CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES
JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON
AGING AND THE COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS

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HELD AT: COUNCIL CHAMBERS - CITY HALL

B E F O R E: Althea V. Stevens,

Chairperson of the Committee on

Youth Services

Julie Won,

Chairperson of the Committee on

Contracts

Crystal Hudson,

Chairperson of the Committee on

Aging

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Alexa Avilès Chi A. Ossè

Kristin Richardson Jordan

Kevin C. Riley

Nantasha M. Williams

Joann Ariola Eric Dinowitz Sandy Nurse COUNCIL MEMBERS: (CONTINUED)

Linda Lee Lynn Schulman Christopher Marte

#### APPEARANCES

Lisa Flores
Director of the Mayor's Office of Contract
Services and City Chief Procurement Officer

Karen Ford
Inaugural Director of the Mayor's Offices for
Nonprofit Service

Dana Cantelmi Aging Chief Contracting Officer for the Department of Youth and Community Development

Nevita Bailey DYC Deputy CFO

Michael Ognibene Department for the Aging

Jose Mercado Chief Financial Officer for the Department for the Aging

Brad Lander New York City Comptroller

Charlette Hamamgian
Deputy Comptroller for Contracting and
Procurement

Justine Olderman
Executive Director of the Bronx Defenders

Na'ilah Amaru Human Services Council

Lisa Schreibersdorf Executive Director of Brooklyn Defender Services

Nicole McVinua
Director of Policy at Urban Pathways

#### A P P E A R A N C E S (CONT.)

Paula Magnus
Deputy Director and CFO of Northside Center for
Child Development

Elizabeth Bird Director of Public Policy at Educational Alliance

Liz Roberts CEO of Safe Horizon

Joseph Rosenberg Executive Director of the Catholic Community Relations Council

Amiee Abusca Senior Vice President of Prevention and Foster Care, Community and Partnership programs

Gregory Brender
Daycare Council of New York

Marlon Williams
Vice President of Public Policy and Collaboration
at Philanthropy New York

Brianna Paden-Williams Communications and Policy Associate at LiveOn New York

John T. Falcone United Neighborhood Houses

Patricia Marthone Executive Vice President for 1199 SCIU

Cynthia Silva Callen Lorde Community Health Center

William Perez Clinician for Callen Lorde

#### APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Jeff Chang Youth Organizer at the Korean American Family Service Center

Malini Khorana Director of Finance and Operations at Sakhi for South Asian Women

Lily Shapiro
Policy Counsel at the David Rothenberg Center for
Public Policy

Paul J. Lee Sr. Grants and Advocacy Officer of Korean Community Services of Metropolitan New York

Jackie Del Valle TakeRoot Justice and the Stabilizing NYC Coalition

Keriann Pauls
Member of the LEAP Coalition's Steering Committee

Lew Bader Finance Director of Counseling In Schools

Crystal Farmer
Associate Program Director at New Home

Judith Castio(SP?)
Chief Operating Officer at Encore Community
Services

Nickesha Francis Policy and Advocacy Manager at Good Shepherd Services

Wesley Vasquez Community Organizer at RiseBoro Community Partnerships

#### A P P E A R A N C E S (CONT.)

Shani Adess Vice President of New York Legal Assistance Group

Henry Garrido
Executive Director of DC 37

Lorenzo Brooks Case Manager at Urban Pathways

John MacIntosh Managing Partner of SeaChange Capital Partners

Ravi Reddi Associate Director of Advocacy and Policy at Asian American Federation

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Check one, two. Check one, two. This is a prerecorded sound test for the joint Committees of Aging, Youth Services, and Contracts. Today's date is January 30, 2023. It's being recorded by Michael Leonardo in the Council Chambers.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good afternoon everyone.

Welcome to today's New York City Council hearing

for Youth Services Aging and contracts. Please

silence all cellphones. If you wish to submit

testimony, you can do so at

testimony@council.nyc.gov. Chairs, we're ready to

begin.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Good afternoon. I'm

Council Member Althea Stevens, Chair of New York

City Council Committee on Youth Services. I'm

joined by my colleagues Council Member Won and

Council Member Hudson for today's joint hearing on

nonprofit contracting and joint taskforce to get

nonprofits paid on time.

In addition to today's oversight topic, we will discuss the hearing bills Intro. Number 510, sponsored by me would establish a prevailing wage requirement for city contract human services

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COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS

workers. Intro. 511 sponsored by me was set to limit for the procurement process reporting on agencies compliance of development on online platforms for managing procurement. Intro. 514 sponsored by Council Member Won, would establish a public procurement database. And lastly, Intro. 866 sponsored by me, will require a report on community engagement by city contractors.

As we contain to the next phase of recovery from the pandemic, it is critical that we do everything we can to sustain and protect the nonprofits that have cared for New Yorkers during this global crisis. New York nonprofit service providers are the driving force behind a central services that have fed, clothed, housed New Yorkers for decades.

Now it's time for the city to step up and ensure they are paid and paid what they are owed and what they are deserved. My bill Intro. 510 will require city contract human services employees to be paid no less than a prevailing wage rate, as determined by the City Comptroller and human service providers. New York City Human Service workers are largely educated women of color who are overworked and grossly underpaid.

Human Service workers generally earn seven

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percent of what government employees do. Falling far short of income needs to meet an individual or a family need as a former youth services nonprofit contractor myself, I understand the struggle personally. I deeply believe this bill and I will not let it become a broken promise or unfunded mandate for our dedicated providers. I strongly urge the administrator to prioritize these wages and the city's budget. For years, the city's painful slow procurement process has registered delays that have hindered nonprofits ability to get paid on time and meet their financial obligations.

The Mayor's Office of Contract Services reports that over three quarters of the city contracts with nonprofit organizations were registered after the start date, resulting in delayed payments in 2022. As a result, many nonprofits are forced to take out loans and acquire substantial costs to keep their organizations afloat.

In 2021, Mayor Adams and Comptroller Lander established a joint task force to get nonprofits paid on time and urgent leaders at the highest levels of city government to address this bureac-

2 uh, can't say the word, delays. In February 2022,

the task force released an action memo with 19

substantial recommendations to reform the

procurement process across city agencies. Each

recommendation is assigned responsible parties

given a timeframe for implementation. Our goals

for today's hearing is to learn what progress the

9 administration has made towards implementation of

10 these recommendations.

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In addition, bill Intro. 511 would codify a few of these critical recommendations into law. I look forward to the administrations feedback on this bill and learn how the City Council can partner with the Administration to expedite the implementation of these further reforms.

Lastly, bill Intro. 866 will require contractors to report quarterly on the organizations collaboration with valued community members and their programming. Each RFP the city requires providers to collect community support letters.

However, after the contract is rewarded, we no longer collect data to see if this is substantial community partnerships. Nonprofit contractors regularly collect input from the community members

on their services. This simply reporting
requirement only serves as a standardize in this
process.

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I'd like to thank the staff for their hard work in preparing this hearing, Policy Analyst Elizabeth Arzt, Committee Counsel Christina, yeah, I'm going to mess up her name, Yellamaty, as well as Chief of Staff Kay Connolly and the entire team back at the District Office. I would like to give a special shout out to the high school students from Bronx Latin who are here today taking part in government at work. So, we can give them a round of applause. It always amazes us to have young people in the building, so we're so excited to have them here and I'm so grateful that they're here today. And I'm going to pass it over to Council Member Won.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Thank you so much Chair

Stevens. Good morning and welcome to the joint
hearing of New York City Council's Committee on

Contracts, Youth Services and Aging. My name is
Julie Won and I have the privilege of Chairing

Contracts Committee. I would like to thank the
members of all three Committees for coming together
to hold today's hearing and I would also like to

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thank the city's Comptroller's Office, the Mayor's Office of Contract Services and the Mayor's Office of nonprofit services for engaging with the Council and nonprofits contractors establishing the joint task force to get nonprofits paid on time.

I'd also like to thank the city's nonprofit contractors for bearing with us as we continue to attempt to address these issues in a meaningful way. It remains a travesty that the people who are doing the work that the city has hired them to do, whether it be child care, taking care of those with disabilities, providing supportive housing, taking care of the homeless, practicing restorative justice or any other social services, need to wait months or in some cases over a year in order to get paid for work already completed.

We on the Council know that it's unacceptable and we are trying to make things better. At the beginning of this Council session, the joint taskforce released an action memo outlining how the city could address the persistent delays in getting nonprofit human services workers paid on time. Even this morning, I was just with a local nonprofit on the move, who has voiced that they

have not been paid since Fiscal Year 2021. It is

3 now 2023.

The task force found that delays often stemmed from the need for frequent contract amendments, especially large amendments that need to be reviewed by OMB as well as relatively common delays stemming from the Council's discretionary award process. Several of the task force's recommendations formed the basis of this hearing and we look forward to addressing some of the progress towards the recommendations today. We will also be hearing four bills today in the Contracts Committee, Introductions 510, 511 and 866 sponsored by Chair Stevens as well as 514 which I sponsored to establish a public procurement database.

I'm proud to be a cosponsor of Introductions 510 and 511, relating to prevailing wage for human service workers and timelines for city agency procurement respectively but we've already heard Chair Stevens discuss the bills and we'll hear further questions from her as well as from the Admin.

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Intro. 514 would be both upon prior transparency measures that have passed over the last several council sessions and would expand beyond the only public access points currently available, which is a terminal at the office of the Mayor's Office of Contract Services on the 9th Floor on 253 Broadway. So, we would like to digitize that and we look forward to discussing each of these bills as well as a task force on recommendations today. Did she already name all the Council Members? Okay, oh okay, you're going to do it.

Lastly, I would like to thank my Committee Staff
Senior Council Alex Paulenoff, Policy Analyst Alex
Yablon and Finance Analyst Florentine Kabore for
all their hard work on putting this hearing
together. With that said, I'll now turn over to my
Co-Chair Crystal Hudson for her opening remarks.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you and good afternoon. I'm Council Member Crystal Hudson, Chair of the Committee on Aging. I want to thank Chairs Stevens and Won for holding this extremely important hearing on nonprofit contracting and ensuring that nonprofit service providers are compensated fairly and in a timely fashion.

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2 I also want to acknowledge the Council Members

3 that have joined us today, Lee, Schulman, Nurse and

4 | Ossè. Through NYC Aging, New York City's older

5 adult population is heavily reliant on nonprofit

6 providers for critical services like case

7 management, legal assistance, home delivered meals,

8 older adult centers and so many more resources.

9 NYC Aging maintains contracts with hundreds of

10 community-based organizations or CBO's to deliver

11 | these services. Contracts managed by NYC Aging

12 | total almost \$300 million disbursed among \$1,394

13 | contracts in Fiscal Year 2023.

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The largest category of contracts is payments to

15 delegate agencies, which contains \$1,334 contracts

16 | with a total value of almost \$290 million.

17 According to the FY23 Preliminary Mayor's

18 | Management Report, nearly all of NYC aging's key

19  $\parallel$  indicators declined when comparing the first four

20 months of FY2021 to the same period in FY2022,

21 | which suggests that NYC Aging is struggling to

22 rebuild in the aftermath of the pandemic. Per NYC

23 | Aging and I quote "invoicing delays" are making

home delivered meal services appear lower in FY2022

than in the same period in FY2021.

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2 Homecare service and case management levels also

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and impact.

declined in the first four months of FY2022. Low pay and staffing shortages are almost certainly contributing to this problem. While it's great that \$5 million was incorporated for staffing increases in the latest RFP, more needs to be done to ensure that service provider wages reflect the financial reality of operating in New York City. While NYC Aging has new contracts in place for OAC's in naturally occurring retirement communities, I'm concerned about NYC Aging's ability to support its CBO providers. The Mayor's Management report stated that there were 220 people on the home delivered meals waitlist, 346 on the homecare waitlist and 1,400 on the case management waitlist. This suggests that NYC Aging requires more financial administrative and contracting support in order to increase its programs capacity

Despite this need, the plan programs to eliminate the gap contain a reduction in 12 vacancies from NYC Aging's headcount, which will reduce their ability to staff up and meet the need for CBO's for administrative support, including

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human services contracting. The Human Services

Council currently indicates that there is a

moderate to substantial risk for case management

RFP applicants upon entering the contractual

agreement with NYC aging. And I look forward to

working with the Administration to identify ways

that the agency can lower the risk factor for

service providers and improve the application

process moving forward.

I do want to recognize NYC Aging for the improvements it has made in the contracting process. Particularly cash advances and bridge loans offered to providers so they can continue serving our communities while they wait for their contracts to be fully registered. Ultimately however, these are stop gap measures that services providers should not have to rely on to operate.

I know that aspects of this hearing topic might feel impersonal, but the services rendered through contractual relationships between NYC Aging and our city's nonprofits impact countless lives every day. Delays in payments, hiccups in the RFP process and issues of passport are detrimental not just to the nonprofits on which our agencies so heavily rely

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that will only need more of these services in the coming decades.

Nonprofit service providers need to be paid on time and paid fairly and it's up to us to ensure that the contracting process is as efficient, equitable and transparent as possible. We owe it to the nonprofit staff that work tirelessly every day for our city and we owe it to our older adults. Thank you to the advocates and members of the public who are joining us today and thank you to representatives from the administration for joining us. I would also like to thank my Chief of Staff Casey Addison and Andrew Wright and Aging Committee Staff Christopher Pepe, Chloè Rivera and Austrid Chan.

And now, I'll turn it over the Committee Counsel to administer the oath, but just before I do, I want to note that we have over 50 registrants and I encourage everybody to stay to their limited time.

In person witnesses will testify before witnesses log into Zoom.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Okay, hi, my name is Christopher Pepe, Counsel. Can you please raise

your right hand? Okay, do you swear to tell the
truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth
and to respond honestly to Council Member
guestions?

Great, you may proceed.

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LISA FLORES: Good afternoon Chairs Won,
Stevens, and Hudson and Committee Members. My name
is Lisa Flores, I am the Director of the Mayor's
Office of Contract Services and City Chief
Procurement Officer. Thank you for inviting me
today to provide an update on the city's historic
efforts to improve our contracting process for
nonprofits and make sure they get paid on time.
I'm joined her today by Karen Ford, Executive
Director of the Mayor's Office of Nonprofit
Services, and our colleagues from DYCD and from
DFTA and we'll be available for questions after my
testimony.

MOCS is an oversight agency for city contracting that places an emphasis on services, partnership, equity, accountability and transparency. For many years, nonprofits have identified numerous challenges with the city's contracting process, and before this administration even began, we

established a collaborative relationship with

Comptroller Lander to conduct a wholesale review

and reform of the city's contracting process for

nonprofits.

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The output of this collaboration was the Joint Force to Get Nonprofits Paid On Time, which published a report near the start of last year based on a holistic assessment of the nonprofit experience contracting with the city and made an associated set of recommendations to guide the city's reform work. Many of the challenges identified, inconsistent documentation requirements across different agencies with the city, unpredictable timelines for moving forward with procurements, and slowness of the Council discretionary process, will be familiar to anyone who has worked with the city for many years. However, this task force process allowed us to collectively triage and agree upon the pain points that this administration should prioritize addressing.

The city tackled the issue widely acknowledged as the most significant pain point first: the backlog of retroactive, unregistered contracts and

amendments that had built up over several years and amounted to billions of dollars in funds that nonprofits had earned yet could not access. The administration made it a priority to clear this backlog first, which required a coordinated, interagency sprint to make sure we provided the funding to these organizations that would help sustain their critical work.

As we announced in August, over the course of this 12-week sprint, the city was able to unlock more than \$4.2 billion for over 460 providers. A tremendous achievement for this initiatives. We are now up to the clearance oof \$5.3 billion of the original \$6.4 billion identified as part of the backlog, and we've learned valuable lessons, exchanged best practices and set ourselves up to continue this reform work going forward. But the purpose of the backlog initiative was not just to unlock this immediate funding for service providers, it was also to identify the root cause issues that lead to delays in contracting in order to incorporate those lessons into future reform work.

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We are now at the next stage of implementing the Task Force recommendations, which involved discrete workstreams across key areas such as rules and policies, technology, innovation, and our collective operating model to ensure we are surfacing the key reforms identified throughout the past year and setting them on a path toward implementation. Another key piece of this, as we have shared with the Council, is reforming the City Council discretionary process. As an area with some of the longest cycle times, often caused by a large volume of small dollar contracts, we are eager to continue working with you to make this process work better for our providers.

With regard to the bills presented today, MOCS generally supports the goals evident in the legislation, enhancing transparency into the expenditure of taxpayer dollars and holding agencies accountable for community engagement and timely registration, but we have questions and concerns around implementation. While we appreciate the impetus behind Intro.'s 511 and 514 when these pieces of legislation were introduced in

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2 the prior session, these bills currently propose to 3 regulate work that the city is already doing.

Intro. 511 require the Procurement Policy Board to set time limits on various stages of the procurement process, which was identified as a recommendation through the Joint Task Force. This is a valid goal to set for the procurement process. However, these time limits should be grounded in the practical experiences of stakeholders, the current reform work taking place, and reflect realistic best practices that balance risk and efficiency.

Similarly, Intro. 514 would require MOCS to set up a database including public procurement information to foster greater transparency into how the city spends taxpayer dollars. Based on our initial review, most of the data identified in the bill is already available to the public. But more importantly, MOCS is already committed to this work and taking action. Nearly a year ago we released PASSPort Public Beta to bring transparency to our contracting data. This unprecedented public insight into the city procurement is just a starting point for taking the contract volume

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digitized through PASSPort and translating that into useful data and information for public consumption. This is as huge first step to demystifying our opaque system. We are committed to continuing this work but want to harmonize any legislation with current practice.

We would like to also have further conversation with the Council on the goals and approach under Intro. 866. This bill would require city contractors to file a quarterly report on their community engagement efforts and set a similar reporting requirement for agencies to share information on the community engagement efforts by their vendors. MOCS appreciates the effort to improve engagement on city contracts. We have launched a number of new initiatives, including new monthly training series, in-person events, and more to meet people where they are and to clarify the city's procurement process. But we also don't want to mandate that vendors comply with new documentation and reporting requirements, many of whom feel overburdened by the city's existing procurement process. As we learn more about this

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2 legislation, we look forward to thinking through
3 more ways to expand community engagement efforts.

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Finally, through Intro. 510 the Council is considering requiring human service providers to pay a prevailing wage on contracts with the city. The city has demonstrated its commitment to the sector through much of the work described previously, as well as initiatives like the \$68 million workforce investment and Indirect Cost Rate, which enhance funding available for Human Service Providers working with the city.

While we understand the intent behind this legislation, setting this requirement would come with fiscal and operational challenges for both the sector and the city. The current prevailing wage structure works well for industries like construction where there are established trades working on discrete projects. But identifying and establishing classification and rates for all of the unique services that our nonprofits provide to the city will be incredibly difficult.

Overall, implementing such a prevailing wage program will come with significant administrative burden on providers. This will pull nonprofits

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away from providing necessary services to do bookkeeping, exactly what the Joint Task Force sought to undo. As a result of these issues, the legislation could ultimately drive-up costs for providers. We are happy to continue the conversation with the sector and City Council to best find ways to ensure that the city is a better business partner for the providers carrying out

Thank you for hosting this hearing and thank you to many of the nonprofit providers in attendance and watching on the stream, and all of the young people participating in civic duty today and we acknowledge the extraordinary work you have done for the city, especially over the past few years. And I hope I've shown today that the city is committed to making our contracting process work better for you and for all of the sector. It will take time for us to do this work, but it is absolutely a priority and I'm proud of how much we've gotten done already.

Along with my colleagues, I'm happy to take any questions you may have. Thank you.

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essential work.

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KAREN FORD: Good afternoon Chairs Won, Stevens, and Hudson and the honorable, other honorable

Committee Member. I want to thank Chair Won for her time last week in helping me to understand the priorities of the Committee and I also look forward to spending time with you Council Member Stevens as well understanding your priorities as well.

I want to acknowledge any Council Member including Farah N. Louis for sponsoring the legislation that created this office. My name is Karen Ford and I am the Inaugural Director of the Mayor's Offices for Nonprofit Service. Thank you for inviting me today to speak on the vision and the primary focus areas of the recently created office. Recognizing my colleagues, Lisa M. Flores, Director and Chief Procurement Officer for the Mayor's Office of Contracts and our colleagues from the Department of Youth and Community Development and the Department for the Aging.

I would like to first start by sharing a little bit about myself that will shed light on the perspective that I am fortunate to bring to this office. Today, I stand before you as a thriving New Yorker. For the 25 years, I've worked in city,

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state and federal government and prominent nonprofit agencies serving in varying roles.

Beginning with entry-level homeless street outreach and case management work to midlevel management to

senior and executive leadership.

Although I am extremely proud of my accomplishments today, the message I want to highlight is what it took for me to get here. I'm sure everyone in this room has a story but for me, mine is extremely personal and it's relevant to this meeting today. Thank you.

For me, it was the safety net system working together both government and community that provided the life changing opportunities for me.

Starting with the settlement house I attended for afterschool tutoring and weekends social activities located in the Brooklyn public housing development that helped me become one of the youngest of eight siblings become the first and only college graduate, to the judge and probation officer that took a chance on a bright young person who was losing her way to the HRA worker that gave this teenaged mom an opportunity to return to college.

Assisting me with childcare, car fare, cash and

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2 food assistance and to the community-based

3 alternative to incarceration program that assisted

4 with giving me my first entry-level city employment

5 that would lead to an amazing career of service.

6 It is with this lens that I, on behalf of Mayor

7 Adams and in collaboration with the First Deputy

8 Mayor Sheena Wright and her team have created the

9 vision, values, structure and core functions of the

10 Mayor's Office for Nonprofit Services.

MONS is a centralized location and that's what we're calling it MONS, right? Is a centralized location that will serve as a liaison to the nonprofit sector in relation to city policies, procedures, regulations, contracting, funding opportunities, programs, resources, research, training, Mayoral priorities and benefits affecting the nonprofit sector. MONS is the central point of communication between the Mayor's Office and nonprofit organizations.

The vision of MONS is to transform the city's approach to working with nonprofit organizations from a human service model to a human partnership model centered on equity, mutual respect,

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transparency, accountability and standards of excellence.

The mission of MONS is to promote thriving communities and the delivery of essential services across the city of New York by amplifying and addressing the needs of nonprofit organizations.

To achieve these goals, the office strengthens city led practices affecting the nonprofit sector, supports capacity building for city agencies and nonprofits and gathers knowledge to center equity and inform city policy.

The five primary functions of MONS are: Leading the implementation and sustaining of procurement and contracting reforms. Capacity building, professional development for city contracting staff, technical support for BIPOC led and smaller nonprofits, central point of contact serving as the ombudsperson, and disseminating information.

Action oriented research, sector surveys, analyzing large scale policy changes, accessing business models and planning and strategy, managing citywide initiatives, program design, and addressing mayoral priorities.

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Although the office is just starting out, a lot of work has taken place within the past year. MONS will work closely with MOCS on all contracting reforms. Our role in the partnership is to manage and track progress, coordinate with MOCS and other city agencies on priority issues, communicate cross agency updates and coordinate nonprofit input and feedback on relevant sector issues.

Having recently joined Mayor Adams
administration from serving in a senior leadership
role at a renowned nonprofit organization, I am
confident in the direction of this administration.

In a bold and necessary move, during their
transition into office, Mayor Adams and Comptroller
Lander launched the Joint Task Force to get
nonprofits paid on time. In February 2022, the
Task Force delivered the action memo to the Mayor
and the Comptroller with 19 recommendations for
reforming the nonprofit contracting process. Since
the release of the action memo, the Administration
has made significant strides in advancing many of
the recommendations.

Prior to the standing up of this office, the Administration launched a comprehensive citywide

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	COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 32
2	effort to modernize and streamline nonprofit
3	contracting. Inclusive of city and Council Staff
4	and representatives from the Comptroller's Office.
5	The following updates on the short and mid-term
6	recommendations are as follows: The task force
7	recommended six short-term goals. The following
8	three have been accomplished. Clearing the backlog
9	of unregistered contracts, clearing \$5.3 billion in
10	payment of \$6. billion identified to nonprofits
11	during the effort and continuing. The
12	administration engaged in an inclusive information
13	gathering process that included nonprofit sector
14	partnership and key stakeholders to stand up the
15	Mayor's Office for Nonprofit Services. And we have

already heard more about the vision and the

functions of the office.

Creating transparency in the contracting process, by enhancing the functionality of passport to allow providers to see the status of their contracts. There are few that are still in progress right? We want to establish and publish a set of key performance indicators to assess citywide in agency specific performance. When looking at standardizing documentation templates

across human service agencies. And then there were ten medium term recommendations, recommending goals and that we're on cost for FY23. Using a lean six sigma approach, the team engaged in a comprehensive assessment of the procurement and contracting process looking for ways to streamline and modernize processes. The completion of this midterm goal gave us the focus for many of the broader city-wide reforms that are well underway. This also includes the following Joint Task Force recommendations.

Developing a framework for contract Stat, right?

A performance management accountability system that will allow us to engage in continuous quality improvement. Further enhancements to PASSPort to allow for a fuller integration and citywide usage.

We want to thank the City Council Finance Staff for their insight and participation in the workstream dedicated to focus on discretionary reforms. And we are also looking at ways to expand access to and available funding, available financing to the returnable grant fund administered by the Fund for the City of New York.

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Training is also a focus of MONS. The capacity building function of the office will create a structure to support skills training for city agency workers and nonprofit organizations with MOCS, as MOCS being the content expert.

In the near future we look forward to returning to provide additional updates on the priorities of the office, as we continue focusing our efforts on the few remaining goals. Thank you for your time and I look forward to working closely with each of your offices and I'm available. We are available to take questions at this time. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you. Thank you both for your testimony. Before we can answer questioning, I just want to recognize Council Member Ariola, Council Member Dinowitz, Council Member Marte and Council Member Williams who also have joined us.

So, Ms. Flores, your testimony was interesting and I won't lie, some of the push back from the Administration around the bills that were presented to me are making me uncomfortable because a lot of the reasoning don't make sense because you're saying you're already doing the work but your

2 against it. But let me get into the line of

3 questioning because maybe that will help us

4 understand because right now, I'm not understanding

5 some of the push back.

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While the City Council applauds the

Administration and its work its done under the

Clear Backlog Initiative, clearing more than \$4.2

billion in unregistered contracts, more than 450

providers, there are also worrying signs that

registering and payment backlogs is building up

again for the Fiscal Year 2023. What is the city

doing to prevent another payment back jam?

Administration is 100 percent committed to this sector and to finding equity in everything we do, even in procurement and I having done procurement accidently for far too many years. Having the

commitment that the administration does at the

2 highest-level drives all of the work that we're doing.

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As it relates to timeframes, as I mentioned in the testimony, but will flush out a little bit more. You know the Intro. was submitted in the last session. You know there was a very different climate in the last session when it was introduced before. It was prior to the task force work. was prior to the task force report and it was definitely at a time when there wasn't what I can only describe as unprecedented collaboration, not only with the sector but with the Comptroller's Office as well and we are lock step in not only the creation of those task force recommendations but also in all of the work streams, all of the working groups and staking hands and meeting frequently, not only for the specific working groups but also through the steering committee structure that we have and also monthly meetings.

And so, the environment that we're in, in terms of a. the commitment to not only reform the procurement process, make it more efficient, more transparent and pay on time is different now and we're also in the middle of doing a lot of sort of

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sequential work and work that will build upon one another in order to hopefully have not only a completely different procurement system when we're done with all the reforms but also that you will continue to see us improve on our registration numbers and most importantly, which is why we started with a backlog. It's you have to pay on time right? We understand that the sector cannot function without having payment in order to supply the services that we expect of them. And so, we 100 percent agree that we want to hold ourselves accountable, which is why we started putting information out publicly and make it available to everyone who wants to cut and slice the data. think recently there was a report published indicating that I think it was almost a 20 percent increase, a favorable increase and timeliness for registration. We still have a lot of work to do.

So, with that Chair, I think we're definitely looking forward to working with you, seeing what other updates we can provide as we're working through our reform work. How we can better accomplish your expectations.

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COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 38

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, uhm, so then that's why I'm even more concerned right? You're saying that the climate is changing. One, so then why wouldn't we want to codify these things into law.

Like, it's unacceptable to say that we're doing this work. And so, yes, you're doing the work and now we want to make sure this work continues long after you're gone and long after I'm gone.

So, everything that we're doing is about making sure that the nonprofit sector can continue to function. And so, we cannot wait on your commitment and the work that you're doing because it hasn't been done. And so, yes, it's happening but a lot of the things we're recommending are just codifying into law the things that you're saying you're doing. And so, pushing back to me doesn't make sense.

So, I think that uhm, it's important that we're making sure that we're not just saying that it's changing. Yes, the climate is changing and no one is saying the work isn't being done but this is about codifying these things into law and to make sure that that commitment is happening moving

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clear on that.

COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS

forward. So, I just want to make sure that we're

But you also didn't answer the question. How are you guys making sure that this backlog is not happening? Because I'm still not very clear about that.

LISA FLORES: Thank you Chair. Again, just to reiterate, 100 percent agree that is important to hold ourselves accountable. Some of the language in the Intro. is written now. Again, I would welcome an opportunity to sit with you and work through that language. Some of the language currently exists in the Administrative Code and/or in the PBB rules. And so, we have the ability to sort of do that work in the current structure but I completely hear you and do not what there to be an assumption that there is a misalignment with the commitment. So, definitely would look forward to working with you on tweaking the language if amenable.

In terms of the next round of contracts coming up, it is 100 percent our charge not to allow another backlog to exist and to create a backlog as we found when we came in. And as I mentioned in my

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COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS

testimony, it was not just a backlog from the previous year. It was a backlog from many, many years. And so, we've done a significant job with all of the commitment of the agencies working tirelessly to get through that backlog in a short period of time and we've already started the kick off with all of our agencies. And Executive Director Ford will be part of that process holding MOCS accountable and holding the agencies accountable working from now and keeping everyone on task and identifying areas that we need to jump in and make sure that we're providing the resources and support, for agencies to be able to register their FY24 contract on time.

That is front and center of this administration that we would be held to and then I know that you will hold us to as well, significantly improving that is a commitment that I make.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I will say this, talking to providers, they said the backlog was done and expeditiously. However, I don't want to give kudos for people getting the money that they're owed, right? Like, we're not going to make it seem like this was a good thing because they should have

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2 gotten the money anyway. And, in addition

because it's not happening currently.

currently, I'm hearing that it's happening all over again. So, it was like we cleared out a backlog so we can be backed up again. So, this is not saying that you're not doing the work but the work still needs to be done in a much more expeditious way

My next question is MOCJ receives budget information from PASSport, including salary information on every human services. Has MOCS emphasized information to share the average human service wage, what city pays on contracts?

LISA FLORES: Pardon me Chair. The question if we review MOCJ's?

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I mean MOCS, I'm sorry.

LISA FLORES: I'm sorry Chair, can you restate the question?

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yes. MOCS receives budget information from PASSport including salary information on every human services contract. Has the office synthesized this information to share the average human services wages with city - what city pays on contracts?

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2 LISA FLORES: Thank you Chair.

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Some of that information exists in PASSport and much of that information also exists in the accelerator, which is still standing in much of the budget process and invoice process for the human service sector, happens in accelerator.

We have not recently done an analysis. I believe that we have actually been in communication with the Comptroller's Office and their requests for that information for analysis that they're conducting and we participate fully in providing any information requested. But definitely would be open to looking into that information and how it can be useful for any of the Intro.'s presented here today.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah, I think that information is definitely needed and would be We know that fair wages help retain important. qualified staff. Is raising wages for human services workers a priority for the administration? What challenges does the administration foresee with the implementation of 510?

LISA FLORES: Thank you Chair. As I think we've noted and I'll just restate that while it's

arise to the occasion.

definitely not everything that the sector sort of
asked for, we have made a commitment and have
rolled out some initiatives that really get to
buildings blocks of our commitment to investment in
salaries throughout the sector. As I mentioned in
my testimony, we had made a commitment to do a \$60
million workforce enhancement initiative. The
administration was able to find \$68 million that
has been rolled out and that agencies are working
through the process. Alongside not just that
financial investment but the process in order to be
able to do this if available in the future and
other amendments and other commitments that we can
do quicker, right? So, in parallel, we rolled out
last year what was really unprecedented and
hopefully will be a game changer for the sector in
the long term of allowing allowances, contingency
in contracts, to really account for the reality of
our partnership with the sector and all of the work
that we ask the sector to do. That they always

And so, that allowance, amendment will be really important for a future investment in the sector as well.

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COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I don't know if they would agree but I hear you. For 866, you said that the mandate and new requirement but the mandate of having them to do reporting on community engagement would be burdensome but this is asked in the RFP, so why we collecting information in RFP's if we aren't going to codify and look at it and use it in any type of way?

LISA FLORES: Thank you Chair. We believe obviously that in across all of our contracts, where required, that community engagement is fundamental to ensuring the success of the programs and really an essential part of our commitment to our communities.

The bill as drafted, we'd definitely love to communicate with you and with the other Chairs and Council Members of exactly the problem we're trying to solve. In that, we want to make sure as we talked about earlier and I think also in the Committee Report it was mentioned, you know the numbers of documents that vendors have to provide over and over and over again to multiple agencies is a huge burden and takes away from the good work that they're doing in the City of New York.

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And so, we just want to be cautious as we're working through the taskforce recommendations, which includes standardization of documentation, ensuring that we're actually doing a deep dive of what is many years of built-up processes and standardizing that across the city, so that each vendor or not-for-profit provider that does business with us really should feel like they have one experience as one city.

And right now, whether it's community engagement, documents provided in the RFP process, it's the audit process, there is still too much of a burden and disconnect for many of our providers across all of the agencies they contract with. So, I agree with you, you know if we ask for something there should be a purpose to it. I think we would love to work with you on sort of where we are now with our six-sigma process and where we hope to be in the near future and so, that we don't have unintended consequences of adding additional burden and documentation on the vendors.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I agree and I am a person who believes that we should be doing things that make sense. And so, how often are you evaluating

2 the documentations that agencies are doing?

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looking like?

Because you just said that you have years of things backed up on what their reporting on. Because a person who used to do these reports, know that sometimes the information you're asking for does not even make sense. So, how often are you guys evaluating that and trying to get those things taken away, so we can add new things that actually make sense and more up to date. So, what is that

KAREN FORD: Thank you for that question Chairwoman. Right now-

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Stevens.

KAREN FORD: Thank you Chairwoman Stevens. We are engaging in a process, taking a look at all of the documentation. That's one of the task force recommendations. So, we would be very happy to get back to you as I mentioned to give some updates later on in this process as we move further on with the process. But we understand and we recognize that it is an issue and that's something that's a part of one of the workstreams that we are leading.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah, so thank you. It's good to hear that you guys are looking and

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2 evaluating what we were asking, just see a report

3 on but I think we should also then not say that

4 | things aren't necessary because you didn't do -

5 you're still in the process of doing that. Because

6 I think that this is something that is necessary,

7 especially because it's asked in the RFP.

So, Intro. 511 codifies some of the recommendations in the Joint Task Force report.

Would the administrator recommend codifying any of the other recommendations into law, rather than relying on administration policies and will power?

LISA FLORES: Thank you Chair. Just to go back to your other question really quickly as a follow-up. I agree with you. Again, having done procurement for many years, I can't speak to previous efforts or frequency of reviewing processes but there are decades of rules, laws and reporting requirements. And some requirements you know that had good intentions but are not necessarily used as intended anymore. So, we're building off through decades of rules and

regulations and processes that we're committed to

really making more efficient. And more

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importantly, efficient on behalf of the nonprofit
providers.

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In terms of the Intro.'s submitted today, again

I think we are committed 100 percent on really the intent of supporting our providers and supporting our providers and really being creative and looking at holistically at all the touchpoints that we have with our contractors. It's not just at the solicitation. It's not just at the registration.

It's not just at the payment process. It's also the contract management and our ongoing commitment to providing the services that they also need to be successful as Executive Director Ford mentioned, capacity building for example, right?

We have a lot of requirements and we also need to work on providing the support for our providers to be successful. So, I think as I mentioned earlier, we really look forward to having an opportunity to work through these with you and really see where there's opportunity to get to the same end with some tweaks and edits.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Uhm, so, thank you for that. Just thinking about you know Council always wants to work in partnership with all the

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2 administrations to see where we can work together

3 and where it makes sense. And also, just thinking

4 about when we're evaluating you know documentation

5 and things like that you're doing these things.

6 I'm always here to be in partnership as well as my

7 | colleagues. Uhm, you know we say that often but I

don't think sometimes you guys believe us but it's

true.

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But I think the question was more about, is there anything, any other things that the joint task force put forward that you guys think should also be put into law or be codified are some things that you guys think make sense from the recommendations?

speak for both of us that we will take you up on your offer to come to your office and roll up our sleeves and work through you know line by line and really talk through this. This is our life's work and it's really important for us to get this right and really have an impact on this sector, that has again time and time again through every emergency, through every new program, has stepped up to the plate. And it's important for us and all that we

we've done to get this right when we had the opportunity to do so. So, we'll definitely take you up on that offer.

And I think along the same lines, you know we would be happy to you know set up a more frequent updates with you in your office and work through as we're providing updates on where we are with the taskforce recommendations and look for opportunities as we solidify sort of the analysis, the data and the next steps of implementation, if there are any opportunities for legislation to sort of be done in parallel as we're working through implementation.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Absolutely, thank you.

Intro. 511 was heard last session under the previous administration. And prior to the publication of this joint task force, the previous administration testified that setting timetables for each stages of the procurement process would interfere with an agency oversight and review.

However, the first recommendation of the Joint Task Force Report with established timeframes to hold contracting agencies accountable for delays. How

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2 if at all has the administration's position to this 3 bill shift since it was first heard?

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LISA FLORES: Thank you Chair. So, I think first, when this was introduced previously, I believe there was uhm, you know actually some testimony from the sector around really at the end of the day, what's important about timeframes. And I would say the way I would describe it is if it takes three months or one month for a stage of the procurement process, that's not necessarily an indicator of being on time or not on time. It's really about getting the contract registered and paid on time, right?

And so, they're establishing timeframes for each step of the process, may take away the ability and the flexibility for the administration in partnership with the sector, especially when we're doing new programs and we're changing programs, particularly around programs where we really want community engagement for example. It may be logical and appropriate to have a longer time period for the RFP proposal period, so that we can have engagement Q&A sessions with the sector, so they can really inform the RFP and have a better

program at the end of the day. So, establishing sort of arbitrary timeframe for that point of the process may take away the ability to have the best program and really be engaged with our partners. It's really about getting the contracts registered on time.

And so, where we are now in terms of looking at how we can establish and hold ourselves accountable with timeframes, is that we really need to have data that we can hold ourselves accountable to.

Data that is transparent and data that both the sector can hold us accountable and taxpayers.

And so, so of the work really sort of building blocks that are necessary for the next step to have the appropriate recommendations. So, we're making progress now on first stages of contract stat.

Working very closely with the Comptroller's Office and our partners to establish what we think are the right KPI's and being able to analyze that data in conjunction with the Comptroller's Office and reporting back out to the sector. I think will put us in a better place to inform what the appropriate timeframes are.

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, help me understand.

So, what you're saying is, you don't think that a timeframe will make sense but you need data to help you analyze what's going on.

LISA FLORES: So, specifically Chair, question
Chair earlier around specific timeframes for steps
of the process, what I'm saying is, individual
steps of the process are important but ultimately
the goal is to make sure that we register contracts
on time and that you get paid on time.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah but putting

timeframes in place would help it be registered on

time. Because the problem right now is that there
is no time, which because there is no timeframe,

you guys get to take your time and it's all over

the place. And even when you look in PASSport, no

one knows where it's at in the process. So, it's

not making sense. So, you don't need the data, you

need a timeframe so people can say, you got 90-days

to register the contract and that's it. And then

like, that's how we can get you guys moving

forward. Right now, that's not what's happening.

The Comptroller has a timeframe. You guys also

need a timeframe. The Comptroller has 30-days from

2 once it gets to their desk to get it done, why
3 don't you have a timeframe?

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LISA FLORES: Thank you for the question Chair and for the feedback. So, we, again and we've made some steps and they're building block steps in terms of what's available to providers. So, one of the recommendations that was in the Task Force report that's been completed is that we now have in PASSport. As a provider, you can see the milestones. So, you can see where you are in the process, which didn't exist previously and we continue to hope to build upon that. And yes, as previously being in the position as Deputy Comptroller for Contracts, I understand the threeday clock and it has an impact on the end of the process. And so, just to clarify, it is important for us to establish the correct parameters and timeframes that actually accomplish the intended goal.

And so, and we have to have the ability to then look at the information, have performance dashboards, and hold ourselves, hold our agencies accountable. And so, we need all the tools in place to do that and so, I think we would be

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looking forward if possible to walk you through more detail then we will be able to do today at this hearing of sort of where we are with some of the recommendations particularly around data and particularly around how we're looking at timeframes.

I would also say that as mentioned earlier, some of the language and introduction is similar to what exits in the current PVB rules. You know previously the procurement policy board I think last met at some time in 2019 before the Adams Administration. That is an important body, an important government body that really is intended to be active and looking at rules, looking at timeframes as appropriate and being informed by data, so that the board can act upon ensuring that we have timely registration and so, we've already had - we formed the PVB. We've had our first meeting and we've already planned out the schedule for the full year and we intend for that PVB to be extremely active and this will be one of the topics that will be discussed in that board.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah, I think that the sector has waited long enough where we have seen

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that this office has not been able to do this in a timely manner and we need to move forward with figuring out establishing timeframes. I don't think that we need to wait additional time to figure out data and analyze it because the data has shown that that has not been able to happen currently.

So, I hear what you're saying but I think that we need to move forward. I just have a few more questions and then I'll be passing it over to Chair Won.

In 2022, DYCD released a Compass Contract with 1,414 participant rate, which had no increase from the prior year. What factors or matric does DYCD consider before issuing an RFP with no rate increase for providers?

DANA CANTELMI: Dana Cantelmi, Aging Chief

Contracting Officer for the Department of Youth and

Community Development. Thank you Chair Stevens for

the question.

DYCD did not release an RFP in 2022. Those are existing contracts that are currently in place.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Excuse me, sorry. One second. We have to swear you in.

DANA CANTELMI: I do.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you.

DANA CANTELMI: So, that rate that you're referencing I believe is the Summer Rising Rate.

11 CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yes.

DANA CANTELMI: Okay, we did not release an RFP in 2022.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Okay, oh, yeah, you not release it because it was just rolling over the same contract.

DANA CANTELMI: Correct, yes.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: And so, that's part of the issue. So, can you talk about how not increasing the contract rate is currently a problem for providers when we know inflation and all these things are taking place?

DANA CANTELMI: Yeah, so in 2016, DYCD did release an RFP which we had to cancel because we understand that the rate was an issue. We do

2 understand that this is something that the 3 advocates have been pushing for and we are taking 4 their feedback into consideration, which is why the concept paper and RFP have not been released as of yet. We are in the process of the stakeholder 6

engagement to release the RFP, so that we ensure 8

that the price is something that makes sense to the

nonprofits.

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: But we understand that continuously just extending contracts is really problematic and harmful to the organizations because they are required to continue to providing the services with no increase and taking consideration for inflation.

DANA CANTELMI: Yes, Chair Stevens, we do understand that but we also understand too that it's important for these services to continue, which is why we are working with the Mayor's Office of Contract Service with the indirect rate increases and the wage adjustment increases as well.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: And I just want to make sure that I heard you correctly. The last RFP was released in 2016?

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DANA CANTELMI: That was the RFP which we had to cancel because the rate was not -

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah and it's 2023, so people have been operating with the same rate for a number of years. Super problematic, thank you.

Uhm, does MOCS or Central Clearing House review RFP's to ensure fair rates and wages are included?

If not, how's the city working to ensure fair wages for contracts?

LISA FLORES: Thank you Chair. So, yes, there are many RFP's that are reviewed by the Mayor's Office of Contract Services. Not all RFP's are reviewed by our office if they are delegated to an agency. And our office as an oversight is ensuring that the procurement rules and existing laws and processes that are required are obviously set and adhere to in the RFP and the agencies are obviously as programmatic experts responsible for drafting the appropriate RFP in order to procure the services needed.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, how are we ensuring fair wages?

LISA FLORES: Chair, there is a number of factors that go into our review of the contracting

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process and any set rules or regulations and standards related to the procurement process, we ensure that those are adhered to and the agencies work closely with their partners at OMB you know in terms of establishing the correct contact maximum and what's appropriate for any procurement and any solicitation.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Many providers are having trouble filling roles due to low wages, yet providers with three or more vacant positions are now being put on corrective action plans by DYCD and in DFTA. Can we clarify the purpose of consequences of a correction action plan? Welcome back.

DANA CANTELMI: I know. So, for DYCD, I would want to take that back to the team and get back to you because I do know that although we do do site visits, I don't have specific on the corrective action plans that are given out, specifically on the staffing.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Uhm, youth service providers have concerns that issuing annual contract extensions; what we just talked about, uhm, leads to cuts in salary for workers because of

### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE 1 COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 61 2 high rates of inflation. How are COLA increases accountable for when contracts are extended or 3 4 opposed to going through a controversy or RFP 5 process? NAVITA BAILEY: Good afternoon, Navita Bailey 6 7 DYC Deputy CFO. 8 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We just need to -NAVITA BAILEY: Sure. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Can you raise your right 10 11 hand please. Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth and to 12 13 respond honestly to Council Member questions? 14 NAVITA BAILEY: Yes, I do. 15 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. You can proceed. 16 NAVITA BAILEY: Good afternoon Chair Stevens. 17 Do you mind repeating that question again? CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Uhm, youth providers have 18 19 voiced concerned that issuing annual contract extension leads to cuts in salaries for workers 20 21 because of high rates of inflation. How are COLA increases accounted for when contracts are extended 2.2 2.3 that are going to controversial RFP processes? So, before we talked about the last RFP that 24

happened in 2016. How are COLA's looked at each

authority of the Office of Nonprofit Services?

will this office help implement the joint task force's recommendations? We're just trying to understand the new structures since it has been new. It's in tandem with MOCS as an office within in MOCS? So, that's my first question.

KAREN FORD: Right, so the office, the Mayor's Office of Nonprofit Services, reports directly to the First Deputy Mayor Sheena Wright, so that's the chain of authority that the office holds in place in the position that it will have in this administration. We work in collaboration with MOCS because MOCS is the contact expert on a lot of the contracting and procurement areas and the reforms that are going to get done. Our role in this work will be to project manage to lead to pretty much ensure that the work is getting done to provide support as we can through the Mayor's Office, as well as to be the point of communication for nonprofit providers. The central point of communication for them to come to.

Also, to have a voice in the reform work that is getting done. So, that's the way that we see the office working.

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CHAIRPERSON WON: Can you help me understand,

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because I know currently Nonprofit Resiliency

Committee has been the main point of contact for

many nonprofits who are having issues and that

Committee still exists. Is that true?

KAREN FORD: That, I will have to get back to you. Thank you for the question.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Uhm, Director Flores?

LISA FLORES: Nice to see you Chair Won. Thank you for the question. So, it's my understanding you know the bill that was introduced, that formulated this office and the requirement for the Mayor's Office of Nonprofit Services was really an output of what was a successful NRC in the last administration.

And so, our engagement now you know at the direction of City Hall as it relates to the task force work is that we have taken touch points through City Hall leading and providing updates since the Task Force report was released on the progress in achieving those recommendations and workstreams. And even outside of those more formal touch points, whether it's engagement with the sector or key partners providing updates and

allowing for that opportunity to engage and provide feedback. And now, that Executive Director Ford has been appointed, as she mentioned in her testimony, a key part of what will be a focus of the office, is really having that central place of providing input for creating a space to bring notfor-profits together on a host of issues, including contracts that will be just one of the convenings that will be held in order to have consistent

CHAIRPERSON WON: So, does this mean that the Nonprofit Resiliency Committee will be phased out?

partnership with the sector.

LISA FLORES: Thank you for the question.

Nonprofit Resiliency Committee sort of predates the creation of this office and many of the tasks and what was in the bill was really based on the best practices and the output of that NRC and is just one of the many tenants that will be part of the Mayor's Office of Nonprofit Services, as described in Executive Director Ford's testimony.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay, so if I understand correctly, the NRC will be consolidated into the nonprofit office?

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2 LISA FLORES: The NRC again, sort of a Committee

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from the last administration and then COVID happened Chair and there was a lot of engagement with the sector dealing with obviously the pandemic and the emergency and communication, loads of communication change at the height of COVID and since the beginning of - as mentioned in both of our testimonies of this Administration, not only the task force work, there's been a lot of work done to really establish what are the primary goals of this office and as Executive Director Ford mentioned in her testimony, a communication bringing stakeholder issues to the Administration, ensuring that we're acting upon those and that we are implementing our recommendations will just be a few of the - some of the work that will happen through months.

CHAIRPERSON WON: For the standardization of contract processing across agencies is critical and as you can see in this Co-Chair-ship of this hearing with youth and seniors and so many else, there are so many agencies that work directly with nonprofits. So, for contracts, the standardization across all the agencies will be critical, as we've

talked about in many hearings. Will the Mayor's Office of Nonprofit Services have the authority to implement changes across these agencies? What has the message been across the agencies to understand who they should speak to, one, for knowing when to go to MOCS and when to go to nonprofit services? And what is the difference and what is authority

KAREN FORD: So, right now, during the reforms, we have convened across agency governance process. We are — every agency is involved in the reform process. That includes having steering committees and having leadership oversight from each of the different reforms. So, the way that we have engaged the reform work will continue on this, uh, in the Mayor's Office of Nonprofit Services.

One of the areas also just to also kind of double back Chairwoman Won, is that I forgot to mention that we are going to have an Advisory Board of nonprofit providers that will participate in again, helping to look at the reforms, help set policy, help make recommendations that will go forward towards the Mayor's Office.

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difference?

### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE 1 68 COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 2 CHAIRPERSON WON: So, for the agencies, what has 3 currently been communicated on what you have authority to change and what MOCS has authority to 4 change? Or when they should be coming to either of 6 you? 7 KAREN FORD: So, the office is new right? we are still in the process and phasing of moving 8 forward with meeting with all of the offices across the administration. That is on my list of to do's 10 11 and will be forthcoming. We will be able to report out on all of the reforms and the changes in the 12 13 processes in the near future. 14 CHAIRPERSON WON: What is your current budget 15 for the Mayor's Office of Nonprofit? KAREN FORD: Right now, the budget is anywhere 16 17 between \$1.2 to \$1.5 and that's all personnel services. 18 19 CHAIRPERSON WON: And what is your projected 20 budget for the next fiscal year? 21 KAREN FORD: The next fiscal year is the same. 2.2 It's \$1.2 moving -2.3 CHAIRPERSON WON: And how many personnel's or staff you expect to be able to have within your 24

office budget?

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KAREN FORD: Including myself will make nine.

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CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay. The implementation of PASSport is a meaningful starting point but the city must further streamline in standardized processes, documentation systems and invoicing systems within agencies. Several straggler agencies have yet to adopt the digital platforms that the New York City Department of Health and Human Services for example, still does not have PASSport. And the Department of Education only partially uses it. What is the administration's progress on remedying this patch work system? LISA FLORES: Thank you Chair Won. All of the mayoral agencies have full adoption of the use of PASSport for any transactions that are supported by PASSport. I may have mentioned at a previous hearing, the bulk of the procurement workflow processes, meaning if you're doing an RFP, if you're doing a sole source, if you're doing a BID was rolled out during COVID. And so, as you can imagine, you know there was definitely a slower, sort of adoption at the beginning of that process,

where we were able to do our normal full

implementation in terms of providing in-person

training and support to agencies. But at this

point, all mayoral agencies are fully adapted to

using whatever functionality exists currently in

5 PASSport.

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As it relates to DOE, DOE as you know is not a mayoral agency and they have their own rules and are governed by New York State Education Law and they have their own systems, however, you know they have been a partner with us to have some of their contracts go through PASSport and the Chancellor and First Deputy Mayor and City Hall have all committed that part of our longer-term goals are really to in addition have DOE be part of PASSport and adopted where possible. Again, knowing that they have different rules and are governed by different state laws.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Got it. For the nonprofit task force, there has been conversation about contracts stat. Can you help me understand the difference between the current interface on PASSport, which shows the status of the contract or that RFP versus what you're trying to build in contract stat and why you need two separate interfaces and two separate investments for that?

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COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS

will say that I think uhm, you know any software while it may do many things, no one software does everything and I will say, when the city ruled out APT many years ago, reporting was also an issue in terms of what functionality of extracting the data was available and then, how do you use that data in a way that you can easily scale up, replicate and make accessible to all of the stakeholders involved in the process.

And so, there is abundance of information that is generated from PASSport and we have begun to produce some of that information publicly on PASSport public data and to provide some of that information to vendors as they're in the system moving through the process. Contracts stat really is an accountability tool above and beyond just I am moving through the process in PASSport and where am I in the process right?

It's about having the agility to establish

KPI's, review those KPI's and have those dashboards

be accessible to multiple stakeholders and to mind

that data in a way that holds us accountable. And

so, while we have the ability to run information

COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS

data inquiries in PASSport, we want a tool that is

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3 very agile, very accessible, and that provides all

4 of the stakeholder including the none for profit

5 sector, the ability to hold us accountable. I know

6 it will be something that is continually phased

7 with additional data, as the steering committee, as

8 he advisory board reviews data together as a team

9 | side by side including sector partners and

you expect to pay for contract stat?

10 determine additional KPI's and data that we should

11 be held to and we'll be using contract staff for

12 that.

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CHAIRPERSON WON: That would simply just be another user interface that uses contract information from PASSport as the backend. That is very easily doable in contracts stat. How much do

LISA FLORES: At this point, we don't have a finalized budget for contract stat. We're doing our due diligence in ensuring with our partners at OTI in looking at all of the possibilities. To your point, we're — it's on our attention to create a whole new system. It's our intention to be flexible and ensure that we are using sort of best practices on the front end visualization of

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contract data that is pulling from our PASSport system in the most effective way in looking at all of the tools that are used across the city, so that we are lock step with performance dashboards that are used for other purposes across the city at the direction of OTI and ensuring that we are you know providing even internally when we're looking at dashboards and again externally. This is sort of unprecedented that we're going to have a process like CompStat but bringing in providers as well to look at this data that we are — we have this one experience.

So, we're finalizing with our partners at OMB and OTI the final price tag but again, we're not voting a new work flow system. We want to ensure that we had the appropriate tool that's as efficient and cost effective as possible to visualize the data that is usable for performance management purposes from the huge amount of data that is produced for PASSport.

CHAIRPERSON WON: A dashboard is just data visualization on a user interface. That is very easy to build, very cheaply even on-air table that can save the city a lot of money, which is what I

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recommend. And for best practices, research has shown time and time again, user research shows that it's better to have one user interface instead of having 15. So, I really recommend that you try to work within PASSport on that vendor for contract stat because the idea itself in essence sounds good and it's very easily implemented but I just do not want to see anymore millions and millions of dollars wasted building another user interface with another contractor for another contract that may

The next question I have is for the Joint Task

Force acknowledged the exponential cost of

nonprofits created by the city's delay in contract

registration and payment. Is it feasible for the

city to reimburse the interest on private loans

borrowed to cover operating expenses for

unregistered retroactive contracts as referenced in

the report?

take us another eight years to get it done.

LISA FLORES: Thank you for the question Chair.

I was not participant in all of the Joint Task

Force conversations but I believe that was part of

many recommendations that were discussed as part of

the Task Force before issuing the final

2 recommendations. At this time, we are working

really hard on all of the recommendations that did
make it into the Task Force Report. And obviously,
with our partners again at the Comptroller's Office
in the sector, I would welcome ongoing

7 conversations through the Advisory Board of

anything else that we need to investigate with the

9 sector.

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CHAIRPERSON WON: Will you be able to expand the returnable grant fund? It was one of the recommendations.

Executive Director Ford's testimony, that is actually one of the workstreams that we're working on. And so, we are working with the sector and our partners across city government to look at the appropriate expansion and where is the best place to focus our efforts. Obviously, there is lots of options. You could focus on small vendors, large not-for-profit providers. Providers that are in a certain phase in the contracting process and there is active discussions in the workstreams around the expansion and the appropriate — where it's appropriate to lean in with an expansion of the

#### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE

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2 returnable grant funds. And that 100 percent we'll 3 have updates in the near future.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Thank you and I want to acknowledge we've been joined by Council Member Riley and next, I'll turn it over to Chair Hudson for her questions.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much Chair Won. My first question is, is the city planning to increase funding in contracts to address inflation? LISA FLORES: Thank you Chair for the question. As stated previously, it is really important for us to not only implement the recommendations of the task force but some of the investments that we've made, even in the budget climate that we're in, including the \$68 million work force enhancement, including the continuing - which is baselined in the future as well. So, it's not a one time, it's baseline across the portfolio in addition to the continuation of our indirect cost rate, which sort of dove tails on Chair Won's question earlier, that was an output of the previous NRC, which we have continued to commit to and working with the sector to make sure that every provider accesses that ICR, RCR rate in their contracts. And looking to

# COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 7 additional you know additional work, whether it's

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investments or some of the task force
recommendations of getting things done quicker, so
that you can get paid on time and not have that
burden, an unnecessary burden on nonprofits as
they're doing the work that is required in their
contract.

So, we are looking at all possibilities, not only the ones that are in the task force and again, through the advisory board, I'm sure there will be additional recommendations that will be discussed.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, so for the record, that's a yes?

LISA FLORES: Chair, for the record as I said, everything is on the table. As you know, the Council will be engaging with the administration soon on budget negotiations, so I would defer to those who would participate in those conversations.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, so it sounds more like a no. I just want to be clear for the record.

LISA FLORES: Thank you. I appreciate wanting to have clarity for the record and the clarity is, the budget negotiations that are outside of the function of Executive Director and myself, if you

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know if that's on the table for those parties in the administration had the discussion, then I'm sure we'll be open to having that discussion with you.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, I'll take that as a no then for the record. Are subcontractors eligible for cash advances, bridge loans or other benefits available to lead contractors? And how does the city support subcontractors?

LISA FLORES: I'm sorry, can you repeat the question Chair?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Are subcontractors eligible for cash advances, bridge loans or other benefits available to lead contractors and how does the city support subcontractors? So, I mean this is specific to aging but just as an example, we distributed or NYC Aging distributed vans last year for home delivered meals but subcontractors weren't eligible for those. So, I'm just trying to get you know the difference of treatment between or available resources for subcontractors versus lead contractors.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you Chair. We'll be able to speak to the specifics of the example that

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you provided but the general procurement and

contracting response. The relationship with the

city is with the prime vendor, the legal privity is

with a prime vendor. And so, in terms of what is

available through the State of Human Services

Contract, which again was many years ago an output

of a different committee that was not called NRC,

There was the creation of the State of Human Services Contract and the creation of advances, which now is up to 25 percent and that advance through the Human Service Contract, also no longer requires, which was instituted I think during COVID, no longer requires the initiation of documentation from the nonprofit provider in order to access those — the 25 percent advance. It happens automatically.

And so, but that privity in terms of the contract is with the prime vendor. That's just the legal relationship.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay.

it was called something else.

LISA FLORES: In terms of loans, again there is sort of a general structure requirement of the loan program of what type of contracting to whom we can

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provide loans. There have been instances in certain circumstances where we've sort of been as creative as possible to support a particular program or need beyond what is sort of the prime relationship but the privity and the legal relationship is with the prime vendor. And more generally obviously, we're here today to talk about human service providers but obviously, you know the administration just made a huge investment of over \$75 million with partners in the private sector for supporting NWBE's and providing enhancing loan programs in that sense. So, there are lots of other programs where you talk about the contracting portfolio as a whole.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: And are subcontractors or even prime contractors as well, are they aware of these opportunities and forthcoming opportunities or what's your plan to make them aware?

LISA FLORES: Citywide both MOCS and our partners across multiple agencies, whether it's Office of NWBE or SBS, has multiple modes of communication, whether obviously the social media, documentation, newsletters but also out in all of the bureaus and really you know for the Department

#### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE

1 COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 81 2 of Small Business Service. As you know they have 3 workforce centers in each bureau. They have small business service in each bureau. They have movie 4 the mobile sort of van that goes around to different locations. So, there are every possible 6 7 mode of communication is really leveraged to ensure 8 that we provide that information. There's always room for improvement and look forward to any specific recommendations you think that we really 10 11 haven't really touched that we should be working 12 on. 13 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, great and then does

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, great and then does NYC Aging have an answer maybe or thoughts that you wanted to give? And I can repeat the question but I think we have to swear you in first.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Good afternoon, raise your right hand. Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

MICHAEL OGNIBENE: Yes I do.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Let me just repeat the question for you. Unless you're ready to go. I'll repeat it. Uhm, are subcontractors eligible for cash advances, bridge loans or other benefits

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available to lead contractors and how does the city support subcontractors? And so the example that I gave was the home delivered meal vans that we gave out last fiscal year or I guess this fiscal year.

And that subcontractors weren't eligible to receive

those, so just trying to get a sense of how we

Support subcontractors.

MICHAEL OGNIBENE: Okay, my name is Michael

Ognibene, First Deputy Commissioner and Chief

Operating Officer for the New York City Department

As Director Flores stated, it's the relationship
with the primary contractor that would allow
advances or loans. So, our relationship is with
the primary and that's who received the hot shot

17 | vans in the census.

for the Aging.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, any plans for expanding eligibility or the relationship and allowing subcontractors to get access to some of those resources or is it a legal issue?

MICHAEL OGNIBENE: It's probably beyond NYC Aging's decision.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Yeah, if I may Chair, I would just say as part of sort of the previous

2 questions related to the Returnable Grant Fund.

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questions related to the Returnable Grant Fund.

Again, that's one of the recommendations to expand

the returnable grant fund and there are active

conversations in those work streams of all

possibilities.

So, we can't say today whether or not that will be part of the sort of the final recommendation of that workstream but certainly can take that back.

I'm sure it's one of the many things that is part of those discussions.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. The case
management RFP seems to encourage a more diverse
set of providers which makes sense considering the
diversity of the older adult population. However,
very few if any community districts have a
homogeneous population. How will NYC Aging balance
selecting a provider who focuses on specific
populations, while also ensuring that everyone in
the community district receives high quality and
equitable services?

MICHAEL OGNIBENE: Well, the first thing I'm going to say about the case management RFP is the deadline to submit proposals was today at noon.

So, we'll have a good count on what was submitted

2 later on and we'll start evaluating proposals there

3 shortly later this week.

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Can you repeat the second half?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Sure. How will NYC Aging balance selecting a provider who focuses on specific populations while also ensuring that everyone in a community district receives high quality and equitable services?

MICHAEL OGNIBENE: Since our Commissioner has been with the Department for three and a half years, that's been certainly her focus is equity, diversity, trying to expand in areas where they've been historically underserved and I imagine with this evaluation, the readers, the training that we've been doing for the readers, we're certain to have a diverse set of contractors when the evaluation is done.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. The Human

Services Council recently rated NYC Aging's RFP for

case management at 60 percent, which means that the

RFP bears a moderate to substantial risk for

applicants. Among HSC's concerns are NYC Aging's

rigid funding requirements, a lack of transparency

in awards, and an inadequate window for providers

2 to submit proposals. Is NYC Aging aware of these
3 concerns and taking action to address them?

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MICHAEL OGNIBENE: Uhm, we're aware of the concerns but the early scoop is that there's a tremendous number of proposals that have been already submitted, so.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: So, you're not taking action to address them?

MICHAEL OGNIBENE: Well an action would have been in the RFP but given the number of proposals that seemed to be coming in, the number 60 percent maybe under estimating, over estimating the risk but under estimating the response.

established a maximum reimbursement of \$75.31 per hour of service provided. Although the RFP states that the rate and staffing levels were established by the analysis based on FY22 expenditures and case management hours is unclear in the RFP how this rate was established in order to cover the full cost of services. How is this rate established and why not communicate that information to providers?

MICHAEL OGNIBENE: I'm going to defer to our CFO.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Sure.

#### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE 1 86 COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 2 MICHAEL OGNIBENE: Okay. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Good afternoon and please 3 4 raise your hand. Do you swear to tell the truth, 5 the whole truth and nothing but the truth and to respond honestly to Council Member questions? 6 7 JOSE MERCADO: I do. 8 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. 9 JOSE MERCADO: Jose Mercado Chief Financial Officer. We did, as you pointed out, we did look 10 11 at the actual expenses for FY22 but you also got to factor in that there was additional money added, 12 about \$5 million to this RFP. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: I'm sorry, how much? 15 JOSE MERCADO: \$5 million. 16 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: \$5 million. So, and you're 17 saying that you did communicate the information to 18 providers? 19 JOSE MERCADO: Yeah, we did, yes. 20 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: HSC recommends that NYC 21 Aging provide a sample budget to ensure 2.2 transparency on how rates are developed and to 2.3 assess what actual costs are, so that providers are

paid for those costs. Does NYC Aging plan on

providing sample budgets in the future?

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JOSE MERCADO: We actually took that into consideration in the new RFP for the geriatric mental health. We did provide - we will be proving as part of that sample budget.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, that's good. seems like you're beating us to the punch, so that's a positive. The RFP states that contractors should submit budgets assuming a ten percent indirect cost rate and if awarded, they'll be provided the difference between the ten percent de minimis and the certified indirect cost rate as a separate allocation.

Providers argue that this reimbursement process is inefficient and creates further administrative burdens. Why aren't providers able to submit budgets with just their certified indirect cost rate and why ten percent de minimis?

JOSE MERCADO: So, when we factor in the budget, I mean, for example as pointed out earlier, each organization dismiss their own ICR. They get their own ICR approved my MOC. We then basically factor those in. When we first developed the budget, that information was kept to the side to ensure that everyone gets their own ICR separately from the

RFP. We start off with ten percent, everyone gets ten percent. They in turn get their own individual to ensure that they get what they are supposed to get.

LISA FLORES: And if I may Chair just to add to Jose's answer. Just to separate or distinguish sort of the budgetary process and assumptions needed to size the box for the procurement and then obviously administering the contracts once awarded and contractors that have accepted ICR receive their ICR in their contract.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, thank you. The case management RFP states that NYC Aging can change or modify the geographic area of the catchment payment structure, the program service size, program type, and model depending on the needs of the system and to change units if city, state and or federal definitions of service are changed.

Per HSC, this is a risk for applicants because they need to ensure that they have enough financial and staff resources to sustain the program in case NYC Aging decreases funding at any time or increases the program size during the contract.

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Does NYC Aging understand this risk for service
providers?

JOSE MERCADO: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: And what can NYC Aging do to increase transparency in the RFP process, so applicants better understand the scope of services they're expected to provide if their proposal is accepted?

JOSE MERCADO: I think for example with the new geriatric mental health, you'll see much more information being shared, based on the information that's been provided to us from the CMARFP.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: The case management RFP was issued on December 14, 2022, and closed on January 27, 2023. Is that correct or you said today, right?

JOSE MERCADO: Yeah, we extended it for one day.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, so but it was issued on December 14<sup>th</sup>, so would NYC Aging be open to setting an application window that doesn't coincide with the holiday season and three federal holidays?

JOSE MERCADO: I think those days were built

into the timeline.

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#### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE 1 90 COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay. In the future, will 2 3 NYC Aging's case management - so, sorry, let me go back to that really quickly. So, what is the -4 what's the full timeline then that you consider to be sufficient for applicants. If you baked in all 6 7 of the holidays? JOSE MERCADO: So, if a month is an adequate 8 timeline and this is about five in a half weeks. LISA FLORES: Chair if I may just for a moment. 10 11 Uhm, just from a technical standpoint, the rules require a minimum of 20 days. And often in 12 13 contracts were nonprofit providers, it's as in this case, the starting point was more than 20 days. 14 15 And many agencies extend the timeframe if they 16 receive feedback from nonprofit providers prior to 17 the closing date. In some cases, they need more 18 time or there are more questions and the agencies make a decision whether or not to extend the period 19 but just the rules perspective, it's 20 days is the 20 21 minimum. 2.2 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: And who establishes those

LISA FLORES: The 20 days is in the procurement policy board rules.

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rules?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, so those rules could

3 be changed?

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to discuss through the PBB if there's a different timeframe. I would also say that again, allowing for the flexibility and agility for each program and agency to make the appropriate sort of programmatic decisions for a number of reasons.

One, ensuring that to earlier line of questioning, that they can get new awards done and in some cases, sticking to that timeline obviously is important, so that you don't have a delay in the transition from existing contracts to new contracts, or there will have to be a decision made to extend contracts to ensure continuity of services.

So, doing solicitations is important to stick to that timeline to prevent that from happening but we also did some work with the sector some years ago, a few years ago and I'm happy to provide you with the documentation in what was shared with the sector and it was also an output of the NRC of how to really do sort of community, more community engaged RFP process and the best practices around

that and part of that process depending on the program would inform the amount of time that the RFP would be on the street.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, thanks. I mean, go ahead.

JOSE MERCADO: I'm going to add to that. So, you'll recall with the older adult center RFP, we did extend the timeline based on feedback we were receiving. With this RFP, even though we put it out in December and we held our conference and the questions that we were receiving each day and we had a couple addendums that followed, none of them requested an extension in time, which is why we closed today.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you for that and all of that makes sense. I guess it also would seem that if you're putting out a due date for a contract or for an RFP, and then people are in certain circumstances asking for more time. It might be more efficient to just extend the amount of time that the contract is out for, so that you don't have to go back and forth between folks and then extend the time.

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JOSE MERCADO: To Chair Stevens point earlier

about timelines, knowing that these contracts start

4 July  $1^{st}$ , we back up a year ago and started thinking

5 about this RFP, so we would hit the July  $1^{st}$ 

6 timeline as opposed to extending and then July  $1^{st}$ 

7 becomes a problem. So, I think that we're dead on.

8 We're going to have time to review these proposals

9 and if there is changes in the awards, be able to

10  $\parallel$  get those new providers up to speed for July 1<sup>st</sup>

11 start date. You've got to stick to some type of

12 schedule and that's the schedule we chose.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Yeah, I understand but if we're planning a year in advance, then perhaps we could make the date of distribution of the RFP maybe a little bit earlier, just to give folks a

JOSE MERCADO: Sure, thank you.

little bit more time.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: I'm going to go to my colleagues for a couple of questions because they're on time limits. So, we're going to go to Council Member Schulman and then followed by — we're going to go to Council Member Schulman for a moment.

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#### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE 1 94 COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 2 COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Thank you very much 3 and thank you very much for this really important hearing. I've worked with HSC and uhm in many 4 iterations and all of these Intro.'s are very important. So, I have a question for Ms. Ford I 6 7 think it is. So, how much of a - I know you're 8 relatively new and welcome. How much of a backlog is there? Like, how many organizations are still owed money right now? 10 11 KAREN FORD: Thank you Councilwoman Schulman for that question. We will get back to you on that. 12 COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Okay. 13 14 KAREN FORD: Okay. 15 COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: So, the second 16 question, I didn't think that you would have it out 17 here. The second question is, of those 18 organizations that are still owed money, how much 19 money are we talking about and where is that money 20 right now? 21 KAREN FORD: That, I will get back to you, okay. COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Okay, those were the 2.2 2.3 questions I had Chair. Thank you. KAREN FORD: Thank you. Thank you for the 24

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question.

#### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE

COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. Council Member

Williams.

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COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Great, thank you triChairs. My first question is for the Mayor's

Office of Nonprofit Services. I just wanted to
know a little bit more details on the functions

that you mentioned in your testimony around

procurement and your third function around being
the central point of contact for nonprofits. Like,

more details.

Williams. So, the area around procurement is really working with MOCS. Right now, there are from the outcome of the joint task force to get nonprofits paid, there were the 19 recommendations. So, a lot of the recommendations have turned into reform workstreams. So, right now, there are workstreams that are going on and again, I look forward to coming forward to the Council to talk a little bit more in depth about the work that we're doing across agencies. And that work right now, the Mayor's Office of Nonprofit Services is directly involved in collaboration with the Mayor's

#### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE

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Office of Contracts in terms of leading the reform work that's happening.

Like, we're meeting regularly, weekly, monthly.

Again, there is governance. You know there buy in.

There's a steering committee of agency leadership

beginning with the Mayor's Office. Right, the

First Deputy Sheena Wright is also championing this

work. So, that's the role that this office is

playing in that respect around contracting and

procurement. Right now, looking at all of the

reforms and making sure that we get them done.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay, so you're just essentially — it's like the Committee of Agencies, your office, the First Deputy Mayor in this like Committee of people all working to streamline.

KAREN FORD: Absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay, great. And then the third function, the central point of contact.

How does that work? So, if a nonprofit is contracting with a city agency or maybe one of our offices give them discretionary funding, is there first initial thing to be directed to your office?

How are you actually going to be the central point?

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KAREN FORD: Yeah, so part of the structure of the office is a dedicated team for communications and that is the goal. You articulated it actually the way it's supposed to manifest itself, so yes, my office will be the point of contact for nonprofits in terms of communicating, troubleshooting issues, sharing resources, and then working in collaboration with the Mayor's Office of Contracts and also other city agencies to address concerns.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Right, I know of course I don't know what happens in agencies but I can imagine but I know for us, the nonprofits might get some type of notification from MOCS. And so, will they equally get the same notification from you so they'll have like a direct access way or is your office going to proactively reach out to them? And can I have more time? I have a — are you going to do a second round?

Okay, so what do you want? This is my last question that she answers or I can ask — what do you want me to do?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: That's your last and we'll come back for second round.

#### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE 1 COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 98 2 COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay because I'm still 3 on my first question just to be clear. 4 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: It's a long first question. 5 COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay, it's a lot of follow-up's. Go ahead. 6 7 KAREN FORD: Alright, so I'm going to also share this response with my esteemed colleague Director 8 Flores as well. LISA FLORES: So, first if I may and hopefully 10

If a process of first if I may and hopefully I'm not taking from your time. I know Council Member Schulman just walked out but to your earlier question, in our testimony we provided an update on where we are now of the backlog, which is \$5.3 million cleared of the initial \$6.4 billion that was identified, just to answer that previous question.

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In terms of communication as Executive Director Ford mentioned, we will be working hand and hand joined at the hip with all things related to the sector including communication. Presently, there's lots of different things that come up and just to distinguish sort of technical issues, right.

There's a closing of an RFP and I'm a provider and I have an error in PASSport. We have a full-

service desk that takes issues both by phone and
takes tickets and responds to those and is able to
triage depending on the severity of the issue and
the timeliness of the issue and that will continue
to be a function of our office that will take in
not only questions from the sector but all
contractors. In addition, there will be
communication around updates, whether it's task
force or other actions that we need to communicate
to the sector. And also, we have a learning
development staff that will be working closely with
MONS on creating contents and using the sort of
communication vehicles that we have as well and
leverage those communications vehicles of providing

So, we will be working in tandem as the Executive Director continues to build out her team and that we leverage the staff and the function and expertise that we have at our office as well.

training and access to information to providers.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you. Looking forward to my second round of questions.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: We are too. Thank you Council Member.

The Case Management RFP does not specify how much money how much money will be awarded to the two citywide providers. As the funding for those programs would come out of the pool of funds available for applicants to specific community districts, how will NYC Aging determine how much to take from those awards and how will NYC Aging decide which community district grants should be decreased?

Did I say two what? Oh yeah, two citywide providers. I can repeat the question if that's helpful.

JOSE MERCADO: Yeah, good.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: The case management RFP does not specify how much money will be awarded to the two citywide providers. As the funding for those programs would come out of the pool of funds available for applicants to specific community districts. How will NYC Aging determine how much to take from those awards and how will NYC Aging decide which community district grant should be decreased?

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#### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE 1 101 COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 2 JOSE MERCADO: I think for example, it depends 3 on how many awards we get and then we evaluate 4 which way we're going to go with that. CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Sorry, it depends on how 6 many? 7 JOSE MERCADO: How many awards. So, right now as Michael mentioned, we received about 50. Sorry 8 didn't say 50 but anyway there was about 50 that was received today. Sorry about that. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: That's okay, I didn't hear 12 it. 13 JOSE MERCADO: Yeah, he didn't hear it. So, anyway so yes, it depends on exactly what we 14 receive and then we'll make determinations based on 15 16 that. 17 The goal is to actually sort of hit every single district. 18 19 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay. NYC Aging recently 20 announced that staff in the Case Management Program 21 would have mandatory salaries that generally represented a significant increase and the RFP 2.2 23 requires those minimum salaries for additional

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staff in that program.

#### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE

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This is truly amazing for the staff and the Case Management Program but now it creates deep disparity between the staff and this program and that of NYC Aging's other programs including but not limited to staff in the Care Giver Program, Older Justice and older adult centers. Does the department plan to make similar changes to those programs? Sure. NYC Aging recently announced that staff in the Case Management Program would have mandatory salaries that generally represented a significant increase and the RFP requires those minimum salaries for additional staff in that program. So, that's the plus. The plus is that you've increased the salaries in the case management program. What I'm asking is, essentially does this create - well, it does create a deep disparity between the staff and this program and other programs including NYC Aging's Care Giver Program, Elder Justice and Older Adult Centers. So, does the department plan to make similar changes to those programs and bring everybody up to the same?

JOSE MERCADO: So, actually it's recommended.

That's the recommended salary, so I mean, I think

#### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE 1 103 COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 2 we will look at each RFP individually and see if we 3 can set these recommended salaries across the 4 board. CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, so just to be clear, you have implemented those salaries for Case 6 Management or you have not? 7 8 JOSE MERCADO: We have not. I mean, these are 9 recommended for the RFP. CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, so I take away my 10 11 plus then. And then, I wanted to Director Flores, 12 just go back to your testimony. You mentioned that you've cleared \$5.3 billion of the total \$6.4 13 billion originally identified as part of the 14 15 backlog. So, what about the other \$1.1 billion 16 that's remaining? 17 LISA FLORES: Thank you for the question. We 18 are working diligently with agencies that have 19 contracts that remain unregistered and I would just 20 like to say I think, the backlog again, which was 21 built over many years, really was intended for 2.2 multiple purposes. First and foremost, we have to 2.3 pay our contractors right. And so, that's why that

was one of the first things out the gate that we

doubled down on and applied resources citywide from

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all agencies and had a very strong accountability

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	structure to						
4	to the Mayor.	What	we also	knew it	was	going	to

happen to the backlog initiative, is that that

6 intense work with all parties being responsible and

7 all stakeholders being involved and accountable is

8 that it reveals areas that are informing the

9 | workstreams, right? It really brought it into full

10 focus some of the difficulties and inefficiencies

11 | in the process. Not just what's written in the

12 rules but the process that happens at each agency.

13 And so, that brought many of those challenges to

14 full focus and so, the contracts that are remaining

15 are really those that for many different reasons

16 either for programmatic changes or for sort of

areas of improvement across the process that still

18 | need to be done.

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We actually in those cases had and will continue to do so, have pulled resources from other agencies to assist in getting those contracts through. And so, while they're delayed and we would have hoped that they would not have been delayed, our eye is not off the ball in getting those through the process and those retracted problems, while also

2 making sure that we don't create a new backlog the

3 next fiscal year.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, thank you and I just wanted to go back to the pay rates or salaries that were recommended and just encourage you all to think about you know the impact that those rates would actually have on the workforce and who the workforce is, predominantly women, women of color, immigrants and making sure that we're actually paying people what they should be paid.

So, just want to encourage you to come back and get that plus back okay. I'm going to turn it — did you want to say something? Okay, you were reaching for the mic there.

I'm going to turn it back to Council Member
Williams and then Council Member Lee and then I
think we'll go to public testimony or Comptroller,
sorry.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you so much

Chair Hudson for your generosity. You mentioned

actually about the staff and you're going to have a

comps person and you upwards of nine people you can

hire. How many people do you currently have in

your office and then if you can tell me your

2 intended roles. Like, what type of roles will 3 people have in the office?

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KAREN FORD: So, I am the only person hired for now. I've been onboarded for eight weeks but I have identified again the key roles and the positions and the skills that are necessary in order to support the work of the office. So, I am moving ahead you know in trying to recruit and post for the positions. I'm looking forward to having staffing at least through the beginning of the new fiscal year.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay, can you tell me the different type of positions? So, you said communications?

KAREN FORD: Yes, so you have communications.

There's a direct, Deputy Director for Procurement and Contracting. Deputy Director for Communications and research and then a Deputy Director role for strategic initiatives.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay.

KAREN FORD: And then policy advisors to support those positions.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Got it. So, I know you mentioned that both of your offices will work

in the symbiotic relationship and so, like what does that look like in real time? Is it like ongoing, consistent meetings or is your office going to take over some duties that your office currently has or where she only has nine people.

What's your headcount at MOCS?

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LISA FLORES: It's more than nine people.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Right, so if you can like explain how the actual functionality of the two offices will work because it is creating a little bit more bureaucracy; we hope for the better but it is — it seems like there might be some overlap. So, just trying to understand that.

KAREN FORD: So, from the MONS prospective, the way we — right now we are — there are weekly meetings like you said, right? So, there is going to be ongoing communication. The Deputy Director of the you know contracting and his team, they will or their team, they will directly with every individual that's at the Mayor's Office of Contract. That's right now dealing with a lot of the reform work that's going on. Director Flores and I also have almost daily communication around the work that's needed to get done.

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So, that's the internal structure for now that I anticipate seeing. And then we have a lot of work to do, right. You know the Administration, the Council, you know the Joint Task Force has charged us with some heavy lifting and that's going to require that we communicate and we stay in you know in support of one another's office.

LISA FLORES: And if I may Council Member, so want to just, want to restate that this administration is laser focused on ensuring that we're reducing inefficiencies. Adding a Chief Efficiency Officer just being one of the many commitments of this Administration.

So, 100 percent take your concern. We do not intent to have overlap or duplication of efforts and a lot of the work that was done over the last few months informing you know and with Executive Director Ford's input, one of the right positions was the right focus, is also intended to ensure that we are leveraging our resources appropriately.

And so, we will continue to be a contract oversight agency, right? Through the Charter, the BVV, the Administrative Code, we will still be overseeing the contracting process and as Executive

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Director Ford mentioned, a lot of the work will be symbiotic and we'll work together to ensure that we're providing sort of a holistic response. And we have staff in our office that are charged with being ombudsman for this office.

So, again, we have direct lines of communication and that we are going to be working together very closely on not only the task force recommendations but our communication and all of the activities citywide related to the sector.

KAREN FORD: And I just don't want to lose the fact that this office provides the nonprofit lens, right? And that's the key piece here. That's the difference right. The whole entire office is structured around ensuring that the nonprofit voice is amplified, right? That their perspective is included in governance and that that's the role of this office.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: I'll ask one more question because I know I'm out of time and I'll just follow-up with you guys individually buy the task force noted that the Director of MOCS is also the Chief Procurement Officer but that you lacked authority to actually resolve dispute a breakup

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	COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 110
2	payment bottlenecks and one of the things that you
3	know always boggles my mind with bureaucracy, I
4	think it's just my own personal passion to like cut
5	the red tape is like who actually can do the thing.
6	Like, who can make the decision and so, if you are
7	unable to resolve disputes or alleviate some of the
8	bottlenecks, who is that person? And similar to
9	your office, I feel I'm sure Council Member Louis,
10	I supposed would agree as it was her bill is like
11	the intent of this office was to support the
12	nonprofits but also to be able to internally
13	provide voice and some type of authority over a lot
14	of the longstanding issues that are at the crucks
15	of this hearing. And so, if you could talk about
16	who actually is the person that can resolve these
17	issues in real time and you know, what other
18	protocols and maybe this is a conversation for
19	other people in the administration, what other
20	protocols are in place for your office to actually
21	have more teeth and to be able to alleviate some of
22	the issues that we're discussing today in real time
23	because it seems like it's just more of like a
24	partnership, like we're all working together but if

it's not like that and you do have more teeth to

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sort of hold MOCS accountable as well as the agencies right? Because the agencies, people mostly complain about the agencies. Sorry, uhm, you know who is really holding them accountable in a real way and not just, we're all colleagues here trying to figure it out. Like, who has the real teeth to sort of address a lot of the issues?

KAREN FORD: So, I want to thank you so much for the reframing of the question and really clearly explaining it. From what I have experienced and what we have experienced, the — first of all, this administration is taking a moment to really, to acknowledge the fact that there is problems right? That's the first thing right. Acknowledging that the system and the structures and a lot of the processes that we have and I'm saying we, because I've been on the nonprofit side longer than I have been in this seat, right?

A lot of those issues and areas are complex right and some of them may be dysfunctional. Some of them may not even be necessary. So, what we wanted to do was take a step, a moment right, to really take a look at, an in-depth look, a thorough look right and not just do performative work but

let's look at the root causes that Director Flores
mentioned and then put forth the appropriate
recommendations from all aspects right. We have to
look at it from a legal perspective, from the laws
that are governing some of the decisions and the
actions that happen in contracting and a
procurement. You know from an operation
perspective, right? Taking a look at it from
technology and then taking a look at the reforms
from the lens of innovation, right and whether or
not we really have to — this is a process. It's
going to take a collaborative effort and
relationship in order to get this done. This
wasn't something that was created overnight, right?
We all know that we've been living with these
problems forever. I've been again, 25 years right
in the industry and a lot of times I move in and
out of government is for exactly the reason that
you're saying because a lot of stuff unlike Council

So, I ask that you give us time. You allow us to work together. That's actually the appropriate way that we should be doing this because it's going

Member Stevens, it just doesn't make sense and you

want answers and you want to understand why.

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to take everybody. Every area of expertise in order to first identify what the issues are and then this office is directly connected to again, I can't continue to amplify the First Deputy Mayor Sheena Wright. This is where I sit and this is what the charges.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you.

KAREN FORD: That we have been given. She wants us to get this done on behalf of the Mayor.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. We actually do need to move on to Council Member Lee who has been waiting patiently to ask her question. So, thank you. Thank you Council Member Williams and thank you Council Member Lee.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEE: Thank you and thank you

Chairs for this hearing. As a former nonprofit

executive myself and being in the industry for

about 20 years, I definitely, I love talking about

contracts, which I know is not normal, so yes.

But so I was actually part of the former NRC and I was also part of the subcommittee that dealt with the indirect rate conversation and as an immigrant specific led organization that was usually a subcontractor. That's sort of like the framing of

where I'm going to be asking a bunch of my questions. And so, I wanted to just put that out there ahead of time and then just do rapid fire, because I know I have limited time.

But one of the recommendations that has been coming up repeatedly over and over again for years is having the streamlining process both on the backend as well as the frontend right. So, is there a way to alleviate the burden on nonprofits when it comes to both the requirements of the contracts, as well as the RFP processes and the documents that are required?

Because that's something that is a hold up.

Like, as a nonprofit that had multiple city

contracts with different agencies. I have to say

it takes up a lot of time, energy, effort and

money. So, where has that conversation gone in

terms of the streamlining of the documents, which

has gotten better with PASSport but [INAUDIBLE

2:09:47] Accelerator, AKA now PASSport, is supposed

to alleviate with the document involved in all of

those things but it seems like there still is that

administrative multiple step, so.

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experience.

LISA FLORES: Thank you for the question Council Member and I'll try to answer that quickly and hand it over to Deputy Director Ford as well but that is clearly one of the recommendations of part of our workstreams and there is active participation from all parties in that workstream. Which again, includes stakeholders across the city including our office, OMB, Law Department, the Comptroller's Office and really digging into standardizing documentation. Standardizing the documentation across all agencies, so that there is a one city

As it relates to the documents, so I can't speak to why the functionality that exists in accelerator was not built yet into PASSport. It has released a document volt but that is one of the priorities that we are working on pricing out to see if we can build that functionality. We are going to be in the future decommissioning accelerator and we really want to make sure that even without decommissioning that some of the hard-fought recommendations that were built into accelerator like document volt, that we don't lose that functionality that is really helpful and expand

2 upon that functionality to use documents across the 3 system.

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OUNCIL MEMBER LEE: Also, I know that depending on the sizes of the contracts because ah sorry, can I go? Okay, often times with the size of the contracts, for example, \$5,000, \$10,000 contracts versus \$100,000 plus usually end up being the same amount of paperwork. And to be honest, I think the folks that have the hardest time are either new nonprofits or nonprofits that serve specific languages and cultural needs.

And so, how has the support changed if at all when it comes to maybe creating different tiers and requirements of documentation depending on the funding amount.

LISA FLORES: Thank you for that question.

There has been active communication across the workgroups in particularly also reporting up to the steering committee, which again has executive level, City Hall participation for the mayoral side and the Comptroller's Office about looking at a risk-based approach to contracting. At this time, we've been really digging into risk-based approach for future state around the integrity review

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process but that is the framework that the future state is what our goal is, so in blue sky across the whole entire procurement process. And to your point, a \$5,000 contract versus a \$30 million contract we have to be able to sort of leverage data and documents to have a risk-based approach. And we also just want to say that we really are excited about the partnership and continued partnership with the Council around discretionary reform since as you know, in terms of the number of transactions while it may not represent the highest dollar value, it also represents a significant portion of the transactions that agencies move

16 Committee report and other reports to the sector.

17 And so, we really look forward to continuing that

18 partnership for reforms in that space.

through and is such a burden, which was in the

example, is like almost like a score card I guess if you will of nonprofit organizations. And so, can that be used as a way to fast-track certain contracts, so that it doesn't get delayed or is that being already implemented or? Because it seems like you know often times we would get

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awarded the contract, start the work in July but

the contract would never get registered until May

or June of the following year. And so, if you

could speak to that a little bit in terms of how

7 LISA FLORES: I love anyone who refer

VENDEX could maybe better utilized.

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LISA FLORES: I love anyone who references VENDEX. I know how long you've been in this business Councilwoman. So, in terms of the riskbased approach, again related to integrity information, the idea again and there's a lot of conversation happening. A lot of really hard work with the Mayor's Office of Risk Management and Compliance, our office and others around not just the information that's required for vendors to put into PASSport, previously VENDEX, but also leveraging other data that can be part of that matrix if you would, so that we can have a future state where there's a risk-based approach and that the majority of contracts could move through that process quickly. Sort of you know the fast lane on the highway and really use that information and resources across the city to dig in more where there is a potential risk. But also, provide again I want to go back to capacity building because it's

not just about addressing risk, it's about having the tools in place to support the sector to be successful partners.

couple more questions. In terms of the rate increases and also the indirect and enhancement. I almost feel like yes, that's good but it's almost like playing catch up with a lot of the nonprofit sector industries who haven't gotten rate increases in a long time. And I just wanted to emphasize the point about the subcontractors because often times the subcontractors, that indirect rate increases or sometimes those rate increases don't get passed down to the subs and as a sub, former sub, I get it because there's just not enough funding overall. I think that's the big issue, right.

And so, is there a way though to specifically codify to I guess to what Chair Hudson was saying. Is there a way to in a more formal way, put something in the RFP's that say, Number One, you have to subcontract with folks that speak in specific languages or serve people that are from different cultural backgrounds.

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And then also, the second thing which is that, if you are contracting with a sub, they should get x amount of rate because honestly, it's the same work. What we're doing is the same work as the main contractors, it's just that we're not large enough to be competitive for the case management RFP's, and so, I'm just wondering about that.

LISA FLORES: Thank you for the question. As it relates to languages and/or cultural competency and many other factors such as established relationships with particular communities. definitely something that is in many RFP's. think in some of the examples earlier with New York City Aging for example. And it continues to be leveraged across all of the not-for-profit, all of the human service agencies with the lens of equity right and really building into the proposal process and the review process, that we commit and that we expect our partners to commit to those goals. And so, you'll continue to see that leveraged in RFP's in the future. As it relates to rates, so obviously the standard language in contracts requires primes to pay their subcontractors.

There's timeframes for that but there's definitely

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room for improvement and would love to be able to jointly speak to you with your experience with some ideas and talk through where there's an opportunity for us to leverage either existing procedures or new procedures.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEE: Okay, yeah, because I know there's a lot of groups that have recommended changes to the RFP's themselves and how the language could potentially be built in. So, I would love to talk about that. And my last big thing is around the pay equity and this has to do with Chair Stevens bill because I, for example, uhm, and I'll just give you a few examples, right. In the nonprofit sector, I used to pay my outpatient clinic social worker like 65 right? Because that's based on the reimbursement rates we get as an outpatient clinic and the hospitals would pay, city hospitals would pay through H+H a lot higher than that, at least \$23,000 more.

Daycares right, CBO based daycares, the directors get paid \$63,000 on average. DOE and again a different city agency. DOE Directors get paid \$135,000 on average right? So, I will say there is a drain on talent that is being taken away

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from the nonprofit organizations because of this pay disparity. And often times we will train them and do all the work and then they get plucked.

Again, all for good cause right because they're serving our city. I get it but at the same time, often times it's the nonprofit organizations that are the gap fillers, especially in an economic downturn or a crisis like COVID.

So, who decides those pay rates for nonprofits and what would be the main challenges other than obviously funding right? But what are the barriers because I know that some of those daycares actually have contracts in place but they're just not being honored.

LISA FLORES: Thank you for the question Council Member. So, I would say obviously you know pay equity and some of the examples you described has been as you know, sort of ongoing challenge over a number of years. And the administration you know is committed to continuing to looking at where there is appropriate investments and continue to invest both short term and long term in the sector of our relationship and our partnership with the sector.

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You know, I think in terms of, I think it was mentioned earlier, the agency is obviously in their partnership and work with Office of Management and Budget determine what's the appropriate contract maximums including salaries PS costs and OTPS costs as they're developing their new RFP's. You know and I think it's something for us to continue to look at through this advisory board, you know how that process can be improved.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEE: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you so much. That concludes administration testimony and now we are going to transition to testimony by the New York City Comptroller and the Deputy Comptroller, excuse me. Welcome, thank you for your patience. You may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

BRAD LANDER: Good afternoon Chair Stevens and Hudson and Council Member Riley. It's great to be with you this afternoon on a subject that I feel very deeply and passionately about, which you have already explored extensively in your dialogue with the administration and I just want to say as they are leaving that we are working very productively with MOCS Director Flores and new Nonprofit

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Director Ford and look forward to continuing with them. As you guys know so well, nonprofit organizations are essential to the functioning of our city in every neighborhood every day. Our libraries, our homeless service providers, our hospitals, our senior centers, our community-based arts groups, our daycare providers, our afterschool providers, environmentalists groups, on and on and on. Sadly, the one thing all those groups have in common as diverse as the services are that they provide, is that they all have to wait far too long to get paid by the city for the work that they do.

On average, non-profit service contracts take over 300 days, that's ten months, from the date they are awarded the contract to be processed and registered. So, they spend an enormous amount of time in retroactivity. Imagine if we said to a school or to a police precinct or to a firehouse, how about you start providing the services on July 1st, and sometime around next May, maybe we'll get to paying you.

They couldn't and wouldn't do it. Yet that is what we do to thousands of nonprofit groups.

Dramatically improving this system has long been a

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top priority of mine. So even before I was sworn into office, I reached out to then Mayor-elect to put this task force together and I was pleased that whereas in past administrations there had really been kind of cross finger pointing. It's their fault. We decided to roll up our sleeves together and form the Joint Task Force and then we were fortunate on our side to hire our Deputy Comptroller for Contracting and Procurement Charlette Hamamgian, whose been working so closely with City Hall, with MOCS, with city agencies to try to make change here. She's going to talk a little about what we've done so far and where we're going next.

CHARLETTE HAMAMGIAN: Thank you Comptroller and good afternoon Chairs. So, a little bit about what we have accomplished so far. Over the past year, City Hall, MOCS, city agencies and our office working closely with nonprofit organizations and in regular conversations with the City Council as well have made meaningful on several of the recommendations that are in the nonprofit task force report. Our joint Clear the Backlog initiative, as discussed earlier, which was a months-long, all hands effort across agencies last summer and fall, cleared over 4,000 backlogged

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contracts, unlocking over \$5 billion of long-overdue payments.

MOCS brought PASSPort Public online, making it possible for the first time for organizations and members of the public to see where contracts are in the processing and registration process. I know that frustrations remains, and that there is work to do to enable PASSPort to fully achieve its goals; but the difference it makes to have the data in a unified, more visible system is significant. Agencies have been empowered to add an allowance of up to 25 percent, to account for potential changes such as COLAs, which are cost of living adjustments, or indirect cost rate increases that have been discussed here today.

Previously, these post-contract additions
required contract amendments, which are processed
through the same lengthy process as the original
contract, and which froze payments during that time.

Now, these additions can be drawn from the allowance, without a contracting amendment taking months. And to date, our office has registered over one thousand of these allowance amendments. We sought and received approval to raise the threshold

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for contracts requiring what's known as FCB, which is Financial Control Board approval from the New York City Office of Management and Budget from \$5 million to \$50 million.

To be honest, I think the Comptroller and I both wish that we could eliminate this step entirely since OMB reviews most city agencies contracts anyway, but this change eliminates the step for 90 percent of the contracts that were previously covered. Our office, through my bureau, the Bureau of Contract Administration, has been registering contracts in record time once they reach us. While we have a deadline of 30 calendar days per Charter, which is the only part of the process that has any timeframe, our average for human service contracts has been half of that, while we still preserve our critical work to ensure that procurement rules have been followed all along the way.

We also identified several hundred grants to small, community-based arts organizations that were being submitted to our office for registration, where this was not required. And last month, as was discussed earlier, Mayor Adams appointed Karen Ford as the first Executive Director of the Mayor's Office

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of Nonprofit Services, created by Local Law 164 of

3 2021, which the Comptroller was sponsor of that Local

4 law when he was a Council Member and we look forward

5 to working with the Mayor's Office of Nonprofit and

6 Director Karen Ford on the continued work.

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But there is of course still a very long way to go. This is a problem as Director Flores spoke about earlier, that has built up over many years, and that results from dozens of separate process steps. There is no one silver bullet, but instead many steps we must still take to achieve the goal of a reasonable timeline for contract processing and registration. Some of the key next steps include: Contract Stat, which is a performance management system designed to hold agencies accountable and is projected to launch in the coming months. This is a critical next step for identifying bottlenecks, both for individual contracts but especially systemic ones. This will allow us to see how long each contracting and oversight agency is taking to perform its work, and then to set and monitor clear goals for improvements.

Working with City Hall and members of the Capital Reform Task Force, we will be seeking legislative changes in Albany this session, some of which will

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2	benefit nonprofit contracting as well. The most
3	significant of these is legislation that would
4	drastically reduce the number of contracts that

5 require a public hearing, hearings that more than 99

6 percent of time no one goes to, but that still

7 require nearly a month to prepare for, schedule, and

8 hold. In place of these almost-always-empty

9 hearings, we would be able to share information about

10 the contracts and post them online. The public would

11 actually get more timely information about contracts

12 | in the pipeline, and the process could be sped up by

13 several weeks.

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BRAD LANDER: In the interest of time, I'll summarize the rest of our testimony but I really do want to emphasize this next session because we see discretionary funding as a huge opportunity for partnership with the Council, with City Hall and MOCS and with our office and obviously, I have a lot of passion for this as a former Council Member and for the frustration that you all have funding these wonderful groups for whom this is often such critical funding and yet, it often is such agony for them to get the award that they are not even sure whether they wish they had applied for in the first place.

Discretionary awards are only three percent of the		
total dollar amount of human service contracts but		
they're 40 percent of the contracts in PASSport		
because they're smaller and often agencies don't see		
them as necessarily as high a priority. So, we've		
got a lot of work to do. We have started		
conversations with Speaker Adams, with Chair Won, and		
with Council central staff about a few changes that		
could make a big difference here and I'll just		
mention a couple. One is multi-year contracts. Even		
though the awards are year to year, you don't have to		
give the dollars for the second or third year to		
create a two- or three-year contract, which you could		
then fund next year. Then they wouldn't have to go		
through the whole contract registration again. You		
could simply exercise the renewal without requiring		
an additional contract. It wouldn't help in the		
first year but would help enormously in years two or		
three.		

Second, we could align the application process so that what groups are giving you when they're applying this time would just already be in the same system that the agency would then have as opposed to now where you guys make the award in June and then come

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fall, the agency reaches out to the group to start
the whole process over and over again. That could
either be by aligning the two systems that you have
or by bringing the Council into PASSport to do it in
the first place and that would save an enormous
amount of time. None of that will be easy. It is
hard work to change systems but it really would make
a big difference and I just hope that we can continue
the good work together that has been done.

And then very briefly on the legislation on today's calendar, I'm really encouraged by Intro.

510, which would bring meaningful people out of poverty. A workforce that is largely women and people of color doing essential work. It is something that we can and should do but I just want to flag a few critical things to get right about the bill. First, it is critical to reckon with cost and put that money in the budget. One challenge of prevailing wage determinations, which we do is that you know they take a study and so, we wouldn't be able to calculate where we would set the prevailing wage until after the bill would get set. So, there's work to do to figure out how do we estimate the cost effectively and then make sure that the Council and

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the Mayor put the money in the budget. I believe that's worth doing. I think even if it requires perhaps revenue increase, so that the wealthiest New Yorkers pay just a little bit more so that working class folks who are providing essential services get paid what their due. That we have to make sure that we do it with transparency throughout the budget and I also urge you to look at including a strong enforcement mechanism, so that there actually is

enforcement of prevailing wage.

And then, I also support — I support Intro. 511 also sponsored by Chair Stevens, which would require the procurement policy board to set time limits. As Deputy Comptroller mentioned, we're the only agency with a time limit and I will tell you, it does great disciplining to know that you've got to perform on time. That will be challenging in the broader process because you're often seeking from a vendor some additional information. So, there will be work to do but establishing timeframes for every step of the process, I agree is one good goal. I think the new Contract Stat effort that's being discussed will provide critical information, so we know how long those timeframes are taking now and can set goals

for what they should be. But I think it's an

admirable goal and one that we ought to be able to

4 get to.

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As you can tell, this is an area that like you guys, I feel really passionately about. I'm glad you're having this hearing and we are eager to continue working closely together with you and with the administration to drive change forward. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you. We just have a few questions and I'll start. The first question is, how is Contract Stat being launched in the next month if we don't know how much it will cost? So, does your office have a budget for it?

CHARLETTE HAMAMGIAN: Thank you for the question

Chair. The Contract Stat is largely being led by the

Mayor's Office of Contract Services and the Steering

Committee, which I think was referenced when Director

Flores testified.

We are part of that, in that it is our goal as an oversight to both partner with the administration but also hold accountable that KPI's are being established. Our hope is, and I think was mentioned earlier, the PASSport already has a lot of the

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2 information that would be needed for Contract Stat.

3 There's information currently available in PASSport

4 Public with very high-level milestones though. The

5 information with Contract Stat lives within PASSport

6 but not currently in a system that's available

7 publicly or even to our office. And so, our goal

8 | would hopefully be that as the administration is

9 working with OTI and other offices, that they are

10 looking to leverage existing systems and the existing

11 | information that exits in PASSport, so that we're not

12 unnecessarily spending money and time on resources on

13 creating yet another system, which to our point you

14 know with this whole process, which would not be

15 | efficient.

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BRAD LANDER: This really goes to Chair Won's point in the conversation that she was having with Director Flores. If PASSport has this data, now what Contract Stat is not primarily the dashboards. It's the process of sitting down regularly and looking at the data and saying alright, we set a goal of X. Are we hitting it or not? If not, what do we do about it? And we do believe that that can begin in the

next few months even without the procurement that was

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discussed. Whether it will I think is you know a fair question but we believe it can.

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah, and I agree with

Chair Won, where it's just like, why are we spending

money on this? There's other places we can be

definitely putting our money. So, just wanted to get

some clarity. I'm not sure if I'm still clear. But

Intro. 511 codifies some of the critical

recommendations in the Joint Task Force Report,

including setting timeframes for each stages of

procurement. Would you recommend codifying any of

the other recommendations who are rather relying on

the administration policies?

BRAD LANDER: Uhm, it's a great question you know because the bill as drafted refers specifically to timeframes. I guess that's what we focused on. And again, that's sort of, we've got a lot of rules and policies in place but the deadline functions is a good organizing principle. So, open to thinking about what others might should be included. I will note we had the first meeting of the Procurement Policy Board in about three years it had not met in quite some time in December. The PPB is five appointees, two from our office and three from the

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administration and you know, there's plenty to work on there.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: We know accessibility and flexibility grants are critical to nurturing their city small community-based organizations. How can the City Council work with your office and the administration to simplify the application and reporting process for discretionary funding from the City Council?

BRAD LANDER: That's a great question. I mean, that alignment process where the Council looks at its application and also then with the agencies at what they're going to need, will I think be instructive here. Because there some things that are necessary in the procurement process and our office is glad to be part of that. And then I think the Council can take a look at what are the things that you guys ask for that go beyond what the agencies will need and decide, is that necessary? You need information to make your decision about who you want to give awards to and what the risks are. But there might be some opportunities.

Anything that's sort of on both folks list, on the agency list and the Council list, you probably

2 need but I think it's only on one list or the other.

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Maybe you can try to figure out whether it's truly necessary.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you. A report issued this month by the city; by the Center for Urban Futures, titled Strengthening New York City None For Profit by Reducing Administrative Burdens, identifies excessive ordering as a drain on nonprofit staff and government resources. Additionally, the Joint Task Force recommended shifting the old site function of the Controls Office towards auditing a small number of contracted post award. What progress has the Comptroller's Office made towards this shift?

BRAD LANDER: So, this is one we're still at the earlier stages of; I'll be honest and I was going to wait till the end but I will say, we're going to give you today just the first hot off the presses copy of the annual report that's required by the Comptroller's Office. It's online for everyone to see as of a few minutes ago but the first hard copy. So, this provides a look into like, what are the largest contracts? It's got a great primer on every one of the various methods of procurement that Charlette have taught and we are trying to use it to

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say, what we need is a real risk-based approach rather than subjecting you know kind of everyone to frontend scrutiny. How can we identify where problems might exist and then dig into find them?

So, that's something you rightly point out, we said we want to do in the task force and it's something that we'll spend some time focusing in the coming months.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you. The Mayor's Office of Nonprofit Services has established as recommended by the Joint Task Force Report. The report also states that there is no official empowerment procurement executive for New York City to coordinate and plan procurement activities or resolve systematic issues, including directors of MOCS. Do you believe this new office will have the authority and capacity to resolve this bottlenecks within city agencies?

BRAD LANDER: Uh, Charlette I think was in the ACCO shops at four of them, so I'm going to let her take that question.

CHARLETTE HAMAMGIAN: Thank you for that question Chair. You know it's a very important one. I think your earlier questions to the administration about

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what the separation of functions are going to be between the two mayor's offices is really critical. We definitely want the nonprofits supported. We want them to have a voice and a strong advocate who is actually going to have authority to effectuate the change that's needed to support them. But we are also mindful that creating another Mayor's Office

might end up being confusing to the sector.

And so, I think you know the administration has spent quite a bit of time as they alluded to earlier, on developing what the roles and the responsibilities of the new Mayor's Office is going to be. We are uhm, you know as part of the Steering Committee continuing to work on the implementation of the recommendations. Happy to support and offer our strategic thoughts on how best the office can position itself so that it actually does have the authority and isn't just another Mayor's Office that makes it confusing for the sector who already is struggling to stay on top of the bureaucratic process.

BRAD LANDER: I'll just add, I think this speaks to the value of your bill because there's good will here right. Everyone wants the contracts to move

1 140 COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 2 In the agencies in the oversight, definitely 3 at MOCS and I don't doubt Director Ford as well. 4 There's a lot of hands needed to work across and you can't, you know it's not going to work for just one person to kind of keep an eye on it all but the value 6 7 of deciding what the KPI's, the number of days should be and then publishing what hits and what doesn't hit 8 so that you know everyone can see a little more transparently. And then, there's a possibility to 10 dig in and say, okay, if this agency is having 11 12 trouble meeting its targets, what's got to happen. 13 So, that's just one of the reasons that I support the 14 decision.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: No, thank you. I believe Chair Won has a few questions.

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CHAIRPERSON WON: Thank you so much Chair

Stevens. I just had one question. It's good to see you both. For PASSport, will the Comptroller's

Office also be added into PASSport in the coming years or in the near future?

CHARLETTE HAMAMGIAN: Happy to take this one.

So, as part of PASSport Public, what was launched earlier this year, in fact now actually shows the Comptroller's Offices activity. So, previously when

a contract was submitted to us by a contracting agency and then registered, that information was actually long public even before PASSport Public.

It's available on our website checkbook. But in working collaboratively with the Mayor's Office of Contract Services, our two systems now speak to each other and so, you can see the status of an item once it is pending with us and then once it's been registered. And those are two of the drop-down

features that are available in PASSport Public.

BRAD LANDER: And I can tell you personally, that's making a big difference because I know how people reach out to me. One time I was in a bar and someone came up to me with like the screen held open. Previously people came and said, uhm, Comptroller, our contract is I think it's in your office. It's somewhere I know. The odds were it wasn't actually in our office. It was you know in an agency or in an oversight. But increasingly people come and say, I checked PASSport Public, the contract was submitted to your office last Tuesday. I know you've got 30 days but we're desperate. You know, so I know it's making a difference that people can see both when it

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was submitted to our office and then when it gets registered.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Great, that's good to know. Thank you so much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: That concludes testimony from the Comptroller's Office. Thank you so much.

BRAD LANDER: Thank you for the opportunity.

Really appreciate you guys pushing hard on this critical issue. The nonprofits and the millions of New Yorkers who depend on them are grateful and I'll bring the report.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you so much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We're now going to turn to public testimony. Each panelist will be given two minutes to speak. For panelists testifying in person, please come to the dais as your name is called and wait for your turn to speak. For panelists who are testifying remotely, once your name is called, a member of our staff will unmute you and the Sergeant at Arms will give you the go ahead to begin. Please wait for the Sergeant to announce that you may begin before delivering your testimony.

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Now, I'm going to call our first in-person panel.

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Justine Olderman, Na'ilah Amaru, Catherine Trapani, Lisa Schrebersdorf. You may begin.

JUSTINE OLDERMAN: Thank you so much. I'm

Justine Olderman, I'm the Executive Director of the

Bronx Defenders. For those who are not aware, the

Bronx Defenders is a 400-person non-profit in the

South Bronx representing over 20,000 low-income,

predominantly Black and brown, New Yorkers navigating

criminal, family, civil and immigrations proceedings.

I do have written testimony but I'm not going to read

that. I'm going to submit it and instead I'm going

to respond to some of the things that I heard here

today.

First, in reading the Committee's Report in preparation for this hearing and listening to the testimony so far this afternoon, one of the things that struck me is there's been a lot of discussion about the delay in contracting and the delay in payments. Of course that's really important right. Delay is critical. It impedes operations, it drains resources, the follow-up that's needed to be done when people are constantly reaching out to the Comptroller, to the agencies to get things

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invoiced. But it's missing a key piece of the puzzle that I can speak for is critical to the Bronx Defenders and it may be an issue for other nonprofits that are going to speak this afternoon. And that is the fact that delay is not just a question of timing but delay amounts to a covert cut in spending.

Let me explain a little bit what I mean by that. When the city says to an organization like ours, we are granting you, we are awarding you \$10 million to represent low-income people navigating legal cases, but yet that contract doesn't get registered for a full 12 months after the year has passed.

I had no choice but to find some other source of cash to fund the \$10 million in services to low-income New Yorkers but I can speak for myself and let you know; we don't have a line of credit. We don't have an endowment. We don't have a reserve fund and the reason why; Bank of America dropped us as a client because they got sick and tired of bailing out this city.

They said, "we are not here to be the city's bank." The delays, the length of time that we had to draw down that line of credit created risk for

the bank that was intolerable to them and they
closed our line.

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So, what that means is that an organization like ours has to borrow from the programs that actually do have registered contracts. We have to get short-term, incredibly high interest loans from organizations like FJC and we have to borrow from the fund for the City of New York but as you already heard, the fund is not financed in ways that allow gaps to be covered like the ones that we are experiencing.

So, in that situation where I have a \$10 million contract, if I can only scrape together \$8 million, that's all I can spend on low-income New Yorkers who need our services. And what that means is that when I go to invoice the city for the contract that they've awarded me for \$10 million, I can only invoice for \$8 million. At best, granting the city the most generous approach that I can, it is an undelivered promise.

At worst, it is a bold-faced lie. The city says it's spending \$10 million but they effectively set up a contracting system that makes it impossible for me to actually spend down those contracts.

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Whose keeping that money? The city is. That is not going to low-income New Yorkers in need.

Two other brief points that I want to make before I turn it over to my colleague.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I'm sorry, we have so many signed up and what you're saying is really important and very necessary but we do have to move on. I'm so sorry.

JUSTINE OLDERMAN: Can I just highlight a couple of things about the recommendations that were made?

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS:

30 seconds.

JUSTINE OLDERMAN: Okay. Number one, the backlog for obvious reasons as I just said, great that they cleared it out but that only benefits an organization if you had the cash to put up front, otherwise when you invoice against it two years later, you will recoup nothing.

In addition, the question about the office you asked, about the nonprofit office, I called the Office for Nonprofits to ask for help with two unregistered contracts that total \$18 million today for which I am still owed \$10 million. The answer, we encourage you to call the Fund for the City of

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New York. The fund which does not have enough money to bridge that gap.

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The procurement process, the transparency that you all are focusing on, I think you've already highlighted this a little bit. You go into that system; you have no idea where your contract is. Those timelines that you talked about are going to be critical in terms of moving that forward.

And the last thing I will say is that the allowance that was talked about, that came from MOCS. We got an email from MOCS telling us about the amendment to our contracts with that allowance clause in August of 2022. To this day, we have heard nothing from the agencies. In fact, the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, which has only registered 20 percent of its 2023 contracts to date, said they have heard nothing about it.

So, thank you for having this hearing. Thank
you for the tough questions you asked of the
Administration. Please keep it up. Be relentless.
New Yorkers in need, need you now.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you so much and just to remind everyone we do have a very long list of public testimony, so if people can try to keep

2 their testimony to two minutes. It's going to be
3 really crucial. Thank you.

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LISA SCHREIBERSDORF: I'm going to go next.

Lisa Schreibersdorf. I'm the Executive Director of
Brooklyn Defender Services. And I also am here to
speak directly about people who need legal services
through our organization Bronx Defenders.

I don't see too many people who you know Chair Committees that oversee MOCJ, which is listed as the worst of all of the agencies in terms of their fulfillment of contracts. And so, I just want to talk mostly about loans because I think sometimes people feel that's a panacea and I was able to keep my loans. I developed a relationship over the years with Signature Bank and for whatever reason, with a lot of tap dancing around, I am able to maintain a \$7 million loan.

And what happens is, so I have colleagues. So, my agency can only do 20 percent of its work, right? So, I have colleagues in the agency who have no lines of credit and what happens is they end up getting priority, which they should and need because they know that I have a loan. And what ends up happening is we're the last ones. Which

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you know again, I don't doubt what they're doing but what happens is by the time they get to me, the line doesn't even matter anymore because I'm so far behind that I'm almost in the same position. So, I just want to make sure that we know that a line of credit is not at all the panacea that sometimes it's made out to be.

But the other thing I want to speak directly about lines of credit and loans and particularly no interest loans from the city, is that it is the very same people who are neglecting our contracts. Who have to then help you get this line of credit and so, you're in this situation where you're communicating with them in depth about this line of credit. When you want them to be doing the other work, they need to move it along.

So, I would just — I would just like to say in the early days of my organization when we were very small and our payroll was \$100,000 and we could easily get that from the Fund for the City of New York, which we cannot anymore, when our payroll is \$2 million. It is a lot better if the nonprofits have a direct relationship with that organization, such that we can make the direct ask. They can

2 look to see where our contracts are and we don't

3 have to rely upon the city to move those for us.

That was the main point I wanted to make and I also did want to thank you for everything that you have

6 put to this conversation.

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NA'ILAH AMARU: Good afternoon, Chairs Hudson,
Won, and Stevens, and members of the New York City
Council Committees on Aging, Contracts, and Youth
Services. I am Na'ilah Amaru, Director of Policy and
Campaigns at the Human Services Council, a membership
organization representing nearly 200 human services
providers across New York City. We help our members
better serve their clients by addressing matters such
as government procurement practices, government
funding, and public policies that impact the sector.

The Joint Task Force to get nonprofits paid on time, demonstrated a commitment by the Mayor and Comptroller to address the procurement challenges that nonprofits face. Together, they cleared a significant backlog of contracts. However, much more needs to be done to advance the Task Force's recommendations and to codify changes in practice, so that the good work continues. Providers have seen changes before but when there is a change in

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administration and staffing in agencies, or anything that pulls the city's focus, all the good practices fall by the way side. And this is why agency supports both Intro. 511 and Intro. 514 as they address key issues to the procurement process. By setting time limits for contract registration, reporting on agency compliance and establishing a procurement database, the financial burden suffered by nonprofits would be eased and allow the sector to provide critical resources to better serve our communities.

HSC also supports Intro. 510 establishing prevailing wage requirements for city contracted human services workers. Government is the predominant funder of human services that sets the poverty wages. The practice of reducing salaries by 30 percent compared to similar government jobs has created extreme pay disparities and racial and gender inequities for a workforce that is 55 percent women of color.

Salaries start devastatingly low and remain stagnant due to inconsistent COLA's that even when given, do not keep up with the cost of inflation. A COLA is not a permanent solution to closing the pay

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gap in compensating poverty wages. This results in increased staff turnover as underpaid staff leave nonprofits for better paying jobs in government and the private sector depriving New Yorkers of services for the most experienced, well-trained staff and jeopardizing high quality services.

For these reasons, we support prevailing wage and legislation. However, prevailing wages must be funded on all city contracts. This needs to be a mandate on government contracts to pay these wages and should be limited to city contracted workers. It is also critical that during the rule making process, the wage and benefit schedule does not codify poverty wages but lifts wages comparable to government in the private sector. This includes extensive research and documentation on job titles, classification, and wages. For example, DFTA's older adult centers and naturally occurring retirement communities RFP recommended salaries of \$34,000 for a case manager and \$36,000 for a social worker.

These low salaries perpetuate pay disparities, which have important consequences for race and gender inequity. In conclusion, city contracted human services workers were thrown on to the front lines of

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a global health crisis and are now assisting the seeking asylum with little to no resources. It is time to step up for them by ending poverty wages under city contracts. A fully funded government mandated prevailing wage is fundamental to supporting our workforce and procurement legislation tackling delays in the procurement process is key to ensuring nonprofits are paid on time.

Thank you for providing me with this opportunity to testify. We greatly value our partnership with you and the City Council and know you stand with us in our support in the human services sector. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you all for your testimony today. I don't believe we have any questions for this panel. Oh, Crystal has a question. I mean, Council Member Hudson, sorry.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. I just wanted to ask you a question Ms. Amaru. So, earlier, we had the Administration; representatives from the Administration here and uhm, I had asked NYC Aging about the maximum reimbursement of \$75.31 per hour of service provided. I guess my first question for you is, do you think that is a sufficient rate?

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My second question is, I had also asked them how that rate was established and why they didn't communicate that information to providers. They claimed that they did provide the information to providers. Would you agree that that statement is correct? And — well, I'll start with those two and then I have a third question.

NA'ILAH AMARU: Thank you for that question

Chairwoman. To your first question, what we are
asking for is an equitable wage. And so, at this
point in the process, don't necessarily, not in the
position yet to say yes or no to definitive \$31.00 an
hour. Although we will say anything above what they
are making now, we are at the state level of pushing
for \$21.00 minimum wage. What we want again is
equitable wages comparable to what government is
paying. Again, as I said before in my testimony,
when government outsources a social services job,
unfortunately, those wages are cut by roughly 30
percent. And so, we want those wages to reflect. To
reflect a reduction of that gap of 30 percent.

And can you repeat your second question please Chairwoman?

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2 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Sure and I just want to

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clarify the \$75.31 per hour is the maximum reimbursement for hour of service provided but that would include not just wages but also, you know for the case management RFP. So, I just want to be clear.

The second part of the question was, would you agree or do you know if the information from your member organizations was actually provided to them as far as what that rate is and how the rate was established?

NA'ILAH AMARU: At this moment and time, I'm unsure as we are in that process. That information is not being shared with our members but I can certainly follow-up with more clarity with that information.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, great. Thank you.

And then I just wanted to ask another question about the length, the application window for RFP's. Do you have a sense or have you heard from member organizations about how long that application window should be? 20 days is currently the standard. Do you think that 20 days is long enough for people to submit an accurate and you know, complete RFP?

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NA'ILAH AMARU: So, I do know from member

conversations is that no matter what the window is, the most concern is what happens if that window is missed. Is there going to be accountability, right. Whether that's 10 days, 15 days, 20 days or 30 days. That is what our members are most concerned about, more so than a specific timeframe. More so, what is the accountability on the agency behalf if that timeframe is missed?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you and did either of you want to add?

give us six weeks for our contracts and that isn't even enough. I can't imagine direct case management services being able to — you know, with all the other things that the offices are doing to sit down and you know just to give you one little example on that. We had a contract to represent parents who are at risk of losing their children but due to ACS involvement and uhm, we were told for a year that they were going to issue an RFP and then they did not issue the RFP, so we tried to plan ahead for what services we wanted to be able to provide and using state standards kind of

# COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS imated it and then all of a sudden they said

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estimated it and then all of a sudden they said, oh, actually we're not issuing it after they told us, it will be next week. It will be next month and we all took our summer vacations and put them into the fall. And I just want to say, I don't think we should minimize the people like us that have put our lives into this work. And we have no value at all and I can't even imagine getting an RFP sort of out of the blue that I have to fill out in 20 days or lose my program.

So I just want to say, I don't think it's close to enough time. Just from I've been doing it 26 years, so.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Yeah, no, that's valuable thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you to this panel.

We're going to transition to our next in-person
panel. Nicole McVinua, Paula Magnus, Elizabeth

Bird and Liz Roberts if you could please come up.

You may begin when you're ready.

NICOLE MCVINUA: Good afternoon Chairs Hudson,
Won, and Stevens and members of the Committee. My
name is Nicole McVinua and I am the Director of
Policy at Urban Pathways. Thank you for the

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opportunity to testify at today's hearing. Urban

3 Pathways is a nonprofit homeless services and

4 | supportive housing provider. We serve

5 approximately 3,900 single adults annually through

6 a full continuum of services and we hold city

7 contracts with DHS, DOHMH and HRA. We appreciate

8 | the work of the Joint Task Force to get nonprofits

9 paid on time and clearing the over \$4 billion

10 | backlog. We are seeing ICR funds finally released

11 as a result of this but unfortunately, we are still

12 seeing some issues with payments on an HRA

13 | contract. That's actually causing the organization

14 to lose money, even if the contract hasn't been

15 | fully expended.

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16 Urban Pathways strongly supports Intro. 510 to

17 establish prevailing wage requirements for city

18 contracted human services workers. The

19 underpayment of our workforce is the biggest

20  $\parallel$  challenge that we are facing as an organization.

21 | Low wages cause a ripple effect throughout our

22 organization that impacts both staff and clients by

23 making it difficult to hire qualified staff, leads

24 | to burnout of our current staff, overwhelm of our

HR and Administrative staff. And it also really

impacts our clients, which I think it really
important to note. We have seen our staff vacancy
rate climb to as high as 32 percent last fall,
which you know impacts the ability of our clients
to build relationships with their case manager when

there is constant turnover.

These low wages are driven by government as the predominate funder of human services. And thereby also the main driver of human services salaries.

So, we support the creation of a prevailing wage.

We think it's important to note that this must be funded by the city and by adding additional funding to our contracts. This cannot fall on nonprofit providers as another unfunded mandate that pulls from other parts of the contract. We also believe it will be critical to do a study that creates comparable government and private sector wages for the similar work done by the Human Services sector and does not codify the low wages that we currently see.

And you can see comments on the other two pieces of legislation in my written testimony. Thanks for the opportunity.

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PAULA MAGNUS: Good afternoon, I'm Paula Magnus,

Deputy Director and CFO of Northside Center for

Child Development. A family mental health and
educational center serving at risk children in

Harlem and throughout the city. Again, thank you
for this opportunity to speak before you,
especially about the late payments and hearing the
discussion. Again, keep them on task because some
of the responses are not accurate information.

You've heard that from others.

I do want to make the statement that Northside and other agencies are floating cash for the city. And I can speak to Northside alone, one agency, we have \$1.6 million from 2017 that is still outstanding.

So, very, very important to understand how it's effecting the agencies and to be able to do the service and we know you don't want the services not offered to the community and for us not to be financially supported. So, again, we thank you. I do want to say that the slow contracting process, which we heard about and I heard some suggestions on how they're going to standardize or centralize those forms. There's like, I don't know, 12 or 13

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different documents every year, same document. We
have nine contracts we have to submit it nine times
to nine different contracting agencies, which

5 actually makes no sense.

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So, I'm hoping that they will centralize so it's not being pulled from everyone else. Also, the liability insurance certificate is also being required. Many times submitted to the city for various departments. So, it's again a waste of time. The financial budget modifications, when we have to admit or submit a request for budget modification right away. We're back and forth as though we're having an argument with the city versus supporting the community of the city. So, I just want to say that some of the positive things to keep up the electronic pieces of signing documentation is helpful. So, we don't have all that paper going back and forth. That's really helpful but again, I stress, one organization owed \$1.6 million from 2017. We can't afford to continue to do that. And we also support the prevailing wage. I took away from my notes because just in hearing the conversation, there's so many more things I wanted to say, so we'll submit this

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2 in writing in terms of our process this afternoon.

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over so many years.

3 But again, wanted to make those comments. Thank

you again so very much for this time.

LIZ ROBERTS: Good afternoon and thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony before the Committees on Contracts, Youth Services and Aging. My name is Liz Roberts, I'm the CEO of Safe Horizon, the nation's largest nonprofit victim service organization. Safe Horizon as you probably know to some extent offers client centered, trauma informed help to 250,000 New Yorkers every single year. So, we're so grateful that this hearing is happening today. And to be frank, as others have

shared, the nonprofit human service sector really

is in crisis. So, I hope this hearing will be a

meaningful step towards righting the historic

We are grateful to the Council including Chairs Stevens, Hudson and Won for presenting the prevailing wage bill and we fully support it. It is long since time that we reject this idea which the city you know continues to reinforce through

wrongs that have impacted our staff and our clients

25 contracts that do not cover the full cost of

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service delivery. That the efforts of those who feed, shelter and protect the safety of vulnerable New Yorkers can be purchased at a discount. It has to stop.

The fact that the lowest wages in our sector are paid for positions that are overwhelmingly filled by people of color and specifically Black and Brown women is a stark example of systemic racism. And it's built into our government contracts.

I know you know this and it feels important to say it again. At Safe Horizon, we've made a real commitment to pay equity and we are prioritizing staff salaries and doing everything we can within our resources to invest in our frontline staff.

But we can't do that without the support of our partners in government. So, there must be adequate funding attached to this bill, so that it doesn't lead to another unfunded mandate for human service organizations.

You know that government is the predominant funder of our services and also the main driver of human services salaries. We simply cannot lift workers' wages without the necessary funding from government.

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I also want to quickly speak to the issue of time limits. We do think it would be very helpful to impose time limits and to hold the city accountable for following them. It's not unusual for us to wait a year, two years, or even much longer to receive payment for work that we have already done. We have seen movement in the past year thanks to the efforts of the Adams Administration. I need to give them credit for that and we're grateful but it's not enough. We need systemic changes that will be lasting and will you know greatly improve and greatly speed the process of establishing contracts and paying their bills.

And I have to say these delays are especially harmful to the small grassroots community-based organizations that we partner with across New York City. Safe Horizon is proud to administer the Domestic Violence and Empowerment Initiative, the DOVE Initiative of the New York City Council and we hear directly from DOVE organizations of all sizes. Every year, every month, every week, just how harmful delays in contracting and delays in payment are for their work. And so, on behalf of all of

those providers, we are hopeful that there

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those providers, we are hopeful that there will be real and systemic change to come. So, I thank you for your time and would love to hear any questions.

ELIZABETH BIRD: Thank you Chairs Hudson,
Stevens and Won and members of the Committee for
the opportunity to testify today. My name is
Elizabeth Bird, I'm Director of Public Policy at
Educational Alliance. We are a settlement house
with community centers located throughout the lower
Eastside and China Town and have been providing
services continually to our community for over 130
years.

We currently hold contracts with DFTA, DOE,
DOHMH, DYCD and DCLA for services we provide for
New Yorkers throughout their lifespan. From our
early childhood programs to our older adult centers
and NORC, we have a long and strong track record of
excellent service delivery.

Last year, Educational Alliance was a participant in some of the conversations around the joint task force to get nonprofits paid on time and many of the challenges we experience with city contracting are reflected in the task forces report.

2 Today, we urge the city to recommit to achieving

3 | the goals established by the task force.

Particularly those related to establishing
timeframes for each stage of the contracting
process, holding city agencies accountable for
their own performance and streamlining procurement
and contract registration processes. Many of these
priorities would be addressed in the legislation.

In the last few years, excessive contract delays have required us at Educational Alliance to float as much as \$4.5 million over the course of a single year to cover payroll and expenses while waiting for payment from the city.

This strain is extraordinary and unsustainable for any organization and impacts our ability to provide services. These delays force us to consider whether we can afford to pursue new contracts with the city. I do have some additional comments in my written testimony on procurement reform and budget modification but I'd like to quickly talk about Intro. 510. Educational Alliance is very grateful to the Council for its commitment to establishing prevailing wage

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2 requirements for city contracted human services
3 workers.

To clarify that commitment, we would only urge the Council to make clear that this legislation represents a mandated contracting agencies to pay a prevailing wage on all existing and new contracts.

Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify today.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you so much. I just have a question because I know you guys talked about the timeframe. Are you guys required to be on timeframes when you're doing paperwork with the city? So, why do you think they're giving pushback on being on a timeframe when it comes to them in the contracting process? I would love to hear some feedback from some providers around that.

NICOLE MCVINUA: We're certainly held accountable to timelines by all of our city funders and you know I think the issue of RFP timeframes that you were speaking about earlier is a good example that the city takes as long as it takes to issue an RFP but always gives us a short turnaround time to respond. And that's exactly the kind of

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2 unevenness that really makes it very difficult to do our work.

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PAULA MAGNUS: I would also comment that you feel like they have you over a barrel at some level and when you have that feeling and you still want to serve the community, you do what you have to do and I know for us, when it comes to timeframes, they're always, we'll you can't make a budget modification now because you passed the timeframe. And so, those kinds of unfair restrictions or timeframes that they give but yet do not impose upon themselves, that should be delt with and again, I can speak to budget modification timeframes, and you're not asking for any more money. You're just asking to move the money around. Well justify that. Well you justify it ten different ways and it's still not satisfactory because I believe, again, my personal opinion is, you know City Council and that money to move it somewhere else because as the question was asked earlier, where is that money? Where is it sitting?

So, I don't know what's going on but from a

money somewhere else and cause those other folks to

financial perspective, the longer you hold the

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have to figure out how to float it, it becomes a financial burden on that agency. And again, we feel our hands are tied when you're trying to do the work for the city.

ELIZABETH BIRD: Yeah, and I could just add very quickly, you know if it's a contract renewal, you're going to close the program because your contract isn't registered? So, you know we had an HRA contract for permanent supportive housing. This is the place where folks are living that wasn't registered for 18 months.

So, we were fronting that funding but to close that program would have meant having to relocate vulnerable folks. So, that's certainly not the business that we're in but you're sort of you know tied between a rock and a hard place because you don't have that contract registration and it creates a lot of risk for the organization as well.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I will say even when I was working in nonprofit, I used to always say this feels like an abusive relationship because I am abused and I know I am but I can't walk away because I love the work that I do. So, I asked the question like knowing the answer but really wanting

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to make sure there's some record of the hardship that you do face and the reason why a lot of nonprofits continue the work because it does affect people's lives, families and communities. So, thank you so much for your testimony today.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. We're going to transition to our next in-person panel, Joseph Rosenberg, Amiee Abusca, and Gregory Brender.

GREGORY BRENDER: Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify and for convening this important hearing. My name is Gregory Brender, I am here from the Daycare Council of New York.

So, you know this is — we are disappointed to sort of be delivering this testimony that we are offering today and I'll sort of preface by saying we made very similar testimony to the Education Committee back in October. Telling them that early childhood, there was a crisis in early childhood education where childcare providers were not being paid on time.

And the Council took a really strong position on this and pushed the city to make public commitments to improve its process but nonetheless, the system really remains in crisis. The administration

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2 committed to paying providers what was

contractually guaranteed in their RFP, which was 75 percent of contract value and to setting up a rapid response team to help providers access their FY22 payments. However, to this day, many providers still have not received all of their payments for FY22 but even more concerning, the systems have not been improved and we're seven months as of Wednesday into FY2023 and we're hearing from many of our member agencies and if not most of our member agencies that they're not receiving their funds for their FY2023 contracts. And what was happening to providers back in October is still happening, which means hardworking staff, people who are working jobs that are already low paid, are missing payroll.

Vendors are not being paid. Centers are missing rent and many providers are actually taking out personal lines of credit in order to continue surviving. We have a bunch of data around this that we shared in our written testimony but I wanted to reiterate the recommendations that we believe the city must take immediately to reform

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the system. I'm sorry, I know that sound. Can I just do the recommendations?

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Very quickly.

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GREGORY BRENDER: Yup, pay all providers their full contract value for FY2022 immediately.

Migrate invoice and payment processes from DOE's pre-kit system to the MOCS PASSport system in line with other human services contracts. Pay FY23 invoices promptly assuming the ability for providers to bill for more than one month at a time. And hold providers harmless from enrollment penalties as long as the DOE continues to control enrollment. Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify.

AMIEE ABUSCA: Good afternoon. Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to testify on behalf of JCCA. My name is Amiee Abusch and I'm the Senior Vice President of Prevention and Foster Care, Community and Partnership programs.

JCCA works with 17,000 of New York State's children and families each year, providing foster care, residential, prevention, behavioral health and educational services that operate through contracts and various city agencies including the

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Administration for Children's Services, Department of Youth and Community Development, and Department of Youth and Mental Hygiene. Our frontline staff spend most of their time in our clients' homes and in the community. However, our frontline staff are vastly underpaid for the hard, emotionally draining work that they do. Working long hours, traveling into clients homes, regardless of whether and completing a tremendous amount of required paperwork and documentation.

I want to share with you the story of a case manager who I work with. Her name is Jaleesa. She recently told me that she knew a social worker. She knew social work didn't offer a lot of pay but she should be able to support herself and her child.

Jaleesa is one of many who described relying on the same public benefits as her clients. The low pay, especially current inflation, is demoralizing for professionals and as a result, they often leave for higher paying jobs in city agencies, schools, hospitals and private sector companies.

In the past year, 31 percent of JCCA employees have left the agency. 48 percent of those from our foster care services. 36 percent from our preventive

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programs. This high-level staff turnover adversely impacts services to vulnerable families. Every time a position becomes vacant, it delays a child or family from achieving their desired goals.

Okay, JCCA salaries are comparable to others in the field but bachelor level psychotherapists and case planning salary start around \$45,000. Master's level is about 56. These salaries cannot keep pace with inflation which is currently at 6.3 percent.

Many of our workers live in subsidized housing, receive public benefits, a key indicator of poverty.

As a result, highly trained human service workers are leaving the field. We appreciate the City Council for introducing supporting prevailing wage bill. It is also imperative that there is funding for this bill, so it does not become an unfunded mandate for human service organizations. Thank you for taking the time to hear from community providers about the importance of prevailing wage bill for frontline human services and mental health workers across New York City. Thank you.

JOSEPH ROSENBERG: Good afternoon Chairs Stevens, Won, Hudson and Council Member Williams. I am Joseph Rosenberg, Executive Director of the Catholic

2 Community Relations Council representing Catholic

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3 charities at the Arch Diocese of New York and the 4 Diocese of Brooklyn and Queens.

New York's contract procurement process needs to be reformed and we strongly support the passage of Intro. 511. The lengthy approval process and the inability for awarded funds to be delivered to the nonprofit agencies hurts both the nonprofit providers and the New York City residents who desperately require the support services. This bill would go far in allowing monies awarded by city agencies to float service providers and their clients. Like you, we were disappointed to hear today of the mayoral administrations reluctance to support Intro. 511.

For over a century, Catholic Charities of both diocese has been at the forefront of providing services and relief to the residence of the city, whether it involves acting as first responders to help communities cripple by national disasters, providing supportive housing for formally homeless individuals and families, ensuring that homebound elderly receive meals and assistance during the pandemic. And assisting immigrants and refugees fleeing violence and oppression. We appreciate the

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mayoral administration; the City Council and the New York Comptrollers focus on trying to help reform the contract procurement system. Despite these efforts, too often city funds awarded to providers fail to cover the full cost needed to assist these targeted populations. And many instances as you know, the nonprofits do not receive the awarded monies until many months after the contract services term is started. As a result, the nonprofit sector must often reach into their reserves, retain bridge loans to finance services required under the contract.

Intro. 511 would fix this. It would require the policy board to establish the time limits where contracting agencies must complete each step of the process. This would speed the contract award process and go far to ensuring that providers actually receive the money they were awarded to to perform essential services for New Yorkers and that these monies do not languish in a bureaucratic limbo for many months and sometimes years.

There's additional language that I have included in my testimony that I would like to recommend that you consider perhaps be included in Intro. 511.

Again, it would hold the procurement policy boards

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feet to the fire. Basically, it would require them if they saved efficiency in a providers contract submission that they notify the provider of this problem within 20 days. Again, this is a step that would allow the contract to proceed and the money hopefully to flow to our most vulnerable residence. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you very much to this panel. We're going to transition to our final inperson panel Marlon Williams, Brianna Paden-Williams and John T. Falcone, if you could please come up to testify. You may begin when you're ready.

MARLON WILLIAMS: There we go, thank you. My
name is Marlon Williams, the Vice President of Public
Policy and Collaboration at Philanthropy New York.
We are submitting a testimony to demonstrate our
support for recommendations that strengthen New York
City's non-profit eco-system by reducing or
eliminating several unnecessary administrative
burdens that city agencies impose on nonprofits in
the contracting process and also around advancing
wage equity through the proposed legislation.

Philanthropy New York is a membership organization consisting of nearly 300 grantmaking

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institutions within the region. Collectively, our members make about \$7 billion in grants each year.

We believe that supporting our members' philanthropic efforts must also include supporting a vibrant ecosystem within which the non-profits that we give

grants to are able to work and thrive.

In addition to the critical funding that our members provide to New York non-profits, we know that government funding is in many ways — is often the larger and critical part of the contracting process, so it is essential that this resource stream that goes to nonprofits is done in a way that is efficient and effective.

Through our public policy work we are supporting efforts such as those cited in the Strengthening New York City Nonprofits by Reducing Administrative Burden, a report that was authored by the Center for the Urban Future. Efforts like those outlined here will drastically improve the broken contracting system and ensure that critical government and philanthropic dollars are used effectively.

In June of 2022, Philanthropy New York partnered with the Administration in figuring out ways in which we can do some of the reductions and it became a

2 platform for them to have conversations with

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3 nonprofits and other organizations around this work.

In addition we want to express our support for Intro. 510 because we believe that making sure that the prevailing wages are adopted by in the contracting process is critical for equity within the system, making sure that a system that's largely staffed by women of color, is able to uhm make sure that they provide services while not also needing to receive the same services that they are providing.

So, we provided full testimony that gives you some more data around what we see here but a critical piece of why we are testifying today is believed that a strong nonprofit ecosystem is essential for a vibrant New York. As funders within the space, we want to make sure our dollars are used not for carrying loans but actually that those dollars are used to providing services that make New York City stronger. And as we advise our philanthropic partners to streamline their contracting system, we would like to see that also happening on the government side to make sure that the nonprofits have to focus on providing their critical services and not just getting paid. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you.

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3 BRIANNA PADEN-WILLIAMS: Hello, I'm Brianna 4 Paden-Williams, the Communications and Policy Associate at LiveOn New York. Thank you for the 5 opportunity to testify today. LiveOn New York's 6 7 members include more than 110 community-based nonprofits that provide core services which allow all 8 New Yorkers to thrive in our communities as we all In New York City, the majority of human service 10 11 programing is run through contracts of hundreds of 12 nonprofit organizations across the city that employ tens of thousands of New Yorkers. However for 13 14 decades, city contracts have fallen short of 15 reimbursing nonprofits for the full cost of 16 delivering services. With providers receiving about 17 80 percent of what it actually costs to run programs 18 on average, forcing organizations to borrow money or 19 spend administrative efforts seeking alternative 20 sources of funding. And these delays have really put a financial strain on community-based organizations 21 due to low wages, payment delays and other factors 2.2 2.3 making it difficult for nonprofit organizations including human service providers to plan for the 24 future and commit to meaningful partnerships. 25

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And so, to address some of these chronic issues, we recommend the following: First, the city should boost salaries of human service workers on city contracts to make them competitive and equitable across human services sector. Poverty level wages from government underfunding have chronically left city contracted providers including human service workers underpaid, making it difficult for organizations to attract top talent and resulting in frequent staff turnover. We also encourage the city to empower nonprofits to make purchases that they feel best will serve their communities by building more flexibility within their contract.

And as providers emerge from this pandemic, many community-based organizations with contracts are now facing new challenges in comparison to a few years ago, especially for the needs of older adults. And so, we encourage the city to assess how flexibility can be built into city contracts to allow providers to adapt to the evolving needs of older adults.

Also, the city must continue to improve the timeliness of payments to nonprofits, including discretionary funding. We also encourage the city to within the request for proposal, the RFP process, the

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city should ensure that providers have 30 days to respond following the final addendum released, really to ensure that providers have the adequate information to complete the RFP process.

And last point, I want to thank Contract Chair
Won and Youth Services Chair Stevens for introducing
the following legislation and just for one last
point, we support the intent of Intro. 510 that would
ensure human services workers are paid a prevailing
wage, however, we encourage the city to access the
necessary funding for this bill but more information
can be found in my written testimony. And thank you
for the opportunity to testify today.

JOHN T FALCONE: Hi, I'm JT, I work for United
Neighborhood Houses, a membership organization for
settlement houses in New York City and New York
State. One of the better things about going later on
the panels is that I can say what everyone else has
said is true for us as well. We support 510.
Funding is important but the reality that we are
facing on the ground right now is that wages are so
low, vacancies so high that there is probably not a
whole lot of providers out there who are fully
fulfilling their contracts anyways because they're

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having so much trouble recruiting and staffing. We
fundamentally need to address salaries for human
service workers, not just because it's right but
because it will help the system continue to function.
We're on the precipice of crisis, we're really

Darreling off that cliff already.

The other big thing that I wanted to talk about,

I appreciate, we appreciate the city's investment

through the contract enhancement. And I also just, I want to add some percentages to this dialogue, because I think \$64 million can sound like a lot and it is but in the context of a budget that we're talking about and in the context of workers who are in many instances starting out at minimum wage or \$30,000 a year or \$40,000 a year in New York City, one of the most expensive cities, we're talking about one, one and a half, two percent of a contract enhancement per contract for human services and yes, all of that money is going to go to salaries but that's fundamentally insufficient.

Even year over year over year for increasing by five percent. If you start at \$15 an hour for five years, a five percent COLA, you're still sitting under \$20 an hour. We need an infusion

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of cash to address wages. Get things right after years of neglect and then from there, COLA's are great and that can help us to sustain but COLA's can't fix where we're at right now. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you. Thank you for that testimony. I think it is important for us to talk about percentages and I think when we talk about data, that's why I always say we have to be careful because people can use the numbers that sound bigger and what they need. And so, I think putting on record that it's literally only two percent of the bigger overall budget is super problematic. So, thank you for bringing that up.

I just had a really — a quick question around

Intro.'s 866, around the community engagement bill

and I know that the administration said that this

would be over burdensome for providers and it would

be too much for them to do but one, I think that they

should be evaluating things that they're asking

providers to submit for reporting because a lot of it

is out dated and isn't relevant sometimes. But could

you talk a little bit about or have you heard from

your organization providers U&H around this being so

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burdensome that they wouldn't be able to do this and
the reporting part please. Thank you.

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JOHN T FALCONE: Thanks for asking the question Chair Stevens. If you are having community conversations, community collaboration, community engagement, you should be taking notes, you should have sign in sheets. I think one of the challenges that we have when we introduce new things that we're tracking and paying attention to is that New York City agencies don't often step back and ask their contractors what would be the easiest way for you to report to us on this. If there is a portal where we're uploading basic documentation, you have it or you don't. Do you have a sign in sheet from a meeting. Do you have minutes or notes that you already took for a meeting? I think if folks are going to be writing into proposals how they're going to work real hard with the community and they're going to be really involved with the community and they're going to go out there. Okay, yeah, they should be evaluated on that. I think that's right and I think that if it's a matter of having a minute taker in a meeting when you didn't before, that's probably good organizational practice.

I do think that a bigger point that you've

brought to this hearing and brought up a number of times, I think of reporting requirements for city contracts sometimes like a zip tie. We keep tightening it and tightening it and tightening, asking for more and asking for more. Sometimes it's because a Council Member asked a Commissioner a question at a hearing 14 years ago and ever since then, nonprofits have been asked to fill out that box every single year and no one really remembers why.

Let's have honest assessments about what's valuable to track and what's not. What information are we using and what are we not? This 866, we support it. I think that I added some suggestions in my testimony for a definition of collaboration. I think people play that word a little fast and loose, so we might want to say exactly what we're trying to get at. But it would be important; it would be really — we need to move in the direction of asking ourselves more often why we're asking the questions that we're asking of nonprofits. And I think this is a good one to ask and to kick it off the curb because folks are already overburdened but not go back and

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ask why their overburdened in the first place. I think is a missed opportunity.

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: No, I really appreciate that because I think that that's what I was trying to allude to and I also want to give some clarity around the bill itself because I think people think we're asking for community engagement in the sense of how are you working with the community? But we're actually asking about community engagement with your community partners. When folks write RFP's, a lot of times they are asked to get letters of community support and they get these letters and they say they're going to work with them and this is how the partnership is going to be and then no one ever -acontract is awarded and that conversation is now null and void. And so, for me, I believe if we're asking for this information on the frontend, we should be tracking it because obviously this is important.

And so, I just want to make sure that we clarify some of that because it's not just around community engagement, it is about a question we are literally asking in all of our RFP's and actually making people do the leg work to do because these support letters is not easy. Literally was part of my job before.

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And so, it's important that we are tracking that and how does that look? Because I think sometimes even when some of the bigger agencies say that they're going to work with a smaller agency, the smaller agency might be excited and like this is a good partnership and it could really help them but then they don't hear from them again.

And so, hearing from some of the smaller agencies, I wanted to make sure we had some feedback from that. But thank you so much. I really appreciate it.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you to this panel.

We're going to transition to our next panel, which

will be a hybrid panel. The first in-person panelist

will be Patricia Marthone followed by two virtual

panelists Cynthia Silva and William Perez.

PATRICIA MARTHONE: Good afternoon Chairs

Stevens, Hudson, and Committee Member Williams. My
name is Patricia Marthone and I am Executive Vice

President for 1199 SCIU and the division director for
the CBO pharmacy division where health care workers

strive to keep New York City well in clinics.

FQHC's, dialysis centers, elder services, and
children in adult behavioral health services and

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workers that positively effectuate lifechanging issues for society such as Planned Parenthood, Calon Lorde and the Legal Aid Society.

1199 fully supports Intro. 510 and urges the City Council to enact prevailing wages, a law that will raise the floor for all human service workers. There is an enormous disparity in wages and benefits for workers in similar titles working in hospitals compared to the community-based health and behavioral health clinics we represent.

A master's degree Social Worker at a clinic can earn \$35,000 to \$45,000 per year. When the same title and credentials will earn about \$65,000 to \$90,000 in the hospital. This makes it impossible for community-based providers to compete and impede their ability to recruit and retain, experience long term staff. More importantly decent worker wages and benefits are at risk, regardless of the fact that the community-based clinics positively impact health care outcomes.

In addition to prevailing wage laws, we want you to know we represent more than 400,000 health care workers in five states and in DC. The COVID-19 pandemic took its toll on us and the globe and in New

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York City, it exacerbated our staffing shortages that requires intentional resources to resolve. May I continue?

Okay, as a New Yorker, we urge the city to work with us to secure funding to increase funding for staff and fully staff up, implement incentive programs, explore loan forgiveness programs and longevity bonuses. Increase stagnate Medicaid reimbursements rates. That, at least ten percent across the board should increase and support Raise Up New York to increase the minimum wage to over \$20 per hour by indexing before another crisis hits.

With regard to 511, we also recommend that the city contract funding calendar commences on October 1, rather than July 1, allowing time for agencies to vet contracts and the Comptroller to certify contracts. Smaller agencies awarded funds, may wait months to certify and may require high interest bridge loans. This would also give agencies time to wind down operations and make appropriate referrals in the event the funding is denied.

Finally, in regard to Intro. 514, we fully support a publicly accessible database for city contracts. Thank you for this opportunity to testify

on behalf of our members and I'm happy to answer any questions.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Now, we're going to transition to Zoom. Cynthia Silva, you may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

CYNTHIA SILVA: Good afternoon. My name is

Cynthia Silva. I have worked at the Callen Lorde

Community Health Center since 2020 as a Licensed

Clinical Social Worker. Callen Lorde provides

comprehensive health care to the LGBTQ community,

regardless of their ability to pay.

epidemic, services have expanded to include a full range of culturally sensitive services to adults of all ages, teenagers, and young adults, geared toward prevention, wellness, and gender affirming care. Our staff is committed to serving our clients.

Oftentimes, co-workers find themselves having to choose between serving the LGBTQ community at our organization or seeking employment at institutions that offer higher wages. Intro. 510 will assure that the community-based clinics can recruit and retain

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2 long-term staff. I urge you to support and enact
3 Intro 510.

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We, like many other health care clinics, are short-staffed. Callen Lorde has added challenges to serving clients that are often stigmatized and are most comfortable getting care in a judgment free setting. For many of us, working there is a commitment to serve the LGBTQ community. Intro. 510 will make it easier for programs such as ours to recruit and retain staff by making salaries much more competitive.

As an LCSW, I rely on a team approach to care for each client and meet their individual needs. Having a fully staffed team improves client experience and outcomes. Therefore, staffing shortages are of great concern to us all. Callen Lorde has facilities in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. We stress wellness, gender affirming care, and focus on each client's needs with Care Coordinators that deliver a more holistic approach to care and counseling. The care for our transgendered clients is unique. In addition to primary care, we offer mental health services, case management, gender affirming care, HIV care and prevention.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

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CYNTHIA SILVA: We also have a dental clinic and a pharmacy. Yeah.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you and our final panelist will be William Perez. You may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

WILLIAM PEREZ: Good afternoon. I am William

Pérez. I'm a Social Worker. I work as a clinician

for Callen Lorde. I have worked with Callen Lorde

Community Health Center for just over a year, but for

the past 17 years I have worked for several human

services organizations in different capacities.

As a result, I can attest to the great funding disparity affecting wages and benefits at those organizations. Intro. 510 has the potential to correct such disparities. It establishes prevailing wages that will benefit workers and clients alike. I had to overcome many hardships up until I joined Callen Lorde, a community-based organization clinic offering primary care, mental health behavioral services, and overall wraparound services to the LGBTQI community in a safe and culturally competent environment.

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Our clients are diverse in race and ethnicity,
ranging in age from about 13 to 90, and come from all
walks of life. We focus on wellness, health, and

offer a holistic approach to meet the individual

7 than many organizations I previously worked at. This

needs of our clients. Callen Lorde offers better pay

8 has allowed me to finally make ends. Going to where

9 I am today has been a struggle, and for that reason I

10 come before you today to urge you to pass prevailing

11 wage legislation.

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Social workers rely on a people approach to address the care needs of each individual client.

Everyone at the facility from the security guards to the doctors must work together to ensure the best experience and outcomes for every client. Therefore, adequate staffing is essential. Most health care facilities today, be they hospitals, nursing homes, clinics or the home care industry, are severely understaffed and I believe that community-based clinics are the most cost effective and culturally sensitive, engendering greater client trust. Intro. 510 will ensure that these community-based human service agencies are able to connect and serve the

needs to their communities. I urge you to enact

2 Intro. 510. Thank you for this opportunity to 3 testify before you.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you very much for your testimony. Thank you to this panel. We're going to transition to our next Zoom panel, Jeff Chang, Malini Khorana, Lily Shapiro and Paul J. Lee. Jeff Chang you may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

JEFF CHANG: Hello, good afternoon and thank you to the City Council, the Committee on Youth Services, Aging and Contracts for this opportunity to testify. My name is Jeff Chang and I'm the Youth Organizer at the Korean American Family Service Center. KFSC provides social services to immigrant survivors and the children who are affected by domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse.

All our programs and services are offered in a culturally and linguistically appropriate setting. The model minority myth is in direct contradict the fact that many APA students with immigrant families display serious emotional and social and behavioral difficulties. Our APA children require addition support from school counselors to mitigate and work to reduce stressors in the school environment that

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hinder not only their academic performance but also their cultural emotional development, self esteem and development of healthy communication skills.

Our counselors and teachers at KFAC work with the families in our afterschool program to specifically address the gaps in our education system that overlooks our APA immigrants due to population and the failings of students, educators and administrators to fund and resource proper protocols for families with their child's needs and talents.

Often times we find ourself left outside of city funding as an organization located in Queens.

Flushing Queens is home to one of the biggest APA's immigrant populations in New York and it is important to provide the support for the nonprofit organizations that are on the frontline of serving these underserved communities. With the increasing number of unfunded mandates appearing on the RFP and lack of funding to pay appropriate wages to staff, we are put under growingly unrealistic demands with the lack of support. Thank you for your time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Malini Khorana, you may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

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MALINI KHORANA: Good afternoon. Thank you. My

name is Malini Khorana and I am the Director of
Finance and Operations at Sakhi for South Asian
Women. We exist to represent the South Asian
diaspora in a survivor-centered movement for gender
justice. For 34 years, we have been the only
organization explicitly addressing gender-based
violence in New York City's South Asian community.

And over the past year, we have seen a significant increase in our case load, like 35 percent increase in cases. 25 percent increase in our help line and just you know as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been an increase demand in addressing housing, food and economic insecurity.

So, really there has been such a significant increase in the work that we're doing and we have had to maintain all of our operations through the periods of grave uncertainty. So, just you know looking at New York City Council, we are you know very appreciative of the support that we get from City Council. The grants comprised about ten percent of our annual operating budget but we spend anywhere from 15 to 20 percent of our time just processing these grants. So, you know just as my colleagues —

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I'm not going to go through the entire testimony that I had. It has been submitted, so I don't want to be repetitive but very similar to what my colleagues at Bronx Defenders and the Center for Child Development indicated you know every part of the contract process, whether it's the contract requirement, contract registration, invoice submission, payments, every part is burdensome and riddled with delays.

And so, I'm just here to really offer support. I know the Comptroller talked about a cross functional team. You know working on trying to figure how to make the process better.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

MALINI KHORANA: Sorry, there would be any representation and users like us to participate on — COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we're going to move to Lily Shapiro. You may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

LILY SHAPIRO: Thank you. Good afternoon Chairs Hudson, Stevens, and Won, and members of the Committees on Aging, Contracts, and Youth Services. Thank you for holding this important hearing. My name is Lily Shapiro, and I am Policy Counsel at the

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David Rothenberg Center for Public Policy at the
Fortune Society. All of the bills at issue are
important to fair and effective partnerships between
the City and non-profit providers that I am speaking
directly, specifically about Intro. 510. We hope
that the final version of this bill, however, will
address the responsibility of city agencies to ensure
that staff can be paid a prevailing wage because
providers like the Fortune Society, are hampered from
doing so by under-resourced city contracts.

As many of you know for 55 years, The Fortune Society has been providing a wide range of alternative to incarceration and reentry services to some of our most vulnerable fellow New Yorkers.

People detained in our city jails returning home from jail and prison, or court-mandated to participate in our services in lieu of pre-trial detention. We provide a wide range of services but like so many human services nonprofits have struggled to retain staff and fill positions in this new world of work in the COVID-19 pandemic era. People are reluctant to work in person, which is critical for the kinds of services we provide. But our biggest challenge that we face in retention and hiring is our inability to

pay qualified, motivated people a decent, living wage.

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This is particularly critical because we are very proud to say that we hire our mission at Fortune.

Meaning we seek whenever possible to hire people with conviction histories, particularly our own program participants. Many of our staff are also people of color, given that people of color are disproportionately impacted by the criminal justice system.

And this also means given that intersectionality, they are less likely to have significant financial resources outside of their paychecks and some of them are forced to rely on public assistance to make ends meet. I've gone into greater detail in my written testimony but one of my colleagues who started with us as a voluntary participate trying to be the best father he could —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

LILY SHAPIRO: To his young child, uhm, had to make a choice between losing income in the form of public assistance and taking on a full time position, which we were grateful that he did but nobody should have to make that choice. My frontline colleagues

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are human service workers who work tirelessly to help people in crisis, people in desperate need of housing and employment and people struggling with addition and their hard work keeps all of us safer. We should honor their commitment and contribution by paying them a prevailing wage. Thank you so much for your consideration.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we're going to move to the last participant on this panel, Paul J. Lee. You may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

PAUL J. LEE: Thank you, members of the

Committees here for allowing me to testify today. My

name is Paul Lee, I am the Sr. Grants and Advocacy

Officer of Korean Community Services of Metropolitan

New York.

Since 1973, KCS has been serving underrepresented populations with an emphasis on the Korean immigrant and broader AAPI communities. There have been so many prevalent issues with the contracting system that have already been discussed and highlighted here today, so instead I'm coming to speak to you about our observation as working with the system and share

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the experiences of my colleagues, my co-workers in the community that have been just directly impacted by the current system.

As someone who has worked at both the program and organization I have now seen the direct chain of consequences that emerge as a result of not paying nonprofits on time. From writing the proposals to the program management up to the service level for employees on the ground, speaking and serving clients directly, each and every step of this crucial process is negatively impacted by the current system. We simply cannot stop serving our community without creating greater harm. Simply put, we are operating these critical services on many promises of payment with no clear timeline and no timely reimbursement. This does not even take into consideration the impact of rising cost and inflation.

As a result, the overall quality of services not only impacted but their very availabilities put at stake. Furthermore, the current contracting process is delay in payments, simply put are an existential threat for small nonprofits. As a member of a several nonprofit coalitions such the Viral Hepatitis Initiative, which are all dedicated, serving the

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community, KCS can see the direct impact this delay has. Namely, small organizations cannot navigate or survive without timely reimbursements in the systems navigating the process.

This current situation is unsustainable in an inequitable model that undermines the principles of fairness and ethics the city is seeking to uphold.

This testimony is [INAUDIBLE 3:56:16] of the representatives here but a call to action. With your continued support and our collaboration to reform the system, sorry, we will be able to continue to deliver meals to hundreds of home non-seniors, provide critical case management and holistic social services, offer culturally competent and linguistically relevant support, combat hatred, provide pathways to economic stability and healthy lives and to nurture a system where we as community organizers, government agencies and service providers are capable of providing the highest, —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

PAUL J. LEE: Quality services to those who need it most. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony. We'll now call the third Zoom panel. It will consist

of Jackie Del Valle, Keriann Pauls, Lew Bader and
Crystal Farmer. Jackie Del Valle, you may begin when
the Sergeant announce the time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

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JACKIE DEL VALLE: Good afternoon and Hello! My name is Jackie Del Valle from TakeRoot Justice and the Stabilizing NYC Coalition. I've been working with procuring awards for discretionary funding for over 15 years and it's always been long and painful but [INAUDIBLE 3:57:20], despite online digitized portals and processes and a more committed administration.

As the Council and my colleagues have testified today, nonprofits receiving discretionary funding are asked to perform vital services, meet deliverables, run programs, payment of staff yet we do not see the money until long after the fiscal year has ended. This has been happening year after year and these multiyear funding delays have compounded.

For this current fiscal year, my organization,
Take Root Justice was awarded a little over \$2
million in discretionary funding. We have not
received any of that money. At our HPD awards, which
include the stabilizing NYC Initiative, have not even

begun the contract registration process. We've also
not registered our FY 22 HPD contracts. The 19 other
stabilizing nonprofits that I work with are in the
same, sad, frustrating boat. For the backlog, we ask
first and foremost groups to immediately receive a
significant portion of the money owed through
advances and bridge loans. And then starting in
FY24, groups to receive advances at the start of the
fiscal year, contracts need to be registered in six
months after the fiscal year starts. Not one or two
years after and that community group should be
certified to receive city funding on an annual basis.
The vendor responsibility determination, which takes
up so much of the time and it's long and confusing,
it could be a separate process, instead of being
repeated with every distinct contract an organization
holds in the fiscal years. And these years have
egregiously late payments on HPD discretionary
contracts and other city money have compounded and
are jeopardizing the impact of my organization and a
stabilizing coalition.

Organizations lose resources, fighting for their mission but cast post solutions. These multiyear

#### COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING AND THE 1 206 COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 2 funding delays hurt the low-income communities of 3 color -4 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired. JACKIE DEL VALLE: And Council intended power. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Ms. Del Valle. 6 7 Next, we'll hear from Keriann Pauls followed by Lew Bader and then Crystal Farmer. Keriann Pauls, you 8 may begin when the Sergeants announce the time. SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time. 10 11 KERIANN PAULS: Good afternoon. My name is Keriann Pauls, and I am a member of the LEAP 12 Coalition's steering committee and the Director of 13 14 Coalitions and Resource Management at TakeRoot 15 Justice. LEAP is a legal advocacy partnership 16 comprised of community based direct civil legal 17 services providers. We work collaboratively to 18 increase the availability, breadth and depth of 19 quality civil legal services for marginalized 20 individuals and communities across New York City. 21 Thank you so much to Chair Stevens, Hudson, and Won for shining a spotlight on the issue of how the 2.2 2.3 city's delays in paying in paying non-profits for

their crucial work has devastating impacts on our

organizations and the communities we serve. LEAP

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calls for and supports efforts that increase transparency in how the city engages in contracting processes, reduces unnecessary administrative burdens on our organizations and streamlines advances in funding so that we have the resources in hand to pay our incredible staff and keep our doors open.

Now, we've been informed that several of the baselined legal services contracts will be RFP'd soon and that keeps changing. And that the contracting agencies intend to time these RFPs all at once.

Examples of these are for our housing contracts, such as the Anti-Harassment and Right to Counsel contracts, and on the immigration line, such as Immigration Opportunities contract.

For LEAP, this timing would negatively impact our organizations and cause greater disruption to our work. For our coalition, better contracting means greater transparency and collaboration and staggering the RFPs across baselined legal services contracts.

We ask this taskforce and the city to increase transparency in the RFP process and provide real opportunities for the organizations working on the ground to give feedback on how these programs have been working and in what ways they can be improved.

We also ask for increased transparency and communication regarding important citywide initiatives such as the Wage Enhancement Initiative.

We're currently completely in the dark as to the details about how this will work and we're waiting to be engaged by the contracting agencies.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

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KERIANN PAULS: We also ask the — so, thank you so much. We appreciate your time and want to uplift our call for more transparency advances in real bridge loans on these contracts so that we can ensure that those doing the work on the ground are paid properly and on time. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Ms. Pauls. Next, we will hear from Lew Bader followed by Crystal Farmer. Lew Bader, you may begin when the Sergeants call time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

LEW BADER: Good afternoon. My name is Lew Bader, I'm the Finance Director of Counseling In Schools. We're a community-based organization providing mental health services directly to New York City School Students in 70 schools and community centers throughout the five boroughs.

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FIFTH LOWEST AVERAGE PAY.

We currently hold contracts with the Department of Education and the Department of Youth and Community Development as well as with several other nonprofit agencies. Our services have impacted the lives of more than 250,000 students since 1986. Counseling In Schools has an approved indirect rate but we have been told by the Office of Community Schools, a division of the Department of Education that this higher rate will not be funded. Rather, it will be paid to us out of existing contract funds,

meaning that we will have to reduce the delivery of

goods and services to the students we work with.

So, I ask you, does that make sense? Thank you for your commitment towards establishing prevailing wage requirements for city-contracted human services workers. It is imperative that this bill be fully funded. If unfunded, this mandate will place undue hardship on human services organizations. Human services workers' wages must be comparable to wages in the government and the private sector.

Unfortunately, the human services sector has the fifth-lowest average pay among large employing industries in New York City. Let me say that again -

Late contracting issues is another matter I would like to discuss. The city's delays cost us real money and jeopardize the quality of services by diverting funds away from the programs to pay those high interest costs. As of today, Counseling In Schools is owed more than \$1.3 million from delays attributable to contract registrations or budget approvals. \$1.3 MILLION DOLLARS! To expect us to fund the city's debt is unacceptable.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

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LEW BADER: I urge you to adopt these measures and ensure that they are fully funded immediately. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Mr. Bader. Next, we will hear from the last person on this panel,
Crystal Farmer and then the next panel will consist of Judith Castio, Nickesha Francis, Wesley Vasquez and Shani Adess. Crystal Farmer, you may begin when the Sergeants call the time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

CRYSTAL FARMER: My name is Crystal Farmer and I am the Associate Program Director at New Home. A residence with survivors of domestic violence operated by Volunteers of America, Greater New York.

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I would like to thank the Chairs of this

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Committee as well as the other members of the Council for the opportunity to offer the following testimony. I would like to center my comments today among the biggest challenge organization like BOAGNY and programs like New Hope. This is the very low wages paid to our staff by the city contract that fund us. Our programs have high rates of staff turnovers, vacancies, low moral among remaining staff. The low salaries built into our contracts play a significant role.

Last year, the NYC Council and Mayor Adams [INAUDIBLE 4:05:28] and approved \$60 million in additional funding, which we are very grateful for. However, when you consider that funding was spread across so many human service workers throughout the city, it wasn't nearly enough to keep up with the pace of inflation, which means the purchasing power of our fellows have eroded further since the funding was announced. BOA Greater New York staff members thank Council Member Althea Stevens and all of the co-sponsors of this bill for thinking bigger and sending a signal that we are essential and our job matters.

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A prevailing wage schedule for human service workers would represent an important step towards reaching living wages and achieving pay parity with our counterpart employed by the city. Of course it will not be easy. This mandate must be advanced with a budget fully funded and with clear parameters on eligible contracts. Prevailing wage mandates without sufficient funding added to our budget to cover them will have a disastrous impact on our programs and clients. But with full funding and by providing nonprofit providers a seat at the table with the Comptroller's Office and establishing the prevailing rate to ensure considerations of equity and salary compression —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

CRYSTAL FARMER: Okay, well, thank you for your time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Next, we'll move to Judith

Castio. You may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

22 | SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

JUDITH CASTIO: Good afternoon Council Members.

My name is Judith Castio, I'm the Chief Operating

Officer at Encore Community Services. A nonprofit

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2	organization serving older adults on Manhattan's
3	westside. We run older adult centers and supportive
4	and affordable housing in Midtown as well as serve
5	half a million meals to local residents every year.
6	Our staff is a literal lifeline for aging New Yorkers
7	who are in critical need of food resources and
8	community. We, like our entire sector are struggling
9	because the wages supported by our city contracts are
10	not competitive. We have extreme difficulty hiring
11	and filling crucial positions, like delivery drivers

and case workers and have had to turn to using temp

agencies as a solution.

Retention is a challenge, which is a problem because we're asking people to trust us and turn to us for help, yet we can't offer consistency. Pay for human service workers is an equity issue. Why does our workforce primarily made up of women and people of color make 25 to 30 percent less than our counterparts in the government and private sectors. Our teams carry out central functions for the city, which was celebrated when COVID sent so many workforces home. Our people showed up and kept services available to everyone who needed us during the incredibly difficult time.

Now, instead of relief we find inflation has made our already stagnant wages even more dismal. Poverty wages mean that a significant portion of employes of human service organizations rely on other benefits, including rental assistance and Medicaid. They are often not able to work beyond half time without risking those benefits, impacting the organization as well as their capacity and improve their position.

This should not be the case for government contracted jobs. We were glad to see the city commit a pay bump in the Workforce Enhancement Initiative, even though it's just a starting place. It does not even match inflation.

But we were disappointed that we are here to talk about next years budget while our staff has yet to see a cent of that money. It's just one of the many examples of how the city's so pace when it comes to nonprofit versus all. We appreciate the effort to create prevailing wage for crimes for city contract to human services worker but we ask that there was funding attached to the proposed bill, so that it does not come as an unfunded mandated for human services organization.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

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JUDITH FARMER: Thank you. Thank you for your time today.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

Next, we'll move to Nickesha Francis. You may begin
when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

NICKESHA FRANCIS: Thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Nickesha Francis, and I am the Policy and Advocacy Manager at Good Shepherd Services. I want to thank the Council for the role you have played in securing investments to support the human services workforce including the two-workforce enhancement we have received in the last two fiscal years.

As a former member of the Non-Profit Resiliency
Committee, under the De Blasio Administration, GSS
has been a steadfast advocate for the indirect cost
rate initiative, workforce enhancements and the Costof-Living Adjustments that support the lowest paid
front-line positions. GSS has also worked tirelessly
to improve the human services contracting process and
is looking forward to working with the newly
established Office of Nonprofit Services.

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2 My testimony today will focus on the need to 3

improve the procurement relationship between nonprofits and government. Nonprofits continue to experience delays in registering contracts and receiving payments. This is particularly an issue with some of our contracts that take up to one year to register. While some progress has been made with PASSport and the Indirect Cost Rate Manual, there is still a need to streamline the process for non-profit providers to avoid the additional administrative burden that comes from uploading the same documents for each contract over and over again. Fixing this system, will allow contracts to be registered in a more timely manner and allow the city to pay

Lastly, the city needs to address gaps the American Rescue Plan stimulus dollars will have in key programs areas that will end in 2024 especially, in the Learning to Work, Community Schools and Student Success Centers work streams and ensure that youth, families, and communities across New York City are consulted before cuts are made to ensure

essential programs, especially those in communities

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nonprofits on time.

2 most impacted by COVID-19, are held harmless. Thank

3 you for the opportunity to testify.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we'll turn to Wesley Vasquez. You may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

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WESLEY VASQUEZ: Good evening everyone. My name is Wesley Vasquez and I am a Community Organizer at RiseBoro Community Partnerships. We are a 501c3 Non-Profit that's based in Bushwick, currently serving thousands of New Yorkers across health, Youth, senior and housing services.

Firstly, I would like to thank the Chairs and the members of the Contract, Aging, and Youth Services

Committee for the opportunity to testify before you today and for your leadership on issues that deeply impact human services workers and organizations across New York City. I would also like to take a second to thank each Council member for their commitment to ensuring that a prevailing wage requirement is established for all city-contracted human services workers.

But I would like to make one thing clear, we must ensure that this Intro. 510 receives the proper

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funding it needs and deserves. We must not let this bill become another unfunded city mandate that gets left on the sidelines. Human service workers, such as healthcare workers, child care providers, and case workers, provide essential services to our communities. These workers deserve to be paid fairly and not have to struggle to make ends meet.

By establishing prevailing wage requirements, the City Council can help ensure that these workers are not only treated fairly, but that they can provide quality services to those who depend on them.

Additionally, research shows that fair wages lead to greater job satisfaction, employment retention, and improved services for those who rely on said services.

This would also send a clear message not just to city-contracted human-service workers but to other big cities alike that New York City values the work of these human service workers and that they are essential to our community and our city as a whole. The establishment of a prevailing wage requirement for city-contracted human service workers is essential to ensuring that these workers receive fair pay for their work and this would not only benefit

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both the workers and communities they serve, but everyone as a whole which is why I say let's work together to make this a reality in our great city. I thank you for your time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you so much. Now, we're going to turn to Shani Adess. You may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

SHANI ADESS: Thank you for the opportunity to testimony today. My name is Shani Adess; I am Vice President of New York Legal Assistance Group. NYLAG uses the power of the law to help New Yorkers experiencing poverty or in crisis combat economic, racial, and social injustice. We address emerging and urgent needs with comprehensive, free civil legal services, financial empowerment, impact litigation, policy advocacy, and community partnerships.

Nonprofit human service providers, like NYLAG, are on the ground engaging with communities. City government relies on providers like all of us to implement the critical public services designed to support and uplift New Yorkers. We bridge the gap of bringing services to those most in need in our communities, together.

NYLAG urges City Council to establish fair and equitable prevailing wage requirements for citycontracted human service workers and to align the rate of pay with the true and full cost related to staffing structures, including wages, benefits such as health insurance, office space, technology, supervision and training, and the administrative and operational support necessary to keep the organization running, as well as to ensure that the prevailing wage minimums set remain relevant through the implementation through automatic COLA's.

Our support for this Bill is informed by ourselves, seeing and experiencing the impact of underinvestment in nonprofit work. And the importance of this bill is multifaceted for many of the reasons spoken by the prior panelists.

Currently, NYLAG has to use unrestricted funds to support basic wages for staff who are funded under city contracts despite them being assigned 100 percent to these contracts per requirement. This is unsustainable. Newly issued RFA's from the city continue to inadequately reflect what is considered even now standardized wages, let alone just wages.

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Or the full and true expense is necessary to support staff.

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For example, NYLAG, like many, faces exorbitant increases in health insurance costs during this time, costs that are rarely if ever meaningfully covered by contracts despite being an absolutely imperative part of the compensation package we rightfully offer employees. For similar reasons, NYLAG supports setting time limits for the procurement process and the establishment of a public procurement database.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

SHANI ADESS: As of January 2020- thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Now we're going to transition to our last panel. We're going to hear from Henry Garrido followed by Joyce McClamey(SP?) followed by Lorenzo Brooks followed by John MacIntosh. Henry Garrido, you may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

HENRY GARRIDO: Good evening and thank you everyone. Last and certainly I hope not least, I'm Henry Garrido, I'm the Executive Director of DC 37 and I want to echo what everybody has said about the encouraging and nature of this conversation but also,

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I want to thank the leadership of the Chairwoman Stevens, Won and Hudson for the great work that they've done in not only promoting fair wages for workers but also bringing the issue of equity in payment to the forefront.

I wont belabor my testimony. I will submit my entire testimony in writing but I want to concentrate my comments into three components. I would believe Intro. 510 is a great start. It's a good beginning of that conversation but we're concerned around the issues of three areas. One, is the issue of the wages itself, how they're determined. Generally on the prevailing wage legislation, the wages are determined through a survey established by the Comptroller's office. That's survey is usually from other employers. In this case, we want to make sure that this bill doesn't bring down wages for the collectively bargained wages that have already been established. I don't believe that is the intention but in the past, when legislations that aim to promote and increase living wages, and provisional wages in other areas, have led to actually depressional wages, which is the opposite for those who have collectively bargained agreements.

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The second is the issue of supplemental benefits, which in many cases, many of the workers that we're talking about and we represent over 20,000 in the nonprofit sector, the wages are so little than they don't avail themselves of employer sponsor health insurance. They actually use Medicaid and other or many of them go without because copay for insurance is so high.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

HENRY GARRIDO: So, when you set up a wage for supplemental benefit to the surveys, that means zero, which means it depresses the preliminary wage. And lastly, is the issue of enforcement. I believe, we believe that the workers have to have a right to appeal to the Comptroller's Office under the provision of the wages and not have employers certified or compliance. I remain available for questions. Looking forward to having discussions on amendments to future language if it is possible. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Now we are going to turn to Joyce McClamey, you may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: It looks like we're having some technical difficulties. We're going to move onto the next panelist, Lorenzo Brooks. You may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

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LORENZO BROOKS: Good afternoon Chairs Hudson,
Won and Stevens and members of the Committees. My
name is Lorenzo Brooks and I am a Case Manager at
Urban Pathways. A nonprofit that helps New Yorkers
experiencing homelessness get the services and the
housing they need.

I'm here today to speak in favor of Intro. 510.

I have worked in the human services sector for over six years. As human workers like me earn one of the lowest wages in New York's economy due to chronic underfunding from New York City government contracts. As a predominate funder of human service contracts, government is the main driver of our wages.

Mayor Adams has highlighted Safe Havens, like the one I work at, as an effective model for addressing street homelessness and I can't agree more but without funding for our workforce, these programs cannot be effectively staffed. The high turnover rate is the primary complaint of our clients who are

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negatively impacted when they build a relationship with a staff member only to see them leave.

At the beginning of this past fall, every case manager in my site besides myself left for different jobs with better pay. We were only able to rehire a second case manager this past week. So, I was the only case manager at my site for nearly five months. This impacted my work as my case load increased multifold and this included the asylum seekers that you read about and hear about in the news every day. It also impacted the quality of services we could provide and it impacted the ability of our clients taking the steps they needed to get their lives back on track.

Human service workers don't even make about \$20,000 a year less than a public service worker with a compatible education. Why aren't we thriving like them?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

LORENZO BROOKS: Why are contracted employees so undervalued? Despite the towns desire and passing about this work, a four time job, I recently completed my masters degree in social work, so that I could work more in depth with my clients. While I

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further my education, I am concerned that this field will not sustain without a wage increase as I accumulated over \$35,000 in student loan debt. I implore the committee do pass and fund Intro. 510.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Next, we're going to turn to John MacIntosh. You may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

JOHN MACINTOSH: Thanks very much. My name is

John MacIntosh, I am the Managing Partner of

SeaChange Capital Partners a nonprofit which has been active since 2008 helping other not for profits work through complex challenges. We offer grants, loans, analysis and advice. Thank you for letting me speak today.

We all know that nonprofits are vital partner to

New York city government but we also know that the

partnership has traditionally been far from fair and

we've seen first-hand that the city often treats it's

nonprofit partners shamefully with respect to late

payments and overwhelming, mind-numbing paperwork.

There's a lot of people who are cynical that things

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Thank you.

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will ever change. Who talk about the history of Donald Manes in the 70's and 80's and the power imbalance between the city and its small nonprofits, but I'm optimistic. I think the administration has got some great people and has done some good things already and I'm supportive of the bills being discussed today provided you get the details right.

First, the procurement database. It's a great idea. We use PassPort Public a lot btu there's a catchall category called, In Progress, which really means, who the hell knows. And giving nonprofits themselves and people like us more information about where things stand is a great idea. I also think it's terrific to put some time limits in for procurement but these limits won't apply to discretionary contracts because most of them are under \$100,000 and something else has got to be done there. I would suggest a very, very simple fill in the blank type contract because for working up a line item budget for a \$30,000 grant is demoralizing, insane and everybody knows it.

Finally, prevailing wages. This is just want I want to say. It's a great idea but the only way nonprofits will ever be able to pay prevailing wages

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is if the city pays the more. It's simply impossible otherwise. There's not enough philanthropy and so, I really think you need stronger language than commencing to amend contracts to the extend possible.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

JOHN MACINTOSH: You need a binding commitment that the city will not enter into contracts unless it can testify that the contract has in it the ability to pay higher wages, which is what nonprofits want to do anyway. They don't want to keep the money; they want to pay their staff. Thank you very much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we're going to turn to Ravi Reddi. You may begin when the Sergeant starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

RAVI REDDI: Great, thank you so much. So, I had testimony written up. I know a lot has already been said but just to keep myself from ranting, I'm just going to go right through what I already wrote. So, first off, thank you Chair Stevens, Hudson, Won and members of the Committees on Youth Services, Aging and Contracts for holding this hearing and giving us an opportunity to testify. I'm Ravi Reddi, the

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Associate Director of Advocacy and Policy here at the Asian American Federation.

We're here alongside member organizations of our Seniors Working Group, the first Asian-senior service coalition in our State. Alongside our members, we're here to discuss the critical issue of how our city supports the work they do with our most vulnerable populations. Now, the 12 Asian-led, Asian serving older adult-serving AAF member organizations comprising our working group, served more than 100,000 low-income seniors in 2022. Asian older adults comprise 13.9 percent of the city's older adult population, and the number of Asian older adults in poverty increased by 60 percent between 2010 and 2019,. Now, these service organizations provide a broad spectrum of services, from food pantries to meal deliveries, and ESL classes and congregate meals, and even though there is a sustained effort to move more funding towards inperson senior services, SWG members regularly acknowledge that demand for remote services, including basic needs deliveries and wellness calls, remains high, requiring already stretched-thin capacity to be stretched even further.

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But you know, as these organizations are rooted in our Asian community, these are also the organizations that our community members go to first and especially in service areas of increased complexity and nuance, like mental health services, this is even more critical. But as we continue to highlight, being culturally competent and language accessible in the services provided by these CBOs simply costs more, and it's a cost rarely incorporated into city contracts. Paying competitive wages for in-demand bilingual and licensed mental health staff, for example, or helping to support the accessory needs of staff moving through the immigration process, are the kinds of costs the city has yet to account for —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

RAVI REDDI: While discussing how to better serve out immigrant communities. I just have a little bit more.

Moreover, when it comes to city contracts, our SWG working group members highlight a well-known issue, delays in getting funding after completing already-onerous contracting and approval processes.

Not only are critical service staff at these

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organizations spending limited capacity navigating labyrinthine contracting processes, but even upon completion, many continue to wait years for the funding to even arrive. If an organization providing services in our community gets approved for city funding, they shouldn't have to apply for loans to keep the lights on in the meantime.

So, now I had recommendations but I think you get the gest of what we're really focused on here.

Incorporating culturally competent language accessibility into city contracting and making sure that the smaller organizations who need the support who are doing the critical work are getting it promptly. We look forward to continuing these conversations. We're thankful for you to holding these hearings and we're ready to get going. Thank you so much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony. We're now going to turn back to Joyce McClamey to see if you've been able to address your audio issues.

JOYCE MCCLAMEY: I think you know; we don't have any -

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

JOYCE MCCLAMEY: Thank you so much.

can hear you, so if you're prepared to give your testimony, you may proceed. Okay, that wraps up this panel. We are going to do a last call to see if we've missed anyone on Zoom or in-person. If you registered to testify and we've missed you, please raise your hand on Zoom. Seeing no hands raised, I'm going to turn it over to Chair Stevens for closing remarks.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I would like to thank Chair Won and Chair Hudson for Co-Chairing this hearing with me today. Thank you to all of the providers who showed up and talked about their testimony and support of all the bills that were Intro. today. We look forward to having all these bills passed into law in the very near future. Thank you. [GAVEL] This meeting is adjourned.

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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 February 15, 2023