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**OVERSIGHT: YOUTH AND SENIOR SERVICES NONPROFIT CONTRACTING**
**DURING A PANDEMIC**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

On June 23, 2020, the Committee on Contracts, together with the Committees on Aging and Youth Services, will hold a remote oversight hearing on *Youth and Senior Services Nonprofit Contracting during a Pandemic*. The Committees have invited the Mayor’s Office of Contract Services (“MOCS”), the Department for the Aging (“DFTA”), the Department of Youth and Community Development (“DYCD”), nonprofit service providers, and other interested stakeholders to testify.

1. **BACKGROUND**

In late December of 2019, a new virus, SARS-CoV-2, was detected in Wuhan, China and by January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) declared that COVID-19, the disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, was now a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (“PHEIC”).[[1]](#footnote-2) By June 16, 2020, COVID-19 has infected more than eight million people across 213 countries, and has killed nearly 440,000 people.[[2]](#footnote-3)

The ease with which the virus spreads has caused governments across the globe to shut-down businesses, schools, religious and cultural institutions, and mandate various levels of social isolation. These stay-at-home orders helped reduce the spread of the virus, but essential services continued. Importantly, many of New York City’s nonprofits stepped in to supplement services that ensured New Yorkers continued to have access to food, shelter and medical assistance.

***NYC Procurement During COVID-19***

 Contracting services out to public tender is traditionally a strictly governed procedure in New York, regulated by the State’s *General Municipal Law § 103* (*GML§ 103*),which requires contracting agencies in most cases to award contracts to the “lowest responsible bidder” that responds to an agency solicitation for goods or services, and is typically selected via a competitive sealed bid.[[3]](#footnote-4) However, once the COVID-19 pandemic was declared a state emergency, Mayor de Blasio issued an executive order suspending many of the City’s procurement laws for the purpose of procuring essential materials and services in preparation for the impact of the pandemic upon the city.[[4]](#footnote-5) The Mayor is delegated this authority pursuant to a provision of *GML§ 103* detailing exceptions to the standard procurement rules in case of emergencies.[[5]](#footnote-6)

The emergency procurements provision of *GML§ 103* authorizes contracting agencies to forego the competitive sealed bidding process “in the case of a public emergency arising out of an accident or other unforeseen occurrence or condition whereby circumstances affecting public buildings, public property or the life, health, safety or property of the inhabitants of a political subdivision or district therein, require immediate action which cannot await competitive bidding.”[[6]](#footnote-7) The City Charter also authorizes emergency procurements in cases of “unforeseen danger to life, safety, property or a necessary service,” and with the prior approval of the comptroller and the city’s corporation counsel.[[7]](#footnote-8)

The Mayor’s Executive Order authorized the use of emergency procurements and the bypassing of standard sealed competitive bidding rules, meaning that in practice, contracting agencies were no longer bound to select the lowest responsible bidder for many essential goods and services.[[8]](#footnote-9) This assisted the City in the timely procurement of goods, especially critical personal protective equipment (“PPE”) and essential social services for the city’s most vulnerable populations.

 Shortly after the suspension of procurement rules, the Mayor’s Office of Contract Services sent out a directive on March 18, 2020 to agency contractors in the Human Services sector outlining streamlined procurement guidance which read:

Providers and staff need reassurance that contract payments will continue, uninterrupted, during this period of uncertainty. We want to assure providers that as long as they are working with their contracting agencies on a plan to continue, modify or suspend services, they will get paid their contracted expenses.[[9]](#footnote-10)

The letter went on to say:

The City will reimburse providers for contract expenses even if usual service delivery is suspended or modified, as long as this is done in consultation with their City agency.

For service modifications that cost more to deliver than what was originally contracted, the City will pay the additional costs. Providers must keep records of all COVID-19 expenses.

The City will reimburse providers for additional personnel expenditures related to overtime and temporary staff to address shortages if staff cannot come to work. This may include expenditures such as staff travel. Providers must keep records of all COVID-19 expenses.

Said another way, if you work with your contracting agency and agree to a plan for moving forward, you will get paid for executing on that plan. And, if that plan costs more money than the contracted services, you will get paid for the additional expenses. If the plan calls for a suspension of services, you will get paid your contracted expenses.[[10]](#footnote-11)

The letter offered human service vendors reassurances and guidelines for reimbursements, provided they consulted with their contracting agency and kept records of “all COVID-19 expenses.” While on its surface this directive seemed straightforward, in practice many human service vendors needed to rely on their contracting agencies to develop plans for what qualified as “COVID-19 expenses,” and then ensure their ongoing expenses met those criteria.[[11]](#footnote-12)

To their credit, the City’s contracting agencies did later clarify those expenses in response to provider feedback, For example, acceptance of digital signatures, waived notarization requirements, extended proposal deadlines and virtual pre-proposal conferences were all quickly adopted by contracting agencies as it became clear that the COVID-19 crisis and suspension of procurement rules would remain in place for some time.[[12]](#footnote-13) However, the fact remains that many of the issues discussed below could have been avoided at the outset, and it would be prudent to consider lessons learned and effective communication and implementation strategies should a second or third wave of infections occur and a new state of emergency be declared once this initial crisis has passed.

Although the suspension of the City’s procurement rules was necessary to facilitate the quick attainment of necessary supplies, the changes did create some problems. For instance, as states across the country competed for PPE and other medical supplies, The City’s contracting agencies were forced to offer payment to vendors before such equipment was delivered. In a widely reported case one such vendor promised the City two million N95 masks, in an $8 million contract signed with the Department of Citywide Administrative Service (“DCAS”) on March 25, 2020. However, by mid-April, they still had not delivered the masks.[[13]](#footnote-14) The City was later forced to cancel an additional $91 million contract with this supplier after it failed to deliver 2,000 ventilators and 200,000 breathing kits pursuant to another contract from March 30, 2020.[[14]](#footnote-15)

In this case the City lost valuable time and resources attempting to procure PPE from this particular vendor - a vendor that likely would not have been awarded a contract if the standard procurement rules were in place, obviating the need for such rules and vendor evaluation. Notably, this vendor was a private business possibly acting in bad faith and the outcome was atypical for most of the City’s emergency procurements. Meanwhile, the impact of the emergency procurement rules on those in the non-profit and social services communities has been wholly different.

***The Impact on Nonprofits***

 Nonprofits have faced increased pressures due to the COVID-19 emergency. Both the City’s and State’s budgets are seeing serious shortfalls as tax and revenue streams have dried up. Nonprofits therefore anticipate seeing severe cuts in the upcoming budgets. Nonprofits have also been forced to cancel various fundraising events, while at the same time, ramping up the services they are providing.

 According to a survey of 24 of the City’s leading nonprofits, conducted by the Center for an Urban Future, most are facing serious financial losses due to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. In addition to having to cancel various fundraising events, these nonprofits have also faced a slew of increased costs in response to the pandemic. This includes: new technological equipment and services to facilitate remote work; hiring additional staff to cover sick workers and increased demands; purchasing PPE for employees; and providing hazard/bonus pay for those workers who still must work onsite.[[15]](#footnote-16) The same survey showed that, only two months into the pandemic, several of the nonprofits reported a loss of at least $1 million.[[16]](#footnote-17) Although the de Blasio administration reassured nonprofits that they would be reimbursed for many of these additional expenses,[[17]](#footnote-18) the looming budget cuts have left providers anxious.

1. **THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (DYCD) AND CONTRACTORS PROVIDING YOUTH SERVICES**

 DYCD is primarily a contracting oversight agency, with as much as 94% of its budget supporting contracts with over 1,200 community-based organizations (“CBOs”) that directly served more than 337,000 youth in Fiscal Year (“FY”) 2019.[[18]](#footnote-19) This structure allows DYCD to meet a wide range of youth and community needs;[[19]](#footnote-20) however, most youth are served by four specific programs: Summer Youth Employment Program (“SYEP”), Comprehensive After-School System of NYC (“COMPASS”), Beacon, and Cornerstone.[[20]](#footnote-21) In addition, DYCD provides essential services to the City’s Runaway and Homeless Youth (“RHY”) population through contracts with providers that offer crisis and transitional housing, drop-in centers, and other supportive resources.[[21]](#footnote-22)

The advent of COVID-19 has led to the cancellation of DYCD programming and associated CBO contracts with little warning, most notably within its workforce development portfolio. DYCD provides the City’s foremost youth employment programming where youth aged 14 to 24 gain essential work experience.[[22]](#footnote-23) Its flagship SYEP, which offers paid positions for up to six weeks over the summer[[23]](#footnote-24), is the nation’s largest[[24]](#footnote-25), serving approximately 75,000 City youth through contracts with over 70 program administrators in all five boroughs.[[25]](#footnote-26) In FY 2019, DYCD allocated $164 million towards SYEP, funding 74,354 participants from an applicant pool of 151,000 at more than 13,000 worksites.[[26]](#footnote-27) Other employment programs include Ladders for Leaders, which during the same period served 1,173 youth out of nearly 7,000 applicants at 382 worksites, and Work, Learn & Grow (“WLG”), which builds on participants’ SYEP experience and provides income during the school year[[27]](#footnote-28), serving 4,350 participants in FY ’19.[[28]](#footnote-29)

Despite high demand and participation levels, SYEP[[29]](#footnote-30), Ladders for Leaders[[30]](#footnote-31), and WLG[[31]](#footnote-32) were suspended by DYCD in the wake of COVID-19; however, the importance of introducing youth to the world of work and uplifting impoverished youth who historically struggle to access the labor market remain.[[32]](#footnote-33) Studies demonstrate that students entering the workforce early are more likely to secure higher-paying jobs later in life.[[33]](#footnote-34) In contrast, youth who do not secure steady employment before the age of 25 earn 44% less over their lifetime than their peers.[[34]](#footnote-35) Youth employment has also been shown to boost self-esteem, reduce crime in impoverished areas[[35]](#footnote-36), and promote academic engagement and school attendance.[[36]](#footnote-37) Nevertheless, on April 7, 2020, DYCD Commissioner Bill Chong announced the cancellation of SYEP’s 2020 program, citing the need for an “abundance of caution” for youth, providers and worksites as well as uncertainty regarding how COVID-19 would affect worksite availability, staffing and safety.[[37]](#footnote-38) In addition, the Commissioner directed that all planning “be immediately discontinued and any expenditures after Wednesday, April 8, 2020, [would] not be reimbursed.”[[38]](#footnote-39)

The sudden cancellation of SYEP galvanized advocates and CBOs, who had already been working on contingency plans for remote employment opportunities, and many viewed the cancellation as primarily motivated by cost considerations because it did not provide for the further development of those alternatives.[[39]](#footnote-40) In a joint April 8, 2020, letter to Mayor De Blasio and the New York City Council Speaker Johnson, over 80 SYEP providers and advocates also objected to the less than 24 hours’ notice to wind down their programs, particularly in light of the assurances many had gleaned from earlier MOCS guidance, dated March 18, 2020, that contracted providers would be paid through the end of the fiscal year while working on plans to “continue, modify or suspend services.”[[40]](#footnote-41) Extending MOCS’s guidance to SYEP providers instead of cancelling programs altogether could have, they argued, allowed them to more fully develop safe and operational summer programs while still providing the positive effects of SYEP.[[41]](#footnote-42) It could also have allowed them to make more thoughtful decisions regarding their retention of staff, many of whom had to be immediately laid off in light of the sudden cancellation and some of whom were needed by programs to further develop modified initiatives.[[42]](#footnote-43)

At a May 20, 2020, Executive Budget hearing, DYCD testified that it was actively working with providers and advocates to develop remote employment program alternatives for as many as 5,000 of the most at risk youth;[[43]](#footnote-44) however, no plan has been unveiled to date and a number of providers and advocates continue to express frustrations at the apparent lack of sufficient planning, coordination, and communication from agencies about the status of future programming. Moreover, this lack of clarity could potentially have ramifications into the school year when programs like WLG, which builds upon the now cancelled SYEP, are typically conducted.

The era of COVID-19 has also raised provider questions generally about their future ability to serve as many participants as contracted, due to social distancing guidelines and added compliance expenses that effectively raise per-participant rates. Providers have therefore expressed a need for clearer and more detailed guidance about their contracts, performance challenges, and participant rates related to program modifications.

Other programs within DYCD’s most active service portfolios have also experienced suspensions and related contract cancellations. COMPASS, for example, provides youth from kindergarten to grade 12 with quality no-cost afterschool activities through over 900 programs strategically placed in public and private schools, among other locations throughout the City.[[44]](#footnote-45) School’s Out NYC, or SONYC, is the component of COMPASS serving middle-school youth in sixth, seventh and eighth grades.[[45]](#footnote-46) In FY ’20, over $339 million was allocated to afterschool program contracts targeting 110,000 youth,[[46]](#footnote-47) thereby constituting DYCD’s largest program area at 43 percent of its total budget.[[47]](#footnote-48) Although COMPASS strives to supplement school with activities that strengthen overall youth development,[[48]](#footnote-49) all summer school-based COMPASS elementary, SONYC middle, and COMPASS high programs were suspended[[49]](#footnote-50) despite the move to remote learning by New York City Department of Education schools on March 23, 2020.[[50]](#footnote-51) Similarly, DYCD Beacon community centers and community centers operated within New York City Housing Authority complexes through Cornerstone funding are closed.[[51]](#footnote-52)

RHY programs continue to offer essential services such as crisis shelters and transitional independent living facilities[[52]](#footnote-53); however, Youth Drop-in Centers and Outreach Services are operating with more limited services and hours.[[53]](#footnote-54) Moreover, several providers of these services have questioned the clarity of MOCS’s guidance that does not set a limit on the amounts that can be reimbursed for COVID-related expenses such as cleaning supplies and services. In this respect, providers with less reserve funds have been conservatively underspending for fear that reimbursements could be rejected and have raised concerns that their underspending could lead to compliance gaps.

1. **DFTA AND CONTRACTORS PROVIDING AGING SERVICES**

DFTA is an agency that largely contracts with community-based service providers to provide aging-related services to senior programs within their portfolio. Through the City’s procurement process, DFTA enters into these contractual agreements with hundreds of community providers.[[54]](#footnote-55) The process works in the following manner: DFTA first issues a concept paper that describes the services it wants to procure; based on comments received, the agency then issues a request for proposals (“RFP”); finally, an evaluation committee within the agency reads through all submitted RFPs and selects proposals to award City contracts.[[55]](#footnote-56) DFTA has awarded contracts for senior center services, abuse prevention, home care services, senior transportation, senior legal services, case management, caregiver services, naturally occurring retirement communities and home delivered meals across all five boroughs.[[56]](#footnote-57) Currently, the agency is procuring services for its Geriatric Mental Health and Home Delivered Meals (“HDM”) programs through the RFP process.[[57]](#footnote-58)

New York City’s senior population has been one of the hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since March, the City’s senior service providers have been scrambling to continue serving the seniors that used to be within their program portfolios and have, additionally, needed to change their services to account for sheltering at home, social distancing, and the steep increase of seniors needing basic services, such as food delivery. Per the Mayor and Governor’s shelter at home orders, all 249 of NYC’s senior centers stopped group services mid-March; in-person group programming at these centers was announced closed indefinitely and all programmatic aspects of senior services, such as DFTA’s Friendly Visiting Program, were required to switch to virtual services.[[58]](#footnote-59)

However, while physical programming ceased, senior service providers were still responsible for providing both on-site and home-delivered meals to food insecure seniors.[[59]](#footnote-60) The City’s senior services providers immediately transitioned from senior center congregate meals to, initially, grab-and-go meals at senior center sites, at personal cost. To address serious funding concerns among service providers at the time, on March 18, 2020, MOCS sent all City-contracted service providers, including senior service providers, a letter urging them to continue their services, while providing reassurance that the contracted costs would be reimbursed, including additional costs incurred for safe delivery of services, including for PPE and sanitation.[[60]](#footnote-61) This letter gave ambiguous reassurances of reimbursement and service providers continued funding grab-and-go services and cleaning through their personal budgets.

Upon communication from DFTA at the end of March, the grab-and-go system transitioned to a full emergency meal delivery service, which was coordinated by DFTA and serviced through nonprofit and private food vendors and partnerships.[[61]](#footnote-62) This program was meant to centralize food distribution operations and manage more senior clients than those within the portfolios of senior service providers. However, DFTA’s program was besieged with problems, including complaints of lack of communication, missed or failed deliveries, and non-nutritious meals.[[62]](#footnote-63) In April, DFTA’s emergency meal delivery service was transitioned out of the agency and integrated with the newly established GetFood program, run by Kathryn Garcia, the Food Czar, and the Department of Sanitation (“DSNY”).[[63]](#footnote-64) DSNY and the GetFood program inherited DFTA’s list of senior clients and now the program runs separately from the HDMs still contractually provided by senior service providers.

Although senior service providers have continued to provide meals and services to the City’s impacted older adult population during the pandemic, they have faced lack of clarity, communication and guidance throughout the process. Service providers have complained that they received and continue to receive last minute directives from DFTA, without proper explanation, are given conflicting guidance and instructions, and have been left without reassurance for the future of the community-based HDM program.

1. **CONCLUSION**

The Committees seek to address the concerns outlined above and further concerns in the contracting process for youth and senior service providers. Specifically, the Committees wish to learn what challenges service providers faced during the emergency contracting process initially, what challenges remain, the timeline for the promised reimbursement, what the current pandemic and emergency systems means for future RFPs and HDM contracts, how DYCD, DFTA and MOCS can better this process to not repeat the same mistakes in case of future pandemics and related emergencies, and how human service provider-facing agencies can better communicate with their contracted providers.

1. World Health Organization “Rolling updates on coronavirus disease (COVID-19)”, last updated April 18, 2020, available at: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/events-as-they-happen>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Worldometer “Countries where COVID-19 has spread”, May 28, 2020, available at: <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/countries-where-coronavirus-has-spread/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. *See* N.Y. Gen. Mun. § 103 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. *See* N.Y.C. Mayor Bill de Blasio “Emergency Executive Order 101”, March 17, 2020, available at: <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/home/downloads/pdf/executive-orders/2020/eeo-101.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. *See* N.Y. Gen. Mun. § 103 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. N.Y. Gen. Mun. § 103(4) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. N.Y.C. Charter § 315 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. *See* N.Y. Gen. Mun. § 103 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Mayor’s Office of Contract Services, Letter to Human Service Provider Partners, March 18, 2020 (*on file with committee staff*). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. *See id.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. *See* Letter to Providers from the Mayor’s Office of Contract Services, March 18, 2020. (*on file with committee staff*) [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. *See* Letter to Providers from the Mayor’s Office of Contract Services, March 20, 2020 (*on file with committee staff*) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. *See* Gabriel Sandoval “Millions of N95 masks NYC ordered weeks ago for public hospitals still MIA”, *The City*, April 17, 2020, available at: <https://www.thecity.nyc/coronavirus/2020/4/17/21247094/millions-of-n95-masks-nyc-ordered-weeks-ago-for-public-hospitals-still-mia>. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. *See* Gabriel Sandoval “City cancels $91 million ventilator contract with de Blasio donor”, *The City,* May 13, 2020, available at: <https://www.thecity.nyc/coronavirus/2020/5/13/21259524/city-cancels-91-million-ventilator-contract-with-de-blasio-donor>. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. *See* Sarah Amandolare, Jonathan Bowles, Laird Gallagher, and Erin Garrett “Essential yet vulnerable: NYC’s human services nonprofits face financial crisis during pandemic,” Center for an Urban Future, May 2020, *available at* <https://nycfuture.org/research/essential-yet-vulnerable>. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. *See id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. *See* Melissa Russo “New York City Hall commits to reimburse struggling nonprofits for frontline costs”, *NBC New York*, April 7, 2020, available at: <https://www.nbcnewyork.com/news/local/new-york-city-hall-commits-to-reimburse-struggling-nonprofits-for-frontline-costs/2360030/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. *See* Report of the New York City Council Finance Division on the Fiscal 2021 Preliminary Budget and Fiscal 2020 Mayor’s Management Report, March 24, 2020, pages 3 and 4, *available at* <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2020/05/260-DYCD-FY21-Prelim-for-LRM.pdf>; *see also* DYCD Annual Report 2019, *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dycd/downloads/pdf/annual_reports/Annual_Report%202019_web.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. *See* New York City Department of Youth and Community Development. *About DYCD,* outlining six broad service categories, including Workforce Development, After School, Youth Services, Family, Literacy, and Community Development, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dycd/about/about-dycd/about-dycd.page> (last visited Jun 22, 2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. *See* Report of the New York City Council Finance Division on the Fiscal 2021 Preliminary Budget and Fiscal 2020 Mayor’s Management Report, March 24, 2020, pages 3 and 4, *available at* <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2020/05/260-DYCD-FY21-Prelim-for-LRM.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. *See* New York City Department of Youth and Community Development, “DYCD Services: Runaway and Homeless Youth,” <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dycd/services/runaway-homeless-youth.page> (last visited Jun 22, 2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. *See* New York City Department of Youth and Community Development, “Jobs & Internships” <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dycd/services/jobs-internships.page> (last visited Jun. 22,2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. *See id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. *See* New York City Department of Youth and Community Development. *“*Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP),” <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dycd/services/jobs-internships/summer-youth-employment-program-syep.page> (last visited Jun. 22, 2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. *See* New York City Department of Youth and Community Development. “2019 SYEP Annual Summary.” *available at*: <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dycd/downloads/pdf/2019_NYC_SYEP_Annual_Summary.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. *See id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. *See* New York City Department of Youth and Community Development. “Work, Learn & Grow Employment Program” <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dycd/services/jobs-internships/work-learn-grow-employment-program.page>. (last visited Jun. 22, 2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. Participant data provided by DYCD. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
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30. *See* Jobs & Internships, *supra* note 22. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. *See* NYC.Gov, “Agency Suspensions and Reductions” <https://www1.nyc.gov/nyc-resources/city-agency-service-updates.page> (last visited Jun. 22, 2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. *See* NYC Dep’t of Youth & Community Development, *2017 Youth Employment Task Force Report* at 13, *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/home/downloads/pdf/reports/2017/Youth-Employment-Taskforce-Report.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. *See* The Atlantic & JPMorgan Chase & Co., “Youth Employment is Crucial for the Economy. Does America Have a Youth Employment Crisis?” *available at* <https://www.theatlantic.com/sponsored/jpmc-2018/youth-employment-is-crucial-for-the-economy-b/1931/> [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. *See* The Aspen Institute. “Investing in Entry-Level Talent: Retention Strategies that Work.” *available at* <https://www.aspeninstitute.org/of-interest/investing-entry-level-talent-retention-strategies-work/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. *See* Gayle Nelson. “Outcomes Evidence Proves Case for Youth Employment” NonProfit Quarterly, *available* <https://nonprofitquarterly.org/summer-jobs-for-youth-decrease-crime/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. *See* 2017 Youth Employment Task Force Report *supra* note 32. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. *See* Michael Elsen-Rooney, “NYC cuts 75,000 city-funded summer jobs for youth amid coronavirus pandemic,*”* New York Daily News*,* April 7, 2020, *available at* <https://www.nydailynews.com/coronavirus/ny-coronavirus-syep-canceled-coronavirus-20200407-74ocrqsc3ze4njjwivz7oi64hm-story.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. April 7, 2020, letter from DYCD Commissioner Chong to SYEP providers (*on file with committee staff*). [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. April 8, 2020, letter to Mayor De Blasio and the New York City Council Speaker Johnson, signed by 80 SYEP advocates and providers (*on file with committee staff*) [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
40. *See id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
41. *See id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
42. *See id., see also* Michael Elsen-Rooney, *supra* note 37. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
43. *See* Testimony of DYCD Commissioner, Bill Chong, May 20, 2020 Executive Budget Hearing of the New York City Council, *available at* <https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/MeetingDetail.aspx?ID=783241&GUID=967CB4D4-3FC5-46A5-9E13-45959F957420&Options=info|&Search=> [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
44. *See* New York City Department of Youth and Community Development. *After School: COMPASS NYC*. <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dycd/services/after-school/comprehensive-after-school-system-of-new-york-city-compass.page> (last visited Jun. 22, 2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
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47. *See id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
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49. *See* N.Y.C. Department of Youth and Community Development, “Service Suspensions,” *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dycd/services/DYCD-funded-programs.page>. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
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51. *See* Agency Suspensions and Reductions, *supra* note 31. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
52. *See* DYCD Services: Runaway and Homeless Youth *supra* note 21. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
53. *See* Agency Suspensions and Reductions, *supra* note 31. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
54. *See* N.Y.C. Dep’t for the Aging, *Procurement Information*, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dfta/community-partners/procurement-information.page> (last visited Jun. 22, 2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
55. *See id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
56. *See* NYC Open Data, *Department for the Aging (DFTA) All Contracted Providers*, https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/Department-for-the-Aging-DFTA-All-Contracted-Provi/6j6t-3ixh. (last visited Jun. 22, 2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
57. *See* Procurement Information, *supra* note 54. [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
58. *See* Roshan Abraham, *Senior Centers Scramble to Aid Clients Amid Coronavirus Shutdown*, City Limits, Mar. 18, 2020, *available at* https://citylimits.org/2020/03/18/senior-centers-scramble-to-aid-clients-amid-coronavirus-shutdown/. [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
59. *See* Yoav Gonen and Christine Chung, *Food Czar To Oversee Meal Delivery for Elderly After Early Stumbles*, The City, Apr. 15, 2020, *available at* https://www.thecity.nyc/life/2020/4/15/21247114/food-czar-to-oversee-meal-delivery-for-elderly-after-early-stumbles. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
60. *See* Mayor’s Office of Contract Services, Letter to Human Service Provider Partners, March 18, 2020 (*on file with committee staff*). [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
61. *See* Gonen & Chung, “Food Czar To Oversee Meal Delivery,” *supra* note 59. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
62. *See id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
63. *See id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-64)