CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION

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March 5, 2024 Start: 11:40 a.m. Recess: 5:12 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 BROADWAY - COMMITTEE ROOM, 16TH

FLOOR

B E F O R E: Lincoln Restler, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Gale A. Brewer
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Tony Feldmesser, Chapter Leader, United Federation of Teachers Judicial Hearing Officers Chapter SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Mic check on the
Committee of Governmental Operations on the 16th

4 Floor, recorded on March 5, 2024, by Patrick K.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Good morning and welcome to the Committee on Governmental Operations, State and Federal Legislation.

At this time, we ask that you please place phones on vibrate or silent mode.

Thank you.

Chair, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Good morning. Thank you all for being with us today. It's nice to see many familiar faces. My name is Lincoln Restler, and welcome to my first budget hearing as the new Chair of the City Council's Governmental Operations, State and Federal Legislation Committee. That is a mouthful. Today, we will hear testimony from the Department of Citywide Administrative Services, DCAS, the Law Department, Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings, OATH, the Board of Elections, and the Department of Records and Information Services, we've got a fun day ahead of us, regarding everybody's Fiscal '25 Preliminary Plans.

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The agencies testifying today carry out many of the most important functions that keep our City running, including managing the City's vehicle fleet, ensuring that citywide heat and light and power bills are paid on time, advising and defending us from lawsuits, conducting elections, collecting administrative fines, preserving access to historical and contemporary records of City government, facilitating City employee hiring, reducing carbon emissions generated by the public sector, and so much more.

Our responsibility as Members of this

Committee is to work closely with these agencies to ensure that they are effectively delivering the services New Yorkers depend on. Our City budget is a moral document that upholds the values we prioritize as a City, and it showcases how well it is being managed. There is no question that multiple hiring freezes and seven rounds of budget cuts by Mayor Adams has left many of our City agencies struggling to fulfill their mandates. We look forward to hearing more detail about five agency budgets today and whether funding is being used effectively and efficiently.

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exceptional partner.

Committee Staff for their work on preparing for this hearing. I'd like to thank Financial Analyst, Ross Goldstein, for his expert work. I'd like to thank the Finance Unit Head, Julia Haramis. Julia's done an exceptional job in supporting me and my team in preparing for this hearing. And, of course, our Senior Legislative Counsel, Jayasri Ganapathy, our Legislative Policy Analyst, Erica Cohen, my Communications Director, Nieve Mooney, and I want to just especially thank my Chief-of-Staff, Molly Haley, who is just brilliant, and any of the smart things that ever kind of come out of my mouth mostly came from her so I just want to thank Molly for being an

I'd now like to welcome Dawn Pinnock, the
Commissioner of the Department of Citywide
Administrative Services, to testify before the
Committee. Thank you so much for being here today.

The Department of Citywide Administrative Financial Services 2025 Preliminary Budget totals 2 billion, including 223.6 million in personal services funding to support 2,367 full-time positions and 1.77 billion for other-than-personal services. DCAS'

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budget is divided into 10 program areas, and the bulk of the agency's overall budget, or 55.2 percent, is allocated to the Energy Conservation Program Area. In the Preliminary Plan, DCAS' Fiscal 2025 Preliminary Budget is 354 million more than the Fiscal 2024 adopted budget. This increase is mainly driven by funding for energy for DCAS' Office of Citywide Purchasing to cover asylum-related expenses. At today's hearing, we look forward to discussing DCAS' operations, new needs, and PEGs in the Preliminary Plan, and the agency's plans for decarbonization of our City fleet and buildings, hiring, recruitment and retention policies, Renewable Rikers, and courthouse management.

Commissioner, as I have said to you before, I believe your selection was one of the Mayor's best appointments. I greatly appreciate the work you're doing to modernize our civil service exam system, reduce the size of the City fleet and increase safety, and increase M/WBE contracts. Our buildings and transportation represent the two largest sources of carbon emissions in New York City. We are rightly placing more and more ambitious requirements on the private sector to reduce their

emissions, but it is imperative that our City serve as a model. Accordingly, I'd like to express my significant concern about some of the cuts that have been imposed on the DCAS budget that undermine our urgent sustainability goals. We are required to electrify the City fleet by 2038, but cuts to the tune of 15 million dollars this Fiscal Year to electric vehicle purchasing and 15 million more in future Fiscal Years render that next to impossible. I'm even more concerned about the 1-billion-dollar cut to the DCAS Capital Plan. That was 17 percent of all City agency Capital Project cuts. This will significantly hinder the City's ability to reach our urgent decarbonization goals of public sector buildings, a critical objective in the face of the climate crisis, and one that is very important to me as the District 33 Council Member, where we have, I believe, the second largest concentration of public buildings in the City of New York.

Commissioner and team, we greatly appreciate you being with us today. We look forward to your testimony.

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are here today, from Queens, Council Member Schulman and Council Member Paladino.

I'd like to acknowledge my Colleagues who

I just would like to ask, Commissioner, if you could limit testimony to five minutes. We will, of course, accept a longer version for the record.

And Council Member Gennaro is online. There we go, in the ether. Jim, we appreciate you always.

I would like to ask the Committee Counsel to administer the oath and swear in the testifying representatives.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you, Chair Restler. I'm Jayasri Ganapathy. I'm counsel to the Committee on Governmental Operations, State and Federal Legislation, and I will be moderating this hearing.

During the hearing, first we would have Administration panels testiFYaccording to the schedule that was posted online followed by public panel.

First, we will be hearing from the Department of Citywide Administrative Services

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followed by the Law Department, the Office of
Administrative Trials and Hearings, the Board of
Elections, the Department of Records and Information
Services, and then from members of the public.

For anyone who is on Zoom, please note you will be muted until you are called on to speak, at which point you will be unmuted by the host.

For Council Members who are on Zoom, please use the raise hand function if you wish to ask any questions, and we will call on you in the order that Council Members have noted they are asking questions.

We will now swear in the administration witnesses. If you could please raise your right hands?

Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth before this Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I do.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you.

You can begin your testimony. Please just state your name and your position for the record.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Just before you do,
Commissioner, I'd like to thank Council Member Inna

Vernikov for joining us as well. Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Thank you. Good morning, Chair Restler and Members of the Committee on Governmental Operations. My name is Dawn Pinnock, and I proudly serve as the Commissioner of the Department of Citywide Administrative Services, commonly known as DCAS. I'm accompanied by Jaclyn Jacobs, our Assistant Commissioner for Financial and Business Management Division, and members of my leadership team. I'm pleased to be here to discuss the proposed DCAS budget for Fiscal Year 2025. At DCAS, our mission is to make City government work for all New Yorkers, and it remains at the forefront of everything we do.

I would like to start by briefly looking back and providing a few updates about DCAS' work since our agency testified before your Committee last year. We have doubled down on public safety, namely street safety. We expanded our Intelligence Speed Assistance Pilot, which prevents operators from exceeding the local speed limit to more than 300 vehicles, including 50 school buses, and have reduced

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the municipal fleet by 1,083 vehicles, exceeding our target by 26 percent. Our roads are safer with a significant decrease in hard-breaking incidents, a reduction in reported crashes, and a compliance rate of over 90 percent with local speed limits among our fleet operators. Beyond the strides we made in fleet safety, we also led and activated a multi-pronged strategy to help restore and fortiFYthe City's workforce. We launched the City's first ever vacancy sprint to bridge the municipal vacancy gap. Between February and August, we hosted 16 events in communities all around New York City. With support from the Council and labor, the hiring halls were a resounding success, yielding more than 2,200 same-day job offers for critical government roles, and we're actively reviewing the City's minimum qualification requirements for entry level titles, a major step in our efforts to make civil service more equitable and accessible.

Turning our gaze forward, we're setting our sights on furthering our work to cultivate a City government that delivers equity, access, and fortifies communities. With lingering impacts of COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing supply chain and

contractor disruptions that followed, we're working
hard to get back on track to meet our 40 percent
energy reduction commitments. We are installing an
additional 30 megawatts of solar generating capacity,
up to 10 megawatts of large-scale battery storage to
power city operation, and we have over 50 megawatts
of capacity contracted for development, some of which
we expect to come online this year. Part and parcel
to our work of greening our buildings in the coming
year, we are also laser-focused on modernizing our
fleet. This work includes growing our electric fleet
operation to over 5,000 vehicles, expanding our
charging infrastructure by 75 percent, and reducing
carbon emissions with the use of alternative fuels,
including our large-scale adoption of renewable
diesel. Currently, we have an overall budget of two
billion, which is inclusive of all funding sources,
with 981 million of that spent on citywide utilities,
including heating, lighting and power. These are
fixed costs based on forecasted energy usage and
utility rates. The good news is that DCAS is working
every day, both internally and with our sister
agencies through multiple programs, to reduce energy

2 use. To date, I'm proud to say that this work has 3 generated more than 126 million in energy savings.

municipal agencies, we are also tasked with identifying physical spaces for City agencies and other public entities to meet their operational needs. When a need arises and City-owned space is not available or feasible, our real estate team identifies and negotiates leases on behalf of the City. Our overall budget, 162 million, is dedicated to these costs associated with multi-tenanted leased sites.

In addition to these expenses, we have also invested in extensive maintenance and repair work across our portfolio of City-managed buildings. To support these efforts in the current year, our budget includes 13.7 million for façade projects for various buildings in our portfolio, including 10.2 million recently added for 8811 Sutphin Boulevard, 26 Central Avenue, and 253 Broadway. It also includes 3.8 million recently added to support energy roof and other interior repairs, 17 million to support the City's effort to transition to an all-electric fleet,

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and 112 million to achieve the One City Climate Goals
as outlined in Executive Order 89 and Local Law 97.

In addition to these programs, every year DCAS generates a significant amount of revenue on the City's behalf. In Fiscal Year '24 and '25, we anticipate generating 75.8 million and 66.9 million, respectively. The revenue is primarily due to three areas, 41 million in private rentals to City-owned properties, 12.7 million for the sale of surplus vehicles and other City-owned equipment, and 4.8 million from applicant filing fees for a civil service exam.

On the savings front, DCAS, like other
City agencies, has participated in budget reduction
initiatives to help eliminate budget gaps and prepare
for any potential budgeting restraints. These
initiatives include OTPS savings totaling 17.7
million in Fiscal Year '24 and 15.9 million in Fiscal
Year '25 due to a 15 million reduction, I'm sorry,
I'm almost done, in the Fleet EV Purchasing Program,
OTPS efficiencies across DCAS program offices, 17.8
million in Fiscal Year '24 and 6 million in Fiscal
Year '25 of additional revenue due to increases in
rents, energy initiative programs, and civil service

exam fees. The Preliminary Budget reflects an updated Five-Year Plan of 3.3 billion from Fiscal Year '24 through '28 for projects managed by DCAS. This includes maintenance and enhancements to DCAS facilities and renovation of leased spaces. The Preliminary Budget for Fiscal Year '25 is 764 million and includes 434.5 million for energy conservation and green energy projects, 306.5 million to support our capital construction program for City offices, 20.9 million for information technology system upgrades and, lastly, 2 million for fleet

In conclusion, I look forward to working with each of you. I want to congratulate you, Chair Restler, on your first hearing. Look forward to advancing the mission of my agency and support the critical work that we do to keep our City thriving. With that, I would be happy to answer any of the Council's questions. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you so much,

Commissioner. That was clear and informative

testimony and very helpful. We appreciate you being
with us today.

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electrification work.

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should we anticipate this year and in the outyears?

I would love to start on the fleet and really excited about improvements that you all have been making around safety and excited to experience what it's like to drive one of these vehicles with the resistance to speeding.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Intelligent speed assistance.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Intelligent speed assistance, thank you so much, Commissioner, and I know there's state legislation to expand that, and I think it's a great idea so I just am enthusiastic about it, and I want to also note to you, and to Deputy Commissioner Kerman's credit, I was really impressed by the fleet reduction goals that you all demonstrated in the PMMR. Almost every agency shrunk their fleet year-over-year, no easy feat, and you all deserve a lot of credit for it.

I was, however, concerned to see that combined with the November and January PEGs, that there was a cut of 15 million dollars this Fiscal Year for electric vehicle purchasing and 15 million in the outyears. What is the annual change in electric vehicle purchases due to this cut? What

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COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: The potential reduction is approximately 350 to 375 cars per year. However, we are absolutely on track to meet our goal of 5,500 electric vehicles by the end of this Calendar Year.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: While you may be on track to meet your goal for this Calendar Year due to the work you've done in years past to get us ready for this moment despite the, I think, really ill-informed cuts, Local Law 140 that the Mayor did sign himself into law requires an all-electric fleet by 2038. Will DCAS be in compliance with this mandate? Does DCAS believe that you're still on track to be in compliance with this mandate, and do you expect to meet the FY25 goal of 5,500 electric vehicles?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: We absolutely will be on track for the 5,500 goals by 2025. However, to your point, we are absolutely in conversations with OMB about the restoration of funding. Given the fact that we would purchase certainly more than what we are currently allotted for based on the current funding allocation, we want to ensure that if we are to have a fully electric vehicle by 2038, we then

2 ramp up on our ability to be able to purchase 3 electric vehicles going forward.

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newspaper, it's appeared that we've seen shifts in the consumer market around electric vehicles where they become much more affordable, and so it's surprising to me that we would make a cut at a time when we should be able to purchase more electric vehicles at affordable rates. Considering the short-term cost reductions and our sustainability goals, why do you think that this cut was imposed?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: We did not make the decision to impose the cut. However, when we were immediately notified of the cut, we did highlight the impact to our partner agency. That has continued with our request to restore funds. Specifically relating to what we're finding in market, you're absolutely right. We are seeing a downward trend in pricing, and I will turn it over to Keith shortly. He has been actively involved with talking to folks on the market to ensure that we're always securing the best pricing for New York City but, to your point, we did not identify the cut. However, we have been actively talking about ways to restore funding to allow us to

2 achieve our goals with respect to Local Law 140.

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Keith, is there something you'd like to add about our work with the market?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KERMAN: Sure. Keith
Kerman, the Chief Fleet Officer and Deputy
Commissioner DCAS, and good to see you and
congratulations.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KERMAN: You know, it's not hard math. We have 5,800 expense-funded vehicles citywide, and then about another 5,800 at the Police Department so that's the pool that has to be electrified with expense funds. Then there's the capital program, which is separate. We had the ability to buy about 600 citywide. We're down to about 250, so we will have to bridge the gap. We have time to do that. As the Commissioner mentioned, for the next year we're on pace. We've got another 650 vehicles on order. We will stay on pace. We have a lot of electrification to do in the next year, but we're committed to this Local Law and to electrifying the fleet so we're going to need to work in the gap. There are different ways to do that. There's federal grant money to do that. Obviously, restoration to the

2 extent that we can work that out would be very, very 3 helpful.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: You have my commitment. I'm going to push as hard as I can for the restorations. I have to say it feels to me like DCAS is being penalized by the Mayor and OMB for doing your job too well, and because you were ahead of schedule and because you were hitting the goals that were laid out, ambitious goals, around more electric vehicles being purchased, the Administration is taking funds out of this budget, and it may be penny wise, it's pound foolish. To meet our critical and urgent climate goals, we need to be doubling down on these investment in electric vehicles and appreciate your leadership and expertise on this topic and that both of you have been working so hard and had us ahead of schedule to be able to withstand this ill-informed cut. I do want to acknowledge as I say every time at this Committee, former Gov Ops' Chair, Council Member Gale Brewer, thank you for joining us. Those were all my fleet-related questions. Thank you for your great work, Deputy Commissioner Kerman, did I miss anyone else? Good.

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I'd like to shift to DCAS' capital 2 program, which is the other probably top concern of 3 4 mine as it relates to DCAS' Preliminary Budget. The Preliminary Capital Commitment Plan includes 6.8 5 billion dollars DCAS for Fiscal Years '24 through 6 7 '28. This is a 1-billion-dollar cut. That that is approximately 13 percent of the DCAS Capital Budget 8 since the Adopted Plan that has been cut. This is twice the rate of the overall cut to the City Capital 10 11 Plan, which was about 6 percent and, notably, DCAS 12 projects represent 17 percent of the total funding 13 cut to the plan. It's just worth taking a moment to 14 acknowledge these numbers in simple ways for us all 15 to understand. The Mayor implemented a 6 percent cut to the Capital Plan of City agencies, but he doubled 16 17 that for DCAS. It was a 13 percent cut to the DCAS 18 Capital Budget, and 17 percent of all cuts to the 19 Capital Plan happened in the DCAS budget. What is 20 driving the decline in DCAS' Capital Plan and what is DCAS' capital commitment rate? 21

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Do you want to take that?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Hi, Jaclyn Jacobs, Assistant Commissioner of Fiscal and Business

2 Management. This decline in the Capital Budget is

3 largely due to the capital stretch and cuts that were

4 imposed by the Administration in the Preliminary

5 Budget testimony. There was a billion-dollar

6 reduction in the Capital Plan, which consists of

7 | 326.4 million for public buildings, 187.7 million for

8 | courts projects, 350,000 for real property, 295

9 | million for energy management projects, and 220

10  $\parallel$  million for other resiliency and technology projects.

11 While these didn't impact the active projects, these

12 reductions will impact our ability to advance

13 projects if funding is not restored into the Five-

14 | Year Plan when needed for project registrations.

15 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I'd like to focus in

on the energy conservation projects. Could you just

17 | tell us that number again for the record on that cut?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yes. There

19 was a 295-million-dollar.

20 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: 295-million-dolar

21 | cut. Last year, I believe, the Commissioner testified

22 | that the energy conservation and green energy

23 projects was about 524 million. Could you tell us

24 after this 294-million-dollar cut, what is the

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: It was pushed out of the Five-Year Capital Plan is really what it means so it's in the 10-Year Plan, but not in the Five-Year Plan.

CHIEF DECARBONIZATION OFFICER BARAKAT: That's right.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: So it's so far in the future that maybe Mayor Adams will be around, maybe not. It's rather than immediate projects that we know will decarbonize our building.

Yeah, I mean we still have 3.86 billion in the budget. It's a hefty budget, and we do have the expense account that we didn't get any PEGs on so we're trying to balance the two, do as many projects as possible with the budgets that we have. Again, it doesn't affect our meeting the mandates, the 2030 mandates. It just affects the implementation or initiation of new projects.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I believe that the kind of theory of the case in providing DCAS with this large pot of money for decarbonization was for DCAS to be able to disperse funds to the projects that are most effective across City agencies to help

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us decarbonize our public sector buildings. How is this working? Considering the extent of the cuts that Mayor Adams and OMB have imposed on DCAS' energy conservation plans and projects, do you think that the Mayor continues to be committed to this approach?

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CHIEF DECARBONIZATION OFFICER BARAKAT:

Yes, I think now that the budget is balanced, and
we're hoping that the debt ceiling will be lifted and

10 the funds would be restored back.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: I'm sorry, if I can just add to what Sana mentioned. In terms of the overall structure around providing a pot of money to DEM for use of agencies, that is absolutely still happening so the premise around funding the positions that really drive energy conservation work at the agency level, that is still happening. In fact, we're working with agencies to hire Agency Chief Decarbonization Officers to really drive the work home and to make sure there's a cultural shift that needs to happen at the agency level. In addition to that, we've continued to provide education that we also pay for through our Emergency Management Institute as well as allocating money for projects that are in the pipeline. Based on the cut that we

just mentioned, yes, it does potentially impact our

ability to advance new projects, but for those

projects that are currently on our schedule, it is

5 | not making that near-term impact.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I hear you, but I also hear you tell us that 295 million dollars in projects that were supposed to be happening in the next five years are no longer happening and so that's an impact, and we can break down and we have a list of the projects and we're going through them and we're following up with each of my Colleagues in the Council so that they understand what projects are not being funded in their District that would have advanced decarbonization goals in their neighborhoods and improved their air quality and resiliency of their communities, but there is a huge impact to this cut and it is one that we're really concerned about. I do have to say that listening to Director Jiha's testimony yesterday, he said that with Governor Hochul's proposal to expand debt capacity in the executive budget, if that is in fact adopted later this month, it would allow for the funding for the BQE and for expanded funding for the jails. He did not make any commitments about restorations to the

5.88 billion that were cut to the Capital Plan 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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citywide. He did not make any commitments about the 1 billion dollars in cut to the DCAS Capital Plan and the huge impact that it has on our decarbonization goals. You know, Colleagues at this table and all of my Colleagues in the Council are receiving heat from co-ops and condos in their buildings about the high standards that are rightly being imposed on them via Local Law 97 to decarbonize, and yet the public sector, which I had thought was really leading the way, I think is being hindered by the Mayor's shortsighted and ill-informed budget cuts that are limiting DCAS' ability to advance decarbonization projects.

I imagine you're not going to tell me which agencies have been the least cooperative and least responsive in advancing these goals, but maybe you could highlight a few of the agencies that have been the most cooperative so that we have an understanding of who have been the best partners.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: We have been working and, Sana, you can certainly add if I miss one of the agencies, we've been focusing on really our top agencies that have the highest carbon

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emissions so we've been working with SCA, DOE, our cultural institutions, DSNY, DEP, Parks, DOT and, in terms of resetting relationships, because Sana is fairly new, she's now been here for six months.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Welcome.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: This is her third hearing, so listen, we're bringing her along very well, but we have been working with each agency, and part of that was establishing what we're calling compliance meetings. We wanted to find out where they were struggling with their projects. In some cases, we learned that they've had some staffing shortfalls, we're just coming out of a hiring freeze. In other cases, we needed to brainstorm with them about how to get certain projects that had stalled back on track. Overall, they have been very cooperative, but those are the agencies where we've placed most focus because of their carbon footprint.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I think we as a Council want to bring greater accountability, especially to the agencies that have not been as cooperative partners, and so we hope to gather better insight so we can see which agencies maybe don't have as many projects moving forward where we might be

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able to help encourage them to work better with DCAS and the Administration as a whole.

I'm just going to do one more topic and then kick it over to Colleagues, and I want to just thank Council Member Carr, Brooklyn's newest Council Member, for joining us today. He was redistricted to have a little slice of Brooklyn, and we're proud to have him in the delegation.

In FY23, the annual estimated reduction in greenhouse gas emissions was 32,737, only 82 percent of the goal of 40,000 metric tons. Over the past three Fiscal Years, the City is cumulatively over 10,000 metric tons behind our goal. Last year, DCAS testified that it would not be able to meet our 2025 decarbonization goals. With these new cuts, is there any viable path to meeting our greenhouse gas emission reduction goals, and by what year?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: In terms of the mandate 40 by '25, as we've stated publicly in a couple of hearings at this point, we will not meet that. We did commit to Council Member Gennaro that we will be responding with a firmer date to when the 40 percent is achievable. Our deadline is March 12th, and we are on pace for that. There are a few things

we've had to consider. In addition to looking for restorations in our fleet operations, we've had similar discussions specifically around energy management and sustainability. Since the last time that we testified, we have been talking about the restoration of funds and potentially getting other projects potentially funded in the future that can contribute to the 40 percent reduction.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Since you all testified last that you wouldn't be meeting the 2025 goal, OMB has then imposed significant new additional cuts on DCAS that make it harder for you all to achieve these mandates and goals so do you have, at this time, a year by which you expect to reach that goal? Have you discussed with OMB and City Hall the impacts that these huge cuts will have on your ability to reach the greenhouse gas emission reduction goals?

commissioner Pinnock: Absolutely. We are in consistent conversation with OMB, absolutely are in conversations with City Hall as well. We've laid out impact statements, and so, as I mentioned, we are on pace to provide our response on March 12th and, at

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affected by the cuts or the stretches. Can mention

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couple, we're doing lots of lighting upgrades,

3 comprehensive retrofits, deep energy retrofits across

the board in schools, solar as well. If you want me 4

to mention a couple, I can. 5

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I think if you wouldn't mind following up in writing perhaps.

CHIEF DECARBONIZATION OFFICER BARAKAT: We can.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: If you could help us identify 5 to 10 of the largest projects that have the biggest energy reduction or emission reduction impacts. We'd love to celebrate them and to do that with you and work with Council Members so they know about the really important work that you're doing in their Districts to achieve these goals.

I want to acknowledge my friend and neighbor, Council Member Shahana Hanif, and then I will kick it over to Council Member Schulman for some questions followed by Council Member Brewer, and I do have a lot more questions later, but we'll hear from Colleagues first.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Thank you very much, Chair, and thank you, Commissioner. Always good to see you.

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I have a couple of questions. One, I wanted to look at, in your testimony, you talked about revenue generation. In FY24, you anticipate 75.8 million dollars in revenue and then only 66.9 million dollars for '25. What's making up the that difference?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Sometimes the fluctuation ties into our PEGS with respect to civil service exam fees. Our civil service exam schedule really depends on the number of test takers we're anticipating for a particular exam so that's a little difficult to forecast. However, the revenue relating to the renegotiation of our leases, that should remain steady.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Can you describe to me how the private rentals work of the City-owned properties?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: I'll have my Deputy
Commissioner for Real Estate, Jesse Hamilton,
respond.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Good afternoon, Councilwoman. Good afternoon. I'm Deputy Commissioner Jesse Hamilton. Right now, we have about 350 short-term leases and 75 long-term leases. The

long-term leases account for 30 million dollars, and the short-term leases account for 7 million.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: How does the program work, like who's it rented out to, what are the qualifications, all of that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Usually non-profit organizations. Let's say City Hall, 210

(INAUDIBLE) Street, a lot of City-owned buildings, we manage for the City of New York.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Are there opportunities for nonprofit organizations to rent these properties?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Sure, all the time. They place an application in to our office, and then we try to find adequate space within our real estate portfolio.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Okay, I'd love to get the rules on that because I have a lot of non-profits in my District that ask me all the time or that we want to rent some property so I would appreciate that.

Also, I see that the current year budget includes 13.7 million for façade projects. Does that

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include getting rid of scaffolding, the ugly 2 scaffolding that we see all over the place?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: We're doing our best to get rid of scaffolding, but I'm going to have to pass it over to my colleague, Joe Wagner, Deputy Commissioner.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: We get to see all of your staff now, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Absolutely.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGNER: Yes, that's true, Jess. We are trying to get rid of all the scaffolding as we're doing our Local Law 11 inspections. Right now, we got some expense money, OMB has been funding us for some expense money to get some of the work done. As you see in the budget, we had 9.7 million dollars, which we have completed. We will complete, basically by the end of this Fiscal Year, five projects that would include roofs and facades. Basically, we're working on all our local law work to try to eliminate the shedding. What we're trying to do is, also, as we're getting the reports, we're trying to do the work with a contractor. We got some requirements contracts now, so we don't have to put up sheds. In prior years, the minute you got your

local law inspection report, we were putting up sheds. Now, we're trying to work simultaneously with the inspection and doing the repairs at the same time.

that. I think it would also be helpful if, because our constituents, DCAS to them is nebulous, like nobody really has a grasp of that so if we can bring you out to our communities, I'm going to ask to give a presentation and things like that, I think that would be very helpful so that people understand, and I think it would be helpful to you as well and also in terms of the civil service exam, all of that so I wanted to mention that.

on, so DCAS' vacant headcount as of January 2024 is 349 positions or a vacancy rate 14.9 percent. It was announced on February 21, 2024, that the Mayor is cancelling the PEG for the Executive Plan and, can somebody shut their phone off, for the Executive Plan and the Administration is moving from near full hiring freeze to a two for one model and easing other-than-personal spending freeze restrictions.

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Does the agency have adequate head count to effectively run all the programs?

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maintain core service delivery, absolutely. However, we've had to stretch staff potentially to the limits in some cases. As part of the lifting of the hiring freeze, we are in active conversations with OMB to be aggressive in hiring, especially for some of our direct services positions, our custodial assistants. Primarily we have folks in real estate that actually will help us to achieve some of these savings we've talked about so it's been tough, but we have maintained core work delivery.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: I just have two quick followup questions. One is, are there any positions that are exempt from that, and what is the expected impact on your ability to hire new staff?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: As mentioned with the lifting of the hiring freeze, which I think was about two weeks ago, we've already started to see some movement and some approvals. Specifically, titles that have been exempt for us. That's not been the case. We have been following the guidance where if it's a position tied to life and safety or

as you can with those cuts is a testament to your

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abilities and the abilities of your team, but we can and should be doing so much more if you were simply staffed the right way, and seven rounds of budget cuts and multiple hiring freezes have had a just terrible impact on agencies like DCAS that do so much for the City of New York, and I think it's worth just underscoring that every City agency relies on DCAS, whether it be to lease space or hire workers or procure goods. They can't do their jobs if you don't have the team in place to help them and so I just really want to underscore the points by Council Member Schulman that it's critically important that we restore the headcount of DCAS to previous levels you know as quickly as possible.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Chair, with that, I just want to ask one quick, are you still doing hiring halls?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: The hiring halls were paused during the hiring freeze, and so what we've done is we've documented all the lessons learned, and we created a playbook. We've taught every agency how to host its own hiring hall just so that we had a sustainable framework. We do expect that with the lifting of the hiring freeze that we

2 may provide technical assistance but, right now, we
3 don't have the staffing per se. It is very labor
4 intensive so we expect to help agencies on the

5 sidelines utilizing our lessons learned.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: It is infuriating that DCAS doesn't have the staff to be able to help other agencies staff up, right? These cuts that the Mayor is insisting on make zero sense and they are hurting the people of the City of New York. We have lost tens of thousands of workers under his Administration, and we cannot provide the basic services to protect and maintain the health and safety of the people of New York City, and that you don't have the staff to help other agencies hire says everything that we need to know about how this Mayor is failing the people of New York.

I'm going to pass it to Council Member Brewer and, from there, to Council Member Carr.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much. You should know that yesterday at OMB, several agencies stated that they are doing hiring halls, and they said they're doing with DCAS just so you know.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes. We provided them with, like I said, the playbook...

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: No, no. They said 3 in the future they're doing it with DCAS.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Oh, wow. Okay. So,

I missed that point. I didn't see that hearing. Thank
you.

you know. I go to all the hearings. I pay attention.

Oversight and Investigations, which I Chair, has been looking at family court. In the Bronx, I'm from Manhattan, I never leave Manhattan, but I I went to family court in the Bronx, and it is raining in family court in the Bronx. Family court, as you know, always feels like a stepchild in so many different ways so in your 187.7 Capital Budget for courts, is family court's, I don't know what, rain problem, it's repairs, roof, etc., in that budget.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes. Do you want to go over the project?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGNER: Yes. We have a capital project for 215 East 161st Street for a new roof. DDC is doing that project. They're basically just about done with the design and they will go out to bid to do that. In the interim, we have done some temporary patching.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yeah, like little buckets and stuff. The rain goes into it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGNER: We have done some temporary patching in some areas until they get to do their project.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, what's the timing on that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGNER: They should be done with the design sometime this year and then they will go out to bid.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Beginning of '25.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGNER: '25, yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. It cannot be soon enough, I just want to say because they can't use several rooms. You know the situation as well as I do, I'm sure.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGNER: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: It's horrible. Number two, this is my 40-year issue. You have, I assume, around the municipal building, those kiosks are DOT's problems. They think they're yours, but they're not rented. You've got to get all over DOT

about it but, generally, you have a lot of stores

2 that are vacant. What's going on with the vacant
3 stores in the City of New York?

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COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: That's also part of the work that we're doing around generating revenue. As an example, there is a commercial space that had been used for concessions years ago. We've put out an RFP specifically to have someone come in to utilize that space and so that has been baked into our revenue generation projections as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Do you have some sense of citywide, how much vacant commercial space you have. Is it, I mean, obviously around here you have some.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes, we can absolutely provide you with a list borough by borough if that's helpful.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, and is that something you're working to try to rent, understand there are vacancies in the private sector, but then if we tell them to rent up, I think we should also, along with the Chairman's notion that Local Law 97 should also apply to the City, when you see a vacant store that is City-owned building, I know you got rid of the pot shop, the smoke shop, that was good, but

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I'm just saying in general, I'm trying to get rid of 70 of them so congratulations on getting rid of one. We need to rent up so is there a plan to rent up all of the commercial space?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: There is a plan. We did a full-scale assessment but, in addition to the renting of the commercial spaces, and as I said, I can lay out what that information is. We also wanted to just look at not necessarily storefronts but also just the use of space, right, so we're talking about opportunities for vending, for bicycle, rack installations. We have placed out an RFEI just to see how we can best utilize City-owned space in general.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. Can you send us a copy over to the Committee?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I'd like to see that.

In terms of the wonderful work you do in terms of the exams, I could be wrong on this, but I think Maryland and Philadelphia have said, because it's hard to hire for technology and others, we don't need a college degree, etc., there's been a whole effort along. Are we doing something similar?

actually started this work where we've looked at the

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Absolutely. We've

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minimum qualifications. There are approximately, I think, 20,000 positions today that are now impacted by our removal of a college degree. We have a list of 40 titles in total that we're analyzing, and so we can certainly keep you abreast of our progress. One of the titles was correction officer. We saw that with removing even the college credits that we then had access to another 2,000 candidates that would have been skipped over on that list so it's absolutely working.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Philadelphia got credit, Maryland got credit, and we got zero in terms of this policy change. I'm just saying if we could let the world know if it's appropriate, particularly for jobs that are tech-related, I would say correctional officer makes sense, but there are with all due respect, we need help with tech in the City of New York.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: To put it mildly.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: We're also looking

at those titles that require a specification.

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course, they don't stay long. That's another whole topic. You maintain them. I'm familiar. My

(INAUDIBLE) CityStore. I love that CityStore. I live in that CityStore. They know me. Ten percent off, City employee. I love it.

everything that would bring more tech people in. Of

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Exactly, so

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: It's 20 now.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Oh, it's 20. It's 20 percent off. Anyway, what I'm trying to say is it needs more visibility so can we move it to, nobody knows about it except like the people in this room so can we move it to 280 Broadway or some other place that has visibility? I've been asking this for 40 years so don't take it personally.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: I don't, but we can certainly think about it. You know, we've talked about just even the marketing strategy, even during the holidays, we had a holiday market.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: No, but still no tourists go there. First of all, they're not there on the weekends, right? The tourists are on the weekends. Can we work on that?

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COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: We can absolutely work with you on that...

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: And I need longer scarves. You only have square scarves.

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COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Okay.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I need long scarves. Okay? I can do the marketing and I can do the buying for you.

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COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Wow.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you. Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Exceptional offer from Council Member Brewer. Thank you. I share her enthusiasm for the CityStore. It is a place that I buy many, many, many of my presents.

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I would like to now pass it to Council

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Member Carr.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you, Chair Restler, fellow Brooklyn Colleague.

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want to ask you a little bit about the non-public school security guard program. I understand from

Commissioner, good to see you here. I

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talking to a number of non-public schools that they

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would love to be eligible and they're not because

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that's how the Local Law is drafted, and that's

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something for us to consider on the Council end, not something on the agency end, but I'm wondering, is the allocation in the Preliminary Budget for the coming Fiscal Year sufficient to cover the need of those who are eligible and applying to DCAS.

adjustments that you would probably see to our budget was the addition of, I believe, about 4.7 million dollars to specifically restore that Code to have it at the 19.8 million that's required under Law so that would cover the 209 programs that are currently covered.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Okay, so there would be nobody who would be missing a security guard who would otherwise be eligible because the appropriate...

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Right. Those who are part of the program are covered. We do have to follow up with some of the schools. In some cases, we are not invoiced as quickly as we'd like in order to put forward the reimbursement in an expeditious way.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Okay. Appreciate that information.

With respect to civil service test lists, what is DCAS' goal in terms of the amount of time it

takes DCAS to publish a list after an exam has been

3 given?

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COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Our cycle time stands at about 219 calendar days, which amounts to about five and a half months, and that's from the time that the test is administered and someone takes it to the time that we're able to publish it.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: What accounts for that length of time?

things. It depends sometimes on the format of the exam. Some exams have multiple parts. For instance, our skill trades, they have to take a written exam and then usually there's a practical exam to show the demonstration of a skill. Also, we go through a process of validation where you develop the exam, you administer it, you then have protest reviews which allows individuals to say that they believe they have an answer that is equal to or better than what's on the answer key. You have a validation board that reviews those, then you score the exam, and then the information is posted. There are a few steps there.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: There's no issues related to staffing as far as you're concerned for

why there may be that amount of time between taking 2 of an exam and then the publication of it?

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COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Certainly, that is an area where we do have a high attrition rate. The nature of that work is very difficult, and we're also competing with private institutions that offer testing, and so certainly having more staff potentially helps to move the needle, but those processes, some of which are documented by law, they're still required of us regardless of our staffing levels.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Okay. So you don't think that you'd be able to improve much on that 219 calendar days generally speaking?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: I think that potentially we can offer more exams. We generally have like an average of 180 exams a year. This Fiscal Year, I believe that we are on pace for over 200 so it could potentially have us deliver more exams.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Okay, because I hear from a number of folks who have taken an exam, already civil servants, they're hoping to move up the ladder of an agency and a posting becomes available, but the list hasn't been published yet, and there's

often this frustration between those who are ready,
eager, and, frankly, probably eligible to move up but
maybe miss a window there so is there any kind of a
communication that takes place between DCAS and

agencies about lists and postings.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: We absolutely do.

We have meetings that are called APO meetings. APO
stands for Agency Personnel Officers. It's really
your HR leads. We meet with them maybe every two to
three weeks. We do talk to them about upcoming exams,
upcoming lists. We also try to work with them to be
proactive to find out what their workforce needs are
so we're putting the right exams on the calendar, but
at any time when we're hearing that there are
concerns about employees at the agency level, we
absolutely try to respond to that.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thanks so much, Council Member Carr.

I would like to acknowledge my friend and neighbor, Council Member Gutiérrez, and pass it over to Council Member Hanif.

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COUNCIL MEMBER HANIF: Thank you Chair. Hi, Commissioner. Thanks for being here. I'll jump right in.

I want to understand DCAS' role with the asylum-seeker response. DCAS' budget includes 380 million dollars in Fiscal 2024 and 403 million dollars in Fiscal 2025 for asylum-seeker expenses. What is DCAS' role in the City's asylum-seeker response efforts?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: We do not provide direct service. However, we have been called upon to assist with our licensing expertise. As you know, we have a real estate division so there are two licenses that we executed on behalf of the City. We also handle any payment of bills and the management of those invoices. At the time that our partners at NYCEM and H & H that provide direct service, when they have a bill or invoice, we handle that for them on the backend, and then also we've been called upon to assist with our contracting expertise.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANIF: What type of services does DCAS provide directly or contract for?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: We don't provide any direct service. No, we handled the bill paying,

ago.

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CHIEF CONTRACTING OFFICER GOFMAN: About, yeah, I think the original registration was about 2014.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANIF: Why was DCAS chosen to administer or operate these locations considering every other agency involved has experience managing?

Again, this goes back to just, as the contract.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Right, we're not managing the locations.

ask about the recent report Comptroller Lander
published on asylum-seeker spending. DCAS has held a
master contract with Garner, which you just alluded
to, that agencies can hopefully use to purchase
essential services at pre-negotiated rates. We were
surprised to find that different agencies were paying
wildly different sums for the same exact service off
of this contract. H & H is paying 117 dollars per
hour for security guards while NYCEM is paying 79
dollars per hour for the same exact security guard
service. It's worth noting that the City has an
existing contract with FJC, a unionized security
operation that pays 24 dollars per hour for the exact
same service or approximately one fifth of the cost

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of the highest Garner rate, and just to put in real numbers for 100 security guards over a month, taxpayers would be saved 3 million at lower Garner rate and 7 million if we paid the FJC rate. Despite this being a DCAS-held contract, we read that other agencies were responsible for providing administrative support and reviewing documentation and invoices but, as the keeper of the master contract, was DCAS aware of these extreme disparities in security guard payoff of the same contract, and should the master contract be revisited to reduce security service costs and tighten the range of acceptable rates?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Before Roman responds, I just want to mention that in our review of the report, there are some inaccuracies that we're actively working to respond to in writing relating to Lander's report.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANIF: Could you share what those inaccuracies are?

CHIEF CONTRACTING OFFICER GOFMAN: Just to start off with the initial inaccuracy, the report calls out that DCAS had a master contract with security guards. At the time of the emergencies, our

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2 master contract with FJC actually expired in November 3 2022, way before the asylum crisis started.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANIF: So you don't have the master contract with FJC anymore?

CHIEF CONTRACTING OFFICER GOFMAN: Yes, that expired in November of 2022.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: DHS has an active contract with FJC?

CHIEF CONTRACTING OFFICER GOFMAN: No. The report calls them active contracts. Some agencies have extended their previous task orders, but those task orders are set for certain scopes of work so like DCAS has a task order with FJC to provide security guards to our 55 buildings. If we wanted to provide security guards to separate sites of asylum seekers, we'd have to issue a new task order. With the contract's expired, we would be unable to issue a new task order so what the Comptroller's report shows that there are contracts in effect, those are really task orders, but they are for specific scopes of those agencies so that's the initial inaccuracy. A lot of the Comptroller's report also tries to go into titles, the necessary titles, whether security officer, security supervisor. Those prices were

previously negotiated by the federal government so our contract, and it's not only DCAS, the State has a contract with Garner also off of the federal GSA schedule, many states, localities, and municipalities have contracts off of the federal schedule, but the rates are negotiated by the federal government, not DCAS, not any other state so we have to abide by the federal government's rates that was procured. Those rates are not to exceed so in certain scopes, in certain instances, agencies that are requesting services from Garner could negotiate down rates but, again, even the rate of FJC's contract was 24 dollars, that's really the prevailing wage. FJC does charge overhead and profit on top of the prevailing

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Just if I may, the disparity that the different agencies were paying through the Garner contract for security guards off the same contract, is DCAS not looking at the backend to say NYCEM is paying X, H & H is paying Y, there's a major discrepancy here, we should be making sure that if agency X is negotiating a lower rate, then

wage schedule so the rate for FJC contracts were not

24 dollars for a security guard officer.

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every agency should be benefiting and paying at that rate. I mean it's a major disparity.

CHIEF CONTRACTING OFFICER GOFMAN: As a compliance piece, again, so we have the not to exceed issued by the federal government so let's say it is whatever dollar value is. The negotiation to lower a value of the not to exceed it is based really on scope of work of the agency. Now, when it comes to the asylum seekers, whether NYCEM and H and H were paying separate, I don't think that to be true because H & H and NYCEM were managing one contract, right, so DCAS issued POs for Creedmoor, Floyd Bennett Field, and Randalls Island. All of those are collaboratively managed by H & H and NYCEM together in collaboration so it's really one contract. I haven't seen the paperwork that they're paying different rates. The only other agency that's using Garner right now on their own, outside of the DCAS, NYCEM, H and H collaboration is HPD for Jefferson. I don't know their rates. I know at some point when they initially entered into an agreement with Garner, there were some rate conversations that they called me in to try to negotiate down, and we did but, for the report that H & H and NYCEM are paying different

migrant centers. Just to be clear, 119 dollars an

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and I believe H & H is contracting directly with their own security guard firm to provide services in those three sites.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Have any of you ever seen the security guards at our migrant centers? Have any of you had any interactions with them? I have, and I'm going to tell you, they are poor at best. They could barely speak, read, or anything. I've had two in my District and, if these people, while there's people out there starving, and these people are making this kind of money, this is an absolute sin. I have you down for 119 an hour, then I see a discrepancy of 79 dollars an hour, which is also blasphemy, and then I see here, I took a quick little note, 24 dollars prevailing wages, explain to me please, 119, 79, and 24, because 24 seems about right. Anybody who's getting paid at any of the migrant centers that I've been to anything more than 24 an hour, the taxpayers of this city are getting robbed big time, and we could use this money elsewhere. What security firms are we hiring that we are putting people into these centers that when I go there, and I visit often, can't even talk to me. I don't understand. When I deal with DHS or anything

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like that, primo, excellent, but when I go to these,
and we're dealing with outsourced security guard
agencies, they are a disgrace, and I'd like to know
what kind of income they're making because I know
people who are out of work, that if they could do
this for a living and make that kind of money, you'd
have a line out the door so please explain to me. I
don't understand who in the hell is getting 119 an

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: I was saying, as mentioned as Roman testified, that the security guard services are stripped out of the Garner contract where we pay those invoices, but we are happy to share your sentiments with those agencies that have carved out the security role.

hour to sit in a migrant center for 12 hours and do

nothing, absolutely nothing?

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: I wrote a little note here about the feds. What do the federal statistics, when you mentioned the federal government, what role do they play in this, if any at all? You mentioned federal government. Can you please go over that for me?

CHIEF CONTRACTING OFFICER GOFMAN: Yes.

Just first on the security guards, the report that

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issued that there's guards that are making 24 through the prevailing wage or the guards that you see at DHS, those are actually the DCAS contracted guards through FJC, right, so the report is saying that DCAS has or had, because the contract expired, a contract where the guards are making prevailing wage schedules plus overhead profit, and Department of Homeless Services is currently using our FJC contract as a task order from the previous contract.

As far as the federal government question, that Garner Environmental Contract that we entered into from 2014 and are still in today, the way we procure it, instead of doing a competitive solicitation, the federal government already did the procurement and the competitive solicitation on the country's behalf, and every state, municipality, Mayoral agency could tap into those contracts by doing an intergovernmental procurement, and that's how we got Garner Environmental. We used the federal government's procurement and we piggybacked off of it and got into a contract.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Okay. Well, all I could say is these security guard companies that are being hired really need to be looked at because

nobody's worth 119 dollars an hour when there's

people out there that can barely make a living

flipping hamburgers in McDonald's and paying a

mortgage. Absolutely ridiculous and it's a sin.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you, Council Member Paladino.

I'll just say I appreciate very much that DCAS holds lots of master contracts that agencies all purchase off of them, it's a lot of different moving parts, but there is an expectation of doing more than just paying the bills and processing the invoice, but providing a level of oversight that we're getting the most cost-effective purchasing with taxpayer dollars, and I'm quite surprised, if I heard Mr. Goffman's testimony correctly, that you're totally questioning the validity of the Comptroller's report and the discrepancy on the pay on the Garner contract. If if, in fact, that report had inaccurate information, we'd very much like to understand that as quickly as possible because the findings that the Comptroller shared were very disconcerting to us, or to me, and were widely reported in the press, and so it's been some time. I know we're all busy people, but to not have a clear answer at this point after that report

has been issued is surprising so we hope to get clarity as quickly as possible.

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COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: You will.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you. Okay. I'm going to just keep going on a few more questions, being mindful of everybody's time.

I did want to just ask about something that Director Jiha testified to yesterday. Is there a cap on how many beds the state is willing to fund at the three asylum-seeker sites in DCAS' purview? Sorry to bring you back up here. Don't get too comfortable.

CHIEF CONTRACTING OFFICER GOFMAN: Sorry.

Can you repeat that question?

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Sure. I apologize.

In reference to Director Jiha's testimony yesterday,
is there a cap on the number of beds that the state
is prepared to fund at these three sites, Randalls
Island, Floyd Bennett Field, and, what was the third
one? And Creedmoor, thank you, of course, Queens, and
Creedmoor? The Admin is claiming that there's a 600
million gap, and could you just help us clarify
what's happening here?

CHIEF CONTRACTING OFFICER GOFMAN: DCAS is not involved in any funding decisions or

reimbursement decisions, right? When we were asked to
enter into the PO and currently paying our invoices,
we are provided with funding by OMB for the estimated
dollar value for the Fiscal Year, but we are not in
conversations for reimbursement or anything on the

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Right. So that would have to be something that's posed to OMB. We just don't have any line of sight into that.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I understand. We will follow up with OMB. I just have to say I think it's odd that DCAS is involved at all. I appreciate your all's role in site selection, and that's a great resource, and Deputy Commissioner Ringelheim and others have tremendous expertise that we value in helping to find every possible site for any potential use across the city, but every other agency involved, as Council Member Hanif noted, have expertise in providing 24/7 care to people in need except for DCAS, and so it's a little funny that you all are expected to have 380, 400 million dollars your budget to fund these essential services but are not involved more than invoicing, right, and it makes it hard for

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state's level

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2 us to know where to go for the questions and to get 3 the answers that New Yorkers deserve.

Okay, I'm going to try to go fast. I really appreciated Council Member Schulman's questioning around the DCAS headcount and workforce. There was just one followup question I wanted to ask, and this was related to, Commissioner, your comment on the hiring halls. Do you have a current vacancy rate in the Human Capital Division, and would enhanced staffing in that division lead to more workers getting hired at City agencies more quickly?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: I will bring up my
Deputy Commissioner for Human Capital on the vacancy
rate specifically for Human Capital. For our agency,
our vacancy rate is 14 percent, and I'm happy that
you're raising workforce again because I do want to
assure the Council that despite our headcount, we are
absolutely not just leaving agencies out there in
terms of civil service administration and their
ability to hire now that the hiring freeze has been
lifted. The technical support that we have provided
them has been helping in terms of recruitment, in
terms of having diverse recruitment plans, looking at
utilization data to hire a diverse caliber of talent

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across job categories. If we were to have more staff and I know I'm going to get to you, Katrina, if we were to have more staff, where I think it could be helpful is when we want to centralize certain functions that sometimes agencies get bogged down in because the civil service process and the hiring process, they don't necessarily correlate, like if one is fast, it doesn't mean the other one is faster. Hiring at the agency level is dependent upon your budget, it depends upon how quickly you can get a PAR approved, and how quickly you can post and get the position filled. Civil service is ongoing. We're always churning out exams. However, there are certain administrative processes that can bog down an agency in its hiring process so, if there was a determination to centralize some of those, I think that that would actually help all of the agencies, but that would require some additional human capital.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: We would love to work with you on a proposal along those lines. As the former Deputy Commissioner for Human Capital, if I recall correctly, you know this work as well as anybody, and so we would love to advance that together. Just the other question, while I have you

up here, that I'd love to ask is if you can give us a timeline for the FY22 and FY23 Workforce Profile Reports that my staff and I love so much. Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PORTER: Yes. Thank

you for that question. Katrina Porter, Deputy

Commissioner for Human Capital. To address your

question regarding the Workforce Profile Report,

we're actively finalizing the next iteration of that

report, and we expect to have it released shortly. We

do understand the importance of the data and that it

is actually delayed, but we should have something

available to the Council and the public soon enough.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. We look

forward to meeting with you and learning more about

the findings in that report, considering the tens of

thousands of City workers' positions that have been

cut during the Adams' Administration, we think it's

critically important, and can I just ask you both if

you have it, do you have information on citywide

hiring at your fingertips? Do you have an

understanding of the current City workforce or is

that data that you can follow up with us on?

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COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: We can absolutely follow up because some of that would require that we reach out specifically to those agencies.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay, we would love to follow up, and we can send that in writing on a request on current workforce data.

All right. I have a couple more questions before I get kicked to go to the next agency.

Renewable Rikers. We were really appreciative of the feasibility study report being released yesterday. My understanding is about 40 acres on Rikers Island have been cleared and are in DCAS' control or I should say are no longer in DOC control, are in DCAS' control.

Are there any plans at this time to begin utilizing that space, solar panels, composting sites, or other ways that we can start regenerating renewable energy?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Meaningful conversations around the use of the 42 acres have not yet commenced, but we do expect them to with the availability of the feasibility studies from MOCEJ and DEP. We are actively working now to get a meeting on the calendar with the Committee Members. We did meet very early in the Administration, but there were still some key roles that had to be filled. They are

2 now been filled, and so we're looking forward to 3 having those discussions starting in the spring.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. We look forward to those conversations getting underway as quickly as possible. I think it would be very powerful to start making tangible progress on the Island, and so I hope that we'll be able to actually break ground and make progress in the near future.

I wanted to follow up on another item that Council Member Schulman asked about. I think this is for Mr. Wagner. The new needs of 9.7 million that were in the FY24 budget, and I think it's 590 in FY25 for emergency façade and roof repairs. How many specific buildings does this new really one-time investment cover? Are you able to quantify the number of buildings that will see their scaffolding removed as a result of this investment? Then on the flip side just because, to be cognizant of time, all the cuts that were just announced subsequently in the DCAS Capital Plan, the billion dollars of cuts, is that going to generate additional scaffolding that is going to be up for longer periods of time as façade improvements and roof repair projects get delayed? If you could just help us on both of those items, I know there's a lot there, but if you could give us the top lines, we would appreciate it.

relates to the 9.7 million, there are six locations that are impacted. Specifically for facades, it's 88-11 Sutphin Boulevard. That is also a location where, as opposed to scaffolding, we are working on the installation of the netting. There's also 26 Central on Staten Island and 253 Broadway so that's covered under the façade. For roof repairs, we have 60 Center Street, 80 Center Street, and 10 Richmond Terrace and so, while certainly our goal is to try to remove all of the shedding, we've estimated that we can probably remove about 50 percent of that, but we certainly would fine tune our analysis and circle back to the Council with additional information.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Kamillah gets two, Chris Marte gets three, but none for Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Oh, I knew you were going to do that.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: None for Brooklyn. You know I got to, I don't have a choice.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGNER: Brooklyn, we have finished 210, all the scaffolding is down at

4 210. 345, the scaffolding...

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Yes, you deserve real credit at 345. Thank you for that.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGNER: That is finished.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: 360, what can you tell me?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGNER: 360 will be started in mid-2025 and should be completed by mid-2027.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: So by mid-2027, no more scaffolding in front of 360 Adams because it was the year I graduated from college that that scaffolding went up. My 40th birthday is coming up. I'm just saying like it's been a minute. All right. I appreciate it. Could you just speak to the Capital Budget cuts? Does that have any impact on façade and roof projects that mean scaffolding will be up for longer periods of time.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGNER: Right now, we're working on it. The budget cuts right now did impact some of our life safety projects, but it

didn't impact any of our façade projects at this
moment.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: So you don't believe that any of the billion dollars of cuts to the DCAS Capital Plan will lead to scaffolding being up for indefinite periods of longer periods of time.

I'm trying to work hard on trying to not put scaffolding up as I do the inspections and get at least the unsafe condition taken care of to do the capital project. In the meantime, I don't have to put scaffolding up, and that's we've been working very hard. I have somebody working very hard on that, and we seem to be really following through pretty good on that.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Well, that is helpful progress. We're happy to hear it. Thank you very much, and we'll look forward to having a celebration when the work is done in the Brooklyn Municipal Building and at 360 Adams. Thank you to you and your team and especially to Laura for all your great work.

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The 354 million in growth in the DCAS'

2025 Preliminary Budget is primarily attributed to
asylum-seeker spending. Is that right?

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: And the '25 Contract Budget for DCAS totaled 463 million, but we found that 407 million was in the other professional services bucket. Is that asylum-seeker spending? Tell me if I can clarify that question further.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: 403 million of that is for asylum-seekers spending, yes.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: That's helpful.

We've seen the City workforce shrink by tens of thousands. You all are pursuing a dynamic remote work pilot that I'm certainly excited about that I hope will improve retention rates for City workers, but we haven't yet seen a reduction in the City-leased space and, rather than cutting spending on electric vehicles, Keith, or other necessary investments, I would think this is an area where we could reduce underutilized space that we're spending a lot of money to rent out. Is that something that is in the process of being analyzed? Is there any progress that you can report on that effort?

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COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Absolutely. We have launched a Citywide Space Savings Initiative where we've engaged all agencies. The goal of the exercise is really to optimize the City's footprint given the fact that we do have remote schedules now in place. Our goal is that by the end of this Fiscal Year, we'll be in a position to assign agency specific targets based on agency's current footprint, headcount, and need for desks.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. We are eager to understand progress on that front, and I think as you help us understand some of the current staffing levels at City agencies and how that's changed over time, we want to also be looking at those same agencies about whether they need as much lease space as they do.

I wanted to ask you about average building cleanliness. We saw this in the PMMR that the average building cleanliness and condition rating for DCAS-managed non-court spaces was down 10 percent from 72 percent to 62 percent. Could you give us any insight in this decline and what you're doing to reverse it?

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COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: The decline was certainly relating to some attrition. We have City Custodial Assistants that perform that work. The nature of that work is very difficult, in some cases physically taxing, and it's very difficult to retain staff in that particular role. That is one of the titles that we're actively and aggressively working with OMB to backfill our positions, and there were also some other priorities that had impacted the nature of their work where we had to have staff float between locations and close proximity.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: That is helpful. I'm disappointed to hear that staffing is the primary challenge behind it.

I think that covers all the questions I had to ask, but I just want to ask you,

Commissioners, is there anything else we didn't cover today that you would like to add?

Gale has one more question, and then we'll go to Council Member Brewer to close it.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: No, you'll close it, but my question is 22 Reed Street, the status, and then I am supportive, do you own part of Wards Island? I know the State has some, the City has some.

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questions.

I want Wards Island to become a Roosevelt Island, and so I've been pushing for that, but is that something that you also have any knowledge of? Those two

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: I think that we have only a small portion on Wurts Island, but I can circle back with the specifics there.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, and what's with 22 Reed? It was City Planning, now there are agencies in there. We have a burial ground issue, and I didn't know if you ever going to keep it, sell it. I just didn't know the status.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: I know we don't have any plans to sell it, and I know that there have been a host of conversations around potentially demolishing, rebuilding, so I can definitely circle back. I don't have that information with me. I apologize.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: It's just been going out for about 30 years. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: At least, and I know we do own a number of the shelter sites on Wards

Island so I don't know if it's, exactly how control works, but they're certainly publicly owned.

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I just want to close by saying

Commissioner, I think this you are doing an

impressive job and I really want to thank you and

your team for your hard work.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: You're a great public servant.

COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Thank you. I'm very, very lucky. I have an amazing team. Being a service provider is not easy, but they make it look easy each and every day, and I'm very thankful for them and thank you to all of you today.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you. Thank you for joining us. Thank you all.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you. We will take a very short break before the Law Department comes in to testify.

Hello, thank you. We can get started.

This is the Committee on Governmental Operations,

State and Federal Legislation, and we will be hearing testimony from the New York City Law Department.

If the panelists will please raise their right hand, I can administer the oath.

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Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth before this Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: I do.

FIRST ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL

GOODE-TRUFANT: I do.

MANAGING ATTORNEY EICHENHOLTZ: I do.

DIRECTOR ARAF: I do.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you.

You can begin. Before you speak, please state your

name and role for the record, and Chair Restler will

be making a brief opening statement.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you so much.

Thank you, Jayasri. I'd like to welcome Corp Counsel

Judge Sylvia Hinds-Radix, the Head of our Law

Department to testify today.

The Law Department's Fiscal '25

Preliminary Budget totals 220.3 million dollars

including 145.3 million in personal services to

support 1,404 full-time positions and 75 million for

other-than-personal services. The Law Department

serves as the legal counsel for the City, the Mayor,

various elected officials like all of us, and numerous City agencies.

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Today, we look forward to discussing the Law Department's operations, the new needs and PEGs included in the Preliminary Plan, staffing at the department, affirmative litigation, PD settlement payouts, juvenile justice, and more. Judge, I have been pleased, truly, to learn about your efforts to expand the ethics and risk management work of the Law Department. I'd also like to commend you and your team regarding the recent lawsuit against social media companies and for your leadership of a national coalition of cities to safeguard access to medication abortion. We have, though, seen a sharp decline in the Law Department headcount in recent years, and I am concerned about how that reduced staffing capacity is impacting the Department's ability to serve our City. I am also highly concerned about a crisis unfolding in our youth detention facilities. The number of kids in jail has doubled since Mayor Adams came into office. The Law Department plays a critical role as the team that serves as the prosecutors in many of these cases. We've seen a 44 percent increase in felony arrests year-over-year for kids while

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Administrative Code.

diversion rates have declined in City programs that
serve at-risk youth have been eliminated.

Judge Hinds-Radix, I really want to thank you for being with us today. We look forward to your testimony. Thank you so much.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: Thank
you very much. Good afternoon, Chair Restler and
distinguished Members of the Government Operations
Committee. I'm having a little cold so my voice. It
is a pleasure to come before you to discuss the Law
Department's Fiscal Year 2025 Preliminary Budget.
This afternoon, I'm joined by First Assistant
Corporation Counsel, Muriel Goode-Trufant; Managing
Attorney Eric Eichenholtz; and Director of Finance,
Motte Araf.

The Law Department represents the City, the Mayor, the City Council, other elected officials, and the City agencies in all affirmative and defensive civil litigation. As a prosecuting agency, the Department brings proceedings in family court alleging violations of criminal law and represent the people of the state of New York in proceedings filed in criminal court to enforce the City's

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Law Departments attorneys draft and review local and state legislation, real estate leases, procurement, contracts, and financial instruments for the sale of municipal bonds. The Department also provides legal counsel to City officials on a wide range of issues such as civil rights, education, intellectual property, land use, and environmental policy. The Department's work embraces all City entities and operations. Our impact is tremendous.

The Department currently has on board approximately 765 assistant corporation counsels and 665 support professionals. We are proud to be a diversity, equity, and inclusion leader in the legal profession with approximately 30 percent of our lawyers ethnically diverse and 58 percent women.

The Law Department plays an important role in enhancing the City's fiscal strength, providing internal support to agencies and elected officials to ensure legal and ethical compliance and in advocating for the public good. To better carry out this mission, during the past year, we created the new divisions that you, Council Member, just

2 referred to the Risk Management Division and the 3 Ethics and Compliance Division.

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In prior years, I testify before this Committee about the important work that was then the Torts Division Risk Management Unit working with all City agencies to mitigate or eliminate risk to city residents both short-term by identifying dangerous conditions which can be remediated quickly and longterm by identifying agency operations or practices that are often the subject of litigation to discuss possible changes. This past year, we expanded this unit into its own division in the Law Department, adding staff and resources to focus on this important task. The Risk Management Division meets regularly with City agencies to discuss matters that are frequently the subject of litigation, to strategize about possible changes to mitigate risk. As its own division, the Risk Management Division has expanded its work beyond personal injury matters to risk issues across all legal disciplines. For example, Risk Management attorneys are working with our Labor and Employment Law Division attorneys to create strategies and to prevent liability from wage and hour violations. The Risk Management Division is also

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do not recur.

embedding attorneys in our teams handling cases in which monitors have been appointed by the courts.

Their work will ensure that these costly monitorships function no longer than is absolutely necessary and provide guidance and counsels to agencies to ensure that the legal issues that lead to these large cases

Our Ethics and Compliance Division was created to the overwhelming demand for advice and counsel from Law Department's Chief Ethics Officer from within the Law Department as well as throughout the City government on matters of legal ethics, representations and conflicts of interest as well as demonstrated need for additional resources to be placed on compliance matters. In addition, the Law Department separately handles various federal compliance matters including counseling and litigation of false claims acts, matters concerning the City's compliance with the terms of federal grants. Additionally, the Law Department required new expertise and resources to meet new obligations in supporting the five district attorney's offices and the Special Narcotics Prosecutor's Office who have requested representation for their staff members in

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connection with proceeding before the newly formed Commission on Prosecutorial Conduct. The Ethics and Compliance Division was created to better conduct this important work as well as to create new measures to ensure compliance by City agencies with local, state, and federal requirements, which require monitoring, advisors, and reminders that were not currently in place within City government prior to the creation of this division. The creation of this division also achieves, for the City, cost savings. For instance, after shadowing outside counsel for approximately nine months, the division is now capable of representing prosecutors and attorneys in grievance proceedings, eliminating the need to hire outside counsel at significant additional cost to provide a defense of these individuals.

The Law Department plays a significant role in securing funds for the City and in protecting the public good. For example, through the work of our Affirmative Litigation Division, in the first half of this Fiscal Year, we recovered over 30 million dollars for the City and City entities. This includes monetary recoveries for unpaid cigarette taxes, property damage, breach of contract, idling

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violations, tenant protection, false claim act cases, securities fraud, anti-youth vaping, and opioid settlement payments among other things. In addition, collection law firms supervised by the Law Department recovered over 10 million dollars. In addition to these financial recoveries obtained to compensate for violations of the City's rights, our Affirmative Litigation Division continued in the Fiscal Year to pursue civil enforcement actions for the protection of public health and safety. We continue to litigate against cigarette traffickers, sellers of flavored electronic cigarettes or vapes, and marketers of ecigarettes to youth. There are approximately 50 matters either in court or under consideration to compel compliance by landlords and building owners with code requirements designed to protect tenants and the public. In December, we reached our first million-dollar settlement with the owner of eight properties in Manhattan who agreed to take a corrective action plan.

We continue to litigate against

manufacturers Kia and Hyundai who decided to omit

from certain car models the industry standards anti
theft immobilization devices, forcing law enforcement

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2 to respond to surging levels of auto theft with 3 thieves participating in a viral TikTok challenge.

As you are aware, we just filed a suit on behalf of the City, the New York City Department of Education, the New York City Health and Hospitals to hold social media platforms accountable for their contribution to the youth mental health crisis facing our City. We also settled the first pattern of practice lawsuits under the City's Freelance Isn't Free Act, enforcing compliance with the nation's first law protecting freelance workers and recovering double damages for the freelancers who were not paid.

We also anticipate saving the City over
100 million dollars this Fiscal Year in payouts from
the Judgment and Claims Fund through our continuing
activity to compel insurance companies to defend and
indemnify the City. In these cases, we are enforcing
coverage for lawsuits arising out of the work
performed by private contractors and permittees.
Every case that the insurance company steps up to
defend is a case that does not have to be defended by
City attorneys, thus saving enormous legal resources.
Settlements and judgments paid by insurers in cases
falling within the policy coverage also save the City

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substantial sums. This past year, the Affirmative Litigation Division achieved a milestone, passing more than a half billion dollars saved since the start of that program in 1990.

A further example is our Commercial and Real Estate Litigation Division, which defends the City in a wide range of contractual disputes. These disputes include categories of agreements, contracts with private companies to build or repair the City's infrastructure, leases of important public properties, and contracts for all types of goods and services. These claims are largely based upon negotiated terms of pre-existing agreements and typically involve significant exposure to the City. In, in Fiscal Year '23, the Division saved the City 50 million dollars by resolving a 150 dollars in claims for 1 million dollars. Similarly, our Tax and Bankruptcy Divisions defense of real property tax assessments protected 91 million in property tax receipts in the Fiscal Year '23 and almost 30 million during the Fiscal Year of '24.

A large focus of our work this year was to ensure the City could adequately respond to the influx of asylum seekers arriving in our city. Led by

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our executive team, a multidisciplinary group of attorneys from across several Law Department divisions, provided critical and timely legal advice. The work of this dedicated group of attorneys from divisions such as Legal Counsel, Affirmative Litigation, General Litigation, Contracts and Real Estate, Administrative Law, and Regulatory Litigation enabled the City to respond to this crisis lawfully and cognizant of applicable laws and rules. The team also litigated myriad matters that arose in order to represent the City's interest in court, which was tasked with litigating and continuing to litigate in upstate counties and towns to defend the City's ability to use available upstate hotel rooms for temporary housing assistance for asylum-seekers, ensuring the City was not limited in our ability to manage this crisis.

As you are likely familiar, our office also works side by side with the Council attorneys crafting local laws and then defending those laws if and when they are challenged. All of this work is in addition to our efforts to defend the City and its employees in litigation in more than 70, 000 cases annually. We've experienced an increase in pending

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cases, particularly in our largest division, the Tort Division, where there are now more than 31,000 cases pending. Included in the number of pending cases are longstanding cases, COVID-19-related cases, and newly filed Adult Survivor Act and Child Victim Act cases. The tort caseload remains steady this year due to our efforts to employ new strategies to efficiently address case backlog despite budget constraints. For example, for years, tort cases involving the Department of Transportation have been hampered by the need to, at great personal cost, search myriad databases maintained by the agency to locate and provide relevant material for discovery.

Working with the Law Department, DOT has implemented a system called Universal Legal Search, ULS. USL can search across DOT's database to extract and pull relevant material for discovery production in a far more efficient manner. We anticipate that USL will allow the Tort division to significantly reduce a backlog of discovery motions, including motions to strike the City's answers in cases in which the City otherwise has a meritorious defense.

We continue to pursue all other innovative strategies with other agencies to manage

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the workload across all of our divisions in the face of increased workload and emerging legal challenges but fear the unprecedented levels of attrition of ACCs and support professionals may outpace our mitigation efforts. For example, we continue to see an erosion of resources previously provided to the Tort division that enabled us to improve case outcomes through increasing early settlements, engaging in better case preparation, and enhancing our state court trial practice. As the City's fiscal condition improves, we look forward to working with Office of Management and Budget and the City Council to restore resources to successful initiatives and identify new initiatives that would allow the Law Department to more effectively carry out this mission.

The Family Court Division is the second largest and only prosecutorial division in the Law Department. All of the work in the Division is geared towards strengthening youth, families, and communities. Its mission is twofold through juvenile justice and interstate child support. We are the Presentment Agency for Juvenile Justice, Adolescent Offenders, and Interstate Child Support Cases

referred to the New York City Family Court. Under 2 3 this rehabilitative mandate of the Family Court Act, 4 the Family Court Division must work to achieve outcomes that serve the needs of each individual youth brought before the court. While at the same 6 7 time, protecting the interests of crime victims and 8 ensuring the safety of the community at large. However, these matters require resources similar to those prosecutorial agencies, such as district 10 attorneys. Our family court attorneys work in 11 12 approximately 30 locations, 365 days and nights a 13 year including nights and weekends and holiday 14 operation. The amount of serious matters handled by 15 this division continues to rise. New York City 16 continues to experience a significant increase in 17 violence around firearm cases. The number of firearm 18 cases handled by this division is at an all-time 19 high. In 2017, the division handled 39 firearm cases 20 citywide. In 2022, 384 firearm cases were referred to 21 and investigated by the Family Court Division and, in 2023, that number reached 415. Thankfully, the 2.2 2.3 numbers of homicide referrals have decreased from eight in 2022 to two in 2023. However, the number of 24 juvenile cases referrals increased by 51.8 percent, 25

at 3,814 in 2002 to 5,790 in 2023, 73 percent which 2 3 involved felony charges. Despite the increased 4 complexity of the cases and the challenges regarding evolving technology and attrition, with the exception of the first year of the pandemic in 2020, this 6 7 Division has maintained a conviction rate of over 70 percent, reaching 77, in 2023. Our child support case 8 referrals also increased by 9.68 percent from 1,870 in 2022 to 2,051 in 2023, but the goal for our youth 10 11 in juvenile justice is to identify strengths and 12 resources and opportunities to foster success in the 13 community. To do so, our staff members are dedicated to outreach across the five boroughs, attending 14 15 events in schools and in communities in order for us 16 to meet and support all of those who may need our 17 assistance. In juvenile justice proceedings, the law 18 requires a determination that balances the needs of 19 the youth and the community. The vast majority of 20 cases in the division result in community-based 21 outcomes, including divergent restorative justice. 2.2 Through all our matters, we look forward towards 2.3 matching youth and families and impacted community members with appropriate services and opportunities 24 geared toward preventing system involvement, 25

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providing rehabilitation, securing restorative justice, and promoting enhanced outcomes for the youth, for families, and communities in New York City. Our staff is committed to a holistic approach of these issues.

My testimony today provides a limited survey of the very broad and varied legal work performed by the Law Department. By keeping the interests of all New Yorkers at the center of our work, we can do what is right and reinforce trust in government, and that is our core commitment. I thank you for your support of the Law Department, and I look forward to our continued collaboration. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you so much,

Judge, for that thoughtful and thoughtful and
expansive testimony. We really appreciate it. I'll
start with covering a few topics and then if
Colleagues would like to jump in, by all means.

Firstly, I greatly appreciate the essential work of the Law Department, and I think one of the City of New York's great assets are the senior, seasoned, expert attorneys in the Law Department, and my concern is that we're not

technology-related cost, and we work with our colleagues at OMB to fund that shortfall year to year. Given the nature of legal services, we understand that it has to be done through the process of supplemental budget. We revise needs during the financial plan cycles and they address them the year to year. We have not had a year where we went into a negative, so the budget has always been balanced, but we understand that because of that nature of legal services, they're not able to baseline the funding.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I appreciate that, and we'll certainly dig in on some of the contracted OTPS work, but it's not just a question of OTPS.

We're seeing significant shifts in the Law Department headcount. You know, when you look back to FY19 prepandemic, Eric can remember these days well, the Law Department had a head count of 1,970. As of January, we saw it at 1,460, and you testified today there were 765 assistant court counsels and 665 legal support professionals. That's an 18 percent decrease in a five-year period in the number of lawyers that we have on staff. That is a huge reduction. More than one out of six lawyers, the Law Department has disappeared in the last five years, and yet you all

2	have more work to do than you did back then. For a
3	long time, the Law Department was celebrated as the
4	largest law firm in the New York City, the people's
5	law firm, but that's no longer true. Kirkland and
6	Ellis has more attorneys than the Law Department.
7	That's crazy and that is wrong, and we should be
8	investing in the Law Department because when the Law
9	Department doesn't have capacity, every other agency
10	in City government is slowed down. I'm particularly
11	concerned about, well actually there's two questions
12	I'd like to ask here, one, in Fiscal '24, the Exec
13	Plan, 63 baseline positions were removed from the Law
14	Department, and there was a new November PEG that cut
15	56 more positions so that's a further 119-person
16	staff reduction at the Law Department, which has
17	already undergone significant staffing cuts in the
18	last number of years. How can the Law Department
19	perform its essential functions with this
20	historically low staffing levels that are continuing
21	to significantly decline as a result of the Mayor's
22	aggressive PEGs?

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: Are you finished?

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I'm done. I like to speechify a little too much, but I'm serious and concerned about this.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: There has been, of course, a decrease in staff and not just because of the PEGs. There have been significant attrition because of COVID, there's still an inability to get younger attorneys wanting to be able to work from home so there've been some pieces that have also now coming on place are, as we were looking at it yesterday and discussing the fact that we are now, because of some adjustments that have been made working with OMB, we've been able to do something with our salaries, and Council Member Brewer will tell you the last time I was here, she was talking about the Law Department salaries and our inability to compete. We have been able to make some of those adjustments, and I believe it has made our Department more attractive, and now as we are recruiting, we're seeing the interest coming to the Law Department so those are things that we have been working to put in place to do the work that we're doing, and you've said, and we agree, we have a committed group of people who work for the Law Department who are

supposed to do on the behalf of the City.

interested in doing City work, and, in spite of our

deficits, we've been able to do the work that we're

out for us how are the savings determined from the

most recent PEGs, and what will be the impact on

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DIRECTOR ARAF: Sure. In light of our budget condition and the head count that was just

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Judge, can you lay

mentioned, we try where possible to bring in revenue to meet the PEGs. In the absence of that, we work

with the OMB task force where it's not possible that

the revenue will be realized on time, they look into

our attrition, into our vacancies condition, and they

plug in a difference so that, for example, 56

reduction that you mentioned, it's a one-time

reduction. It's not a baseline so the headcount

authorizes...

agency operations?

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: In addition to the 63-baseline reduction that you had to deal with just recently.

DIRECTOR ARAF: That's correct, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: That's a lot, 119

positions out of a 1,500-person workforce. We're

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talking about a significant impact on Law's operations and capacities, correct? That's what I thought. Is there something you wanted to add?

MANAGING ATTORNEY EICHENHOLTZ: Yeah,

sure. I would just add also, Council Member, because I think your question was also how do we deal with this, I think we all agree it's a lot of reduction, and we work I think, and I really do appreciate OMB has been receptive to our concerns when these issues arise, and we work with them to identify needs so one of the things, as the Judge mentioned, that was a challenge to us was recruitment was down and, as a result of recruitment, we had a large number of vacancies and obviously from a budgetary perspective, then those vacancies, the management budget will look at that and say, you have a lot of vacancies, and we said we want to hire into those vacancies, we want to make sure that we have staff that are taking care of the needs and things like that, and they've been a partner to us and, when we've identified staff, they've been supportive, they've been creative and credit a lot of our revenue to try and reduce the number of vacancy reductions. This year, as the Judge mentioned with work from home, they worked with us

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and they approved a restructuring of our attorney's 2 3 salary structure based on what we're seeing from the DA's office and the AG's office to make our salaries 4 more in line and more competitive plus we had the 5 recent COLA adjustments that were very helpful so 6 7 from our perspective, we expect that our hiring is 8 going to tick up and what we've discussed with OMB and what we'll continue to discuss, and I can assure you we will continue to do is if our hiring makes it 10 11 such that we're reaching a point where this new 12 headcount, where we're going up against this new 13 headcount and there are needs that are important, they will continue to speak with us about meeting 14 15 those needs, about floating overhead count of things like that, obviously with no promises or commitments, 16 17 but we intend to advocate and we will work with them. If we have that personnel and if we have those needs, 18

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Does the Department expected that it will need to settle more cases instead of going to trial due to lower staffing levels.

we will continue to make sure.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: Settling cases involve, Council Member, a lot of things. We

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evaluate the exposure for the City. We don't necessarily go to settle a case because there is not an individual person to go to trial. That's not our bottom line. We try to make sure that we're doing it in the best interest of the City.

There's a possibility if we didn't settle a case, we could go to trial and be exposed to a significant judgment. Those are things that we look at, and those are things that we have the attorneys do and we have them understand that it is a part of their responsibility, as attorneys with licenses, to go into court and to have that first and foremost rather than the thought that we have to settle it because of the fact we don't want to go to trial.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Could you please provide in writing as a followup to this hearing a breakdown of the head count in each division and how that's changed over the last four years?

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: For each division?

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Yes.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: Okay, we will provide that.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: That would be great.

Judge, as you and I have discussed, I really worry about places like the Contracts Division that are responsible for reviewing every contract, every RFP, everything, and Amrita and her team need the staff to be able to review it or it slows down every agency's ability to do their jobs, and so it's where Law serves as that pinch point that I'm most concerned about, but we would really appreciate being able to analyze that together.

too, Council Member, and we make sure that the areas where we see the impact, where it's critical to the City that we have the discussions with OMB.

Irrespective of what is there at the time, if there is a question of the headcount for that division haven't been met, and we realize that there is something that needs to be done, we have those discussions also.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I appreciate it, and I appreciate the comments about increases in salary, and hopefully that will improve recruitment and retention. I'm just going to go on one more topic,

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2 and then if Council Member Brewer or Carr would like 3 to jump in.

The number of youth in detention, as I mentioned in my opening statement, has doubled since the Mayor came into office, and it increased 30 percent year-over-year according to the PMMR. Average length of stay is also up by 16 percent year over year. The doubling of youth in jail has literally packed our detention facilities to such an extent that kids are regularly sleeping in classrooms. The Law Department serves as the prosecutors in many of these cases that potentially place kids in jail. I want to focus on prosecutorial discretion and what is the result of deliberate policy choices by the Adams' Administration that is driving this increase in youth incarceration. Have you conducted a review about what's driving the team's decisions that are contributing to this 44 percent increase in felony arrests year over year?

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX:

Actually, I believe last week we had a discussion with, and yesterday, a discussion with our Family Court Division. Everybody is pretty much aware of the fact that there has been a significant spike in in

that we have to take.

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violence amongst youth in our city. That has been a focus for us to try to make sure that we try to get these young people out of that pipeline. Although we are the prosecutorial arm for the City, our cases are referred from Probation Department. Unlike how they go to the district attorney's office and the district attorney's office has a different process. Ours are referred from the Probation Department. If you would look and you'll see the (INAUDIBLE) what we have been looking at. We've been seeing many more felonies amongst these young people, and we evaluate these cases on a case-by-case basis. Our direction isn't from an Administration. It is from what we have before us and the legal strategies and requirements

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Are you considering any actions or policy changes that might reduce the percentage increase in felony arrests, that might reduce the percentage of kids that are getting sent to jail?

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: Well, what we also have been doing, and we had a meeting and continue to meet with the Probation Department,

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2 and we're working across agencies to have that kind 3 of a discussion and also...

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Have you been encouraging the Probation Department to restore the programs that they've eliminated that provide care and services to young adults who are at risk?

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: We're, having discussions with them about those things and how we can collectively work together and...

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Are you advocating for those restorations with the Department of Probation because the diversion rates in the PMMR have declined for the number of youth that are being served.

haven't been advocating with them. We've been talking to them about what we can do, and our role is not to tell them what they can do with this, but our role really and working with them, well, that's a misstatement, and working with them in this area. We have looked at what we see here with youth and, if you evaluate it, you have to realize that the crimes that we have been seeing now aren't what we have been seeing in the past, and so there has to be a

2 different evaluation of what we are seeing here.

3 Like, gun crimes had gone up significantly. I was

4 talking to a staff who was saying at some point you

5 saw two youth in a year with guns. At one point, we

6 were like at 39 youth so it is something that we have

7 to look at across the board, and we're happy that

8 | we've been able to get the agencies to sit down

together to start talking about what we can do

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I really do appreciate that. I would say that when I work with the Brooklyn District Attorney's Office, we're often talking about investments in programs that need to be made for ATIs, ATDs, diversion programs that can keep people out of our criminal justice system, and so I do feel like it is potentially your role. We have a Department of Probation that's eliminated the Next Steps program, that has dramatically defunded the Arches program. These are evidence-based, effective programs that keep our young people engaged and out of detention facilities. I appreciate your comments on gun increases, but in your testimony today, the year-over-year increase in firearms cases that were referred to the Family Court Division increased by 8

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percent from. In that same period, the number of youth felony arrests increased by 44 percent so we're seeing something that's much larger happening. Your decision, the Law Department's decisions to charge these young people with felonies means that they're being sent to the juvenile detention facilities that cannot accommodate them, and so we need your help and leadership in helping to reverse this deeply problematic trend.

I do want to ask specifically, do the unacceptable conditions in the ACS juvenile detention facilities that cannot fit more young people, is that something that you all consider in making your prosecutorial decisions?

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: I was reading...

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: No, you're fine. The point I was making on the data was 8 percent increase in gun charges year-over-year, 44 percent increase in youth felony arrests, and the gun charge increase is deeply concerning and we definitely have a lot of work to do together about it. The way to address it is to invest in the Department of Probation Programs that the Mayor and the DOP Commissioner have cut.

That aside, I want to ask specifically, the ACS facilities are over capacity, kids are sleeping in classrooms in unsafe conditions. Do those unacceptable conditions inform your prosecutorial decisions to pursue felony charges and to send these kids to facilities that can't accommodate them?

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: In our prosecutorial position, we look at a holistic approach. There's not one thing that we look at and not the other so all of these things will be taken into consideration.

Council Member, I have to go with your information that kids are sleeping on the floors. That is not something that I am aware of.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: It's been widely reported in the press. At this point, we understand that the Mayor and his team are planning to spend many tens of millions of dollars to expand the size of our jails for kids so that we're incarcerating more youth.

I think that there's an opportunity with leadership from the Law Department to be prioritizing diversion and creating opportunities to get our young people on the right track, not just sending them away

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to jail and, unfortunately, that's what's been happening, we've seen a doubling of the number of kids in jail. Is there something you'd like to add before we kick it over? No? I'll kick it over.

Council Member Brewer, Carr, would you like to jump in?

much. I was just appreciative of the fact that you're talking about hybrid. I must admit I talked about it in hearings for a year before the Mayor talked and did it so how much difference has it made in terms of not just you, but every legal aspect of every single agency wasn't able to hire until hybrid was announced as something the City can do so is it helpful? That's my question.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: I don't think that we have had enough time to be able to give you a definitive answer on this because this is something that we just implemented, but I think it is helpful in that our attorneys were pretty excited with the ability to do this and our labor and employment folks work with it and try to get it together. Look, we are very conscious of the fact that this is the way of...

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: And every other firm does it in the private sector.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: Of

course, they had to be pretty much our (INAUDIBLE)

made before we were able to get the pieces, the

unions got it, then we got it. I think what we have

been seeing now in recruiting and people that are

expressing interest in the Law Department is that

people are expressing an interest because of I think

I believe those two pieces the fact that we've been

we've done something with our adjustment salaries and
that is also an option and, yes, I think it's

beneficial I think we need to have some more time to

look at it, but I think that it is something that is

going to be very beneficial.

council Member Brewer: Okay. In agencies, obviously there's general counsels in different agencies, do they also use hybrid? Do you coordinate with them on some of the hiring issues? Obviously, probably on substance but, from my perspective, it's just hard to hire, period, attorneys in New York City so I'm just wondering if they're being as intelligent as you are about trying to be creative.

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2 MANAGING ATTORNEY EICHENHOLTZ: Yeah, I
3 think most of the agencies, or at least the ones that
4 I've worked with, very much were welcoming of the

5 | idea of hybrid work for their attorneys.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: The Mayor was just a year too late, but that's my opinion and not yours.

MANAGING ATTORNEY EICHENHOLTZ: I do think that they, like the Law Department, are looking at it as a potential recruitment tool. I think they, like the Law Department, most of the agencies had saw it as a way a morale booster, as a retention tool, and we do discuss hiring practices with some agencies. To the extent we have, I know that agencies, I can't say universally of every agency, obviously, but there are agencies that intend to take advantage of the new flexibility as part of their recruitment and retention process.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. you mentioned OTPS shortfall in technology. Could you be more specific as to what the shortfall is because obviously in today's world it's an incredibly important funding issue.

DIRECTOR ARAF: Yeah, so our technology budget has always been low and then, as I mentioned

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before, we always try to reallocate resources to fund that shortfall, but because of the challenges that the Department has been going for the past few years, we needed to enhance our systems and spend a great deal of funding into the infrastructure, the network, so all that now has to be added into the base, and we are talking to OMB to at least try to make that portion part of the baseline budget.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Mr. Chair, I would suggest it would be another issue to put on your list because they can't survive without most current technology.

My favorite, smoke shops. I have 70, no legal, and my question is, I know you've been working on nuisance, where are we doing, how are you doing closing them.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: We've still been ongoing in the Law Department with bringing nuisance actions on those people who are violating. I know you know.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Up to here, I know.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: Yeah.

It's something that for the Law Department is a huge

challenge. We were hoping that there's going to be a change in legislation in Albany, and that's where it needs to come from so that we would have a better ability for the City to be able to deal with these challenges that we're seeing with the smoke shops that are popping up all over the place.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. Then at some point, just maybe not now, but how many people are assigned to it? I just want to say that Consumer could close them, PD could close them, the Sheriff's doing what he can. I would argue that we have enough resources in New York, I don't know what's going to happen in Albany, to close them so that would be something that to discuss. I'm up to here with that.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: The administration has been very concerned about this and...

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Concerned, but nothing is closing. I'm practical, nice to talk. I know how to close them so I'm just trying to be specific about how it can be done. PD and Consumer can actually close them, just so you know.

During the first four months of FY24, all cases, this is about cases against the City,

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increased 18 percent from the same period in the prior year, from 2,838 to 3,352, and I think the same happened on the state and federal issue. I know this is an ongoing issue, it's nothing new. We've been talking about these cases for many years. What are we doing to try to stop the upward trend, and how do we deal with this issue? It's not a new issue I know.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: That was one of the reasons why we implemented the new Risk Management Division, and we're having the attorneys from Risk Management, we built out a whole team, we're having them talk to agencies across the board so that we can identify those issues that have been causing the City problems, that have been causing people to bring these lawsuits. That's one of the things that we're doing to manage this, but you realize too that we've had a spike based on the fact that there was COVID and, during the time that there was COVID, a lot of lawsuits that didn't really hit the pipeline are now doing so the spike in numbers happens to do with some of that, but the one thing that we were focused on is making sure that people have the tools and understand the things or the behavior that's pervasive, that causes the threats to

the City in that fashion, and we're looking at it and monitoring and making sure that this Division has the tools that they need and the individuals that they need to work with our agencies to highlight this.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: It's a lot of taxpayer money that is used to settle these cases.

Okay, I do believe that in the past such efforts have been made, maybe with social media and more communication, and I don't know what training involved, because people do what they're going to do. I assume PD is the highest, but I don't know that for a fact, and I would love to see some way of working so that people don't end up in your auspices so let's see what happens. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thanks so much, Council Member Brewer. Council Member Carr.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you, Chair. Judge, good to see you, and thank you for your service to the City.

I just want to piggyback on something

Council Member Brewer was discussing with you,

nuisance abatement with the vape shops. You mentioned

state law needs to be changed, but Council Member

Powers, our Colleague, has Intro. 397, which is a

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reintroduction from last term, which would put some more teeth back into the City's nuisance abatement law with respect to illegal cannabis sales. I think even if we're supporting the mission of legal cannabis, we need to make sure these illegal shops get closed. I hope that you and your team take a look at that bill because I think it could help further that mission. With respect...

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: You said Intro. 397?

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Intro. 397 is the new bill number.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: With respect to some of the areas where I think you're working that you could actually have a significant financial impact on the City is your ongoing work with the Callahan Consent Decree, in particular how it pertains to the current migrant situation so I know the position of the Administration has been to take the Callahan Consent Decree's application away from the migrant population, my position is that it never applied, and I was just wondering if you can give us an update on where things stand with that.

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CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: Of course, there's ongoing litigation in Callahan, and our position now is we've been working with litigants and we've been we've been working with, of course, the Legal Aid Society who's defending this matter. We are hopeful that we can reach a situation where we're able to protect the City's interests more effectively than what we saw in the Callahan Consent Decree. Since there's ongoing litigation and we're working, we have been directed from the court and other counselors that we're not going to be discussing where we're going at this time, but I'll tell you we have spent a significant amount of time and legal expertise across our Law Department in order to ensure that the City is protected and that we do it properly, that we are not found in contempt in any actions that we take, and those are the things that we're looking at.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Understood. You referenced in your discussion with Chair Restler and Council Member Brewer the new tools in your toolbox about hiring up and giving you more bandwidth to do what you're doing and hopefully go beyond that. You mentioned you're going to be hiring up. What's your

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expectation for FY25 in terms of what you hope to hire based on your budgeted availability?

MANAGING ATTORNEY EICHENHOLTZ: I think we start with in the past few Fiscal Years, one of the reasons our headcount was reduced in the PEGs was because we weren't matching and hiring up to our headcount so I think our first step is we want to, especially with the lower headcount, we want to hire up to that headcount. Our various Divisions have certain needs that they want to make sure are addressed and staffed, and so what's going to happen is we're going to reach that headcount, and then after that headcount, we're going to be hiring into those particular needs and working with OMB to do it, and so I think, especially since a lot of these developments are recent, we don't necessarily have a goal or a projection, but at the very least we want to achieve and to show that we can maintain a staff at this headcount, at a higher headcount, and I think that would be our goal for this coming Fiscal Year.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Okay. CORPORATION

COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: And remembering that our not

hiring that was not because of our reluctance to do

so and Council Member Brewer will tell you that last

time. People, yeah, you literally couldn't hire.

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There are law firms out there who cannot hire attorneys either. That has been an issue, and we were also impacted by this. Because of the changes that we've mentioned, we're hoping that we're able to deal with that.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you both for those questions, and I just want to say that we hope that you all will set ambitious benchmarks for hiring, for increasing the headcount of the Law Department, and we want to help champion and support those goals. We believe in the work that you do, and we want you to be resourced to be able to actually accomplish it, and the 20-odd percent reduction in the number of people working in the Law Department over the last five years has a big impact on the City of New York and so we want to help support the growth and return to those pre-pandemic staffing levels.

I'm just going to try to cover a few more topics before we let you enjoy the rest of your afternoon. First is NYPD settlements. Recent analysis by the Legal Aid Society found that in '23, the City

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paid out 114.6 million dollars in lawsuits alleging police misconduct. Since 2018, these lawsuits have cost the City 548 million dollars, not including any matters settled prior to litigation. The median payout has increased during that same time from 10,000 dollars in 2018 to 25,000 dollars last year, two and a half times increase. The PMMR also revealed a major uptick in civilian complaints against the police under Mayor Adams tenure, up 60 percent from just last year, right? We're seeing dramatically more enforcement, dramatically more incarceration, and not surprisingly dramatically more complaints against police misconduct. We can only assume that the uptick in police misconduct complaints will result in even more litigation than what we're already seeing and even greater settlement payouts so what steps has the Law Department taken to ensure that officers that are generating these repeated lawsuits are properly disciplined and that there's real accountability for the bad actors that are mistreating New Yorkers and wasting taxpayer dollars?

FIRST ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL

GOODE-TRUFANT: Muriel Goode-Trufant. When it is that
we see trends in multiple cases or see something

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notable in even one case, we have communications with the Police Department about how those issues might be remedied so that's what we do on an ongoing basis.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Is that having any impact or effect? Can you show any results from those informal conversations?

GOODE-TRUFANT: Certainly. The conversations would be attorney-client privileged and to the extent that there are tweaks, telling you that this was tweaked because there was a problem would probably reveal things that we would not be permitted to reveal, but I do know that because of those ongoing conversations, there are tweaks that are made and changes and...

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I appreciate that you've been having those conversations. It sounds like that's the longstanding Law Department policy and yet things are moving in a pretty extraordinary direction. We've paid over a half a billion dollars in City taxpayer money to settle these allegations of police misconduct, 114 million dollars last year. What are we doing to reverse this trend?

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FIRST ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL

GOODE-TRUFANT: One thing I'd like to highlight about what is included in the police misconduct settlements, and that is a number of reverse conviction cases where individuals were incarcerated for some 30 years, and the settlement of those cases in order to provide a measure of justice to those individuals amounts to large numbers, and those alone would drive up the average settlement if you are paying an individual 10 million, 12 million, 15 million dollars, and there are several of those cases within the past few years as our various district attorneys have had a view to conviction integrity.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: And we certainly celebrate that prioritization on conviction, the Conviction Review Units, Conviction Integrity Units. Accordingly, could you provide the total payouts based on the year of the misconduct to us in writing over the last few years so that we could see that breakdown and actually understand what's coming from Louis Scarcella from the '80s and '90s and what's actually happening as a result of police misconduct today?

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FIRST ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL

3 GOODE-TRUFANT: Yes...

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I'll take a yes.

5 FIRST ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL

GOODE-TRUFANT: It's a yes comma because I want to highlight for you that in any given year there may be 1,000 such settlements so we may have to group them such that without something that's minutiae that will drive you crazy, we'll have to think of a way that answers the question and yet is meaningful.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: We would be happy to follow up with a written request for the information in a way where you can respond more readily. We're not trying to overwhelm you with a data request here, but it would be helpful to see the broad strokes of what's happening from '80s and '80s convictions being overturned and what's happening from police misconduct today. I do hope that the Law Department will consider additional actions that you all can take to rein in police misconduct, to slow down the amount of settlement, to reduce the amount of settlements that we're paying out.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: Not to beat a dead horse, Council Member, but that's also

one of the reasons why we've implemented this Risk

Management Unit to evaluate those types of things, to

of specific things that we see that are driving this.

that and appreciate that focus, but the PMMR showed a

complaints. That's a big number. We already had more

CCRB complaints, if I remember this correctly, in the

first four months of this year than we did four years

ago over the whole year so we're seeing a big shift,

and that's because of the trends that I've already

mentioned. I won't repeat myself, but I did want to

Preliminary Plan includes an additional 33.7 million

dollars in City funds in Fiscal Year '24 for the OTPS

related to court-ordered monitors. Could you let us

FIRST ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL

ask relatedly on this risk management piece. The

shortfall. My understanding is this funding is

60 percent increase year-over-year in CCRB

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I totally appreciate

make sure that there's discussion with the agencies

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far... 24

GOODE-TRUFANT: Seven.

know how many cases that covers?

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: And NYCHA was by

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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION 130
2	FIRST ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL
3	GOODE-TRUFANT: Cases, not cases, you meant monitors?
4	CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Monitors, yes. Seven
5	monitors. Fair. And the NYCHA monitor was by far the
6	greatest source of spending?
7	CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX:
8	(INAUDIBLE)
9	CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Yeah, Bart did
10	pretty well, right?
11	CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: Yes.
12	CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Yes. I mean Not the
13	Bart did pretty well part, but that the NYCHA monitor
14	was a significantly
15	CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: NYCHA,
16	yes. Yes, NYCHA is.
17	CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: And you're expecting
18	that those costs will remain similar with the new
19	firm that has been identified, Jenner and Block, to
20	take over the NYCHA monitor responsibilities?
21	FIRST ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL
22	GOODE-TRUFANT: It remains to be seen.
23	CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. The Law
24	Department spokesperson said to a reporter that they
25	expected spending to continue at similar levels.

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FIRST ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL

GOODE-TRUFANT: Yes, but with monitorships, they send
you invoices, and so you can't say on the front end
what the needs of the monitor will be.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Was cost a major decision in the determination to select a new monitor for NYCHA?

FIRST ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL GOODE-TRUFANT: The determination was not the Department's.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Fair.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: I think when you talk about cost here, and we can check that, but it is not just one individual, it was just him, and now there are two people. If you're talking about it being the same cost, that may not be an accurate representation because now two people are being paid.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. Final items for you. Payments for judgment and claims. According to the PMMR, the payouts made for judgments and claims against the City in state and federal court increased over 200 percent in the first four months of Fiscal Year 2024 to 213 million dollars. That's up from 60 million in the same period from 2023, a

been spent to date through this contract?

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DIRECTOR ARAF: Yes. As of a week and a half ago, a total of approximately a little over 17 million.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Why would you have spent, and Prelim was already a month or so ago, six weeks ago, but why spend 16, 17 million and only seek 1.3 million in new needs.

DIRECTOR ARAF: That 1.3 million was actually added centrally by OMB. It's not through an action that we do at our end and actually, at this point, the budget is already above that 17 million. I think it's been modified to about 20 million at this point.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. The last thing I wanted to ask about is impact litigation.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: Council Member, you're aware of the fact that contract you're asking about is state funding?

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Absolutely. Okay, but still want to make sure that it's reflected accurately in your budget and that what we're seeing in Prelim are the actual expenditures of the Department, and there's a major disparity of 1.3

to me.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: How important it is

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: Very important.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I know, and I know it's important to you, and that's why we were happy to confirm you as a Counsel.

I just want to say in closing, we deeply appreciate your work. We value the Law Department tremendously and really appreciate you taking the time to be with us today. We want to help support the growth of the Law Department so that you have the capacity you need to thrive, and I hope that we will be able to continue the conversation about juvenile detention. We are deeply concerned about the current crisis that we're facing, and I hope that we'll be able to work together with other leaders in the administration to reverse the trends in the months ahead. Thank you very much.

CORPORATION COUNSEL HINDS-RADIX: I will ensure you that we will have continued discussions with the Law Department, Family Court Division, and with Probation and make sure that people understand what your concerns are.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you. Thank you all for joining us today. Have a good afternoon.

4 COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you.

We will be transitioning over to the Office of
Administrative Trials and hearings next after a few
minutes.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you very much.

Okay. I would now like to welcome Asim Rahman, the

Commissioner and Chief Administrative Law Judge, to

testify before the Committee. Thank you for joining

us today.

The Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings Fiscal 2025 Preliminary Budget totals 59.4 million, including 46.1 million in personal services funding to support 396 full-time positions and 13.3 million for other-than-personal services. OATH is the City's central independent administrative law court conducting hearings for City agencies, commissions, and boards. Today, we look forward to discussing OATH's operations and the PEGs included in the Preliminary Plan, staffing at the agency, the handling of increased summons, and special education hearings.

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Since Mayor Adams came into office, we have seen a dramatic increase across the board in the numbers of summonses being issued. Despite the substantial increase in the total number of hearings and trials at OATH and an increase in the time it takes to issue decisions, the Mayor and OMB have imposed PEGs that reduce the resources OATH has to efficiently meet its mandates. Additionally, the increase in revenue from OATH cases has not kept pace with the major increase in City enforcement. I'm concerned that the increase in minor summonses is disproportionately impacting low-income New Yorkers who do not have the means to realistically pay, which could lead to increased financial hardship for many families.

I want to thank you, Commissioner, for joining us today. With that, I would like to please ask Committee Counsel Jayasri Ganapathy to administer the oath and swear in the testifying representatives.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you,
Chair Restler. We now have representatives from the
Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings here to
testify. If you would all please raise your right
hands.

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Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth before this Committee and respond honestly to Council Member questions?

JUDGE RAHMAN: Yes.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER CONNELL: Yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DAS: Yes.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Just before we begin, we've asked all of the folks testifying today to limit testimony to about five minutes and we're happy to take a longer testimony into the record.

Thank you so much.

Asim Rahman, and I'm the Chief Administrative Law
Judge and Commissioner at the New York City Office of
Administrative Trials and Hearings, also known as
OATH. I'd like to start by thanking Chair Restler and
Members of the Committee on Governmental Operations,
State and Federal Legislation for the opportunity to
testify today. I'm accompanied by Arnab Das, Deputy
Commissioner for Administration and Brian Connell,
Assistant Commissioner for Financial Services and
Data Analytics. OATH is New York City's central

Τ	FEDERAL LEGISLATION   139
2	administrative law tribunal. In the past Calendar
3	Year, fiscal challenges have not deterred us from our
4	mission to ensure due process, fair and impartial
5	hearings, and timely decisions for everyone who comes
6	before OATH. All of OATH'S adjudicators approach this
7	responsibility with the utmost seriousness as do the
8	OATH staff who help support our hearings. I can
9	personally speak to this commitment. As the Chief
10	Administrative Law Judge, I, myself, conduct trials
11	and conferences where I meet with litigants and their
12	representatives, listen to evidence, help parties
13	find opportunities to settle, and issue decisions
14	that are based on the law. Even when faced with such
15	fiscal challenges, OATH has been able to maintain our
16	standards by adapting our practices so that we
17	continue to seamlessly deliver our services to New
18	Yorkers, City agencies, and other parties who appear
19	before us. The proof is in the numbers. In 2023
20	alone, we processed almost 590,000 summonses, held
21	over 220,000 hearings, issued close to 2,500 appeals
22	decisions, and conducted over 625 trials. That is a
23	tremendous volume of work, and it is a testament to

the amazing public servants who are part of the OATH

2 team and who help us ensure that we deliver due
3 process to those who appear before us.

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A key ingredient to ensuring due process is keeping OATH independent. For OATH, independence means that our administrative law judges and judicial hearing officers listen to all sides, review all the evidence without favor, apply the law fairly, and do all of this without any external influence. At OATH, we believe there is one standard of justice for all. The members of the public who have cases at OATH are treated no differently than the City agencies that appear before us. We do not take direction from any City agencies on our cases. Independence also means that OATH does not comment on enforcement policies, rules or regulations, or disciplinary practices of agencies that file cases with us. Our role is just to adjudicate, not to set policy. Consistent with this, when we regularly provide City Council with data reports concerning cases filed with OATH, you'll note that we do not analyze or make recommendations regarding that data. Such analysis is not in our purview.

Structurally, OATH consists of several divisions. Our adjudications work is handled by our

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Trials Division, our Special Education Hearings
Division, and our Hearings Division, which itself
includes our Adjudications Division, our Appeals
Division, and the Clerk's Office. Across these
various divisions, we handle an incredible breadth of
work including the adjudication of civil summonses
issued by New York City Enforcement Agencies against
residents and entities, disciplinary matters
involving City workers, violations of the Conflict of
Interest Law, the City Human Rights Law and more, and
matters involving special education services provided
by the DOE. That's just a sample of what we do at
OATH.

OATH is also home to the Center for Creative Conflict Resolution, which is the City's center for alternative dispute resolution. OATH's mission requires that we prioritize the public's access to justice, and we do that in several ways. We focus on language access to make sure that people who do business with OATH can do it in the language that they choose. We have a Help Center that provides free, non-legal advice to unrepresented individuals who have cases at OATH and, in 2023, our Help Center had close to 80,000 interactions with members of the

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public where we were able to answer their questions and provide assistance regarding OATH summonses. We leverage technology to make the hearings process more efficient, including giving people the option of a callback when they have a hearing by phone. We do a tremendous amount of community outreach and education work and, as you know, as often in partnership with Council Members where we come out to your Districts and provide people with information about OATH, I know we've been to your own Districts recently, and we do so much more to help ensure equal access to justice in the city.

As mentioned, OATH's Fiscal Year 2024 adopted budget was 65.3 million dollars, and the Fiscal Year 2024 current modified budget was 62.8 million dollars. OATH'S total Preliminary Budget for Fiscal Year 2025 will be 59.4 million dollars. Of the 59.4 million dollars, 46.1 million is in personal services and 13.3 million is in other-than-personal services. Agency headcount will be 396 for the Fiscal Year 2025 Preliminary Budget. That does not include 348 per session judicial hearings officers in the Hearings Division, all of whom work on a part-time schedule.

In closing, OATH is dedicated to providing access to fair and impartial justice for all New Yorkers. I look forward to our continued efforts with the City Council, and I welcome any questions that you may have. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you so much. We really appreciate the thoughtful testimony. Do you prefer to be referred to as Judge, Commissioner, what's the best way to?

JUDGE RAHMAN: So the Charter takes

primacy overall, and the Charter says that I am the

Chief Administrative Law Judge of the Office of

Administrative Trials and Hearings. Judge or Chief is

fine.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Great. We'll go with Judge. We did Judge last hearing; we'll do Judge this hearing.

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At 59.4 million, OATH's FY25 budget is
5.9 million less than the FY24 budget, approximately
a 10 percent reduction. The PMMR showed that
summonses sent to OATH are up 26 percent from the
same period last year and on pace to be almost
865,000 summonses for the year that are going to
OATH, a 60 percent increase since the Mayor took

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office. Similarly, trials are up by 6 percent and on track to be 66 percent higher than FY21 so summonses are up 60 percent trials are up, 66 percent since the Mayor took office, and the PMMR also revealed the average time it's taking to issue decisions on trials is up 21 percent by over six days and the average time it's taking to render a decision on hearings is up 33 percent to about 12 days. Yet, there's a budget cut, which just is hard to fathom so does the agency have the resources it needs to handle this seemingly ever-increasing caseload in a timely and efficient manner, and did you request any new needs or resources from OMB to be able to keep pace?

JUDGE RAHMAN: Thank you, Chair Restler. I think that OATH has the resources it needs to match the increase that we are seeing if you take into account the fiscal situation that the City is going through. Every agency had to tighten its belt, identify funds for the PEG and, when we did so, our mission was to ensure that we make those cuts while still ensuring that New Yorkers receive due process, and receiving due process means that they are receiving decisions on their cases that are based in fact and guided by the law. It has come at a cost of

some of those decisions taking a little more time,

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but I still think we are meeting our mission of

4 delivering due process with the staff that we have.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. With more resources, could OATH administer more timely 6 7 resolutions or decisions in both divisions?

JUDGE RAHMAN: Let's start with the Trials Division. There are factors that can lead to an increase in time. The most obvious factor is an increase in caseload, but there are other factors that affect it as well that are not as tied to resource, and that is the makeup of the cases. There's a body of cases. Every year, the kind of division of those cases changes so when we look at the first four months of the current Fiscal Year and compare it to last year, the cases for the Trials Division year-over-year included a 125 percent increase in cases relating to real estate and land use. Those are more complicated. Those naturally take more time so it's not a delay. It's the nature of the case just leads to more time.

In our Hearings Division, the summonses are handled by two types of individuals. You have our full-time staff, those are our staff attorneys, they

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hear cases, and then you have our part-time, per diem judicial hearing officers, and that is a body of individuals who work part time. They, again, are not on the full-time staff, and they adjudicate these matters. If we had additional staff attorneys, are there matters that we could probably turn around quicker? The answer is yes. That is simple math that if you have greater resources in certain divisions, you may be able to have greater efficiencies.

On the per session hearing officer side, we still have money in our budget to hire more per session hearing officers. More resources aren't needed because we actually have the cushion that we need to bring in more.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: There was a PEG on the per diem hearing officers. \\$ 

JUDGE RAHMAN: There was, and we put money towards that because we looked at what we had in our budget to pay the per diems, and we said, okay, even if we hire more per diems, we still have some left and we were able to put that towards the PEG. We think that putting the per diem hearing officer funds towards the PEG is not limiting our ability because we still have the ability to hire more per diem.

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2 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Last year, you used
3 343 per diem hearing officers. You expect to use more
4 this year?

of per diems that we have on our roster but, because they're part-time, it depends on who picks up work. Not all of them pick up work. There's some who maybe haven't picked up work in two or three years. In the past seven months, it's roughly in the neighborhood of 180 per session hearing officers have actually picked up work. On any given day, it's 50 to 70 who might pick up work. We're seeing this floating number of somewhere between 180 and 200 who are actually taking up the work from year to year, and we can afford it right now within our current budget.

while we're on the topic of staffing, the OATH
headcount is currently I believe at 444. That's 16
positions over the budgeted headcount of 428. The
FY25 OATH budgeted headcount is down to 396. That
would represent an 11 percent elimination of your
workforce, much greater than any rate of potential
attrition. Have you taken any steps to meet this new
headcount goal? Are you expecting that you will be

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required to comply with it or lay off some that needs to be considered to meet such an ambitious reduction in headcount?

JUDGE RAHMAN: It is an ambitious reduction and, as part of the November Plan PEG, we entered into an attrition plan with OMB, which meant not only did we give up vacancies but we gave up future vacancies, that if there's attrition, that line will go towards the PEG. That's, of course, a concern to any agency with the numbers that you mentioned, but we've had open discussions with the OMB where if a position has been vacated where it is a critical operations position where losing that line is going to derail everything, then we've been able to engage with OMB of, okay, you need to let us backfill this line, we can't put this one towards the PEG, and we've reviewed those with OMB, OMB has scrutinized them, and they've given us the green light on some of these to go ahead and hire people where, even though we have an attrition plan, we've been given permission to backfill when we've demonstrated that it's a critical need. That's very important to us.

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2 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: So you are expecting 3 to comply with the 11 percent headcount reduction and

4 have a 396 headcount by FY25?

JUDGE RAHMAN: It's what we put in as part of the PEG, it's what we've committed to doing.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: What's the current headcount today?

JUDGE RAHMAN: Around 445.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. I just mean to say we're over the FY24 budgeted headcount. That's a 50-person reduction, essentially, starting in three months. I don't understand, I don't know your workforce intimately, but one out of nine people disappearing via attrition in the next few months seems unlikely. I just want to reiterate my question. You expect to reach this massive headcount reduction goal in this very short timeframe?

JUDGE RAHMAN: We ultimately expect to reach it. The timing of it does depend on attrition and, if we get to a point where those numbers have not been met by the start of the next fiscal cycle, we will have to have a conversation with OMB about that.

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we're already seeing hearing time resolution go up, we're already seeing trial time resolution go up because of the significant increase in the number of cases that are going your way. How you could possibly manage a double-digit percent reduction in your workforce and not have an enormous impact on being able to manage this caseload seems impossible. I don't understand what OMB is thinking. I don't understand the analysis here. It makes no sense to me whatsoever. There's not a question there. It's just a statement of being utterly confused at what they're doing.

I want to just touch on another topic and then pass it over to my Colleagues. I'm very, very concerned about the significant increase in summonses that have been issued since Mayor Adams came into office, a 60 percent increase across the board. Can you break down for us which agencies are responsible for the greatest increase in summonses issued during Mayor Adams' tenure or year-over-year, if that's an easier data set to utilize?

JUDGE RAHMAN: Yeah, just one moment, please. If we do consider year-over-year, I can give

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you a comparison for certain agencies with respect to summonsed issuance as to Fiscal Year '24 versus

Fiscal Year '23 or Fiscal Year '24 versus Fiscal Year '22 or '21.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: '21 would be great if it's easy.

JUDGE RAHMAN: Okay. '21, the largest increase, let me just line up my numbers here, one moment. The greatest increase that we've seen at OATH, now the numbers I'm looking at cover the majority of agencies, we have different data sets because of different systems so what I'm reading to you is likely leaving out TLC and some DOHMH. If you put those aside and we talk about the remaining enforcement agencies, the Police Department's issuance rate has gone up, the volume of what we've seen with the Police Department Fiscal Year to date is 41,779. That is a 287 percent increase from the same...

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: 287 percent?

JUDGE RAHMAN: Yeah. 287. That's a 287

percent increase from the same period Fiscal Year to in Fiscal Year 2021.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay, and is that the largest agency increase?

JUDGE RAHMAN: Oh, I'm sorry, I missed one. The DEP has a year-to-date total this Fiscal Year issuance 50,216. That represents a 391 percent increase in issuance with summonses filed with OATH as compared to Fiscal 2021 year-to-date, and then the largest is... Those would be the two numbers that I would put in the triple digits in terms of increases since 2021.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. That is very helpful. We appreciate you providing that data.

JUDGE RAHMAN: Oh, I'm sorry. For the category of Health that we do track, it's a 340 percent increase.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: What category is that?

JUDGE RAHMAN: DOHMH, within the data I'm looking at, certain summonses that they issue are captured in this data set and certain are not. With the ones that are captured in this data set, it's a 340 percent increase. The total number year-to-date is 28,612.

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much. We would love if you would be amenable to submit this for the record so that we can just look at the agency-by-agency breakdown and how that's evolved over time. It's clear that there's been a deliberate policy decision by this Administration that's led to 300 and 400 percent increases of summons that are issued.

I'm just wondering a couple of related questions. Do you track the dismissal rates by agency, by type of violation? Is that information that you share back with agency heads to try to offer some guidance on violations that are not effectual?

report that is sent out to agencies. It is not sent with any instructions on what they should do with it. It is information that we have and information that we provide. The dismissal report has not percentages, it has gross numbers of number of dismissals in a given period so I have month-by-month numbers. What it does track, it does not track the type of summonses so if you're talking about an agency, if you're talking about DEP, it doesn't say the type of DEP summonses that are dismissed, rather it says the

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basis for the dismissal. Some are dismissed because it was improperly filed. Some are dismissed because on the merits, it was dismissed. The hearing officer said, no, I disagree ultimately on the merits. Some are dismissed because they actually don't come to OATH. There's a jurisdictional issue. They were filed with us, but they shouldn't have been filed with us

so it breaks down those categories.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. Do you also track that information by the City employee? Let's just say sanitation officer X or police officer Y was responsible for issuing 700 summonses in the last year. Do you track their individual dismissal rates at that level?

JUDGE RAHMAN: We don't. We track, as I mentioned, by agency and, within the agency, the basis for the dismissal.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Can you advise which agency has the highest dismissal rate at this time?

JUDGE RAHMAN: One moment. As I mentioned, the dismissals that we have in our dismissal report are gross numbers, so I'd need to know the percentages of the total body to know a dismissal rate but, from a rough review, NYPD's dismissal rate

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NYPD.

is on the higher side, and one reason we know that is
because one of the reports that we run, that we
provide to the Council is our CJRA report, the
Criminal Justice Reform Act report. If you review the
CJRA report, for example, I'm looking at our
quarterly report from the last quarter of the
Calendar Year 2023, and it shows that of the slightly
more than 15,000 CJRA summonses that were issued,

between 41 and 43 percent of those were dismissed by

We reviewed Local Law 64 of 2015 that required OATH at that time to report on dismissal rates that PD had a dismissal rate of about 30 percent so it's disconcerting to hear that that has gone up as a percentage, both as a total number, of course, as the number of summonses issued by the Police Department has increased dramatically as well.

JUDGE RAHMAN: Yeah, I should briefly qualify just a technical note. CJRA summonses can also be issued by the Parks Department. I believe that the majority that fall into the data I'm reading are NYPD, but I just wanted to add that qualification.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: That is helpful. Yeah. Last question for me for the moment, and I'll kick it to Council Member Brewer.

Do you track the demographics of individuals that receive summons? Do you have information on race, gender, even income level of the recipients of these summonses?

JUDGE RAHMAN: We don't. We capture the information that is on the summonses itself, and so you'll have names, addresses, sometimes these are business names and not kind of natural persons nor do we gather any of that information for people who come in, and we couldn't since the majority of them are doing it by telephone. I think you'd find the same response from many tribunals around the country that the individual demographics of the folks who appear at the tribunals is not captured, and then there's an issue of geography. Summonses are issued across the five boroughs, but we don't track geographic data because we find that sometimes the geographic data itself is faulty. When inspectors are in the field and they write down a zip code, it may be an incorrect zip code, it may be a zip code that falls outside the five boroughs, so we don't feel like the

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data regarding geography is something we can rely upon to know what is the geographic makeup of where these summonses are issued. I'd refer you to the enforcement agencies who may have more reliable information on where they do their issuance.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Look, I certainly wouldn't expect that's perfect data. I appreciate that there are faulty elements to it, but it's the best we've got and, in a world in which we don't have more demographic information about who are the recipients of these summons, addresses tell us a lot. If we know people live in Brownsville versus the Upper West Side or South Shore versus Brooklyn Heights, it tells us an important story, and I do hope that we can work together to better understand the residential data of who are receiving these summonses because it sounds like that's the most viable way for us to make some assumptions about race and about income if we don't have access to that data at this time.

JUDGE RAHMAN: We'd be happy to follow up with you about that and, if my statement regarding demographic data was an overstatement, I'd go back to the office and someone explains that there's a

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subcategory of certain summonses from certain

agencies that do capture that, we'll look into

whether that's something we actually record in our

systems. I'm not sure if it is, but the summonses are

generated by the agencies and so, if some of that is captured, I don't want to misspeak on that.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Sure. Council Member Brewer.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you. We do love John Castelli. I just want you to know for the record.

JUDGE RAHMAN: John does great work for OATH and for the City.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yes, he does. Just so you know, I am captured in your data because in 1994 when I was renovating where I live, I filled out some freaking paper incorrectly so, in 2023, two Buildings Department people showed up at my house to say I had filled it out incorrectly, I still don't know what I filled out incorrectly, and we didn't have a (INAUDIBLE) so, anyway, I paid a very nice fine to OATH, and we are still trying to get the (INAUDIBLE) so I just want to say thank you. It was handled very nicely. I can't remember the name of the

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woman. We did put down all of our Upper West Side data, however, just so you know. Good experience. A lot of freaking money, but good experience.

My question is twofold. First of all, you are a revenue-generating agency. I thought that under the scenario with OMB, when you are a revenue-generating agency, you're less likely to get PEGs. Is that incorrect or less likely to get costs? You certainly are a revenue-generating agency or are the agencies the revenue generators, and you're just a trial.

the title revenue generating, and here's why.

Tribunals should not be associated with revenue

because then that makes it seem like we are partial

towards the outcomes that would lead to revenue and

we've seen problems with that type of model across

the country. That being said, we understand that

people come to OATH, and we, as a City, want to make

sure that people have multiple ways to pay so can

people pay at OATH? Yes, they can, and so there is

revenue that passes through our doors that then goes

into the City coffers so in that regard, we are part

question. I'm so sorry.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: That's part of it, but the issue for me, too, is as a result, since you are a revenue-generator, you shouldn't get cut. That's what's in the (INAUDIBLE).

JUDGE RAHMAN: I would take that position and when we, for example as I mentioned earlier, have positions that we're losing due to attrition that...

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Are revenue generators.

JUDGE RAHMAN: That are mission critical because maybe it's an adjudicator or fall into the category of positions that can support the City's coffers, we explain that to OMB and they are receptive to that information when we share it about needing to fill a line because ultimately it'll help the City's FISC.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. I would agree with the Chair since you have been cut so much, that seems to me that it should be just a way of doing business not to cut, but that's another story.

I am concerned.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: But you got that for the record that she agrees with the Chair.

4 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yeah, for once, 5 not often.

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The uncollected dollars. Smoke shops are my challenge right now. I go with the Sheriff, they get lots of charges against them. I don't know if they ever pay, I have no clue. Some people say maybe in a year or so they might pay. In general, how long does it take to collect this money, not just from the smoke shops, but go on OpenData, it looks like about maybe 10 percent of them are paying something, I don't know. I would assume they've been getting a lot of summonses because there's a lot of them, all illegal, but that's just one example so my question is how much is uncollected from what you can decipher and, second, how long does it take to, not just the smoke shop, but anybody can delay it. It seems like about a year is what I'm told from the Sheriff's people. A long time.

JUDGE RAHMAN: Yeah, I understand the concern. It is not information that OATH has because we're not in the collections business. We adjudicate the cases. We are hearing officers or our ALJs set

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the penalty and then it heads into the hands of other City agencies to go forward with the collection. With respect to the example you gave, there may be certain matters that are returnable to OATH and then there may be certain actions taken by the Sheriff that actually don't come to OATH. I'd refer you to the enforcement agencies and to the Law Department, because sometimes collections involve taking legal action for more information on the time it takes to do collections and other data regarding collections.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: All right, but how long does it take for anybody who has an issue where they dispute it, because some people do, like a year or so because you go back and forth just in terms of getting a final judgment.

JUDGE RAHMAN: I see. If it's an OATH...

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: That's the second question.

JUDGE RAHMAN: I understand. Thank you. For an OATH matter, if an individual in our Hearings Division, a respondent is found to be in violation, they have 30 days, or there's a five-day window if it's mailed, about 30 to 35 days to pay.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Correct.

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don't.

JUDGE RAHMAN: And that payment has to be made even if they want to file an appeal. That's the time it takes for them to pay so hopefully those funds are hitting the City coffers. Of course, if they appeal, then it might be some time until the appeal is done before they get a refund if they prevail upon entering an appeal.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, so you're saying the people absolutely pay within that 35-day window?

JUDGE RAHMAN: They're supposed to.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, but they

JUDGE RAHMAN: But some don't.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: None of the smoke shops are paying.

JUDGE RAHMAN: If it's returnable to OATH and they don't pay, then it goes to a separate set of hands, for example maybe the Law Department, to take collection action. There are other types of cases which are easier for the Department of Finance to collect on. If they're auto-docketed, that's a whole other conversation but...

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I get the picture. I think it's something that hopefully the Council will look at more because we have a very large, uncollectible number. When I asked IBO to look at it a year ago, it was 2.1 billion, so that's a big number.

Carter cases, that's what I think is what DOE has put on your plate. Is that correct?

JUDGE RAHMAN: I wouldn't say that DOE put it on our plate. I would say that we took it upon ourselves working with the DOE and the State Education Department and we...

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I think Ms. Liz Vladeck, for whom I have great respect, put it on your plate. That would be my definition, but go ahead.

JUDGE RAHMAN: What's the question, Council Member?

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: The question is how's it going? Because guess what the number one issue of money in the City of New York is? I have many friends who are before you and they want their kids and they deserve to get the best education possible, but they spend a lot of time with you and

the cases and the numbers are going like this.

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they're costing the City a fortune. Now, why in hell's name DOE doesn't build schools that would address the concerns? I don't know. We've been talking about it for years but, meanwhile, you've got

JUDGE RAHMAN: We have the cases. The numbers are going like that in an upward trajectory but, to your question about how's it going, I think it's going pretty well and I'll explain why.

The chief reason that matters were sent over to OATH and that the MOU was executed between DOE, OATH, and the Mayor and then the State Education Department getting involved was because of delays that were taking place. Those people who have cases, those parents who had cases had to wait a very long time past the legal deadline, and because there was a backlog of cases so the idea was let's give it over to OATH and see what they can do. It's been two years, and we've shown that we were able to eliminate the backlog.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay.

JUDGE RAHMAN: We've been able to get the processing times below the legal deadlines. We're now down to an average of 67 days. The legal deadlines

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are either 75 or 105 days if there is an extension granted so in many cases it's 105 days. We're at an

4 average of 67 days, and so we've been able to reduce

5 the backlog, we've been able to demonstrate that

6 these cases can be done within the legal timeframes,

7 and this was a transition. We started taking cases

while the other independent hearing officers still

9 had their cases. It was a gradual transition.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I remember those

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politics.

JUDGE RAHMAN: And then January 1st of this year is when the transition was complete. Right now, every new case that DOE gets comes to OATH. We are now taking all new cases. We are, I think, delivering on the promise of what was intended when this was set up, and we're going to continue to do our best to make sure that the parties who appear before us receive good, strong, timely decisions that are impartial.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. I appreciate that.

Just final, I hate to be just talking about the smoke shops. Sheriff says, I'm not making this up, it's usually 20,000, 30,000 per smoke shop,

just in terms of each flower is like 250, I think I 2 3 know them by heart by now, then they're sent to, I 4 assume to OATH, then who do I go to find out who has or has not paid if you don't know? That would be whom? Because it's very strange that all of this is 6 7 happening, and there seems to be cash flow in terms 8 of people not paying. The gentleman I described to you in terms of the newsstand, it turns out, of course, it was owned by somebody else, she hasn't 10 11 paid in three years.

JUDGE RAHMAN: Council Member Brewer, I apologize for not having this information, but whether it comes to OATH depends on the type of summons that is issued.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Correct.

JUDGE RAHMAN: So there are going to be some summonses that are returnable to OATH. I don't know which are the ones that the Sheriffs are issuing that are not returnable to OATH and where they go.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay.

JUDGE RAHMAN: That would be a question for the Sheriff but, the ones that do come to OATH, like perhaps there is some sort of unlicensed...

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: You got the tobacco and the cannabis are the main ones.

JUDGE RAHMAN: We'll get the unlicensed tobacco sales. Sometimes we get those from DCWP and if the enforcement agency or the Sheriff or DCWP was to say this is the list of summonses then yes, an inquiry can be made with OATH as to what is the status of these, but the timing really depends on when the hearing is scheduled.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. It just seems to me there's a lot of money that is floating out there that people are not paying, and we have to figure out how to address that. Thank you very much.

JUDGE RAHMAN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you so much,
Council Member Brewer. I'd like to actually just
follow up on the two of the topics that she
mentioned.

On special ed cases, appreciate very much that you said the backlog has been eliminated, but new metrics in the PMMR through October of this Fiscal Year indicated that there were 8,149 cases appointed to OATH and 3,585 cases closed so could you

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JUDGE RAHMAN: I don't have that information on hand but, if there's a specific inquiry that you'd like us to follow up on.

cases or an approximation?

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I think if you could provide that number as a followup, it would be helpful just to understand. You also said the...

JUDGE RAHMAN: Chair, I'm sorry. That's how many open cases, right?

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: How many open cases there are currently and you'd also indicated that the numbers are on an upward trajectory so is there any data point you can share with us to put those 8,149 new cases figure from the PMMR covering the first four months of the year into context or perspective.

JUDGE RAHMAN: I think we could provide some information that explains how many open cases currently, and then, in terms of any data trends regarding is it increasing, that's some information we can provide.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Terrific. I think that would be very helpful. This is an area that I think we hope to do some additional oversight with

you in the months to come and to work together to, we appreciate OATH taking on this responsibility. It's an area of City government that I don't think has

5 worked well for, as the Council Member noted, a very,

6 very long time, and we are committed to working

7 together to try to make some improvements.

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JUDGE RAHMAN: Yeah, and I would like to add to that, Chair, that OATH has just one chapter of that story. We are just doing the adjudications. The issues regarding the actual service provisions, the examples that Council Member Brewer mentioned regarding the construction of schools, those are all education policy decisions that OATH would not play a role in.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I'd like to just return back to another item that Council Member

Brewer asked about, which is revenue and appreciate very much the back and forth that you all just had but, when I look at the numbers, we're talking about 60 percent increase in summons, 66 percent increase in trials since the Mayor took office, but only a 27 percent increase in revenue, and that's a major disparity in terms of the amount of new revenue coming in relative to the significant amount of

interested have you been thinking, I assume you're

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looking at this is a pretty macro global question, right? Major increase in summons and enforcement, modest increase in revenue. Do you think that there's been a significant increase in dismissal rates that's driving it?

JUDGE RAHMAN: To your point, we're not looking at that. To make the assumption that OATH would be looking at that puts upon OATH a responsibility that we don't go in towards. We don't go in towards collection so that would be the second factor. The first factor is what is the rate of the in-violation findings?

The second factor about revenue is collections, is if a someone is found in-violation and they have to pay a penalty, a person or an entity, if they're not paying, is that money being collected? That's not something that OATH plays a role in. We have a very limited function with respect to collection, which allows people to pay if they come in and then there's a certain subcategory of summonses where we do a little bit of collections work, but the collections work is the responsibility of other arms of the City, not the responsibility of the tribunal, again, because the tribunal should not

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be the one who is going out there and trying to generate revenue for the City and so I would refer you to the Department of Finance, I'd refer you to the Law Department. They play a role in collections and other agencies and the Administration as to why revenue has not been up.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I wish we had got our <u>(INAUDIBLE)</u> in a different order. No, I'm just kidding.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Look...

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: (INAUDIBLE)

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: No, absolutely. We asked the judge about it, and we've engaged with DOF on this as well, but I appreciate you're not the collections agency, but you're the entity that has the global perspective on what's happening, and I think we're interested in digging in with you on the dismissal data to see what kind of factor that is in driving this disparity. We're also really interested in better understanding if the best data we have is the residential data, the data of where these people live who are receiving these enforcement summons because I believe that we're seeing significant increased enforcement in low-income areas and that we

have poor New Yorkers who are just unable to pay, and we have an enforcement structure that doesn't work and that's why we're not seeing the increase that is comparable on revenue that is matching the enforcement, and so we're interested in digging in with you further on this and better understanding it. I think this data is further ground for exploration of Council Member Brannan's pilot that he's proposed legislation for that I hope we'll have an opportunity to discuss more in the future. I know that it's an area of some concern for you. I don't have a question there. I just wanted to get all that out on the record.

Last things I want to ask about relate to better understanding some of the PEGs. The Preliminary Plan includes a PEG of 10,000 in FY24, and a baseline PEG though of 1.1 million starting in July, relating to transcription services for the special ed hearings. It was indicated that you have a transcription service in-house that's covering these costs. I understand that it's been a gradual process to be taking on these special ed hearings, but why only now are you officially achieving the savings

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2 from this if you had the transcription service in-3 house all along.

JUDGE RAHMAN: I think there's some confusion around the transcription service. I've had a chance to read the Council report regarding today's hearing, and I think there are some inaccurate statements in there regarding the transcription service so I can explain.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Please.

JUDGE RAHMAN: There's a vendor that is used for the purpose of the transcription, which a transcription is legally required as part of a special education hearings and, to put it simply, the contract that was being used had certain bells and whistles attached so you have your baseline providing a transcript and then you've got these additional services or additional charges that are levied by the vendor. After living with this vendor for some time, and determining that we need the baseline transcript but we don't need some of these bells and whistles, we've been negotiating with the vendor to reduce the overall cost so we're not eliminating the transcription. We are reducing the cost of the vendor's contract to get rid of some of the services

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that we don't think are baseline legally necessary, but we are still going ahead with transcription because we're supposed to and because it's important to the parties who appear before us.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Just a couple final things. I know I told you I was done. I lied.

JUDGE RAHMAN: Totally fine. We're here to provide you with information.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I appreciate it. I don't know if Council Members Brewer and Carr are enjoying my questions as much as you are, but hopefully. We found a tremendous annual report that was provided by OATH six or seven years ago that gave a really great overview of everything that the agency does and the reach that you have. Is that something that you would consider reproducing some updated version of to help educate New Yorkers about the work of OATH?

JUDGE RAHMAN: I think we can look into that. I think that times have changed and a lot of material has moved online, and we've revamped the OATH website so that it has a lot of that same information in there, maybe less of the kind of public outreach and political handshaking out in the

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2 community. I know that's in that report. But if you look at that report for what does OATH do, you'll 3 4 find that online. If you look at it regarding OATH data, you'll find that online. One of the things that's in that report are graphs that look like this. 6 7 These very helpful pie charts. This is a graph that has to do with our default rate and hearings and 8 dismissals and in-violation. This is right now on our OATH website. We have a section in our OATH website 10 11 that is for hearings data and trials data, and we make sure that we include a variety of graphs and 12 13 tables, just to illustrate we have by-agency bar 14 charts that show year-over-year, by agency, what the 15 issuance rate has been, and information about 16 language access. It is not in a singular, stand-alone 17 printed copy, but a lot of the information that we think the public wants to know about OATH, we have 18 19 available online, but we can look into whether it 20 makes sense to put it into an annual report and happy to chat further about that. 21

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Great. Lastly, the

PMMR showed a significant decrease in the help

sessions conducted by OATH in the first four months

of the Fiscal Year. Was this due to fewer available

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procedural justice coordinators? Are there more folks being hired? I guess not, considering the 50-odd person headcount reduction that you're barreling toward. Are you expecting those numbers to reverse or that trend to reverse?

reviewed for the PMMR and the reduction in the help sessions that are captured in that data, there's two explanations. The first is staffing. During that period, we did have a lull that for our help center was one of the lowest staffing periods that we've had. It's gone up. We have since then been able to hire new procedural justice coordinators into our help sessions so that's the good news is that we have a team now that's helping members of the public.

The second factor that really isn't clear from the data is that the PMMR captures something called help sessions. A help session is when two people have a scheduled in person or telephone conversation, but our PJCs do other work. They sit at the window to welcome people when they come into OATH, they answer their questions on the spot, giving advice, that's unscheduled, they do email—and text—based assistance. Those metrics for things at the

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window, and the text and the email, it's not captured in help session. When we looked at those months, we saw, oh, help sessions went down, but these other types of communications went up so, when we realized that, we are now looking at ways for future reporting to capture those other types of assistance because we want everyone to see the full view of what the help center is doing. That's a long way of saying, some of it was staffing, but some of it, I think, is the data doesn't reflect other types of work they were doing during that time.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Anything else from my Colleagues? No.

I want to thank you very much, Judge, for coming in today and for the whole team at OATH for being here and for your responsiveness and commitment to transparency. We're very eager to dig in a whole lot more on the data that I think we've just started talking about today and appreciate your partnership and look forward to working together.

JUDGE RAHMAN: Thank you very much for the opportunity today. Have a good afternoon.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you. We'll be moving on to the Board of Elections in a few minutes.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I would now like to welcome the BOE team to the Gov Ops hearing today. Thank you for joining us, Executive Director Mike Ryan and Deputy Executive Vinny Ignizio, who we are very pleased is a former Member of this body so it's always good to have you back here, Vinny. We appreciate you both testifying today, and I just want to give a special shoutout to your General Counsel who's somebody who I have a great deal of admiration for, Hemalee Patel. Thank you for being with us as well and the whole BOE team.

The BOE's Fiscal 2025 Preliminary Budget totals 144.8 million including 68 million in personal services funding to support 517 budgeted full-time positions. BOE is responsible for conducting all federal, state, and local elections in the City of New York.

Today, we look forward to discussing BOE's operations, budging practices, staffing, and reviewing its Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Mayor's Management Report. We hope to learn more about the

BOE's preparedness for four, four citywide elections

in the next 15 months, April, June, and November 2024

4 and June 2025.

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I'd like to thank Mr. Ryan and Mr.

Ignizio again for joining us today. Before I turn it over to thank the Committee Counsel to administer an oath and swear you both in, we've been asking folks to keep their testimony to approximately five minutes, and we have your full testimony in the record. Jayasri.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you, Chair Restler.

Thank you for joining us for this hearing with the Committee on Governmental Operations and State and Federal Legislation. We are now swearing in the Board of Elections. Could you please raise your right hands?

Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this Committee and respond honestly to Council Member questions?

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE IGNIZIO: So help me God.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Yes.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you. You can begin.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Thank you, Chair Restler, Chair Brannan and the other Members of both the Governmental Operations Committee and the Finance Committee that are present here today. As has been past practice with the Board, we are prepared to dispense with the oral presentation of testimony and will stipulate that the oath that was just administered applies to the writing that was submitted to the Committee and we can move forward to the meat of the hearing, which is Committee and Chairs' questions. I would just have one point of personal privilege to question. Are you happy that my colleague, Mr. Ignizio, is a former Member of the City Council, or are you happy that as a former Member he's here today?

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: It's a very good point, and I will defer to Brooklyn's newest Council Member to answer it properly. I'll say from my vantage point we are big fans of Mr. Ignizio here in the Council and appreciate his service to the City over many years.

very much. I will start and kick it over to Council

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2 Members Carr and Brewer whenever they'd like to jump in.

The FY25 budget totals 144.8 million including 68 million in personal services funding to support about 517 full-time positions, but the actual headcount is approximately 700. Why not update the BOE budget accordingly.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: We have worked very closely in the 10 years that I have been here. Certainly, that relationship has continued to build during the previous Administration and has stayed steady and continued to build during the current Administration. There's quite a bit of flexibility potentially for the Board's budget on an annual basis. For example, Mr. Chairman, you mentioned that we have four or five election events over 15-month period. I was concentrating more on one fiscal. We did in 2022, annual, not fiscal, but in 2022 Calendar Year, we did eight elections with all of the special elections. There is some advantage, as I understand it, and I don't want to speak on behalf of the Administration, but there's some advantage to doing the math the way that they do it for budget planning purposes, but it always works out that we're on the

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same page either during the Fiscal Year when 2 3 adjustments need to be made either in the December 4 Plan, November, December, January Plan, whatever it turns out to be, and it works out well. We know what 5 our paid headcount is on an ongoing basis. Like any 6 7 agency, that may fluctuate up or down depending on 8 arrivals and departures to coin an airport phrase, but we work well with them and the math always works, and there's an advantage to doing it for OMB the way 10 11 that they do it. We would certainly tell this 12 Committee, given its oversight responsibility, if we 13 felt we were being shorted and not having the funds 14 necessary.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: We appreciate that. Please do not hesitate to let us know.

I see in your testimony that you're projecting an actual budget of about 260 million for FY25.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: How does that compare to your anticipated spending for FY24?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: It's about the same. It's probably going to be about 5 million higher than last year but, when we're doing

2 projections, we try to project further ahead than we 3 may land, and we're also anticipating the expiration 4 of some contracts that may end up causing us to have a higher OTPS than might have been last year, but here's the other thing, Mr. Chairman, one of the 6 7 biggest driving costs that we have is the poll worker 8 budget, and that can fluctuate from time to time. During presidential election years, we have a tremendous interest in typically people serving as 10 11 poll workers. That can wane in off-year elections. 12 That does go up and down, and we also have ultimately 13 no firm control over what the cost of a primary election is going to be because it really depends on 14 15 whether offices are ultimately challenged, and that could work out to be a citywide event or it could be 16 17 much more truncated and then the special elections

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE IGNIZIO: Mr. Chair, to put some ornaments on that tree, roughly slightly north of 40,000 poll workers for a presidential and slightly north of about 30,000, you'd say, Mike, for an off-year, 35,000 in that neighborhood.

are left off to the side.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Correct.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: I'd like to dig in on some poll site worker-related questions. According to the PMMR, we have seen a steady decline over the last few years in poll site workers showing up to work. It was up at a peak of about 96 percent in FY21, down to 90 percent in the latest report that we've seen. What's BOE doing to reverse this trend?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: We have an electiondayworker.com portal, if you will, for poll workers to sign up. We also have public outreach. I'm sure you've seen the ads and such in the subway, become a poll worker. Like I said, it kind of ebbs and flows. My experience over 10 years has been, it's more related to what is going on at the poll site than what the Board is doing so presidential elections have a tendency to be robustly attended, lesser events or primaries for that matter have a tendency to be more shortly attended by the poll workers. In the meantime, we always have a standby pool so when we have our no-show stats that we put out, we also have standby pools in all the boroughs and then they get deployed and reconfigured. We're not seeing that kind of no-show on the early voting locations. Those have a tendency to be a more premium

2 assignment but, on election day, things can go wrong
3 in people's lives...

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DEPUTY EXECUTIVE IGNIZIO: We've sufficiently been staffed, though, throughout for EV and for polls.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: You do feel that, despite the 10 percent of workers not showing up, you've been able to cover and manage poll site operations effectively without significant delays or inconveniences to special voters?

something that I think that we could maybe talk more face to face about but, for the purposes of a public consumption I would say this, there have been changes to the way that elections have been conducted over the last decade in terms of maybe decade and two years now, privacy booths and the DS200 scanners and those kinds of things, and the mandates for poll workers and the numbers of poll workers that we need have not necessarily changed apace with the manner in which we conduct elections. The example I'd like to give you is there are those of us here may be old enough to recall when we had primary elections, it was necessary for a poll worker to stand next to the

lever machine to change the dial so that you made sure that the person was voting on a Democrat,

Republican, or other ballot. We don't have the need for those poll workers anymore, but those poll worker numbers are still contained within the recommendation or the guidelines from the State Board of Elections.

We look to staff relative to what we're told we should staff but, if one or two here or there don't show up, there's sufficient padding in the overall work.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Forgive my ignorance on this. You're subject to the State Board of Elections to determine the staffing plan per poll site on how many people are expected to be there?

develop our own, but they have guidelines on what the staffing plan should be so we endeavor to get at or as close as we can to those recommendations and regulations but, if it doesn't happen, then we haven't found ourselves in a position where lack of poll workers is causing delay. The things that cause delay more for us could be that a poll site, keeping in mind we don't own the poll sites, that a poll site might not be opened on time, and if that delay starts

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in the morning then it continues for a good chunk of the day and then also the timing of day that the individual voters show up to vote. If everyone shows up first thing in the morning and there's a long line down the block then we're going to have delays.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Just a couple more questions on this. If you'd be interested in developing a plan to streamline the staffing and increase the compensation, we'd love to work with you on that and explore it together. My recollection is that during the de Blasio Administration there was an increase in poll site worker compensation to try and improve the recruitment and retention of poll workers, and I believe Speaker Heastie was a strong proponent of that. We would love to talk and explore that together. It could be cost neutral or even save the City money and deliver a better outcome. I think if folks were compensated more generously, we'd have a higher rate of people showing up and a more reliable workforce and so if that's something that's of interest, we'd love to explore it together.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: On those two things, yes, we'll always take yes for an answer, additional assistance and ideas are always a good

were asking to go from 200 to 300 for poll workers

and from 300 to 400 for coordinators. We got half a

loaf. We went from 200 to 250 and from 300 to 350

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which we took as better than nothing, but certainly several years ago, I forget exactly what year it was, but about four or five years ago, we were asking for it to be 300 and 400, and the cost of living has only gone up since then.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Look, poll site workers perform an essential public service. While voting is, I believe, 15 hours, it's a 17, 18, 19 hour day, because you have to get there before the poll site opens, and you're there sometimes for one or two hours after the poll site closed doing your tally so we really value the work that the poll site workers do to make our elections work, and I'm certainly interested in continuing this conversation with you.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: And if I could just make one more suggestion where there might be a way to air quote, raise the poll worker compensation without raising the poll worker compensation. There's an IRS regulation that requires the Board of Elections, and there was a previous Counsel to this Committee that, I don't want to say he didn't believe what I was telling him, but he went and did his own research and confirmed that I was, in fact, saying

2	the right thing, that there's an IRS regulation that
3	requires the Boards of Elections throughout the
4	country to treat poll workers as employees so we used
5	to be able to treat them as a day worker and give
6	them what is it, a 1099 I think it is, and then we
7	had to treat them like employees, and so we have to
8	deduct federal taxes, we have to deduct state taxes,
9	and we have to deduct city taxes, and also process
10	each poll worker into, the administrative cost of us
11	treating them like an on-and-off worker throughout
12	the year. There has been some talk nationally about
13	passing something in Congress that would make poll
14	workers exempt from federal taxes. I think, from
15	where I sit at least, that that should catch on
16	across the Board, city and state, to really take a
17	look at whether or not poll worker pay could be
18	deemed as a form of public service and exempt from
19	taxation, and then that might also solve a problem
20	for us with respect to individuals that receive other
21	forms of compensation that might have income limits
22	that might be causing them to stay away from serving
23	as poll workers because they're afraid it'll push

them over a particular threshold.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: We'll certainly consult with our federal counterparts on this as well. While I would be interested in learning more about streamlined staffing models, interested in exploring enhanced compensation for poll site workers, I am also interested in depoliticizing the appointment process for poll site workers, and I'd just like for you to explain on the record, I had thought that the BOE empowered District leaders to make appointments in their Assembly Districts or their portions of the Assembly Districts, to recommend pole site workers for those areas. Is that a formalized process? Relatedly, we've recently seen in my county, the county leader designating District leaders that they don't get along with and not allowing them to make recommendations for poll site workers. It all seems like a bad outcome for voters. Could you explain the rules and how can we improve the process?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Certainly. It's embedded in State statute that the local political parties have input and authority about who gets recommended to be a poll worker. In terms of removal as poll workers, to the extent that we have extra,

2	I'll call them extra, not really extra, but extra
3	poll workers in the system, some may get assigned to
4	every election because they're really good and some
5	may get assigned only when they're needed, and the
6	Commissioners have the authority to remove poll
7	workers for cause irrespective of what the party may
8	say. Now, the problem that you are raising has become
9	a problem that has diminished over the course of time
10	because with each passing year during my time here,
11	and I don't think there's any correlation to it, we
12	have been seeing less and less poll workers coming
13	from the parties and more and more poll workers
14	coming from individuals that want to serve. We were
15	alarmed, in a sense, when we saw that number drop
16	below 40 percent of party-recommended people. That's
17	now down between 25 and 30 percent so the
18	overwhelming majority of people that serve as poll
19	workers in the City of New York come to us away from

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: If you'd be interested, would love to work with you on ways to encourage outreach and recruitment outside of the party process. If, as you've testified, it's statutorily required for you to take input from the

the formal party process.

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parties then that statute should be revisited, but we want to do everything we can to encourage people to be recruited outside of a politicized process.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: To the extent

that you may have seen some of those efforts that we've made on the subways and such, that's all directed outside the party process and, if there's other things and other ways that we can do it, for example, getting away from poll worker proper interpreters, which are a poll worker in a sense, we were seeing a shortfall for a number of years in Korean interpreters. One of the things that we did was we had outreach with the various languagespecific communities, and we learned at least with the Korean community, that we weren't conducting our outreach in the places that would be most effective at reaching Korean-speaking peoples and the kinds of, they have specific digital platforms that they access more regularly that we weren't targeting and, when we did that, we started to target in those directions, we started to see our shortfalls of Korean poll workers dissipate. So again, going back to what we had said earlier, if we're missing something, we're happy to work collaboratively to overcome the

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hopefully very small tiny holes in our process but work in a way that is in the spirit of collegiality and cooperation.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you. I do have a few more questions, but let's see if Council Members Carr and Brewer ask them first. I'll kick it over to Council Member Carr.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you, Chair. Good to see Mike and Vinnie both, in any capacity here.

I wanted to talk a little bit about cybersecurity. We read about this a lot. Voters are understandably concerned that in this day and age, whether their information and, of course, their elections are safe from cyberattack, and I was wondering if you guys could tell us a little bit about what you've been doing internally to the BOE to safeguard the vote from those kinds of threats.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: I can go back to 2016. I don't want to say that cybersecurity wasn't an issue before 2016, but it certainly bubbled very quickly to the surface in the summer of 2016, and one of the things that we started doing then which, my mom used to say don't break your arm patting yourself

2 on the back, but it really was at my suggestion and 3 insistence, we started to treat cybersecurity issues 4 the same way that you would treat any other emergency, like an impending or potential hurricane or any other kind of mass electric outage, and I 6 7 asked then Director Jeff Brown, who's now departed 8 the agency and has become NYC3, to start to do tabletop exercises where we treat cybersecurity issues the same way that you would treat any other 10 11 emergency, and it has dropped off a little bit in 12 COVID. It has come back again this year with a lot of 13 fervor. We get everybody in the room, and when I'm talking to everybody, federal, state, local 14 15 officials, security experts, police department, cyber people, FBI, Department of Homeland Security, and 16 17 others, and basically the idea behind it is to put a 18 face and a name together so that if there's an emergency, that I'm not calling this guy Dave, I'm 19 20 calling David Michael Carr that I know from being at 21 the table and working together. That having been 2.2 said, we have a very close relationship on an ongoing 2.3 basis with NYC3. We don't like to particularly discuss the efforts that are made in this area 24 25 publicly because we don't want to invite mischief,

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but we do have monitoring services that were provided 2 3 through contracts from NYC3, what used to be DoITT, 4 that monitor our systems 365 days a year, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and they monitor our systems to make sure that if there's any external threats, 6 7 either potential threats or actual threats, 8 fortunately we haven't seen them from time to time, but I can tell you of an instance, and I won't say who it was, but there was an elected official on 10 11 Staten Island whose campaign website was hacked from external mischief, and the Board of Elections advised 12 13 the official that their website was in a little bit of a problem. Because of the way that the traffic was 14 15 coming in to us, we noticed something wasn't right, 16 and we made the appropriate referral so it's not only 17 protecting us and our systems. For example, the voter 18 registration system, we have kept that as a fully inhouse system, not subject to external access to the 19 20 extent that during the COVID emergency, when we had a 21 lot of people working from home, the one system that 2.2 they were not allowed to access was the voter 2.3 registration system. You couldn't go onto a VPN and get into the voter registration system because we're 24 not confident that it's impervious if we open the

door so we keep that door shut. I don't know, Mr.

Ignizio, if you have anything else you'd like to add to that.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE IGNIZIO: No. We work with the federal, state, and city partners throughout to put a robust safety net approach. Of course, nothing is invulnerable, but we are working every day and we get alerts and concerns. We're talking every day about potential threats and when we react. We really rely heavily on our federal, state, and city partners who do this day-in and day-out and the system is of the utmost concern, particularly in years that have the nation's concerns such as the presidential year.

answer. The Chair was asking you before about poll worker compensation, and one of the things I know that's been a struggle is the level of compensation you can offer to non-publicly owned poll sites or early voting sites right now for-profit-owned sites or maybe even privately owned sites. What are the constraints that the agency has in that regard and who would need to lift them to allow you maybe to

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offer a better rate of compensation for use of a site that wasn't government-owned.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: I think they fall into two different categories essentially. One is the non-government sites then that we can't legally mandate because of a tax exemption or some other reason, and then there's the non-government sites where we are going hat-in-hand to the particular location because we have a need in that area that's not satisfied by a government building or a site that we can mandate. That's where you're seeing a tremendous disparity between what private sites may get. The ones where we're going to them, I wouldn't say paying market-rate, but we're paying a higher rate of compensation to the sites that we go to, asking them to be good citizens. There's a price of admission for being a good citizen apparently, right, and the other sites were not allowed to pay rent. We have them provide to us the additional costs, the upcharges that they're facing for being a poll site, enhanced security, or lost opportunity, those kinds of things. We begged and were rebuffed when this early voting was first starting because that's really where the charges have gone through the

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2 roof. We begged for some type of scale to be passed 3 with that legislation and it didn't happen because we 4 would like everybody to be on a level playing field, and so we're dealing with it in the best way that we 5 can, but I would not sit here today and say there's 6 7 uniform consistency across the across all of the 8 various poll sites, particularly those that serve as early voting locations. It's a little bit easier with the election day sites, but the early voting 10 11 locations, it's some are getting a few thousand 12 dollars and some are getting much more than that. For 13 example, we received a tremendous amount of praise 14 during 2020 when we used Madison Square Garden as an 15 early voting location. Obviously, absent an emergency 16 like that, Madison Square Garden's not going to be 17 available because they have other events that are 18 going on, but we paid them 250,000 dollars to serve as a poll site. They got the big headline, they gave 19 us our logo on the roof of Madison Square Garden, and 20 21 it was great, but they got a lot of money to do it, 2.2 and we're certainly not paying that kind of money 2.3 across the board to other locations, and so basically if they give us a small bill, we pay a small bill. If 24

they give us a larger bill, we pay a larger bill.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Okay.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: There's no

method to it, if that's the question.

that in mind next time we're all up in Albany, and I just want to, in closing, Chair, thank you both for all the work that you've been doing, and all the entire team at the agency. Things have been running really well, and I appreciate all the great work.

Thank you.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Thank you, Councilman.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE IGNIZIO: One thing we should mention, though, is the depth of which we have enhanced, and the great system of early voting that's worked from, what was it, 61 sites in...

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Yes, 61 in 2019.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE IGNIZIO: And I think this year we're poised to get somewhere around 150. Currently, we're seeking to add additional sites 143 total, I know Gale will record it, 143 currently, I've known Gale long enough not to say roughly, 143 sites for this year and potentially more as we do the run up.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: And to supplement that a little bit, the Council Historian may remember way back to 2019 when we were coming out and we had 61 early voting locations and we were being excoriated that we weren't doing enough, and we tried to, during that testimony, and matter of fact, you were in the Administration at the time, I'm not holding you responsible for any of that excoriation, but we were being told it wasn't enough and we kept telling everybody this is not something that you can just add water and stir. It's something that's brand new, and it has to be built. You don't want it to fail coming out of the blocks and then it's a disaster and nobody trusts it. We're seeing a building trust in early voting, and we went from 61 sites in 2019 to now we're going to be utilizing 143 sites for the next election, and we're viewing that whole process of early voting sites and site selection as an evolutionary process. In other words, a job that's never going to be done. You shouldn't look at it and go, okay, we're good enough now. We should always be looking to improve.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE IGNIZIO: Chairman, if we can advertise, if Council Members, if community

within the county can go and vote and, while I

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applaud you for the increase in total early voting 2 3 sites, that's a good and necessary thing to make it 4 more convenient for people to vote early. I do think that having hubs at centralized locations that are easy for people to participate in would help increase 6 7 turnout as well and potentially be a more costeffective model than continuing to increase site 8 after site after site. Are there technological barriers that are preventing you from having singular 10 11 borough hubs that could allow for everybody to come in and early vote at that location, and what will it 12

take for us to overcome it?

while your statement is true in fact, it is in some respects the equivalent of being true in word but not being true in deed, and the reason I say that is the way that the stats are reported is the centralized locations, when they started early voting in some of these more rural jurisdictions throughout New York State, their centralized location was their office. It was the Board office. Now, if anyone wants to come into any of the Board offices, we can certainly accept the ballot from any place located within that borough so sometimes when you look at stuff that's

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purely statistical, you don't necessarily get the big 2 picture. That having been said, New York itself is at 3 4 least 41 percent of the total number of voters in New York State so to compare us to say what they're doing in Chemung County or anywhere else is not necessarily 6 7 a right comparison but, to your point, yes, right 8 this minute, technology is preventing us from looking at vote centers. The ballot marking devices that we presently use have insufficient memory to handle all 10 11 of the ballot styles. One way that that could be, 12 which is highly political, one way that that could be 13 helped is if, even for early voting, that we don't report results by election district and simply report 14 15 results by assembly district because then we would be 16 able to eliminate boatloads of ballot styles because, 17 in order for the system to report the data out at the 18 backend, it has to go into the system a certain way so if we were going to report election results by 19 assembly district, then the number of ballot styles 20 21 that we would need would drop. If the number of 2.2 ballot styles that we'd need would drop, then the 2.3 number of audio files that we would need for any ballot marking device, whether it be the one we 24

presently use or some new one, would also drop.

2 CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Are you seriously 3 considering that at this time?

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: We can't do it.

The State law says we have to report election results by election district and it has to have that breakdown. I'm sure that there are legitimate reasons for doing it. I'm simply pointing out that it presents an impediment to us in terms of how we have to set up the ballot styles and then how we program the machines.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Without modifications in State law, are there strategies that you are considering that could allow for borough-wide early voting election hubs?

With the present equipment that we have, no, but I guess it was back in August, the State
Board of Elections approved some new equipment. We have taken a look at our calendar, and we have made a determination internally and with the with the approval of the Commissioners, first, no responsible elections administrator or elections systems vendor would suggest that it would be a good idea to change voting systems during a presidential election year so given the timing of the approval, that became

2	something that was put off into the future. As we
3	look at the balance of the upcoming election years,
4	we start to look at next year, which is now the
5	second year that we would be using ranked choice
6	voting, some people here might have an interest in
7	that. We're starting to think that, when we first
8	looked at it, a year and a half later probably not a
9	good idea to put out a new voting system in a year
10	where the voters are still getting used to a more
11	complex way of voting and, when the moment comes,
12	that we sit down with the Commissioners and we
13	believe that it's the right time to start that public
14	conversation and perhaps, it's starting today, we
15	envision engaging in a process the way that we
16	engaged in the process going back to 2010 before the
17	machines were the current machines that we're using
18	were selected by bringing all of the vendors whose
19	new machines got approved and having a public

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: The accessibility community.

and regular citizens will want to know.

conversation about that and a period of public input,

which of course would include elected officials, but

we envision that some of the good government groups

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: The

accessibility community and all of those things, and

we do know this, when that moment in time comes, it

is going to be a substantial expense. I have not

committed to memory the cost associated with each of

these new items that the vendors are putting out for

sale, but it's going to be substantial and it's also

going to be something that we would likely have to

engage the PPB rules with respect to that, because as

I understand it presently, there are no state

requirements contracts or OGS contracts for any of

those items that we could say, okay, we finished our

selection and now we're going to be able to go ahead

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: But it doesn't sound like you're considering it prior to 2026 so we'll see what the different procurement vehicles and options you have at that time.

and do this so it's a lengthy, costly process.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: I don't want to get ahead of my skis and speak fully for the Commissioners...

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Let me pass it to Council Member Brewer before I get in trouble.

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get ahead of my skis and speak fully on behalf of the Commissioners because, ultimately, they will direct staff what they want to do. I was simply trying to give some insight into some of the concerns that we're thinking about because it's not, I hate to keep using this phrase, but it's not going to be an add water and start process. This is a big deal.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Understood.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I think water is better than Picasso.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: It was Monet.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Whatever.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: You're in the county of big museums. You have to understand.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I know, but I don't know, better than dead horses (INAUDIBLE) I don't like it all.

A couple of things. First of all, I think over the time in terms of outreach, NYPIRG has been helpful. You've done a lot of outreach over the years, I know the Chair knows some, but for those of us who've been doing it even longer, you really have so it's not an easy process, but I'm just saying a

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lot of young people in the last few years have been participating. Young people who have an interest in the mission.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I just want to say thank you for that.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Thank you.

voting. The problem, I did write a letter recently, is the schools, so I don't know how many of the 143 are schools, I've got all my schools complaining because it's the gym or the cafeteria or something so is that something that you're looking at to try to have less schools? Of course, no schools would be great in Manhattan because they don't have outdoor space perhaps like other boroughs, but it's a big problem so how are we addressing the early voting in the schools? Obviously, Election Day is not a problem because, at least for November, there's no school.

(INAUDIBLE) they still complain about that too.
Schools.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: It really is difficult for us. We are certainly eyes and ears and hearts open for any alternative suggestions other

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than what we're doing now for election day. It's 2 3 roughly about 700 out of 1,200. It changes from time 4 to time. For early voting, it's in the 60s out of the 5 140. The problem that we have, not only with the schools, but more so with the schools as well is in 6 7 addition to that, we're imposing often on the 8 schools. We have 61 sites out of 143 present sites where we have to have diesel generators so talk about going green. We have to have diesel generators to 10 11 provide auxiliary power to make sure that the 12 equipment is all running properly. Another layer of 13 analysis that we would have to do if we move to a 14 different type of machine, so the answer is we're 15 never letting the grass grow under our feet with 16 respect to election day sites or with respect to 17 early voting sites. The problem that we have is 18 where. The other problem is for a lot of 19 neighborhoods in New York City, the schools are the 20 most centrally located facility.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE IGNIZIO: We need more sites.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I'm aware of that.

I'm just saying, as parents, it's a lot of concerns.

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to tell you, I'm not going to name the location, but it's a location that's near and dear to mine and Mr. Ignizio's hearts, he came in and said what about this location, and I said, I've rode that area, I've gone around, it happens to be my early voting site, so I'll give you a little clue, and I said but Vin, you're welcome to go look, and he went around the neighborhood and looked everywhere, and in that particular area...

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE IGNIZIO: (INAUDIBLE)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: In that particular area, we have two choices, one, the junior high school, or, two, the elementary school. We went with the elementary school because the elementary school has an external entrance into the building so you can go directly into the gymnasium from outside.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Oh, I understand that.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: And where the junior high school is, you have to walk three quarters of the way down a hallway deep into the building to get to the gymnasium.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: These are the struggles that we go with go through.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, but, in the situation that I'm talking about, it's not even an entrance, it's just the lack of a gym or a cafeteria and it's causing havoc. Anyway, we'll keep talking about it. But I am looking for other sites as we speak.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Please, and I'm not saying this to be funny at all. We're not adverse to road trips. I'm happy to get out of the office once in a while.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:  $\underline{\mbox{(INAUDIBLE)}}$  I know the borough.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: So if there's something that you or anyone else needs to show us, we're more than happy to come out as long as it's not election day.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: At some point, these buildings, they get the J51 and the 421A, we were trying to say, listen, you have gotten a nice big tax abatement. You should allow some for voting, but that didn't seem to work either. I know we're trying different paths.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Right. It has worked for some facilities, like some of the more resistant cultural facilities in Manhattan, have started to come around in that regard, and that's helpful.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. On the voting machines, I don't really, so you're saying, what, '25, '26 is when the decision, so it's not going to be this year, but that has to go through a process, and we're going to end up with what was discussed in Albany or does the locality decide? Is that how it's left? The locality decides?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Yeah, so ultimately the locality decides based on the approved list of vendors. We can't just say anybody. It has to be one of the vendors that's on the list from the State.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. Are any of them ones that you can see your ballot or not? Are we going to have this fight?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: All of them in one way, shape, or form have been interpreted to be one where you could see your ballot according to State Board of Elections interpretation.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I'm not getting into that one.

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The overtime issue obviously is something that a lot of agencies have. What kind of overtime are you looking at or have you looked at and is that something that's going to continue into the future?

Obviously, when the big election, I assume it gets even more complicated.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Yes. We have made a value determination that we think serves the taxpayers of the City of New York in the best way that we can. You can isolate in your budget analysis overtime as a number and why is it so high or you can spread it out over the cost of the year. Elections, typically, not talking about early voting, but elections are on a Tuesday, right? We can't say come back on Wednesday if we're not ready. What we have done is we've treated ourselves more like a retail outlet that has upsizes for Christmas staff. Because of the number of special elections, we used to do it, hire extra people in July, August, and then in December, we would release them. We don't have that kind of election schedule anymore, right? The primary got moved from September to June, and then we're

24 S. Correction.

having special elections all year round. It is still more fiscally prudent and fiscally conservative, small c conservative, to pay people overtime than it is to hire more full-time staff.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: There's more cost associated with upsizing your staff than there is to paying the staff that you have the overtime, and that's the conundrum that we face.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. Then Rikers Island, how do people there vote?

that this question might come from a different Member of the body, but I have a copy of my letter from November 1, 2022, that we sent to the Legal Aid Society. They have this coalition Vote in NYC Jails.

I'm certainly happy to provide this copy to you guys, and I can me email it to you. The reality is this in a nutshell, and you will get to other stuff. The New York City Charter requires the New York City

Department of Corrections to...

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: No, Correction. No

from their residence.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Right,

Correction, right, to, yes, it's State Correction,

City Correction, right so to conduct the voting

program for prisoners, and the New York State law

provides for absentee voting for people who are away

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay.

two bodies of law that cover people who are currently being held as prisoners in Rikers Island. That's what we abide by. We've given that information out to this group on multiple occasions. They decided to do a protest in front of our building last week or two weeks ago when it's really, I'm not trying to slough it off to someone else, but it's really City DOCS that...

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: But can they put voting machines on the island? I don't know. I'm asking. I don't know.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: I used to oversee the jails in New York City in a different capacity years ago. I would say that would be a tall ask, but I no longer oversee them, and they have

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other thing I would say, when I'm at NYCHA all the time, it's always the concern that people who come from upstate, not Rikers, think they can't vote so we have to do more education to explain that if their sentence is complete, they can vote and even not, they can, but there's no understanding that I can vote if I have done time.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: While I think it was...

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I hear it all the time.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: I think the hearts were in the right place. I don't think it's been advertised well enough that you can get a dispensation from the Governor to vote even if you were previously in a category of individuals that might've been ineligible.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. I'm just saying the whole world needs to be thought about. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you so much, Council Member Brewer, Madam Historian, whatever the right, but I do want to follow up on the issue at Rikers. I was joking about you being under oath. Obviously, I just have zero confidence in the leadership of the Department of Correction and their commitment on this issue, and we do want to expand access to vote for people who are almost entirely pre-trial and so 90-something percent of the people who are on Rikers Island have not been convicted of any crime, are eligible to vote, and even for the folks who have been convicted of a crime, it's overwhelmingly misdemeanors, they're eligible to vote too so the population of Rikers should have access to participate. They don't. There's an absentee process that clearly doesn't work. When you look at the data on the number of people voting, it's negligible. It's very modest. You may have the numbers in front of you. I can share what I have, but we really want to see this increase, and I guess the question I would ask is, we've had a pretty effective model at nursing

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Island?

homes over an extended period of time that I've always thought are a little subject to the political influence, but whatever, that aside, why not replicate something along those lines where the BOE takes responsibility to actually make voting access something that is available to detainees on Rikers

from my agency's perspective, because the City
Charter requires the Department of Correction to run
this program, we do what we're asked by the
Department of Correction. If they want to change how
they're going to run the program and want to consult
with us on what additional efforts we can make in
that regard, we're happy to do it, but I have visited
Rikers Island in a professional capacity on enough
times to know you can't get on the Island if they
don't let you there, right, as well it should be
right and that's the jails are there for a reason so
it can't be an either/or it has to be symbiotic
between the Department of Correction and the Board of
Elections.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: It absolutely requires cooperation and coordination with the

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Department of Correction. If we're waiting on them to do this, it will never, ever happen.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Honestly and totally respectfully, I think you're in a much better position to scratch that itch with your Colleagues than the Board of Elections is, and we're happy to continue the conversation.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Look, we're happy to take a look at the language in the Charter and how it needs to be revisited, but what I'm looking for is leadership from the Board of Elections on this issue to step up and try to help address a gap that the Department of Correction never will. If we're waiting for the Department of Correction to provide leadership, to provide you with guidance, it's not happening, and it's not going to happen for the foreseeable future so we want to find an alternative path forward that's going to address the fact that thousands of people, and under Mayor Adams, the number of people on Rikers Island has increased by 30 percent in these two years, and it's growing by the day, we want to make sure these folks have the right to vote.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Let's do this. Let's, you obviously have my phone and my email. Pick a day, we'll sit down, have a get-together, and put our heads together, because there may be a way to modernize the process that keeps our staff off of Rikers Island. I had sent to Council Member Brewer the other day we have a nice button on our website now that gives people access to not only absentee balloting but to the new early mail balloting statute that was passed, and maybe there's a way for us to work with the Department of Correction and the social workers on the Island to give scheduled computer access to the prisoners for the purposes of applying for an absentee ballot through the portal then we get that, and then it just happens, right? I don't want to say it's by magic, but the system is set up to work properly, and that might be a way for us to modernize the process, streamline it to some extent, and put the prisoners in a better position than they are presently.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Well, I appreciate that, welcome the opportunity to meet and discuss in greater detail. I imagine that if we put our heads together, we can find some good solutions. I would

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also just encourage that BOE be coordinating with the Department of Correction and the Department of Design and Construction who are a much more willing partner, to make sure that as we're moving forward on the borough-based jail plan, that the needs of the BOE are considered and incorporated. In Brooklyn, where the borough-based jail is in my District, there's ample community facility space in the facility where we should be making sure that the design is met to accommodate an early voting type location that should work much better than having to go through an absentee process. I hope we can discuss that item as well because we're about to start construction of the new facility in the weeks ahead. It is finally moving forward in Brooklyn, although not at similar speed in other boroughs.

My last topic for the day, unless my

Colleagues want to jump in on anything else, is

around interpretation and translation. I'll just ask

a few questions if you wouldn't mind. How many poll

site interpreters and translators are typically

required for election day by the BOE, and how many

languages are you currently covering, and then just

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being posed on the

started conversations with them about all the John Lewis Voting Rights Act requirements before they even got their working group together, recognizing that we're going to present the biggest challenges for them, but those conversations will be ongoing, and I don't want to speak for the Attorney General's office if they have a different interpretation. If they do, they will tell us, here is what we interpret your, it's the whole purpose of the John Lewis Voting Rights Act is to clearly define the authority of the State Attorney General's Office to direct those jurisdictions that are more specifically covered, some are less. We fall basically into the categories of a jurisdiction that would have been covered by pre-clearance under the previous Voting Rights Act. Now all five boroughs weren't covered then, but they are now so we'll continue to work with the Attorney

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Despite this being six months out from implementation date, it's still too early to tell for sure whether there are additional language access requirements that are being posed on the BOE?

General's Office and they're staffing up.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Yes. They did so far two Zoom conferences and our relevant staff, myself included, participated in those where they're starting to set up the framework. I'm telling you I don't think we're going to have any additional language requirements. That's my interpretation, but what I am saying to you is, in full deference to the New York State Attorney General's Office, I recognize that my opinion is not the last stop on the train, and they get to impose if necessary.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: We have a great working relationship with the AG. If there are any concerns that you're not getting the information that you need in a timely basis, please let us know. We all adore our Attorney General.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: No, I think what's happening is they have a big task ahead of them and they have a schedule and they're working their way through it. That having been said, we have enjoyed a very good working relationship with the Civil Rights Bureau within the Attorney General's office year-in and year-out. They cooperate with us. They tell us if they think we're not doing something

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right and we cooperate very fully with them, and we 3 think the AG's office staff is doing a great job.

Presently, we typically utilize on a citywide election, 629 interpreters during early voting and 2,443, and then that's broken down by for election day and then that's broken down by borough but, certainly, we can give you the full breakdown on that in writing away from it. I have it and, if you

want me to read it into the record, I will.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: We will tell you that we appreciate you coming in today, and I think the BOE gets a lot of grief and it deserves some of it, but I would say this I really do believe that things have been improving at the Board of Elections, and that's no easy feat and I want to credit you both and your team for the progress that's being made. It's a very difficult structure that I think places severe limitations on the kinds of reforms that should happen but, working within those constraints, you've done an admirable job so I just want to thank you guys for coming in and thank the whole BOE team for their work and look forward to continuing to work together.

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much, and I would just like to say as well one of the things that we're welcoming because it seems to be happening from the outside in, I don't know what your interpretation is, to the extent that we're not trapped between a path that the New York State

Legislature wants to walk versus a path that the New York City Council might want to walk, and the more that those two bodies can come together and do what is fair and reasonable and we're not the rope being pulled one way or the other, that's very helpful to us, and I have seen an improvement in that regard over my course of time as the Executive Director.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: We're happy to work on those conversations. Senator Myrie is a fellow Brooklynite so we'd love to bring together Colleagues that to try and think about better coordination of the city and state level, but thank you for coming in today.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RYAN: Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: We really appreciate it. Thank you all, and we will switch over to DORIS if everyone is ready.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you. We'll be moving on to the Department of Records and Information Services shortly.

In the meantime, if you are here to testify as a member of the public, please note we are running about half an hour to 45 minutes behind schedule, but you are in the right place if you are here to testify regarding the budgets for the Committee on Governmental Services, State and Federal Legislation.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you so much. I would like to continue our hearing today and welcome our distinguished Commissioner from DORIS, Pauline Toole, and her team to testify before the Gov Ops Committee today. Thank you so much for being with us.

DORIS' Fiscal 2025 Preliminary Budget totals 14.6 million including 4.3 million in personal services funding to support 49 budgeted full-time positions and 10.2 million for OTPS. DORIS ensures that the City records are properly maintained and makes materials available to diverse communities, both online and in person. They serve an absolutely essential function.

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Today, we look forward to discussing

DORIS' operations, the PEGs included in the

Preliminary Plan, data retention policies, staffing,
and reviewing its Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Mayor's

Management Report. We're also keen to discuss recent
reports on citywide email documentation retention

policies.

I really want to thank Commissioner Toole for joining us today and for your distinguished service to our city. I'd like to please ask our Committee Counsel to administer the oath and swear in our reps.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you,
Chair Restler. This is the Committee on Governmental
Operations, State and Federal Legislation, and we
will be hearing from the Department of Records and
Information Services. If you would please raise your
right hands.

Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth before this Committee and respond honestly to Council Member questions?

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: Yes.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COBB: Yes.

ANALYST CHEN: Yes.

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3 COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you.
4 You may begin.

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: Good afternoon,

Council Members. Thank you for hearing from the

Department of Records and Information Services, known
as DORIS.

DORIS is responsible for three key governmental functions, establishing and enforcing records, practices, and policies, providing access to New York City government information, and preserving the historical records of City government. We do this through our three divisions, Municipal Library, Municipal Archives, and Municipal Records Management, with essential support from the Information Technology and Administration Units. The agency's mission is to foster civic life, as you mentioned, Council Member by preserving and providing access to the historical and contemporary records of City government, to ensure that City records are properly maintained following professional archival and record management practices, and to make our materials available to diverse communities.

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The Preliminary Budget includes 14,563,733 dollars in operating funds. In Fiscal '24, DORIS implemented two rounds of Program to Eliminate the Gap, PEG, cuts totaling a little under 1,600,000 dollars. The bulk of the PEG was drawn from funding to implement an electronic records management system, ERMS, citywide in the amount of 1,002,336 dollars. The remaining 556,664 dollars was obtained through reductions in cleaning and other services, totaling 134,000 dollars and PS accruals totaling around 423,000 dollars and the elimination of two staff lines. In the current Fiscal Year, DORIS received 436,000 in federal and state grants. We administer up to 1 million dollars annually from the State Archives Local Government Records Management Improvement Fund for projects in City offices and agencies. The New York State Library is helping the Municipal Archives preserve and catalog the Lower Manhattan Building Plans collection. There are currently two projects funded by federal agencies. The IMLS National Park Service is funding preservation and digitization of the Brooklyn Bridge drawings, and the NHPRC is funding preservation, rehousing, and digitization of more than 5,000 ledger records from the towns and

and intellectual control of the collections, which

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date from 1645 through 2021. During Fiscal '23 and to date in Fiscal '24, the Archives Reference Services

Unit responded to more than 50,000 requests for information, including vital records. They digitized over 103,000 items on demand and responded to 96 percent of vital records requests within 12 days, which is up from the 47 percent of them last year.

The Municipal Library continues to pivot from a brick-and-mortar research facility to one that increasingly offers digital content with the goal of building and maintaining a robust online library. The catalog of library holdings is accessible via WorldCat, which as it sounds, is a worldwide catalog platform. The foundation for this online library is the Publications Portal, which is mandated by section 1133 of the City Charter. The Charter requires every agency to provide the Municipal Library with digital versions of all reports required by Executive Order or Law as well as all other publications issued. The GPP currently provides access to over 44,000 items, and the chart that is in the testimony shows the growth of the online portal in the past decade. Each January, the librarians notify every agency of the report it is required to issue during the calendar

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year. Notices of reports that are not submitted are 2 3 posted on the portal as mandated. There were 1,855 4 reports that were required in Calendar Year '23. 1, 285 were submitted, which is 69 percent of those that were required. The library continues to harvest 6 7 social media posts from 601 New York City government accounts associated with 53 entities across nine 8 social media outlets including Facebook, Flickr, Google+, Instagram, LinkedIn, Pinterest, X, Vimeo, 10 11 and YouTube. In addition, the library maintains an 12 online repository of agency websites dating to 2019. 13 Both services are now provided by an outside vendor,

The agency's Application Development Team continues to create innovative solutions to improve public access to government records. The City's onestop freedom of information law portal, OpenRecords, which launched in 2015, processes requests for 55 active and 7 inactive agencies. There have been just over 412,000 FOIL requests entered into the system. The status of requests can be tracked in the portal, providing the requester with the timeframes to receive responses and the tools for a direct dialogue with FOIL officers at each respective agency. The

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quarterly basis.

site is fully ADA accessible. In Fiscal '24 and 2 3 Fiscal '25, our team is going to be migrating the 4 platform from its current on-premise server to the Azure Cloud with no impact expected on either the 5 agency or public end users. In 2022, the application 6 7 team developed an online vital records platform that currently makes more than 10 million historical 8 birth, death, and marriage records dating from 1862 absolutely available to the public. High-quality 10 11 copies of the records can be downloaded and printed from the site at no charge. The historical records 12 13 allow people around the world to explore their family 14 history, and additional records are added on a

On records management, the City Charter defines records as anything created or received in the course of transacting City business. For the past several years, DORIS has developed guidance to help City government manage the 2 million cubic feet of accumulated paper records as well as to implement modern records management practices for born digital records. As of August 2023, OTI was managing 11.2 petabytes of data on servers and a total of 546.3 terabytes of data on the combined Microsoft

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platforms, which I have to say is a lot of data. The 2 3 city's move to MS365 in 2019 and 2020 facilitated the 4 DORIS ability to deploy an ERMS at City agencies. The 5 software is a solution that we are utilizing integrates with MS365 to provide the records 6 7 management connection. The solution implements each agency's file plan, basically that's the record 8 schedule, it identifies digital records, it applies retention periods and triggers the eventual disposal 10 11 process. The effort recognizes that almost all City records are created and stored electronically and 12 13 should be managed digitally as well. Currently, 30 14 agencies utilize the ERMS, and there are 42 million 15 records under management. This is up from 7 million at the start of Fiscal '24. We are working with OTI 16 17 and several agencies that did not move their records 18 to the MS Cloud to deploy the solution on records 19 stored in their on-premise servers, and we are now 20 deploying the tool to manage email records at

Public access. DORIS has taken steps to expand public access to and engagement with the library and archival collections on site, online, and in neighborhoods. We offer many online programs,

agencies using the service.

1 including lunch and learn sessions, book talks, and 2 3 lectures. Our recent program on the founding of 4 municipal government in 1653 had more than 300 viewers. Our current on-premise exhibit, Uniting the 5 Boroughs, was created in partnership with MTA Bridges 6 7 and Tunnels. It explores the engineering marvel that 8 is the Triborough Bridge. We have built a strong social media presence with dedicated followers on Facebook, X, and Instagram. In addition to the 10 11 nyc.gov site, we have two dot NYC sites, Women's Activism and Archives dot NYC, and then the separate 12 13 City of New York site, Harlem Conditions. Archives.nyc includes images from our exhibits. It 14 15 has a weekly blog post. It has examples of digital 16 collections. A New Amsterdam story collection. It's 17 also an entry point for volunteers to sign up for our 18 storytelling initiative, which is called Neighborhood Stories. This project pairs volunteers who gather 19 20 stories and residents who want to share information 21 about their neighborhood. It's based on the notion 2.2 that the effect of governmental decisions is 2.3 experienced by everyday New Yorkers so these perspectives about schools and housing and street 24

cleaning and parks, policing, you name it, they're

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available online and will be available going forward in the archives. Harlem Conditions focuses on a 1936 report to Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia that was not published at the time. A stellar group of New Yorkers had been appointed to a commission to explore the roots of a 1935 riot in Harlem. Their conclusions have resonance today. We have also exhibited archival content at the annual Photoville show, most recently linking sound from historical WNYC radio broadcasts with video from the NYPD surveillance films. Finally, our education outreach includes connecting high school students with access to primary source records and providing elementary school students with either an in-person or online trip through the Brooklyn Bridge records.

This summarizes our key activities, and we'd be happy to answer questions if we can.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Commissioner, that was informative and insightful. Thank you very much for taking the time to craft that testimony and sharing it with us.

I'll jump right in. The FY24 Preliminary
Budget for DORIS totals 14.6 million dollars,
including 4.3 million in personal services to support

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49 full-time positions. Excuse me, that's the FY25 budget for DORIS. That's a 10 percent reduction from the FY24 adopted, and I'm just concerned about your all's ability to continue to fulfill your vital mission facing such a significant budget cut.

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: I appreciate your concern, and obviously everyone is dealing with a very difficult situation with the cuts. Because we had funding for the electronic records management system, we were able to make the bulk of our cuts from funding that was allocated for that, which means we are slowing the expansion of that service across City agencies, but it has allowed us to preserve the staff to maintain our core mission.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. I'll come back on the electronic records management system.

Earlier in your tenure as Commissioner back pre-pandemic in FY19, we were at 61 full-time staff for DORIS. We're now at, I think, 47 budgeted staff. We're looking at a 23 percent reduction. With that significant reduction in the workforce, do you believe that DORIS can continue to fulfill its vital mission?

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also included positions that were funded through grants, and not all of the positions were tax levy funded so the number you're looking at with 49 budgeted for Fiscal '25 doesn't take into account any funding we might get for work that would allow us to bring on additional staff.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Have you secured grants that will allow you to bring on additional staff?

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: We have one grant right now, one grant, the Stackpole?

ANALYST CHEN: Yes.

applied for multiple grants that we anticipate, we hope, will be successful that will allow us to fund additional archivists who will work on some of our oldest collection, including the Council collection which dates to the 1700s.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Wow. Yeah, that's pretty cool.

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: Yeah, and we're keeping our fingers crossed. That's our next priority.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Great. We're happy to learn more about that. Any ways that we can be supportive, please let us know. I would just ask, maybe it's the same question of the pending grants, but are there planned or current programs where additional resources are needed that you're looking for City funding?

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: We're working with

Office of Management and Budget to identify needs and

discuss with them opportunities for funding.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: The PEG included elimination of two vacant positions. How was the decision made to eliminate those positions? Was that by DORIS, by OMB, or together in consultation?

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: No, DORIS just made the decision to eliminate the positions, and we looked at the positions that were vacant and the likelihood of being able to fill those positions in the near future and the availability of other resources to do some of that work.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: To return to the ERMS, my understanding is that by implementing this PEG on the ERMS, you're slowing the timeline by which agencies will adopt utilization of it. Is that right?

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COMMISSIONER TOOLE: That is correct.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: And can you break down how many agencies will not be utilizing the electronic record management system over what period of time as a result of this?

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: I don't have that figure for you, but it really depends on how you define agencies, offices. DORIS' responsibility is for citywide records management, so that's beyond the Mayoral agencies. It includes offering records management guidance to the Council, to the elected officials in the City so ideally everyone would begin managing their electronic records by using the ERMS solution.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: How would you help us quantify the impact of the delayed implementation? How will this be felt?

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: I think it will be felt at the agency level because they'll continue to accumulate records without following their records retention schedule, which outlines how long any type of record should be retained and then triggers a disposal process that requires multiple levels of authorization so they will hold the records and

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there'll be more records that are stored. Now, the Citi's agreement with Microsoft gives a large quantity of cloud storage for each account so it's not like it's going to run the cost of Microsoft storage up, but it will delay the efficient management of those electronic records.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. I'd like to ask about the recent article that indicated a shift in record retention policy for emails of nonpolicymakers, indicating their emails would be deleted after four years instead of eight years. Could you advise, was that report accurate?

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: I think it's after three years, not four years.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Oh, excuse me.

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: It is accurate, and we've had several conversations with the Office of Technology and Innovation. In 2019 and 2020, as I mentioned in my testimony, they moved City agencies to MS365 and for Outlook, which is the email service, as well as a lot of other services. When they did that, they only migrated the accounts of people who were still existing in City government. Some of those people may have subsequently left, but they're in the

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four more years.

MS365 cloud. Those people who had left City 2 3 government before 2019, the email was all on an 4 Enterprise Vault system, and they did not migrate those. Those all stayed on that Enterprise Vault 5 server, which is now out of support and the cost of 6 7 maintaining that server and the service was about a 8 million dollars in OTI costs. Our discussion was, are these records going to be of value to anyone? Now, there's Role A, which is policymaker email on that 10 11 Enterprise Vault server as well. Those records, under 12 our policy, are transferred to the municipal 13 archives, and the Role B email, which would have been 14 deletable after eight years, we could keep it for

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Can you explain what that means, the Role B.$ 

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: Role B are nonpolicymakers, so they're anyone in City government
who has a computer who's been using the computer
system since, I think, OTI expanded email access back
in 2002. All of that has been sitting there and, in
our judgment, there was no reason to retain it for
additional time because it's not been utilized. We
checked for litigation holds. If there are lit holds,

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: This policy was developed, it sounds by you and DORIS and OTI.

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 $\label{eq:commissioner} \mbox{COMMISSIONER TOOLE: By DORIS and OTI in} \\ \mbox{consultation with the Law Department.}$ 

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Sure, and when was this policy developed?

about this maybe last year, about a year ago and, as OTI defined the problem and we began to get our hands around things, we had to wait until after November when the deadline for filing a claim under the Adult Survivors Act ended so we could identify entities in the City that might have more filings, if there were a lot we might not move forward with the project, but it ended up that it's a viable project.

that I'm following, the shift in policy is that for non-policymakers who do not have a litigation hold on the specific email correspondence, that email had been retained for a period of eight years and now that is being retained for a period of three years, and there's a process before it's ultimately eliminated or destroyed, but that is the shift to avoid the cost of storage, which is approximately a million dollars a year.

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COMMISSIONER TOOLE: Yeah, there are two points of clarification. One is it's this email of Role B, so non-policymakers who left City government before 2019 so those non-policymakers who still are in City government, their email will be retained for the requisite period of time, the eight years. The other piece is, no, it's not that email was being kept for eight years. DORIS in concert with many record managers at agencies throughout the City and the Law Department, we developed an email policy. Up until 2017, there wasn't an email policy in New York City. Everything lasted for forever, which is a huge waste of time and money and, finding things, how could you possibly find things? This seemed to us to be a sensible approach.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Yes, understood, but it was in the last year that the determination was made in the shift of the amount of time those emails are kept from eight to three years so prior to 2017 or whenever that was, everything was kept in perpetuity then it was kept for eight years, now it's for three for emails that meet the categories that you described.

left.

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: For people who've

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: People who've left
City government, who are non-policymakers, who don't
have a litigation hold on the specific (INAUDIBLE).

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: Yes. That cohort.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. I do have a couple more questions, but I will pass it to my Colleague, Council Member Brewer, who always has good things to say.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: He's always saying things like that. Thank you very much. I have great respect for you, Commissioner, and for DORIS, and I want everybody to remember that Ken Cobb was a Sloan awardee last year. Congratulations. That's a big deal. I was so excited so congratulations to the whole agency.

A couple issues. First of all, a thank you because I know you're working on the co-naming of street signs on a web, which is something that I've been trying to do for many years, and I want to maybe get an update on that, but thank you very much.

People, when you look up on the sign and you don't know who the person is, you can go to the website and

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you'll be able to figure out. Many of them are 9/11 people. I stood next to families who were quite devastated and who have a sign, but nobody really knows who they are so this is a great opportunity for sharing and making people feel like New York is something they can understand so thank you very much.

My question is, in terms of staff, one of the issues, as you know, is just trying to get the individuals who are leaving or the agencies, whatever, culmination of material to DORIS so that's a staff issue, I would assume, and time-consuming. Is that something that maybe needs to be a new need because you're going to have a lot of Council Members leaving with term limits, it becomes even more challenging, I think in terms of and I know, I happen to know, Mr. Chair, who did or did not give their records for the last Administration.

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: No telling, Gale. No telling.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I won't tell, but
I know exactly who did or did not, and I brought
boxes so I am very big believer in archives.

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: At this agency, I don't take credit for a lot, but I did save this agency when Mr. Bloomberg wanted to merge it with DCAS, and I said hell no, and thank God, because we have a great staff. That's my question. In other words, maybe would it be considered a new need. Is that something that you can do with existing staff, or are you going to try to get more?

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: One of the really great things about having records born digitally is the transfer process becomes so much easier because you don't have to move boxes and boxes of content and the direct...

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Unless you're like the two of us with the paper, go ahead.

accommodate paper as well. The Director of the Municipal Archives has done a really splendid job in putting together deep cold storage in the Azure cloud to intake records so that they can be held up until the point when the collection can be processed by archivists. As we identify the volume of records that will be brought in, we certainly work with OMB if there is a staffing need.

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I also want to return to the first comment you made about posting the information of people for whom streets and parks have been renamed. We are on target to have the 117 pieces of information from the most recent Council legislation on the web, but I think you'll be happy about this, we have a very ambitious plan to develop an app so a person could be on the street corner and tap on the location and get the information. Now it's going to take us a little time and it's all intern power, going to be powered by interns on this, but I think it's doable and we should have a good prototype by the end of the summer.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Congratulations. We hope. That's very, very exciting.

Also, maybe you mentioned it in your testimony, I was trying to do something, but do you have enough warehouse capacity for the paper that you do have and the archives that you do have in the sense that, obviously in the future, maybe that's not such an issue, but you do need to keep what's historic so what's the warehousing capacity and so on?

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COMMISSIONER TOOLE: I think it's in the

MMR. We have capacity at the combined Queens and

Brooklyn warehouses for what we anticipate will come

in. That may well be affected because of some

concerns the landlord in the Queens warehouse is

expressing about the height of the shelving, which

are like 16 feet high, which is enormously tall but,

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. Thank you very much.

as of now, yeah, we have sufficient storage space.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thanks so much

Council Member Brewer, and the celebration of street

renamings and educating New Yorkers about the history

of people who have contributed so much to our

neighborhoods is a tremendous undertaking and you

know, on that and on other fronts, if there are ways

that this Committee can help amplify the good work

that's happening at DORIS, we really want to do so so

please don't hesitate to keep us apprised of

milestones and progress that we can celebrate with

you.

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: We'd be happy to do

24 so.

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CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Just a few quick

PMMR-related questions before we let you enjoy the

rest of your afternoon.

DORIS record retrieval time from off-site facilities as well as stored records, I believe, have increased substantially this Fiscal Year. Is that a staffing issue?

I'm turning it over to Assistant Commissioner Ken Cobb.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COBB: There hasn't been much change in the current figure. It's still about one and a half days, which is well below the two-day target for that activity.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: But last Fiscal Year, according to PMMR, I believe it was at 0.77 days so that's nearly doubling if I am recalling it correctly.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COBB: Right. We recognize that and we're redeploying staff to make sure that the figure does not increase substantially beyond that.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Am I right to understand you're comfortable as long as you're

2 achieving the two-day time frame but, of course,
3 faster is better.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COBB: Faster is better, but two days is reasonable that it works for the agencies. As long as we can meet that target, we're good.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Okay. Is the slowdown a direct result of this reduction in staff?

COMMISSIONER TOOLE: Yes, but it has nothing to do with the PEGs. It had to do with people leaving, there are temporary workers and leaving and being able to fill positions, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: There was significant improvement in the processing of vital records requests. Do you want to just speak for a moment about the success you've had there?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COBB: Yes, it's really quite extraordinary. The average time to do a process request for copies of historic vital records is still, we're down to seven days when it previously had been about 17 days. We achieved that because of our very talented IT team did some work in the way that we take the information that comes from the Department of Finance after people pay for this work.

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We did some internal processing procedures and the result, as you can see, has been quite amazing.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: That's great.

Congratulations on that front.

 $\label{eq:assistant_commissioner_cobb:} Assistant \ \mbox{commissioner cobb: Thanks to} \\ \ \mbox{the IT people.}$ 

Wanted to ask is regarding the numbers of records digitized. There was a pretty remarkable reduction in the numbers of records digitized in the PMMR for the first four months of this Fiscal Year relative to the last Fiscal Year. Can you explain that significant shift and can you also explain the impact of staffing reduction on that?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COBB: Sure. Most of the digitization work is funded by grant projects. It just so happened in Fiscal '23 we finished up a couple big projects, so we had big numbers in Fiscal '23. At the moment, it's diminished. Although in January, we started digitizing again with another project, we mentioned the Stackpole Foundation. We're digitizing the 1890 census. It's an important record for family history research. You'll start seeing the numbers to come up again. It's not really related to

and we'd love to give her a chance, oh, you need to

- 2 swear them in. Sorry, let me pass it to Jayasri
  3 before I mess anything more up.
- 4 COMMITTEE COUNSEL GANAPATHY: Thank you.
- 5 We are now turning to public testimony.
  - Each panelist will have three minutes to speak. You may begin once the Sergeant-at-Arms has cued the timer.
  - Council Members who have questions for a particular panelist can either let me know or, there's two of you here, so I'm sure you can work it out and, if you are testifying in-person, you can sit at the table and, once you are cued, you can begin.
  - For panelists who are on Zoom, when your name is called, a Member of our Staff will unmute you and the Sergeant-at-Arms will give you your cue to go ahead and begin upon setting up the timer so please wait to hear that cue.
  - We are now going to hear from Lacey
    Tauber, followed by Susan Kassapian, and then Tony
    Feldmesser.
- Lacey, you can go ahead when the Sergeant calls time.
- 24 SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time has begun.

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LACEY TAUBER: Okay. Sorry. I heard it.

Got it. Thanks. Hi, Chair Restler and Members of the

Committee. As mentioned, I'm representing Brooklyn

Borough President Antonio Reynoso today. I'm the

Legislative Director here at Borough Hall, and I'm

basically here to talk about Community Board budgets,

even though they're not on the hearing agenda today.

As you know, Community Boards are a critical link between the public and City government, weighing in on important issues that impact everything from small businesses to street safety to the availability of portable housing, and their individual budgets as well as the support they receive from external partners deserves the Council's attention. This is a challenge, actually, since there is no one agency responsible for supporting their work. In practice, each board is its own independent agency, however due to their very small budget supports, cannot exercise the full complement of services generally performed by a City agency including, but not limited to procurement, HR, IT, etc., without assistance. Because of their very limited budgets with no baseline increase since 2014, the Boards are struggling just to maintain their

1 basic Charter-mandated functions. Accordingly, the 2 3 Charter tasks both our offices, the BPs and the Civic 4 Engagement Commission, with providing technical assistance and training to the Community Boards. 5 However, the BP's office is simply not funded to 6 7 provide the full scope of the support and technical 8 assistance that they need, and the CEC is facing major proposed budget cuts that will hinder their already limited work in this area. It's worth noting 10 11 that the CEC as a relatively new office is actually 12 not assigned to a City Council Committee for 13 oversight so the BP would urge the Speaker to take action on this as these proposed budget cuts are not 14 15 only going to impact Community Boards but also other 16 efforts like citywide participatory budgeting and 17 they should be examined. The situation where these 18 three entities, the Boards themselves, the BPs, and 19 the CEC, all have a role in ensuring that the Boards 20 can carry out their duties, yet all three are 21 underfunded and understaffed to do so is why the BP has been calling for the creation of a new Office of 2.2 2.3 Community Boards that would become a central resource for assisting the Boards with technology, policies, 24

procedures, HR, legal counsel, training, etc. We know

We'll now move to testimony from Susan Kassapian. You

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can go ahead.

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SUSAN KASSAPIAN: Thank you so much. I
have worked for the City for 35 plus years. I was
Deputy Commissioner at OATH for six, retired in
January of '22 and, before that, I was General
Counsel and Assistant Commissioner, Principal
Administrative Law Judge for DCA when DCA was DCA. I
appreciated Chief Judge Rehman's comments about
OATH's mission being to prioritize New Yorkers'
access to justice, but that is not happening and a
huge area of concern, which I'm bringing to your
Committee's attention.

In August of 2016, the jurisdiction of hearing Consumer Affairs cases came to OATH, that's when I also came to OATH and, unfortunately, a decision was made to tell Consumer Affairs that they could no longer bring consumer restitution hearings to OATH without assigning an attorney to each and every case. That had never been done for 40 years. For 40 years, the General Counsel's office drafted the summons and the consumer presented their own case, and it worked just fine. What happened was, after a year, Consumer Affairs no longer had enough attorneys to bring those cases, and they also had a second mission, the worker protection piece, so they

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stopped bringing those hearings. That means that every single New Yorker who is a homeowner or an apartment owner in this city has no protection, zero protection from the Department of Consumer Affairs. It is an outrage they're not enforcing any of the license laws that result in consumer restitution hearings, the most important of which are home improvement contractors. There's a 15-million-dollar fund that is not being used. There should never be more than 2 million because every two years, the contractors pay into the fund. There's 15 million dollars because these hearings haven't been heard since November of 2017, and I have been dealing with consumers who have lost their homes, who have lost their minds because what Consumer Affairs does is they tell them go to court. It takes five years to go to court. It takes thousands of dollars to pay a lawyer. It's ridiculous. We're supposed to, pursuant to the Administrative Code, provide consumer redress against licensees of the Department of Consumer Affairs. They're simple hearings to write up, and the consumers can present those hearings. On the collectability of fines point that Councilman Brewer

brought up, the absurdity is that the funds can pay

fines and restitution, not like LLCs that just go out 2 3 of business and you can't find them. This is real 4 City money that the City coffers are not getting, and they can be getting it with legitimate contractors 5 that pay the fines they're ordered but, if the 6 7 contractor doesn't pay the fines, they can invade the Trust fund and there's a second Trust fund for tow 8 truck companies. That fund has hundreds of thousands of dollars that's not being utilized. It's totally 10 11 absurd. I'll just end off with the mind-blowing 12 absurdity that vigilante consumers are allowed to 13 present cases on idling of engines and noise 14 complaints, but OATH will not allow a consumer 15 homeowner to present their own case. This is in 16 violation of OATH on hearing division rules, and I 17 was the Deputy Commissioner, one of them, for the 18 Hearing Division. It's outrageous. It's lasted for 19 over six years. It must stop. The Commissioners 20 should talk to each other, and these cases need to be 21 on the docket again and OATH cannot afford to lose staff. When I was the Assistant Commissioner or the 2.2 2.3 Deputy Commissioner, we didn't have enough staff attorneys full time then so there's no way with the 24 added burden that they can possibly do the work 25

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TONY FELDMESSER: Okay, great, but I put on a nice suit and tie for you.

My name is Tony Feldmesser, and I'm the Chapter Leader for the UFT's Judicial Hearing Officer Chapter, representing per session hearing officers at the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings and, on behalf of the entire union and especially the members of my Chapter, I would like to thank Chair Lincoln Restler and all the Members of the City Council's Committee on Governmental Operations, State and Federal Legislation for holding today's public hearing. With me is Eileen Wienerman, our Union Liaison and our fierce advocate, both at the Union and with OATH.

As background, our members are employed in OATH's Hearing Division. We provide hearings...

There we go. Hey, Susan.

SUSAN KASSAPIAN: Hi.

TONY FELDMESSER: As background, our members are employed at OATH's Hearing Division. We provide hearings and due process to those who receive summonses issued by the City's regulatory agencies. The respondents who come before us are as diverse as the city. For many, this is their first experience

and perhaps their only experience with the judicial 2 3 system. We cannot emphasize enough how important it 4 is for us to provide due process on behalf of the 5 City to these individuals and entities in the public service, but we are here today to call for an 6 7 investigation and oversight into OATH's labor 8 practices in the context of its budget and operations. Ironically, we are faced with an employer who, despite being ordered to comply with City 10 11 regulatory rules on our members behalf, has chosen to 12 purposely ignore them. In doing so, OATH has 13 undermined labor relations and union rights, cheated 14 our members by reducing their compensation, and 15 wasted City resources. Before going into specifics, I would like to present in plain terms and by example 16 17 what has been going on and why oversight is 18 important. Imagine that you're an employee working in 19 an office for, I don't know, let's say a government 20 agency, and you're given all the equipment to perform 21 that job, from your computer to your phone to your 2.2 stapler to your heat, from a desk to electricity, 2.3 from internet access to a printer, and then your employer kicks you out of your office and says, if 24 you still want your job, you must find your own place 25

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to do it, and supply all those things yourself and, by the way, we're not going to compensate you for any costs that may arise because we kicked you out, we won't even discuss it, oh, and by the way, if you can't do this, sorry, you're out of a job.

This in a nutshell in the current

parlance has been our members' lived experience. Before the pandemic, we, like other City employees, worked in offices throughout the five boroughs, and we, like other City employees, worked remotely during the pandemic. However, unlike other City employees, we were told one day after being led to believe otherwise that we would not be returning to our offices and that we would have to continue to work remotely. No exceptions. If one of our members could not work from home for whatever reason, they were out of a job, constructively terminated. No recourse. Before the pandemic, we, like other City employees, were given supplies and equipment and electronic support so we could perform our jobs. However, unlike other City employees, this kind of support has been deliberately withheld. No exceptions, no recourse. And this continues today, despite a court order to the contrary. Once it became apparent that we would

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be working remotely moving forward, we made a demand 2 3 to OATH Management to bargain in good faith over the 4 amount of compensation to which we were entitled due to that remote work. This was not some far-fetched or esoteric request. As our Deputy Commissioner likes to 6 7 say, a six-year-old would know, a six-year-old would 8 know that negotiations are mandatory when a management decision has an impact on employees' compensation. Nevertheless, OATH said no, make us, so 10 11 we went to the Office of Collective Bargaining and 12 sued them over their failure to provide compensation 13 for equipment and electronic systems and otherwise bargain in good faith and, despite the fact that they 14 15 had no legal defenses, OATH still said no, make us, 16 so we agreed to mediate through the Office of 17 Collective Bargaining at OATH's own request then OATH 18 sabotaged the mediation by demanding we abandon our 19 action as a condition for continuing it. The 20 mediator, who had spent considerable time and effort, 21 could barely hide her anger so we went ahead with the 2.2 case. After months of hearings, tens of witnesses, 2.3 and submitting hundreds of exhibits, OATH did not put on a meaningful defense. Let me just emphasize the 24

fact that this took approximately two and a half

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2 years so we won, we won the decision. We got a 3 decision from the Board of Collective Bargaining that 4 found us entitled to compensation for equipment and support and directed OATH to bargain with us. Despite 5 this, even with union negotiations going on at that 6 7 very moment, OATH said no. OATH refused to discuss it 8 with us and brought nothing to the table in direct violation of that order. At this point, I'm going to just refer to the Board of Collective Bargaining 10 11 Decision 10 OCB2d 14 that was issued on April 4th, 2023, and that will be submitted with our written 12 13 testimony. At this point, it's worth mentioning that 14 the Office of Labor Relations was complicit with OATH 15 Management at every step. Their conduct fed into the 16 campaign of the worst of employers who have tried and 17 have failed to treat their employees as something 18 less, not entitled to support, like gig workers. For 19 the record, the UFT established time and again that 20 we were City employees and are City employees. Also, while there's been much discussion about the 21 2.2 advantages of remote work to employees, will remote 2.3 work serve as a means for management, like OATH, to take advantage of its dedicated workforce? Within 24

this context and in others, we hope that the City

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Council investigates all remote work practices with an eye toward employee protection.

OATH's use of City resources. Since our union certification, we've had to file no less than seven improper practice charges and one Article 78 on behalf of the Chapter. OATH and OLR have lost or have been forced to settle every one of them. These litigations have cost OATH and the City roughly 1 million in awards, not to mention the time and other resources invested in their efforts.

much for your testimony, and my only regret is that we didn't have an opportunity to hear from you before we heard from OATH as we would have welcomed the opportunity to ask questions on this. Same is true for your testimony, Susan. We will absolutely follow up with you both for more information. I think you've both raised really important issues that require followup and attention, and we'd be happy to work with you each to make that happen. I just want to thank you, Tony, for showing off that jacket, sport coat, and tie.

## ${\tt C} \ {\tt E} \ {\tt R} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt F} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt C} \ {\tt A} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt E}$

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 March 19, 2024