it's about five percent. In the previous administration the prepandemic years from FY18 to FY20, the city vacancy rate was under two percent throughout that time period. You know we have seen that and to Chair De La Rosa's point earlier, the decline in the vacancy rate and the State Comptrollers report is somewhat misleading because the major reduction in the vacancy rate it because we've eliminated 10,000 jobs in city government under this Administration. So, the

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hadn't cut 10,000 budgeted headcount by this Mayor.

vacancy rate would be dramatically higher if we

I'm just interested though let's say for argument sake that Henry Garrido is right because he almost always is. DCAS, we've got 22,000 vacant positions. Over five percent of positions vacant. Do you conduct regular analysis of those vacancies to determine which civil service exams you need to

expedite to help fill the vacancies that are most concerning?

KATRINA PORTER: So, the development of the annual examination schedule, it's a collaborative effort with city agencies where we first start out with using data and uhm, so that's data around the number of professionals that are serving in the city and then taking a look at active lists that may be scheduled to terminate you know within the next year. And DCAS comes up with a tentative list of exams or titles that we plan to offer in the upcoming fiscal year. We then reach out to these city agencies and we ask for their input in the schedule through what we call a workforce planning questionnaire. And it gives agencies an opportunity to assess their workforce to determine any special programs that they

foresee coming in the near future or titles where they may see a high attrition rate. And then the agencies will then provide that information to DCAS for consideration and including the title and the examination schedule.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. There are close to half a million candidates on eligible lists across 510 titles. I believe the number we have is 474,724. Are you able to confirm, is that accurate?

KATRINA PORTER: That sounds about right.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. Do you know a breakdown, I'm curious between what percentage of those nearly half a million people are current city employees seeking a promotion and who are new hires?

KATRINA PORTER: That I do not have handy but we can probably get back to you on that.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay, that would be great.

If we have - lets you know a substantial percentage of this half a million people who have - who are on eligible lists across 500 titles. That's a lot. A lot of them are new people trying to fill vacant positions. Like, what is the biggest obstacle to getting these candidates eligible? Half a million

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3 city government?

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KATRINA PORTER: So, our process is governed you know by the civil service, by civil service law and there are you know rules that govern how we use the service list. And so, pretty much, the way it works is that when an agency has a vacancy, they reach out to DCAS and then we send them a list of candidates to be considered. What we've noticed most recently is that a large number of these candidates they're not showing up for consideration. So, although they're on the list, they may not be available for consideration. So, you know any time an agency has a vacancy, it's the same list that they're using. Folks you know may fall off the list, which allows them to reach candidates that are further down.

But when we look at lists like Sanitation worker, where there are you know 45,000 candidates on that list and you know Sanitation would usually, they may usually hire a couple of thousand people a year. The likelihood that all 45,000 of those candidates will be reached for consideration.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: No, of course not. I think it's more that you know if 80 percent of jobs in city

government require a civil service exam, we've got - according to Henry, 22,000 vacancies. That means 17,000, 18,000 jobs that are civil service exam jobs are vacant. We have half a million people who have taken exams on eligible lists for 18,000 jobs getting that number of half a million people into those vacant jobs shouldn't be rocket science and yet, here we are two years into the Adams Administration and we haven't seen the hiring spree that the mayor promises alleges claims is happening or that he's committed to.

So, I just - I kind of wanted to dig in on an agency and then just dig in on the process and then I'll kick it over to colleagues. So, you know for three years now, the City Council has been apoplectic about the situation at HRA and just how hard it has been for New Yorkers in search of cash assistance or public benefits to actually get the help they need in a timely manner. And you know I referenced it in my opening statement, could you just talk with us like how you've been working with HRA to fill vacancies and how many of the 1,158 vacant positions at HRA or civil service positions, if you know that, and like

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 64 what are we doing to fill that 1,000 plus jobs as

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quickly as possible?

KATRINA PORTER: Yeah, that's a great question. We have been working very closely with HRA for the past I would say year or so and helping them staff up in some of their most critical titles. And we've done that through of course the hiring halls, where HRA had great success in identifying candidates to fill some of their most critical position. took a look at the examination to be offered for those titles and adjusted the exam format to education and experience to provide you know more flexibility in helping HRA attract that talent. And also to support their recruitment efforts to avoid the civil service list you know running counteractive to their recruitment efforts. So currently, we have exams open for three of HRA's titles. Their most critical titles to first help those candidates that they hire to obtain a permanent civil service status but then also helping them to attract new talent to fill their - any additional vacancies they have.

I also want to mention that some of HRA's titles were a part of our minimal qualification review efforts where we expanded the qualification

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requirements to attract folks who may not meet the
qualifications as is. So, we have been working very

4 closely with HRA to help.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I take you at your word.

Those are all you know meaningful efforts. I think

that we've heard from Commissioner Park and her

testimony over multiple hearings how committed she is

to try and improving hiring at HRA and yet still some

come into the office, the headcount of the agency is

declined right? And you know the level of service

that New Yorkers deserve is just not being met.

And so, you know we have a long way to go to get

- to staff up at HRA. I just want to dig into one

more topic and then I'll kick it over to colleagues.

Just talking through how long it takes someone to get

hired through a civil service, kind of through the

civil service process. How long and I'll just - if I

could just walk you through the step so I could try

and understand it. So, how long between when an exam

is noticed to when an exam is held on average? Can

you share?

KATRINA PORTER: Usually within three months of the application period we would host the multiple choice exam but for education and experience exams, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 66

the exam is the application period. So, you know once that 28 days passes, then the application period closes and we would start the scoring process to have the exam administered.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay, I mean we looked at recent kind of sampling of posted exams and it was between 120 and 140 days on average from when the exam is noticed, when the exam is held but why don't we say 90 days for keeping it moving. And how long does it take on average to score an exam?

KATRINA PORTER: So, we're working on an average cycle time as per the MMR of 290 days but we're well below that number. In FY24, the median time between administration and exam establishment was 140 days.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: 140 okay, great. So, 140 days, and then on average, how long does it take to post the eligible list after the exam has been scored?

KATRINA PORTER: Usually within a few weeks.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay, few weeks. So, why don't we say 21 days, how's that to post the eligible list after the exam has been scored. And then how long does it take for an agency to send call letters, assuming the agency has vacancies?

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KATRINA PORTER: So, the way the certification process works it's on two fronts. If an agency has provision to employees, upon establishment of the list, DCAS is going to automatically certify that list of the agency. They don't need to ask for it. Our process requires that we send it to them. If an agency does not have any provision or employees, then they need to ask DCAS for the eligible list. So, that would mean that they have a vacancy to fill and then they would reach out to DCAS and we would then send them the list.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: So, if they have a vacancy to fill, they reach out to you to send them the list and then they send the call letters or you send the call letters?

KATRINA PORTER: The agency sends the call letters and their process is guided by what we call the Civil Service list core guidelines.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay.

KATRINA PORTER: Which were established by DCAS.

They provide you know rules and regulations around how agencies should use Civil Service lists and according to the list core guidelines, the agencies have to give candidates ten business days to you know

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON 1 CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 2 an invitation ten days before you know the actual how 3 it continues. So, there's responsible for sending 4 out the call letters. CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: So, in your experience working with a bunch of different agencies, can you 6 7 give any rough estimate of how long that usually takes for agency has vacancies, they reach out to 8 DCAS, they request the information, DCAS sends it to the agency, the agency sends out the call letters. 10 11 How long? 12 KATRINA PORTER: It's a 30 day process. 13 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: 30 days, okay. KATRINA PORTER: Agencies have 30 days to use the 14 15 cert and we turn it to DCAS. 16 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: And then this is probably 17 the most painful question. How long does it take the 18 agency to process and hire employees, including OMB approval? I guess that must range just 19 extraordinarily but any insight that you can offer us 20 21 there? 2.2 KATRINA PORTER: So, in most cases we require 23 agencies to obtain OMB approval before they request a list certification and that's to avoid or to reduce 24

any delays in onboarding candidates after they are

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2	selected. And so, what I wanted to mention is that
3	we have you know heard that the onboarding process
4	does take some time. So, DCAS did embark on what
5	we're calling the HR transformation project, where we
6	looked at the forms that need to be filled out. The
7	document that kind of what we call the comprehensive,
8	the CPDB document. It was a document that had like
9	50 pages. Through HR transformation we were able to
10	reduce those forms to about - that document to about
11	30 forms and then we also took a look at all of the
12	other documents that employes have to fill out as a
13	part of their onboarding process to streamline and
14	eliminate as necessary.
15	CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: So, when you decided that
16	you were going to start working with agencies to help
17	streamline this process, did you do an assessment of
18	how long it's normally taking on average?
19	KATRINA PORTER: Yes, well, we used information
20	that we received from city agencies about their
21	process.
22	CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Yeah, what did you find?
23	KATRINA PORTER: I don't have the data point handy
24	right now but I can definitely -

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Broad strokes?

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Months? Six months?

KATRINA PORTER: It varied by you know depending on the agencies you know hiring practices, so it varied by agency.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: But six months seems like a reasonable estimate?

KATRINA PORTER: In some cases.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. So, what we're talking about just to kind of add that all together, approximately 90 days between when an exam is noticed, when an exam is held unless it's just based on experience and education level.

KATRINA PORTER: Hmm, hmm.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Then it's 28 days but 90 days, plus how long does it take to score the exam, it's reported in the MMR, 140 days. How long does it take to post the eligible list? You said about a few weeks, so let's say 21 days. How long does it take for an agency to send call letters? Go back and forth? It took about 30 days. And then how long does it take an agency to process and hire the employee? You're going to get back to us on a firm

number but we're going to say about six months. When we add that all up, if my math is okay and Molly again will kick me. I got about 430 days. So, we're talking about 14 months, 15 months to be able to put that all together from the time somebody is taking an exam to getting hired. That's you know good - if everything is working well and the thing that I say this - and that's if every single process is going from point a to point b as quickly as possible.

You noted in the middle of that that the agencies are seeking OMB approval before they're getting the call letters sent out. I'm assuming there's a delay there because we all know how OMB works, so that that's not happening exactly as efficiently as possible. So, the best case scenario of kind of a 15 month process, 14, 15 month process, in fact is probably quite a bit longer for most people. Is that right? Do you track kind of from exam taking to hiring on average? Is that an outcome that you're looking at and should it be an outcome that DCAS is looking at?

KATRINA PORTER: We're looking at from an exam administration to establishment but -

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four percent of our city workforce is provisional. This is a relatively small number of people. We've got you know 22,000 vacancies and a hiring process that for somebody who is currently unemployed it's just totally untenable, right? Like you get the average hiring for a private sector job in New York City from the time it's posted to the time it's filled is 36 days. 36 days verse 15 months best case scenario it's impossible. You just can't and so there's no to me, like it's no applicant who could get a private sector job that's you know is going to be able to wait for that public sector position because of the way that our process works today. And I just have to say and then I'll shut up for a bit and then we'll go to Chair De La Rosa and then members of the Committee. It's like, I really think that we should be measuring this process from start to hire. From the time the exam is posted to the time when the exam is noticed to when the person gets in the job, because that's the outcome that we're all working toward, right and if we're tracking that start to finish and holding ourselves accountable, holding OMB accountable to actually fulfill these goals, I think we could deliver better outcomes and I

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think you all have done some smart things to speed up this process. I'm not missing that in your testimony and I hope that I'm not glossing over that but where we are today really isn't acceptable and so, I just wanted to say that plainly. Thanks Chair De La Rosa.

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Yes, I have a quick question before we turn it over to colleagues. So, we're hearing and granted I know that you're not HRA, you're DCAS but we're hearing about specific instances in agencies like HRA where letters were sent to social workers within the agencies that were hired last year when HRA was trying to fill a backlog of applications etc., saying that Civil Service exam lists were coming out for licensed social workers and that they would be required to hire from that list. And so, the current social workers that are working there that are not from the Civil Service list would have to either one, take the exam or they would have to - or they would be terminated.

So, you know there is like a very short window in terms of the turnaround there and so, what I'm asking is is there — what is a solution? Because that is a workforce that we depended on when we're in crisis and now that is a workforce that is basically being

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 75 told, well, we're out of the emergency. That there's talent there right and those are people that could be working for the city. So, is there any accommodations that's being made for those workers that are already in the agency that can continue doing the work because I imagine, especially given what we heard about this timeline and this process, that if a worker is terminated in 2 months and it take 14 to hire someone from the Civil Service list, there's going to be a gap again.

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So, what steps can we take for those workers that are already at the agencies?

KATRINA PORTER: Yeah, so I do recognize how the Civil Service process can be a bit confusing but it's governed by Civil Service law. And so, the law states that you know Provisionals have to be replaced when a list is established within two months of list of establishment. So, it would be in the employees best interest to just go ahead and take that examination so that they can, you know pick up the Civil Service status that they need.

In the event one provision that they do have, so let's say that an employee missed the application process. We do have - employees would have an

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opportunity to do what we call late filing if they
miss the application period but they would need to
take that examination because they're serving in a

5 competitive class title.

about what accommodations are being made for those workers that are already in the agency to say, "hey, this exam is coming up. In two months, we're expecting for you to have taken this exam in order to retain your job." And then, while this employee waits for the scoring and the results and all of that, do they stay on?

KATRINA PORTER: Oh yes, of course, of course.

So, as long as there is no active list, agencies are fine to serve provisionally in that title. One accommodation that we do provide city workers is the selective certification that gives current city employees to have at least one year of city service, the opportunity to apply for that selective. So, that if the agencies wanted to call a truncated part of that eligible list to reach the folks that have been working in city government, they have the ability to do so.

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CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Okay. I think that we need more clarity for the workers in that that is what is expected of them because I think that there's confusion in terms of like what is expected of them versus how this process plays out at the end of the day.

KADIAN OUTAR: And I will just add to that too, one of the things that we do is with the Civil Service one on one process, is that we look ahead at the schedule and we work with the agencies that we know have Provisionals or utilize that title to hire and send them communication that you know we are hosting monthly Civil Service one on one sessions, so that way there are employees that are in titles that are coming up. They can learn a little bit more about what that process is. What the Civil Service examination is all about. Getting them familiar with like what is an education experience versus a multiple choice and answer some of the questions that they may have about that process.

We also know that the agencies themselves work to notify their employees as soon as possible about the upcoming exam so those folks are aware that it's available.

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CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: I think with the social workers it's a little different because they have to be licensed right? This is an employee that's a city hire that's working towards their license but has still like two years left on the master's degree but they're working, they're doing the work. They're not licensed social worker, and so, in order to take the exam, you have to have that minimum qualification right? So, that employee would drop off. It wouldn't be eligible to take that exam.

And so, but there's still talent there is what

I'm saying like that worker shouldn't simply be

discarded because like if they're good enough to do

the job when it's an emergency, they still haven't

had - they're not licensed yet. There should still

be a way that we should be using that workers talent

in the city. Maybe it's a diversion to a different

title. It's that type of comprehensive sort of

customization for city workers happening, especially

in this case where you know HRA hired a ton of

workers. Some of those workers are not licensed

social workers but they're doing the work of

processing applications and other things. And now,

an exam list is produced. They don't qualify to take

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the exam because they don't have a master's degree but they've been doing the work. So, what do we do as a city to not lose that talent, especially in the face of you know such high vacancy rates.

KADIAN OUTAR: I do want to note that for somebody that is hired into a specific Civil Service title as a professional, the requirements are usually the same for the exams. So, for example, if we hire somebody to a social work title, the requirements that are there to allow that person to be qualified and hired into that title is generally the same requirement for -

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: We're hearing that that's not the case for some social workers. That is not the case because there was a backlog remember when the HRA backlog was happening with the applications. There was a backlog and so, I'm not 100 percent sure as to what were the accommodations that were made but we're hearing that there is indeed not an overlap completely in the eligibility based on the exam and how that person is licensed. Now, and I understand we need licensed social workers but in my mind, in a city where we have such a high vacancy rate, if someone is doing the job and they're

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qualified to do that job, then we shouldn't lose that
talent. There should be another way to either put
that person in another unit or in another title and
you know actually help them to compete and keep

6 moving up while they finish their master's degree for example. Just putting that out there.

KADIAN OUTAR: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Couldn't agree more. I want to just recognize Council Member Dinowitz was with us. Council Member Feliz is with us and past the 36 week threshold, Council Member Gutiérrez is on Zoom. We're lucky to have her. Questions Council Member Carr.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you Chairs.

Commissioners it's good to see you. I just want to return to the topic I was discussing with Henry

Garrido when he was here, which is the issue of those workers who were severed from city service as a result of their vaccination status. Can you give us any window into where the Administration is in terms of working towards a solution and hopefully bringing these individuals back to work in their titles with their seniority so that they can continue serving the

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 81 city in the wonderful way they did before the COVID crisis began.

DANIEL POLLAK: Thank you Council Member, I'll take that question. So, the policy that is currently in place is the same policy that was implemented when the vaccine mandate was lifted in February of 2023.

Employees at that time who were eligible to apply for reinstatement under Civil Service rules had the opportunity to apply for reinstatement. That was mostly competitive class employees and any other employees had the opportunity to apply for rehire.

That continues to be the policy today.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: But it's not an adequate policy right? It's a policy that has allowed some people to return under you know we'll say less than desirable circumstances, not with their title, not with their seniority. There are folks who are still litigating successfully and are not being allowed to return. Some people have been asked to sign away their legal rights. So, that's the policy that you think should be in place at this point? I know it is the policy but I'm asking if there's going to be a change?

DANIEL POLLAK: So, you know that's not within my ability to answer. That's something I defer to City Hall on that issue.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Well I think what you're really deferring to is the Law Department right because the Law Department has been the main culprit for why we haven't had a positive resolution on this This is supposed to be the get stuff done right? Administration, right? That's the hallmark allegedly of this tenure so far, right? And the truth is, in order to work through this, right there needs to be a will right to work through it. There's things that need to be resolved. Henry brought up some of them in his testimony but there's no willingness to do that. It's just sort of like we have all these positions that we need to fill. Quite desperately we have people who performed well in the roles before and during the pandemic I might add right, people who were deemed essential workers that are no longer able to return to their jobs with dignity. So, what's your opinion about that at this stage?

DANIEL POLLAK: So, as I mentioned, I can only speak to the policy that's in place and the way that

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was implemented. I can't speak to anything beyond that.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Yeah, I think it's a policy that absolutely needs to change and I'm not going to go at you too hard because as I said, this is the Law Department's bailiwick and they have been absolutely horrible from beginning to end on this and the policy needs to change because ultimately they're going to lose in court. They've already lost in trial. They're going to lose at the division and you're going to have to do this with the sort of proverbial legal gun to the city's head, as opposed to just doing the right thing out front.

And I want to be very clear, I'm not talking about whether or not the city should have the legal capacity to require vaccination of its employees.

I'm not even talking about whether the decision to use that legal authority was correct in the past.

What is clear is that since August or September of 2022, the CDC put out guidelines that the vaccination while effective for controlling symptoms wasn't effective at preventing transmission, which was the whole predicate reason for requiring the vaccination in the first place.

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So, we're just asking that city government be nimble. Realize that new facts have emerged since the policy was first created and allow people to come back to work who were good workers. These weren't bad workers. These are people who ably serve the city and want to continue to do so. So, I know you're not in a position to answer a comment further but it's just a shame that it's you know over two years since the CDC put out that new guidance and nothing has really changed for the better.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you Council Member Carr. Council Member Salaam followed by Council Member Paladino.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAAM: Thank you Chairs and good morning. Regarding the efficiency and the implementation of Intro.'s 75, how will implementation of this bill change the process of how DCAS operates business to develop an interactive workforce page to include comprehensive data points while ensuring the information remains current and accurate and what is the budgetary requirements to such a robust informative page?

KATRINA PORTER: So currently the development of the Workforce profile report is done in partnership

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR with many external entities. DCAS has access to data for agencies that are in our NYCAP system but there are multiple agencies that fall outside of that system, such as the Department of Education, Health + Hospital Corp. So, there is a dialogue that happens for us to obtain that information from them. So, we do foresee there being you know a struggle with obtaining that information to be responsive to the bill as written. We do recognize and understand the importance of workforce data and we do find value in the reports as we are producing them. But to have a two week refresh will be a challenging effort for us. As it relates to the fiscal implications, we have not analyzed that as of yet.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SALAAM: And in what ways can privacy concerns be addressed when providing detailed workforce information to the public?

KATRINA PORTER: Privacy concerns. So the data that we provide through the Workforce Profile report is aggregated, so we protect the privacy of our employees in that way.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAAM: Regarding Intro. 212, what criteria can be used to simplify Civil Service exam language to enhance accessibility without

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compromising the exams integrity and how can
simplified exams be designed to eliminate cultural
bias inaccurately access the necessary competencies
for Civil Service positions?

KATRINA PORTER: So, as a part of our exam development process, we work in partnership with subject matter experts from city agencies. We invite permanent incumbents to participate in this process. It is a multipronged approach where we have subject matter expert panels. One group develops the questions and then the second group of subject matter experts, they review the work of the first panel to ensure readability and that the questions that are being developed are aligned with the key knowledge skills and you know the key functions of the position. So, in essence, we are pretty much doing that now as a part of our process.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAAM: And as it relates to Reso. 78, if the Public Office of Law is amended, how can noncitizens be supported in applying for and succeeding in civil office roles?

KATRINA PORTER: 78, so I'm not prepared to speak to that, that Resolution today.

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON 1 CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 2 COUNCIL MEMBER SALAAM: Okay, and so probably not 3 721 as well? 4 KATRINA PORTER: That's correct. 5 COUNCIL MEMBER SALAAM: Alright thanks I'll pass it back. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you and perhaps we can follow up on Council Member Salaam's questions 8 9 relating to Majority Leader Farias's Resolutions. And with that, Council Member Paladino. 10 11 COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Thank you very much 12 Chairman Restler and I want to thank you both for 13 bringing this hearing. It's very important. What we're seeing here today is we're shining a very 14 15 bright light on what happened pre-COVID. In pre-16 COVID, this city worked and it worked well and I want 17 to compliment my colleague Council Member Carr in 18 articulating it really far better than I could. We have laid off tens of thousands of abled body people. 19 We did not have this problem. So, for example, I 20 have a woman who works in my office teacher for 29 21 2.2 years, 29 years. Lone Wolf, her case was won. 23 taught in Astoria, same school 29 years. told to report back to her school on the first day of 24

school where she did go. Where they refused her

2 entry. 29 years a school teacher turned away. So, I

3 know it falls within legal. She goes there every

day. She just recently stopped going but she went

5 every single day where they were very nice.

6 Everybody in the school knew her including her

7 principal of course. 29 years is a long time but we

need to understand that to find a phrase would be the

9 chickens have come home to roost.

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In light of all the new CDC and everything that's come to past, we now know that anyone was vaccinated that was - we really didn't do much good for anybody good, hardworking people. As a Council Member in my district, my first six months in office from January right through to December, my Commissioners were saying goodbye to me because they were leaving after 20 years on the job. So, I really think we really need to echo what Councilman Carr here said and we really need to take a look at what we let go. They do not want to be compensated. They want to be reinstated and that goes for everybody from Police to Fire, to Teachers. As Daniel also said, people worked during the pandemic.

So, for us to have this type of emptiness of 20,000 workers is insane. This is New York City, the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 89 greatest city on the planet, in my opinion and I love it but we really need to reexamine the mistakes that we made. We can do that if everybody works and figures this out. There's no such thing as a problem, there's only a solution. Hiring back the fired workers are your solutions. Thank you very

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much.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you very much Council Member Paladino. Any response? Okay, thank you Deputy Commissioner Pollak, would you like to jump back in?

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Yes, I do have a few questions. Well, let me first ask a question of OLR and then we want to get a little bit into the consulting contracts, but for OLR, what role has your office played in improving workforce retention? And then has the number of vacancies in the city's workforce impacted OLR's negotiation with unions at this point?

DANIEL POLLAK: Thank you very much for that question Council Member. So, we're very proud that over the last year and a half, a little bit more, we've successfully negotiated contracts with unions representing 97 percent of the city workforce and the

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you know, at that time we entered into negotiation through this round, you know we were acutely aware of some of the challenges with recruitment and retention that agencies face. And it was very much a priority for us in those negotiations. So, in addition to you know the general wage increase, which you know a total of SS is 16 percent for the contract period, which I would think would you know greatly aid in improvement and retention. There were also other aspects of our agreements that were focused on improvement and retention. We, as Henry Garrido testified, we agree to remote work and a compressed work pilot with DC 37, which you know we've heard has you know - we've heard from agencies a positive reception to that. That they've seen that improve recruitment retention.

We also, in many of our contracts, dedicated funding specifically for titles that were facing challenges. Again, you know Mr. Garrido spoke to the equity fund that we created with DC 37 that among other things created you know bonuses for case workers at HRA, which is in effect right now and numerous other kind of targeted efforts to increase salaries or create bonuses or otherwise address

2 places where we really saw the greatest challenges.

address that the best we can in our agreements.

You mentioned probation. Probation officers we reached a contract agreement with them a couple months ago. That agreement created a whole new salary structure. It increased a starting salary by about 30 percent. So, you know we have been aware of that. We have worked with our unions, who obviously are very concerned about that as well to try to

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: One of the sectors of the workforce that I'm very concerned about and I know as a Council, the Black, Latino, Asian Caucus and others have been talking about, is the disparities that exist with the EMT's and the EMS.

Can you shed some light into some of the conversations that are happening with that sector of the workforce that I know you know has ongoing negotiations and there have been conversations around the pay parity issues. Do you have any- because that is a sector right? We've heard about the ambulance response times. We've heard that this is a sector of the workforce that we can't retain. I mean they're the lowest paid emergency services workers in our

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city. Can you shed some light as to the
conversations around EMT, EMS pay?

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DANIEL POLLAK: So, we are in bargaining with the union representing EMS workers and our policy is not to comment on ongoing negotiations but you know we do — we are engaged in bargaining. We hope to reach a deal with them that's fair to them as well as the taxpayers.

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Okay, I just want to then reiterate for the record that it is so important. This, just like the 911 operators right, this is a sector of our workforce that we cannot afford to lose and when we're paying these workers who are supposed to be responding to us, I mean these are the same workers that responded to calls at the height of the pandemic. Many of them getting sick as they responded to New Yorkers right and now is the time for us to really take a look at this workforce and understand the value that they bring. They're doing the work that no one else can do.

First of all, they're you know trained to do so but also if you're ever on the receiving end of a call to an ambulance, you want to have your call responded to by a trained professional that is

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON 1 CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 2 willing and able to do their job. And this is a 3 workforce that I have found in conversations with them. They're willing and able to serve, they just 4 need to get paid you know in order to live in our continue to live in our city. So, I trust that 6 7 collective bargaining will do its thing and I just wanted to make sure we put a plug in for those 8 workers. So, we also wanted to dig in a little bit going 10 11

So, we also wanted to dig in a little bit going back to DCAS on consulting contracts. Do consulting contracts go through the same procurement process as contracts for other goods and services on behalf of the city?

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KATRINA PORTER: So, unfortunately I do not have any information on the consulting process at it relates to the city. That is managed by DCAS but through another line of service that would be more inclined to answer a question on that.

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Which line of service?

KATRINA PORTER: That would be procurement.

CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Oh procurement.

KATRINA PORTER: Okay. Is there any way that you can get back to the Committee with information on consulting contracts and what that looks like? I

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CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR mean one of the things that we're concerned about as a Committee is how work is being contracted out and how that's impacting the ability to hire workers because we're spending money on outsourcing work rather than investing in the workforce and some of the numbers that we've seen are egregious. when we dig into what these contracts look like, for example, for the delivery of service for migrants and asylum seekers in our city, we see that some of these contracts could hire four commissioners or more. so, we are concerned that that investment is not happening in the workforce, in a workforce that frankly needs it right because we're seeing these numbers and so, if you could get back to us with some of that information, that would be valuable.

KATRINA PORTER: Will do.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Great, thank you so much

Chair De La Rosa and I have a bunch of different

things I was hoping to dig in on and colleagues

Council Member Salaam, please fill free to jump in

again if you'd like to ask some additional questions.

Deputy Commissioner Porter, I was just struck by

Henry Garrido's testimony about 911 call operators.

I am genuinely concerned about the public safety

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON 1 CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 95 2 implications. People working 16 hour shifts, mandatory overtime, calls not being answered. Are 3 4 you aware of these issues? Were you aware of them 5 prior to his testimony? KATRINA PORTER: No, that was the first time I 6 7 heard anything of that sort. 8 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: And not to put you on the 9 spot but just to think with us today, we're certainly going to be following up and doing our best to try 10 11 and help address this issue. Any suggestions for ways that DCAS can help? 12 13 KATRINA PORTER: So, we do work very closely with the I believe they're in the Office of Innovation and 14 15 Technology. No, that's 311, sorry I'll scratch that. 16 We'll look into it. 17 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay good, we look forward 18 to working together on that. 19 DANIEL POLLAK: If I could just add something? 20 Apologies Council Member. So, just OLR has been 21 deeply involved in conversations with DC 37 about 911 2.2 operators. You know we know it's a challenging job 2.3 and we have worked with them to try to find ways, creative ways to improve recruitment and retention. 24

There's currently a pilot program under way that has

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON 1 CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 2 compressed work schedules there. We meet on a 3 regular basis with them as well as NYPD to try to 4 address it. CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Which is the primary local involved? 6 7 DANIEL POLLAK: You know it's a new local that represents just 911 operators. I didn't recall the -8 it used to be Local 1549. They split off. CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Right, okay. Glad to hear 10 11 that OLR is involved to try and address recruitment and retention issues and think about some creative 12 13 strategies. Clearly we have an urgent issue on our 14 hands. 15 And Deputy Commissioner, just going back, Deputy Commissioner Porter, just going back to some of the 16 17 questions we were asking about the hiring timelines. 18 The timeframes you were referencing, those were all 19 total days not business days? 20 KATRINA PORTER: Those are total days, yes. 21 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Good, just wanted to 22 confirm that, great thank you. And then I was just -23 one question that I didn't ask that I was thinking about after was, you know with this low process, do 24

you carefully and you know to your earlier comments,

do you carefully track how many people turn down the opportunities when contacted by DCAS or the agencies about the lists that they may have an opportunity to be hired off of?

KATRINA PORTER: Absolutely, there's a local law that tracks that information. It's Local Law 50 of 2002.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Do you know those trend lines? Are we moving in the wrong direction?

KATRINA PORTER: So I think that the issue at hand is not about folks not being interested in city jobs. They may have taken multiple Civil Service exams, so they may already be city employees working in a different title. Hence they you know would fail to report or decline to be hired in a different title.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: So, that is probably a good segway. I did want to check in on bridge exams, which I think is one of the really positive developments that we've seen at DCAS. Could you tell us how many different bridge exams are currently being offered and are there plans to expand the number of bridge exams that are being offered. I

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 98 think we're eager to see as much consolidation there as possible.

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KATRINA PORTER: Sure, we're on our third iteration of bridge exams. This is the primary bridge exam where we're offering one exam, one application fee for multiple titles that actually turn into multiple lists. So, we've been administering bridge since fiscal year 2022 and so, those exams are going well. We did recently expand that model during fiscal year 2025 to offer a public safety bridge where applicants can take one exam, one fee for four different titles. However, its one Civil Service list that agencies will be using. And we will continue to expand that strategy and use it you know to first provide access to city employes but then also to help agencies fill their vacancies.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Well, we certainly, I think it's a very positive development, any greater opportunities for us to further consolidate or create more opportunities from bridge exams I think is a great thing. So, we welcome any information you can share about plans to expand in the future. And I recognize that with the development or the creation of bridge exams, we are making it more affordable for

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 99 test takers right? So, instead of having to pay for the fee for three or five, ten different tests with bridge exams, you may - it's reduced. But I'm still kind of confounded that we charge the way that we do for people to take exams. The state recently announced that it was waving all Civil Service exam fees until 2025 to reduce barriers and help fill state vacancies. Has DCAS considered waving of exam fees?

KATRINA PORTER: There have been instances where

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KATRINA PORTER: There have been instances where we have waived the fees for public safety exams and we found that that is not an effective recruitment model. We saw an uptick in applications but then those folks actually did not show up for the actual examination. And so, hence that's-

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: When did that happen?

KATRINA PORTER: This was I believe it was Fiscal Year 2022 and 2023. We have waived exam fees for a police officer, a correction officer and a few other public safety titles, traffic enforcement agents and safety agent and it had an adverse impact on our resources.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: It had an adverse impact because you found that the people who were passing

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON 1 CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 2 the exam were not actually interested in or meeting 3 your criteria? KATRINA PORTER: No, it was the folks who applied 4 5 for the exam, so they went through the application process. They actually did not show up to sit for 6 the exam. CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Oh, okay so we had a no 8 9 show rate, that was the problem? KATRINA PORTER: Yes, and then you know we also 10 11 have standard fee waivers for folks, you know some of 12 our more vulnerable populations, veterans, folks who 13 may receive Medicaid or public assistance, spouses of veterans are all eligible for fee waivers. 14 15 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. How much would it 16 cost - how much do you know, is it one fee, is it the 17 same fee for every exam? KATRINA PORTER: So, the exam fees are 18 commensurate to the salary for the position. 19 varies from \$40 for most of our entry level exams, 20 upwards to I would say like \$100 for our promotion 21 2.2 exams. 2.3 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay and so, do you know how much revenue we generate on exams? I'm just 24

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trying to do some math.

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our legal department.

KATRINA PORTER: I can get back to you on that number. I don't have it handy today.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay, you know millions of dollars. Do you, have you considered — so your concern is that by waiving the operational concern of no shows is the primary concern. Did it have other benefits that countered the no show issue? Because I would think there are operational ways we might be able to solve for people not showing up. Did they have to you know confirm via text the day before or some other mechanism you know to verify attendance? Were there any other benefits that you identified?

KATRINA PORTER: So, I think it's also important to mention that we charge exam fees as per you know Civil Service law. We're required to charge exam fees, so if we got to make any large scale changes to

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Right, I just you know, it's notable that they've been waived at the state level. We have a ton of vacancies. Henry Garrido testified to 22,000 of them. We're desperately trying to fill them. It's having real significant impacts on our parks and our social services, 911

how we manage that process, we would need to consult

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND
FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON
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emergency responses. I would think that anything we
could do to help address that would be helpful.

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KATRINA PORTER: What I can share is that approximately 20 percent of our exam applicants do apply for fee waivers. And so, that is - we feel like that is a great way to provide our vulnerable population -

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Right but you wonder how many more of those people might apply if they knew that they had access to a waiver or weren't going to pay and we've been joined by Council Member Gennaro. Thank you for being with us. Did you want to jump in on something before I -

KADIAN OUTAR: I was just going to add that a part of it is the awareness of the fee waiver. So, whenever we go out into the public to share information about city government, we make the fee waivers a regular part of our presentation so folks are familiar with the process and where they can go to access those fee waivers. So, we do heavy marketing with that.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay, yeah, there are probably different ways to approach it but I did want to jump in on hiring halls or maybe one or two other

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 103 things and we'll let you enjoy the rest of your day.

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things and we'll let you enjoy the rest of your day. So, February 2023 DCAS started hosting hiring halls to fast track filling vacancies across city government and from February to August, DCAS hosted 16 events yielding 2,200 same day job offers for critical roles. We heard from Mr. Garrido that OMB intervened on some of those and prevented them from actually from those positions being filled but more problematic, even more problematically in September of 2023, Mayor Adams put a freeze on hiring halls as

In March 2024, after the hiring freeze was lifted instead of restarting DCAS's hiring halls, the Mayor announced a resumption of hiring halls that would include both public and private sector employers.

What's DCAS's role in these events?

a result of his hiring freeze.

KATRINA PORTER: Thank you I'll hand it over to Kadian for a response.

KADIAN OUTAR: Thank you. The initial versions of the hiring hall was to address the vacancy challenges that we had. So, these were specific to agencies and ensuring that candidates had access to interview and get hired on the spot. And offered on the spot, so which was very successful. In terms of

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the evolution of the hiring halls, which now allows not only candidates to have access to positions that are available within city government but also for the private sector. They also had the opportunity to learn more about resources that are available because sometimes folks are not job ready but they're interested in the different resources that are available.

So, DCAS's role in these is one, engaging agencies and I'm encouraging participation at these hiring halls. We also play a support role in providing guidance to the development of the event but also we ourselves are participating in those events to not only recruit but make sure that folks are getting information about the Civil Service process and how to apply for examinations.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Right, so, all of that's positive in my background outside of my time as bureaucrat is in workforce development. I certainly appreciate the access to training and skills development to help people attain the jobs that you know will help them support their families but when we were doing the first round of hiring halls that DCAS we leading, we made over 2,000 job offers, 2,200

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job offers to city workers, potential city workers
that really needed those positions - where we needed
those positions filled. Since we've shifted this
model, how many job offers have we made to potential
city workers?

KADIAN OUTAR: So, this is being operated by NYC Workforce Development but from awareness, I know that there were over 1,200 job offers that were made.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay so in a twice as long a period of time, practically half as many job offers were made. I think DCAS was doing a very good job at this. I mean, I want to give you all credit. I thought the hiring halls was a smart innovation and they were well executed and they were effective and I just don't understand why we're not continuing with them. Why we develop a model that works? It's making a difference and then we just ignore it and have a different agency involved. It's focused more on private sector jobs than public sector jobs. My understanding and please correct me if I don't have this right is that DCAS's involvement leading these efforts was discontinued because DCAS didn't have the staff to continue to operate the hiring halls. that right?

KATRINA PORTER: So, I think it was a combination of the hiring freeze that kind of paused the New York City government hiring halls as we called them.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Correct.

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KATRINA PORTER: And I think that the

Administration's goal was to expand these efforts to

the not-for-profit agencies. So, I think it was a

combination of those two things. It was an all hands

on deck effort for DCAS for sure.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Sure when it was last year from February to August of 2023 over those five or six months. It was an all hands on deck or 16 events, 2,200 same day job offers, successful model. The Mayor puts in a hiring freeze and when it's time to lift the hiring freeze and there's a return of some hiring hall model, although quite a very different model right? The reason DCAS is no longer leading this model despite your success and efficacy, is because you don't have the capacity. You don't have the headcount to be able to do it. Is that - am I -

KATRINA PORTER: It was a hiring sprint and we were you know involved specifically to support you know the - it was a vacancy sprint so it was - we

were involved directly to help reduce the vacancy rate.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Right but to be clear, the headcount in city government has budged this much since Mayor Adams came into office, less than half a percent right? So, despite the hiring freeze and the focus and the effort, we're not actually filling and we cut 10,000 jobs right and we have 22,000 vacancies today, according to Henry Garrido. So, why are we not in a sprint anymore?

KATRINA PORTER: That's a good question.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Yeah, I agree. Sorry,
maybe I shouldn't say that my own question is a good
question. I apologize but it's disappointing and I
just you know my understanding from our Committee
report today is that we have a 16 percent vacancy
rate at DCAS, 383 vacancies. It's one of the highest
in the city and you know when we have a high vacancy
rate at DCAS, it slows down everything else in city
government, and when your team isn't staffed up
Deputy Commissioner Porter, it means that we're not
helping every other agency staff up and meet their
hiring needs. So, it has a significant negative
impact on our ability to provide the services that

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New Yorkers depend on. So, I appreciate your answers to those questions. Alright, I'll do one or two more and then I'll shut up. So, my understanding - your testimony indicated that our bill Intro. 75, the Public Hiring Tracker, we were too ambitious in our biweekly reporting and our biweekly data and twice annual reporting but the reason we wanted to - part of the reason we wanted to have this information is to better understand vacancies in real time so that we can advocate appropriately. Part of it's also because the workforce profile reports are always delayed and I don't this this is a you thing or a current DCAS thing when I worked in the Administration side, the workforce profile reports were always delayed then too. But how do we speed up getting the workforce profile reports out? Do we have any timeline for when FY23 and FY24 are going to be released?

KATRINA PORTER: Absolutely, so I'm glad you asked that question because we do recognize the importance of the workforce profile report and how that data is used across the city. And so, yes, the FY23 report we expect for it to be released by the end of this year. In FY24, during the first quarter

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 109 of calendar year 2025, and then we'll be on par and we are hopeful that we can continue to release the workforce profile report on a regular cadence thereafter.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay, thank you. One of the things that I am always interested in is Long Beach compliance. Could you give us an update on where we are on Long Beach compliance and how we're doing on the provisional employee reduction?

KATRINA PORTER: Absolutely so as of December 31, 2023, the city became in full compliance with our provisional compliance efforts and our oversight by the state ended.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Right.

KATRINA PORTER: Also, the provisions under Civil Service law Section 65-5 sunset it until you know we're just working to remain in compliance with Civil Service law. Currently there are about a little over 11,000 Provisionals citywide and we continue to work with city agencies. We meet with them individually to develop plans of actions to ensure that they remain in compliance with Civil Service law and that we're supporting them to reach their reduction goals.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Great, congratulations.

KATRINA PORTER: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: That's a big
accomplishment. It took many, many years of very
hard work. So, congrats on making that happen.

Deputy Commissioner Pollak, I feel like I have to ask
you questions just to make sure that you're
sufficiently engaged.

DANIEL POLLAK: That's okay.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I wanted to ask about something I mentioned to Henry earlier around salary ranges. Our understanding is that the current city, kind of OMB policy is that agencies have to hire at the lowest possible end of a salary range for a position, regardless of the qualifications of the candidate if they're coming from outside city government. And there may be some caveats to that, there always are but that OMB has placed just tremendous restrictions on allowing any agency to hire from within the range. So, let's say there's a social worker with a range from \$55,000 to \$79,000. OMB is insisting that that person be hired at a \$55,000 range.

Is there anything in our labor agreements that would prohibit an agency from hiring at a higher

point if that's the acceptable range for the position? Is that just an entirely OMB discretionary issue?

DANIEL POLLAK: Thank you for that question Council Member. Yes, it is in our contract. So, where there are ranges in our contracts, not all of them have them. Some contracts have a flat rate for a position. A rate, set rate based on your service. Where there's a range, we typically have what's called a new hire rate, which applies from the first three years of city service. So, anyone with less than two years of service under those contracts is required to be paid the new hire rate, which is typically 15 percent below the incumbent minimum rate, meaning the rate applicable to some with at least two years. So, the contracts specify that someone must be paid that minimum rate from the first two years of city service, unless there's been a waiver which you know where there are recruitment retention challenges, OLR has the authority to issue of waiver of that new hire rate but under our contracts, the general principle is someone who is supposed to be brought in at a new hire rate.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: So, Deputy Commissioner

Pollak are you tracking the number of waivers that

are - do you get is it OLR's determination to issue

that waiver or do you have to get OMB's approval to

print out the waiver?

DANIEL POLLAK: We have discussed the kind of criteria for when that would be waived.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: So, it's a collaborative decision with OMB. Is that what I'm hearing?

DANIEL POLLAK: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: And you've been in city government for a while, have you noticed a shift or a trend or is there any data reporting on the number of waivers that are issued annually?

DANIEL POLLAK: I do not have any data you know. Anecdotally, I would say the last few years we have seen more hiring above the new hire rate. I would note also DCAS maintains a list of [INAUDIBLE 02:09:29] through titles. That's something we often look to for guidance to determine if DCAS has already made a determination that a title is hard to recruit for residency purposes. You know that's illustrative that you know they may need an exemption from the new hire rate as well.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: For revenue generating positions?

DANIEL POLLAK: It would depend on the position. There's not an automatic waiver.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: For you know when our parks are in terrible shape and we've seen a 35 percent increase since the Mayor came into office and complaints every summer because of the 40 percent reduction in seasonal employees in the summer time cleaning up parks. Would that lead to an increase in waivers being issued?

DANIEL POLLAK: Again, it depends on the recruitment retention challenges they're facing. You know we look at data. We try to determine whether it's necessary to recruit.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: When HRA is unable to process food stamps and cash assistance requests within the 30 days they are required to do so because they don't have enough bodies? Would that inform increasing a waiver?

DANIEL POLLAK: You know we're taking into account all the circumstances but you know we really focus on whether this is really a place where they've

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tried to recruit the new hire salary and have been unable to.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay, I mean, I think we need more reporting on this. We need to understand when these waivers are being granted and what flexibility agencies have to fill vacant positions. The overarching sentiment I feel from this hearing is there was a recognition a year and a half ago that we were in a hiring crisis and that that recognition is lost on this Administration today. And that the urgency that we at some point felt for a period of months from OMB and City Hall to fill vacant positions is gone and we're just not seeing the progress that we need to see. We're seeing conditions deteriorate in too many places because we don't have the bodies in place and I don't hear the new initiatives or the sense of prioritization and urgency that we felt 18 months ago to do something about it. So, we'd love to dig in and understand that a little bit better.

And then I just wanted to also ask you about the hybrid work pilot. How many city employees are currently eligible to work remotely?

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DANIEL POLLA: So, I don't have data on the numbers to the employees and you know just to give you some background on how the process worked. When the remote work pilot was launched, there was an initial approval process that went through the flexible work committee which I represent, it's from City Hall, DCAS, OLR, and others where they would approve the initial rosters but that was just the initial pilot. You know since then, employees, they have been added, new groups added, so we don't keep a running factor of how many employees are working remotely. I can tell you and I do have here the number of agencies that were approved for remote work.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: What do you got?

DANIEL POLLAK: Give me a moment to find it.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: And I'll tell you the numbers that I have because maybe they're right is 25,000 DC 37 workers and 15,000 non-DC 37 workers, 40,000 total are currently eligible for remote work is the data that we have but please confirm if you

know differently.

DANIEL POLLAK: Like I said, I don't have that data. We can work to get you what we do have.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay.

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DANIEL POLLAK: We have for the agencies who are participating in the remote work pilot and 31 who have been approved for compressed work. There is a process to actually start a pilot. They have to meet with the effected union, discuss before actually moving forward but those are the numbers that have been approved.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay, well that's look, it's really I know that Chair De La Rosa has really been focused on this issue. I think it's really promising. Hopefully we'll improve retention. How are we tracking the success of this initiative on the remote work side and on the compressed scheduled side?

DANIEL POLLAK: So, the compressed work side of newer but the remote work pilot, I would say the primary way we're measuring success is we're talking, we meet every week with DC 37 as part of this pilot to talk about the challenges we're facing. You know we're talking to agencies. We're getting their feedback and you know as we approach the expiration

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to file it in July, you know we'll continue to have those conversations and to determine together with DC 37 as well as other unions the best way to measure kind of what our next steps are.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: And what about the retention data? Is that I mean I realize it's one data point. Things change there are different factors that inform retention policies and peoples decision to stay in their jobs. You know we saw a huge exodus from the city workforce you know in 2022 and kind of at peak COVID times. I don't know. I'm guessing it was COVID but how are we - is that being closely monitored and is that informing our decisions to expand it or reduce it or is that not the primary thing that we're looking at?

DANIEL POLLAK: It's certainly going to be something we look at. You know it's hard to determine, can't I separate out all the other factors that have taken place? You know I do think there's been an improvement in the city's attrition rate but you know at the same time we were doing this; we also sailed our contracts and did a lot of things on compensation that I discussed earlier. So, it's hard to you know determine what had what impacts but we'll

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 118
2	certainly look at attrition rates, retention rates
3	and you know the feedback from the agencies and
4	employees and determine whether it's having the
5	desired effect.
6	CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you and I'd like to
7	kick it back to Chair De La Rosa.
8	CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Thank you. I have two
9	questions. One is on the 241 hire model, which is
10	still in effect. Is our understanding correct?
11	KATRINA PORTER: Yes.
12	CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Still in effect. Is
13	there a timeline for transitioning back to the normal
14	hiring practices?
15	KATRINA PORTER: So, two for one is the OMB
16	policy so I don't have insight to answer the question
17	but we can definitely take it back.
18	CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: But I imagine that there
19	is communication at the hiring arm of the city
20	between you all and OMB on this policy or is it kind
21	of like just dictated down and that's it?
22	KATRINA PORTER: OMB manages the process, so they
23	would you know best be able to answer that question.
24	CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: Okay, well we'll get in
25	touch with OMB about this. I think that in a time

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where we're seeing such high vacancy rates, it would be important for this Council to understand where the two for one hiring process is still place. Where are the exemptions to that rule and in addition to that, when is the timeline to lift it? This policy was made under the guides of you know we're in dire fiscal straights. This Council has a position on how dire that strain is and what we do know and what the position that I've taken as the Chair of this Committee is that it is past due time for us to have a robust workforce that delivers services for our city and this is a hinderance to that.

I mean you have to wait you know for two people to leave to hire one person back. The math is not mathing, so we need to make sure that we get folks hired and especially in these agencies. I mean, we have the numbers here. The Taxi and Limousine Commission 26 percent vacancy rate and what we're hearing is that Vision Zero, which is supposed to be one of the hallmark you know projects of this Administration and the previous one is where we're seeing the impact to the TLC. The reduction of summonses for traffic safety violations is reduced and obviously like, we can't preach that we're a city

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that puts safety first and then pedestrian and traffic violations are going unaddressed. The Department of Finance as we heard, a 17 percent vacancy rate at this time. The Department of Probation has a 16 percent, almost 17 percent, DCAS has a 16 percent, the Department of Corrections has almost a 16 percent, Environmental Protection right, we've heard these days about the drought warning and where we are on that and that has a 12 percent vacancy rate and it goes on and on. I mean the Department of Housing and Preservation has an 11 percent vacancy rate.

In a time where the city is asking us to consider the City of Yes and asking us to consider how our communities sustain more housing but we have no DOB inspectors that are able to do that work. And so, these conversations are inter related and what we know is that in order for us to have a city that is functioning at maximum capacity, we need a workforce that is reflective of that. And so, we'll take that back to OMB and we appreciate you being with us today. Colleagues, any other questions? No, alright so thank you so much for being here. We look forward to continuing the conversation as usual.

KATRINA PORTER: Thank you so much.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Yeah, just want to underscore Chair De La Rosa's gratitude. We'll go to the next panel in a moment. [02:18:14] - [02:21:28]

I'm now going to open the hearing for public testimony. I'd like to 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 record. 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 three minutes to speak on today's hearing topics.

If you have a written statement or additional written testimony you wish to submit for the record, please provide a copy of the testimony to the Sergeant at Arms. You may also submit email written

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON 1 CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 122 2 testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov within 72 3 hours of the conclusion of this hearing. Audio and video recordings will not be accepted. 4 I would now like to call up the first panel, 5 which includes Sylvester Ervin. Does it? Maybe not. 6 7 It did include Sylvester Ervin but I think we lost him, who is a Local 983 Member from DC 37, an 8 9 Associate Park Service Worker. Maybe he'll - maybe he's in the bathroom and Isaac Kirk Davidoff who is a 10 Local 371 Member who I believe is with us on Zoom. 11 12 Isaac, can you hear us? 13 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time. CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Isaac, if you can hear us, 14 15 we'd welcome your testimony. ISAAC KIRK DAVIDOFF: Oh yeah okay. I just got 16 17 unmuted. 18 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Great, how are you? ISAAC KIRK DAVIDOFF: Okay, yeah so my name is 19 Isaac, I'm a Local 371 Member. I'm a Parks worker. 20 21 I'm speaking you know as my private assistant on my 2.2 lunchbreak, so just a history lesson right? One of 2.3 the first recognized union contracts in this city was for parks laborers. The laborers went on strike. 24

They forced Robert Moses to recognize their union and

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they want some dignity at work. So, Parks workers, we didn't just build our incredible park system, we built a strong workplace, democracy and good working conditions but years of austerity and class warfare have damaged both our parks themselves and parks working conditions. So, currently Parks have more than 1,000 less full time equivalent employees than two years ago. It's like about 100 less than at the height of the fiscal crisis. So, we're like lower headcount than at like 1976, 1977. It's about like 4,000 less than the peak in 1975. It means there's a huge alliance on seasonal nonprofit and volunteer labor and that's not sustainable.

When I first started in 2019, I was a full time seasonal. This meant I worked full time, 12 months of the year but was only funded to the end of the fiscal year. I had to wait with all the other play fair hires for June 30th. So, just picture the wait to not know until the end of June if you have a job in July. Just picture that uncertainty, the stress and the competition for the one or two permanent positions that open up. So, after a few years of floating through conservancy after the COVID budget cuts, going back to a play fair line after grants ran

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jobs.

out, I finally lucked out and got a permanent line. And so, in 2023 after four years in Parks, I finally attended my new employee orientation. So, full time seasonals, it's an oxymoronic absurd category but it's a reality for thousands of park workers in seasonal lines. These seasonal lines are really treated by the people who work them as full time

So, working seasonal lines without health insurance for years, with advancement mostly depending in being in the right place and the right time but it's gotten worse in the last few months. The majority of parks workforce, the seasonals haven't been able to apply to - we haven't been allowed to apply to most internal postings, which are listed for full time permanent employees only.

Constant ominous news about the budget and little to no room for advancement. It's not a surprise people are leaving. So, there's a banner hanging in my trailer, Forest Restoration that everyone signs when they leave. Showed this over a year ago and it's almost covered with signatures.

With my amazing co-worker, I'm responsible for like 300,000 miles of trail across the city and we do

our job very well. We kick ass but we just don't have the capacity we need. Two people can't do 300 miles right?

The Mayor has gone back on his pledge to give Parks one percent of the budget. He's cut millions, so that smoke all of you smelled this week, it should be a reminder that we live in this precarious anthropogenically damaged plant. The ecological stewardship, it doesn't work on a piece by piece seasonal basis. So, we really need a year around baseline permanent commitment, not just for forest restoration workers but for our entire seasonal workforce. I think at bare minimum, like seasonal should be allowed to apply for internal postings or else we're just kind of trapped in these positions forever but really it raises a lot of questions of why our Parks rely on temporary, seasonal funding when we really need like a permanent long time condition right?

I make you know steps. I make really strong structures. They're built to last and I just want the city to like treat workers with the same respect that we treat our own work.

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CHAIRPERSON DE LA ROSA: I just want to thank you for taking time on your lunchbreak to come and tell us about what you've been witnessing. It is our full intention you know to work with our colleagues,

Council Member Restler but also our Parks Chair

Council Member Krishnan to dig in a little bit deeper into what's happening in our parks. And you know I represent Inwood and you heard the DC 37 President

Henry Garrido talk about, Executive Director talk about what's happening in Inwood Park. And so, I'm grateful but I'm more grateful this week for the work of Parks employees across our city and so I just want to express some gratitude and thank you for giving us a glimpse into what is happening.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Yeah, I really want to echo Chair De La Rosa's sentiments. You know there was no greater disappointment for me in the last budget than the cuts that Mayor Adams insisted on to the Parks Department and we quite simply cannot accept them for any longer and we need to see significant restorations and expansions of Park funding. I'm hopeful that in the months to come we'll be able to make that happen.

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Isaac, I really appreciated your testimony. Your thoughtful insights. I missed it though, tell me again how many years have you been with Parks?

ISAAC KIRK DAVIDOFF: So, like I've been with Parks for it's at five years.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Five years.

ISAAC KIRK DAVIDOFF: But that includes, so there's like you know some years of seasonal stuff. There's also time I was out of conservancy where I was doing basically the same thing but I had like you know like three more bosses but it was like the same role, same truck, same office and I think that's like normal for or it shouldn't be normal but it is normal for a lot of like seasonal workers. If you kind of bounce back and forth conservancy and Park. So, I think it's all Parks. Like, if I work for a conservancy that's partnered with the Parks, I think that's part of Parks but that means I didn't - those years aren't in my pension unfortunately.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Five years of civil service you know towards your pension but five years working in the Parks for sure.

ISAAC KIRK DAVIDOFF: Yeah.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: And you know in that time period we've seen a phenomenal reduction in the seasonal workforce. You know even just since Mayor Adams came to office; we've seen approximately a 40 percent reduction in the number of seasonal workers who are working in our parks. It's really, could you just elaborate, how are you seeing this you know dramatic shrinking of the Parks workforce impact the conditions in our parks?

ISAAC KIRK DAVIDOFF: Yeah, so you know me and my co-workers do a great job. Like, we really do but you know if there's less people working in forest restoration, there's less acres you can cover. And you can't just like let a patch of grass or invasive species right? They grow back. You can't just let these various kind of ignore them for a few years and then come back. So, without that kind of like sustainable commitment, it makes it hard ecologically and it's also hard like to want to work for a place if there's not that sustained commitment. Like, you know, if you like, it's January and then it's like, yeah well, we don't really know if you're going to have a job in July and I mean like this year right, we do is June, I think exactly on June 30th, that we

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got messaged, oh no of course restoration lines weren't extended and then there's a you know, like literally that day and it was like okay next week, do we even have a job?

So, that's really, there's a lot of uncertainty and I think it's dangerous ecologically but it's also dangerous for workforce and like my you know, one of my co-workers have left, gone for other things. It's - I know like anecdotally at least, you know I just work out in the woods but I know like in the, more like in the maintenance side, there's just so much stuff to do and so much that so little capacity. don't have people like working in fixed posts in parks anymore and we haven't had that for decades. So, it's definitely gotten worse but it's like a long term problem when you have a model where you kind of go from park to park to park, instead of just being in that same park and especially for the kind of more like ecological roles like gardeners, people in forestry, that kind of thing. Recreation for rangers, there just hasn't been that kind of level of commitment that's needed in order to like really meet the huge ecological promise and like necessity of caring for like; I mean it's like 20,000 acres. I

mean we have huge, huge forests in New York City and a lot of them are just kind of basically like people just don't go in them. Like don't do much work in them. They're kind of neglected for a while and these are really our jewels like they're awesome. I love the woods you know and I think we really need that sustained resources in order to like you know really be good ecological stewards for this land.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I think you said that perfectly well and I really want to thank you again just like Carmen did for being with us on your lunchbreak. It means a lot and your testimony matters and we promise to do our best to fight in the City Council to support our Parks and to support our Park workers. We know you all have been going above and beyond to try and maintain conditions in our parks and we want to thank you for your service to our city and for your care for our parks and thank you for being with us today.

ISAAC KIRK DAVIDOFF: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: It's now my privilege to recognize Former Chair of the Governmental Operations Committee, Council Member Gale Brewer.

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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR 131
2	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you. I was at
3	another Committee across the street. I just want to
4	be clear, I'm not late, just I was across the street.
5	CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Those are not mutually
6	exclusive things. You can be across the street and
7	late. But with that, I think, I don't believe that
8	Barbara Manny is still with us, so I think we're
9	going to thank everybody for being with us today.
10	Thank the Sergeant at Arms, thank the City Council,
11	thank our great Co-Chair Carmen De La Rosa and
12	adjourn for the day. [GAVEL] Thanks all.
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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 7, 2024