CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

JOINT COMMITTEES ON LOWER MANHATTAN REDEVELOPMENT

And CIVIL SERVICE AND LABOR

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November 10, 2010 Start: 9:58am Recess: 11:35am

HELD AT: Council Chambers

City Hall

B E F O R E:

MARGARET CHIN Co-Chairperson

JAMES SANDERS, JR. Co-Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

James F. Gennaro Brad Lander Stephen Levin Rosie Mendez

Michael C. Nelson

Domenic M. Recchia, Jr.

Larry B. Seabrook

Eric Ulrich

Jimmy Van Bramer

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Edward Boles Lieutenant Uniformed Fire Officers Association

Richard Alles Deputy Chief Uniformed Fire Officers Association

Julie Mennon Chairperson Community Board 1

Catherine McVey-Hughes Vice Chair Community Board 1

Kimberly Flynn Co-Coordinator 9-11 Environmental Action

Celine Midri, on behalf of Jerrold Nadler New York Congressman

Annette Bernhardt, PhD Policy Co-Director National Employment Law Project

Amy Traub
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Deborah Axe Deputy Director Make the Road New York

Edocio Alvarado Worker

Eloise Olivo Worker

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Sergio Guzman Worker

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Camille Rivera
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Service Employees International Union Local 32BJ

Phil Andrews Organizer Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union

Pat Burcell Assistant to the President United Food and Commercial Workers Union, Local 1500

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CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: The hearing

3 | will now begin. Good morning. I'm Council Member

4 Margaret Chin, Chair of the Committee of Lower

5 Manhattan Redevelopment and I welcome everyone to

6 the joint hearing of the Committee on Civil

7 Service and Labor and Lower Manhattan

8 Redevelopment. Today's hearing is on a resolution

9 of which I and the Speaker are prime sponsors, on

10 the James Zadroga 9-11 Health Compensation Act.

I want to thank all of those who are here to testify and my colleague from the Civil Service Committee, Council Member Nelson who has joined us this morning and the chair of the committee will be here soon. I would also like to thank the Civil Service and Labor Committee and his Chair, Council Member Sanders, for agreeing to hold this joint committee hearing.

The Zadroga Act is a long fight to get the care for the heroes and heroines who sacrificed their health and safety to serve all of us in the days and weeks after 9-11. The fight is almost over. However the most important and most difficult part of the fight is at hand. The House of Representatives did the right thing and passed

leadership of the prime sponsor, Congress member

his desk.

the Zadroga Bill thanks, of course, to the great

Maloney and Nadler and the entire bipartisan New

promised to sign the legislation when it gets to

is passage in the US the Senate. I'm confident

everything within their power to make this happen.

a New York issue, it is not a Republican issue, it

is not a Democrat issue; it is an American issue.

When New York was attacked on 9-11 it was a symbol

for our country. Those who responded hailed from

50 states. - - the coverage of this bill provides

this care are a shrinking group as hundreds of the

an entitlement. Unfortunately, those who need

first responders have passed away due to his

Congressman Nadler and Congresswoman Maloney

community in this bill. Those of us who lived

downtown before and during 9-11 and suffer from

fought hard to keep the protection of the

illness just like Detective Zadroga.

that with the great leadership of New York

Senators Schumer and Gillibrand they will do

York delegation. To his credit, the President has

The final and most difficult hurdle now

Let me underscore that this is not

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2 health issues because of that will receive needed 3 care from the passage of this bill.

This is a fight that must be won.

We must do whatever it takes to ensure that the short term and long term needs of all the first responders as well as those who live and work in the area and became sick are met. Passing this resolution from the City Council will tell our senator and all the senators in Washington how important this bill is to New York and to our country. I thank you all for coming and I look forward to your testimony. The first panel will be Lieutenant Eddie Boles and Deputy Chief Rich Alles from the Uniformed Fire Officers
Association.

Council Member Nelson is going to make a few remarks.

COUNCIL MEMBER NELSON: I just found it really incredible that the administration and federal government have not immediately taken care of those that have worked around the Trade Center after the attack on our nation. I personally can't believe that we're still asking our nation to do the obviously right thing. And

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2	quite frankly, I'm totally disgusted by it and I
3	think every right thinking American is. Every
4	member of Congress and the administration that
5	held us back should totally be ashamed of
6	themselves and I really want to see this resolved
7	And in fairness to all of those who rushed into a
8	situation out of the patriotism and in fact the
9	humanity and got sick because of it should be
10	totally compensated for this. Thank you.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you. Lieutenant Boles.

name is Eddie Boles. I'm the Treasurer and
Legislative Chair of the Uniformed Fire Officers
Association and I'm joined today by Rich Alles,
our Legislative Director who will testify today
and who has been working extremely hard to pass
this very, very important bill.

RICHARD ALLES: Good morning. My name is Deputy Chief Richard Alles and I'm here on behalf of Fire Officers Association President,
Alexander Hagen. I'm joined by my Executive Board colleague, Lieutenant Eddie Voles. The UFOA represents 2,554 lieutenants, captains, battalion

2 chiefs, deputy chiefs, medical officers,

3 supervising fire marshals of the FDNY.

4 Additionally, we represent over 4,000 retirees.

I wish to first thank City Council
Speaker Christine Quinn, Council Member Sanders
and the Civil Service and Labor Committee members
as well as Council Member Chin and the members of
the Committee on Lower Manhattan Redevelopment for
having a hearing on this extremely important
issue. Our union has been proactive and
supportive of seeking legislation, whether it be
from the city, state or federal government to
provide the necessary funding for the monitoring,
diagnosis and treatment of our members who
responded and worked at the World Trade Center
site on and in during the many months after 9-11.

Fire officers and fire fighters

participated at the work at Ground Zero in an

extremely toxic atmosphere. Our current

statistics show that 15,276 fire and EMS employees

both active and retired have received at least one

World Trade Center monitoring exam. We have a 95%

retention rate for those receiving more than one

exam. Meaning that once diagnosed officers stay

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in the program. As of September 2010, 1,100
members received World Trade Center medical
monitoring exams for this year. The World Trade
Center Medical Monitoring Program is annually
treated 3,876 members for upper and lower

respiratory ailments.

Additionally, we have countless members battling various other illnesses including cancers, gastrointestinal, esophageal and sinus illness among our active and retired members.

Besides our members battling physical illness, over 14,000 FDNY members have sought counseling through the FDNY counseling service unit. The counseling service unit sees an average of over 200 cases a month compared with an average of 50 cases a month prior to 9-11.

The events on September 11th were an attack on America and an act of war. As a result, hundreds of our members have been forced into early retirement. When the book is finally closed on this terrorist attack, we will have had thousands of lives shortened and the suffering will be impossible to measure. This doesn't even account for the thousands of first responders

nationwide as well as the trade union workers, the
volunteers, community residents who worked side by
side with us during the clean up when we were
assured that the air was safe to breath and now

6 many of them are sick and dying as well.

Dr. Kelly and Dr. Piz ant, the chief medical officers of the FDNY have done a tremendous job in the oversight of the health care of our members since 9-11. Both doctors have worked tirelessly on addressing the complexity of delivering health care to our members as well as monitoring the effects from their exposure. They lead one of the centers of excellence for World Trade Center but their efforts need to be supplemented with funding to keep it operating.

One very positive program that they were able to implement with the \$25 million federal grant that the FDNY received in the fall of 2006 was providing a prescription drug program for our members. Before this program, the cost of dealing with a World Trade Center illness was being shouldered by the member and our union. Copayments from the health carriers and the prescription drug costs were being directly paid

by our members and our union welfare fund. These
costs are in the thousands of dollars. Our
members therefore not only have to endure the
emotional and physical stresses associate with
their illnesses, but they deal with the financial
strains as well.

Members of our executive board have made many trips to Washington DC to lobby for the 9-11 Health and Compensation Act. The UFOA applauds the efforts of the House sponsors of the bill, Representatives Carol Maloney, Gerald Nadler, Peter King and Michael Mahon in gaining passage in the House of Representatives on September 29, 2010. I had the honor of being there and watching democracy in action. We now look to New York Senators Kirsten Gillibrand and Charles Schumer to lead the charge for passage in the Senate.

Additionally, we are thankful for the support from Mayor Bloomberg and his staff who are fighting for support. The 9-11 Health and Compensation Act is a historic bill that will play a substantial role in relieving the financial strain on our members and their families. The

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bill will address the monitoring, diagnosis and treatment of World Trade Center illnesses, which will help reduce the financial worries of dealing with an illness. Also, this bill will help save lives since it will promote more careful monitoring and earlier medical intervention and treatment for those who become ill.

The 9-11 Health and Compensation Act symbolizes the responsibility of our federal government to those whose selfless acts helped to rebuild this nation after such an event. complexity of dealing with the health issues from the World Trade Center is monumental. I wish to complement the two committees' effort in addressing many of these issues. The first responders and the citizens of New York City provided first line of defense for the entire country when it was attacked on 9-11. Now our federal government must honor its obligation to assist our city with the necessary funding and to help not only our citizens but those from all 50 states who become ill from this catastrophic event.

Again, I would like to thank both

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committees for allowing me to testify and also for your support and advocacy and attempting to gain passage of this bill. Thank you very much and I'm available for any questions that you may have.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you very much for your testimony and for all the sacrifices of your members. We want the City Council to pass this resolution to really show that this it is a strong, important issue for our city. Hopefully the Senators will do the right thing and pass this before the holidays to give us a really good present. We've been joined by the chair of the Civil Service Committee, Council Member Sanders, and Thank you for agreeing to this joint hearing.

CO-CHAIRPERSON SANDERS: morning, Good morning all, good to see you again. This hearing as well as these bills, this is a nobrainer. The real question is why are we doing this, why hasn't it already been passed. America has produced heroes who are willing to run into harm's way when the rest of us are running away from harm, then certainly we at the very least can make sure that these heroes are taken

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2 care of.

No one knew what they were running in to and knowing these men and women as I know them, they would do it again even with this knowledge. They would do it again. If that's the type of heroes that we have been able to produce in America then the rest of the country needs to catch up and Congress needs to do what it needs to do. My friends, this is not a Democrat or Republican issue, this is simply an American issue. It's an issue of what's right and if we can simply do the right thing, we can get to the policies later my friends. You'll have plenty of time to throw mud or whatever else we choose to do, you got plenty of time to do it. men and women don't have a lot of time. Therefore we should not take a lot of time.

I'm very glad that my co-chair has been kind enough to do this with us so that we can make a statement and New York City needs to make a strong statement here that we absolutely support, not just in word, we'll do everything we can to support these brave people, including urge the passage--first our own resolution and then calling

upon Congress to put aside whatever problems you may have, do the right thing here then you can go back to doing whatever you wish. But at least, at least we will be able to show the people who went into harm's way that we respect them and we'll take care of them and their children.

I want to state that we have also been joined by Council Members Nelson of Brooklyn, Ulrich of Queens and of course, Recchia of Brooklyn not to be undone. Now we're overwhelmed by Brooklyn, I see. Having said those things, gentlemen my question is I'm a simple fellow so I have to ask simple questions. What do you think is really slowing this down and what tripped this legislation up?

MR. ALLES: A variety of factors.

It seems that the contention in Washington, DC

where you had opposing sides. One side is saying

no to everything and this bill is getting caught

up in that. Also, being down in DC so many times

and in talking to people of Congress on the

opposition two things kept coming up. One, this

is an entitlement.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: [Laughter]

2 I'm sorry, go ahead.

MR. ALLES: I know. If this is an entitlement, then I want to know who wants to be on line to receive that entitlement. The other issue came up is well, this is a New York issue.

Okay, this is an attack on America and an act of war. The only thing New Yorkish about is the fact that our World Trade Center, one of our shining examples of American freedom and democracy happened to be located in New York.

about it is hundreds of fire fighters, police officers, EMS workers and thousands of civilians happened to live and work in the tri-state area. That's it. Everybody else responded. We had first responders, we had volunteers, we had trade union workers that worked down there during the clean up. Every single congressional district except for four but including all 50 states were involved. So this is clearly not a New York issue.

I think that back on December 7,

1941 when Pearl Harbor was attacked, I don't think

anybody thought to themselves oh gee, that's a

Hawaiian issue why are we getting involved. You get it. I appreciate your comments Councilman, I really do. I'm an optimist. I feel that we're very close. We'll be down in Washington next week for a lobbying mission. Mayor Bloomberg is also going to be down on Tuesday, November 16. We have what we believe may be 58 or 59 votes so we need to hopefully get a Republican Senator or two who gets it like you do and signs on to the bill and we can get it signed into law by the end of the year.

Which, I said before, which will complete the contract which President Bush established as he was down here days after 9-11 when he had his arm draped around the shoulder of a New York City fire fighter. He promised us that the federal government would be there for us. He gave us the word of the Oval Office that the federal government would stand behind us. I believed him then and everybody else did. So it's time for the federal government to complete that contract with the people of New York and all of America.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: In fact, I'll

yield. Sir, why don't you? Would you be kind enough.

MR. BOLES: Just to add to my colleague, Rich Alles, I've been in the trenches. I testified 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and I passed the ball to Richie to testify today because Richie's taking the ball and he's gone with it down to the federal government. As he said in his statement, we've been back and forth many, many times in Washington. I've been there on Sundays, on various weeks trying to fight this bill.

We applaud the City Council, and I said this last time, we applaud your efforts but besides just passing this resolution, we need you. We need you to come down and join us in the fight. It would add that much more to the fight if we had a Council Members to join us in the fight. That would say a big statement to the federal government saying we're not only representing unions, we're not only representing the community residents, we don't only represent the trade unions, the volunteers; we now have a political delegation down with us to join in this fights. And that's what it's going to take because if it

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doesn't get done now, our feeling is it's not
going to get done because there's political
football going on down in Washington and we need
to get a hold of the ball and score a touchdown

and that's the bottom line.

CO-CHAIRPERSON SANDERS: I'm sad I let you speak first because I was about to volunteer to come down on the 16th. I'm going to take my schedule and if I can, I'm going to toss it away because we must find a wind. I just can't believe--I have to look into the face of people that are going to say this is a New York issue, not an American issue. New York is part of America, last time I looked. That this is some other type-- I can't believe this. I do want to point out that today, of course, is the Marine Corps birthday, this is 10 November and what better way of celebrating those who stood up. Many of those were Marines, as a matter of fact, then to all of us to say, make a commitment, Marine Corps, why not?

MR. BOLES: if I may, the Marine Corps has a code I think. They never leave someone behind.

COUNCIL MEMBER NELSON: Domenic

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3 CO-CHAIRPERSON SANDERS: He was

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5 CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: And Council

Member Seabrook?

7 CO-CHAIRPERSON SANDERS: He's here.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: The next

panel is Community Board 1, Julie Mennon, the

Chair and Catherine, the Chair of the World Trade

11 Center Committee and also Kimberly Flynn, 9-11

12 Environmental Alliance.

JULIE MENNON: Thank you

14 Chairperson Chin and let me thank you for your

15 leadership and holding this very important

16 hearing. Let me also thank Chairperson Sanders

and the other Council Members who are here today

18 for their leadership and holding this important

19 hearing.

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We have prepared remarks that we are submitting to you but I'd rather speak from the heart and speak to you directly as Chairperson of Community Board 1 and I know our Vice Chair, Catherine McVey-Hughes shares the same sentiments. It is absolutely outrageous that our US government

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has not acted to protect the heroes, the first responders. We are treating veterans in this country than we are treating first responders. We are the only community that has been attacked twice by terrorists and yet we are seeing that the US government does not seem to think that that constituents attack on American soil where we would treat the first responders and give them the kinds of benefits that they deserve.

As you know, this bill also covers the community. I can't overstate the importance of that. I know Catherine will agree with me that there is not a day that goes by that we unfortunately do not hear of another person in our community who has developed cancer. There are cancer clusters all over lower Manhattan. When we think about what the government did. The US government told us the air was safe. They told us that we could move back down. I was evacuated from my building and we were told that we could move back downtown and it was safe. Now the government has an attendant duty to provide health care and benefits for those that are sick.

Let me just stress on behalf of

Community Board 1 how important the passage of this bill is. We have been there every step of the way in terms of fighting for this bill, it's something of tremendous importance and for heroes like Eddie Boles, who is here today. What they did for our community, they went in and saved so many people. They went in and cleaned up the pile and now for them not to get benefits or for it to take this long. It's not just a travesty it's quite frankly unconscionable.

So I want to really thank you for taking the leadership and I want to also second what they said that it's so important that you go down to Washington, DC. We've had a delegation at the Community Board, Catherine has been a part of that going down to DC on a regular basis. I don't know Catherine if you have anything to add.

Very much. I also just want to say, as you know we've had numerous resolutions that we passed for years dealing with 9-11 environmental health issues and we just passed another one at the World Trade Center Redevelopment Committee meeting on Monday that waits the full approval. But we're

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2	asking that the Senate majority leader, Harry
3	Reed, to schedule the 9-11 Health and Compensation
4	Act now because if it's not scheduled you can't
5	have a vote. We want to know what day it will be
6	scheduled because that right now is the most
7	important thing. Because when they go back to
8	reconvene in Washington, it's not going to be for

KIMBERLY FLYNN: I'd like to thank the Council, Chair Margaret Chin and Chair James Sanders for this opportunity to testify. I'm Kimberly Flynn I'm co-coordinator of 9-11 Environmental Action. In addition, I currently serve as the Community co-chair of the Community Advisory Committee to World Trade Center Environmental Health Center, which is the World Trade Center, Center of Excellence that serves affected residents, students and area workers.

very long and if it's not scheduled it may never

get voted on. That is the number one thing that

we're calling on right now. Thank you very much.

Known as the Survivor Program in the 9-11 health bill the Environmental Health Centers operates at three clinics, at Bellevue, Gouverneur and Elmhurst Hospitals and currently

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cares for a patient population totaling more than 5,000. I wish to thank the Council and the Speaker for this timely resolution urging the Senate to pass the 9-11 Health and Compensation Act. Clearly, the Council understands as so many of us do, that we have a vanishing window to pass this critical legislation that will provide expert medical monitoring and treatment for responders and survivors whose health was harmed by 9-11 and its toxic aftermath.

This bill must pass the Senate in the final session of the current Congress otherwise, as everyone knows, its prospects are very poor indeed. In that event we are right to fear that the more than 30,000 9-11 responders and survivors who were sick as a result of their World Trade Center exposures will be denied the federally funded medical care they desperately need and deserve.

The refusal to provide for specialized care that can for so many prevent the worst from happening would be an injustice with grievous consequences. I just want to emphasize that we're looking at research that shows that

early intervention can produce very good results for possibly even the majority of people.

In the last few weeks we learned of the death of yet another World Trade Center responder, ironworker Joe Pacurro, another hero who sacrificed everything to help others. Today, I want to obviously honor their service and the fact that they are now not only facing harrowing illness but financial destitute. Many of them, that this bill would remedy.

But I also want to bring your attention to an additional population; those who experience 9-11 as children. The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene estimates that tens of thousands of children were living or attending school in the lower Manhattan on September 11th. There aren't enough studies for impacts to children but a growing number of studies have documented serious and lasting 9-11 related mental health impacts in children and adolescents.

In October 2008, the World Trade

Center Health Registry found that post 9-11 asthma

prevalence in children under five years of age who

lived or attended school in lower Manhattan was
more than twice the already high rate in the
northeastern United States. Studies also document
age related mental health impacts for a range of
ages including increased post 9-11 alcohol or
substance use among affected adolescents. The
Congress must pass this bill and the President
must sign it for their health also now in and in
the future.

On 9-11 terrorists attacked our country. They targeted the people of lower Manhattan. In the days followed people of unparalleled courage made incredible sacrifices in the face of terrible risks. I speak of the heroic responders who climbed the pile and also of the men, women and children of uncommon courage and resolve who brought this community back to life by returning to lower Manhattan and embracing the process of recovery and rebuilding, the community made sure that the terrorists did not win.

They did their part now it is long time for the federal government to step up and provide the resources that will give a fuller meaning to the word recovery for so many who are

struggling to recover their health.

much for your testimony and for all the work that you've been doing for all these years for the Community Board and for the community organization. I just saw that you're also doing this email sign on to Senators across the country to get...

MS. FLYNN: My organization has a petition online at change.org and I would like to actually distribute to everyone here a flier that explains how you can access that petition. So the first thing we ask everyone to do is to sign the petition. Change.org will then send an email to your senator but the second thing that we ask is that you send out this information to friends and family in other states because obviously we have to jump outside of New York and New Jersey. We have the potential to get hundreds of emails into the email boxes of every senator in the country. We need that immediately.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I think also we will talk to Speaker Quinn about getting a letter together from the Council to Harry Reed,

1	LOWER MANHATTAN AND CIVIL SERVICE 2
2	making sure that he's schedule the hearing. Then
3	the other thing is we'll get a delegation together
4	to go down with you and really make a strong
5	impact.
6	MS. FLYNN: Thank you so much.
7	[off mic]
8	CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Right,
9	schedule this month, 2010.
10	MS. FLYNN: In two weeks.
11	CO-CHAIRPERSON SANDERS: A list of
12	the responders and how they responded please, of
13	the Congress, the Senators.
14	MS. FLYNN: A list of everyone who
15	signs? I think we can do that.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER NELSON: And how
17	they signed on. We'll defeat Harry Reed next time
18	hopefully if he doesn't go along with this, this
19	time.
20	CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I think the
21	support is there. We just need one or two more.
22	Right? So we'll focus and we'll get it done
23	before the end of the year. So Thank you so much
24	for being here and Thank you for your testimony.
25	ALL: Thank you.

half a million pounds of lead and untold amounts of glass fibers, steel and concrete into a massive cloud of toxic dust and smoke into the air.

Into this toxic crowd ran fire fighters and police and other first responders.

During the terrible aftermath of the attacks, thousands of brave and selfless workers and volunteers came from all 50 states to aid in the rescue and clean up. They worked incredibly hard and under unfathomable conditions and they did not ask questions because there was a critical job to be done.

The Environmental Protection

Administration, the EPA, despite ample evidence of the contrary kept falsely proclaiming that the air was safe to breath. It wasn't. The terrorists caused environmental catastrophe but the federal government compounded the damage by telling people the environment was safe when it wasn't. Area residents, workers and students were encouraged to return home to help in the resurrection and rebuilding of lower Manhattan and now thousands of people are sick and in need of special care.

On September 29, 2010 members of

the House put aside politics and made history by passing the 9-11 Health and Compensation Act and finally voting in favor of justice and care for the first responders and survivors of 9-11. I'm so proud of this victory and moved by the prospect of finally after nine long years, delivering what thousands of ailing Americans have been waiting for.

We as a country have a moral obligation to treat those that became ill and that's what this bill is all about. Now we must turn to the Senate to also do the right thing, the moral thing and pass the 9-11 Health and Compensation Act. New York Senators Gillibrand and Schumer and New Jersey Senators Loudenberg and Menedez are working hard to bring this bill to the floor and to pass it, finally providing the responders and survivors of 9-11 the relief they need and deserve. Thank you for your support of this bill and for your support of the responders and survivors of 9-11. Thanks.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you.

Please express our utmost gratitude to Congressman

Nadler for his leadership on this bill. Both him

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2	Congressman Maloney they were the lead on this and
3	they fought so hard with all the responders and
4	community folks down in Washington and we were so
5	happy and excited when it passed the House. Now,
6	we just got to get over this hurdle in the Senate.
7	MS. MIDRI: I know I can speak for
8	the Congressman and saying that a real debt of
9	gratitude goes to the responders and area
10	residents and survivors who have worked so hard to
11	rebuild lower Manhattan and for the rescue efforts
12	at the time of the attacks as well.
13	CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: We also
14	wanted to ask Congressman Nadler to really join us
15	to really convince the Senate. I'm sure he'll be
16	there and we look forward to working with him on
17	this.
18	MS. MIDRI: Absolutely. Thank you
19	so much.
20	CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you.
21	We also are joined by Council Member Levin from
22	Brooklyn, who's on the Lower Manhattan

Redevelopment Committee. We're going to have the

CO-CHAIRPERSON SANDERS: We're

next panel on the other resolution.

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doing two resolutions this morning. Of course, the first one we've spoken about. The second resolution we are hearing is proposed resolution 245-A, which will also help New York City's workers and indeed workers statewide. The Wage Theft Protection Act would enhance criminal and civil penalties against employers who violate state wage laws. We are talking about employers who, among other violations, do not provide their employees with overtime or even in some cases the minimum wage in this day and age.

This bill is also non-partisan and non-controversial. It has passed in both houses of the state legislature but with a different version of the bill. The resolution calls upon the Assembly and the State Senate to reconcile these bills and send it to Governor Patterson for his signature. Thank you for everyone here for coming.

Before we begin--we have already done that. We will call the first panel on this. I will let Matthew call it in a minute.

Absolutely. This joint business is interesting.

We got to get used to this more. There are seats

1	LOWER MANHATTAN AND CIVIL SERVICE 3
2	in front if anyone wants one. Council Member
3	Ulrich has been kind enough to give his.
4	Ulf: Chivalry is not dead.
5	CO-CHAIRPERSON SANDERS: Not dead,
6	but you have to fight for that. But there are
7	seats in front if anyone wants to sit down. Call
8	anybody please. Call any panel first, anyone
9	first.
10	[Pause]
11	CLERK: We're calling Annette
12	Bernhardt, PhD, Policy Co-Director National
13	Employment Law Project, Amy Traub, Director of
14	Research, Dromm Major Institute and Deborah Axe,
15	Make the Road New York Deputy Director.
16	CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: In the order
17	that you were called if you could begin.
18	ANNETTE BERNHARDT: Good morning,
19	Good morning. Good morning Chairperson Sanders
20	and members of the Committee. Thank you so much
21	for the opportunity to testify on the problem of
22	wage theft and the Wage Theft Prevention Act
23	supported by Resolution 245-A. I promise to be
24	brief because I know there's a whole bunch of
25	folks that you guys want to hear from T am

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Policy Co-Director of the National Employment Law
Project and I hold a PhD in Sociology from the
University of Chicago. For more than 15 years
I've been studying low wage work and economic
inequality in the United States.

My current research focuses on tracking the growth in wage theft here in New York and across the US. I'm lead author of the report, Working Without Laws, which you guys have in front of you which documents abysmally high rates of wage theft in New York City. It's based on a survey of more than 1,400 low wage workers. It's a landmark survey because for the first time we were able to reach vulnerable workers like undocumented immigrants and people paid in cash, people in the informal sector that are usually missed by government surveys.

You have copies of the report, I

just want to lift up a few of the key findings

that can help frame the discussion here. We found

that wage theft in New York is not incidental,

abhorrent or rare; committed by a few rogue

employers. Instead it has become standard

business practice in industries throughout our

economy. It affects all workers regardless of race, gender or immigration status. The sheer scale of the problem as well as the concrete impact on workers and their communities demands urgent attention.

Some of the statistics from the report, we found that 21% of low wage workers were paid less than the state's minimum wage. Of tipped workers in our sample, 37% were paid less than the tipped worker minimum wage. Of those who worked overtime 77% were not paid time and a half. 69% did not receive any pay at all when they came in early or stayed late. Of the workers who made a complaint to their employer or to the State Department of Labor, 42% experienced a legal retaliation from their employer like being fired.

It's important to understand how widespread these practices are. We found significant rates of violations in a range of industries, many of which your constituents work in, including retail, restaurants and grocery stores, caregiver industries like home health care and child care, construction, manufacturing and wholesale trade, personal services like laundries,

car washes and nail salons and building services
like janitorial and security guard services, so

4 really the swath of New York City's economy.

This survey is also the first time that we've been able to measure accurately the cost of wage theft and it is truly staggering. We estimate that in a typical week more than 300,000 workers experience wage theft in New York City alone. They lose an average of \$3,000 a year out of what are already poverty wages of just \$20,000 a year. That translates into wage theft of 15%, which is truly staggering for people who are already making below the poverty line.

The key here is if you aggregate that up to the New York City level, we estimate that in a given week wage theft costs workers in this city \$18.4 million a week, which translates into almost \$1 billion a year. I should flag that ours are very conservative estimates and I'm sure the numbers are actually higher.

The upshot is that everyone has a stake in the fight to end wage theft. First and foremost of course the workers who are impacted by it but I also want to emphasize the cost to

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responsible employers who are paying a minimum wage. They're forced into unfair competition that starts a race to the bottom that, in my opinion, then cascades throughout the rest of the labor market, even beyond low wage industries. And in the process it robs state coffers of really precious vital revenues.

The state legislature has a prime opportunity to address the problem as it considers the Wage Theft Prevention Act. You're going to hear more about the bill. I just want to very briefly in closing highlight two provisions that I think are especially important based on our research. First, the bill significantly increases the cost to employers violating the law, which in my mind is probably the most urgent thing that legislators can implement. When we've talked with low wage employers throughout the last five years in New York City, we heard over and over again the calculus that results in wage theft. What we hear is that if I get caught, I basically will just end up paying the wages I already should have owed so what's to lose in breaking the law. We have to change that calculus.

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fronts.

Second and equally important, the bill also provides strong protections for workers who come forward to assert their rights and make sure they actually get paid. That's really critical because for every worker who comes forward, there's another worker who doesn't come forward and can't take the risk. In our survey the two main reasons why workers said they couldn't come forward is one, they were really afraid of losing their jobs and they had already seen retaliation on the job and two, they didn't think it would make a difference and they didn't think they would actually get their wages back. So any robust system of enforcement has to protect workers and has to make sure they actually get the wages they are due. The Wage Theft Prevention Act will address and strengthen the law on both

So in closing, at the National
Employment Law Project, we believe that economic
opportunity is built on strong labor standards
that are fully enforced. We therefore
wholeheartedly support Resolution 245-A, calling
on the New York State legislature to pass and the

governor to sign into law the Wage Theft

Prevention Act. Thank you so much and I'm happy

to answer questions after this.

AMY TRAUB: My name is Amy Traub and I'm Director of Research at the Dromm Major Institute for Public Policy, a non partisan think tank based here in New York City. I appreciate this opportunity to speak about Resolution 245-A, urging the State of New York to enact the Wage Theft Prevention Act.

It's difficult to imagine anything that's more basic to a free economy than the right of an employee to be paid for their work, for his or her work and yet the text of this resolution itself cites evidence indicating that fundamental right is routinely being violated in the city today. We've already had an opportunity to hear from Annette Bernhardt about her research on this. I won't repeat her findings.

Clearly, low wage workers and their families are hurt very deeply when income they've earned is stolen from them but an environment of pervasive lawlessness at the bottom of our labor market also harms New York small businesses, it

drains revenue from already depleted city and state budgets and it retards the city's overall economic recovery.

When enforcement of workplace laws is as lax as it is now and penalties are this low, corrupt employers can simply factor the risk of getting caught into their cost of doing business. As a result, businesses that cheat their employees can come out ahead and that leaves responsible law abiding business owners at a competitive disadvantage. Small businesses with low margins really face the greatest difficulty competing against rivals that are willing to break the law in order to lower their own costs. Enforcing the law, as this bill enhances that enforcement, would level the playing field for everyone and it would boost our small businesses here in New York.

As we're all painfully aware, both New York City and New York State face daunting revenue shortfalls that have led to very tight budgets. New York's epidemic of wage theft makes the situation worse. The state loses an estimate \$427.9 million a year and I actually think that figure is too conservative but it's a low ball

number. And that's only from reduced unemployment insurance payments, workers compensation premiums and personal income tax revenue that's a byproduct of wage theft. New York City also loses income in sales tax revenue when employees get cheated out of their wages.

By improving enforcement of wage in our laws, New York can begin to reclaim a portion of this lost revenue. There are also broader economic consequences when money is taken from the pockets of New York's lowest income workers. As Annette noted, workplace violations rob low wage workers of more than \$3,000 annually out of average wages of just \$20,644 a year.

New Yorkers living on such low incomes tend to spend their pay checks quickly buying food, clothing and other essentials in their communities. By deterring violations, the Wage Theft Protection Act will keep these wages from being sucked out of our neighborhoods as they are now. Enabling workers to support their families and put those dollars to work rebuilding New York's economy. This bill hasn't been discussed as an economic development bill but I

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think we can really see it as one.

To conclude, the status quo of inadequate enforcement of fundamental employment laws damages working New Yorkers and their families, law abiding businesses, the city and state budgets and our overall economy. It's not a surprise at all that legislation to address the problem bypassed both the Assembly and the Senate. Now it's crucial that these bills be reconciled so that workers and their advocates get the tools they need to enforce the law. With this resolution, the Council alerts state legislatures that this must be a priority. Thank you.

DEBORAH AXE: Thank you so much
Chairman Sanders and the rest of the Committee.

It's great to see so many of our outstanding
legislative Alles here and Thank you so much for
spending the time on the Wage Theft Protection

Act. My name is Deborah Axe, I'm Deputy Director
at Make the Road New York. Our legal department
is the primary drafters of the Wage Theft

Protection Act.

Make the Road New York is a community based membership organization of about

8,000 low income immigrant families and about 600 small businesses as well. For the last 15 years we've been doing battle against wage theft. In the courts there's our litigation team tracking hundreds and hundreds of cases through the Department of Labor to make sure they're handled properly. And in the streets, picket lines, community pressure, boycotts to put pressure on unscrupulous employers. Our members have backed up thousands and thousands of workers in their efforts to come forward and claim the wages that they are rightfully owed.

We've been successful and able to collect around \$5 million in unpaid wages. But sadly we've also experience first hand in many different ways the obstacles to workers coming forward, the obstacles to actually collecting unpaid wages and the obstacles to law abiding responsible businesses being able to compete when the guy down the street is robbing their workers and therefore cutting their expenses by hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

It's a bad situation for employees.

It's a bad situation for decent employers trying

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York State.

to do the right thing and the Wage Theft

Protection Act is an omnibus bill, broad sweeping

designed to target bad actors and make enforcement

wage and hour law real for the first time in New

Basically the law does three things. It increases penalties, first of all, to put a real price tag on wage theft for the first time. You might be surprised and dismayed to learn that the much maligned Arizona is actually leaps and bounds ahead of New York in their protection for low wage workers in the area of wage and hour law. The Wage Theft Protection Act increases what is currently a pathetic 25% liquidated damages amount that's available to low wage workers who actually win a wage theft case. It's currently at 25%, the bill increases that to either 100% or 200%. We'll see how the reconciliation goes and that will bring us much more closely in line with the dozens of other states that are currently far ahead of New York in enforcement.

The second big piece is protection from retaliation. Currently, it is really

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ridiculously easy to terrorize an entire workforce, indeed an entire industry, with one well publicized and well rumored act of retaliation. Fire one person, threaten to call the immigration authorities on one person's family. Word spreads quickly in a community. Work spreads quickly across an industry. kinds of actions are not penalized properly under current law. The amount of damages are really miniscule for retaliation and many things that are the worst forms of retaliation, threats, stalking, having your wife threatened and take retaliatory acts against your employees are not currently unlawful in a clear way. So we tighten up and close those loopholes and then increase the penalties for retaliation and to really take into account the drastic impact that one act of retaliation can have on hundreds and hundreds of workers.

The third piece that the Wage Theft
Protection Act does is it makes it more difficult
for the worst and most unscrupulous employers to
hide their assets. What we see often is once a
court case or a DOL investigation looks serious,

suddenly all the assets are in the hands of the girlfriend, the cousin or sort of disappear. So that's a real obstacle to employees being able to collect what's actually owed to them. So there are a number of provisions in the act that help to tighten up the DOL and court's abilities to prevent that kind of shady activity, including automatic 15% increase in the amount of a judgment if it goes unpaid and defaults for more than 90 days to really add a price tag to refusing to pay judgments once it's found that you owe them.

We think this is clearly economic stimulus and community development at its best and we Thank you so much for giving us the chance and lending your support to this critical initiative on the state level.

CO-CHAIRPERSON SANDERS: I'm going to respond in three different ways. I'm going to respond personally. I'm going to respond as an American and as a New Yorker. This Act, this theft is very personal with me. I come from the very group that you speak of. My mother was a domestic, my father a janitor so I understand that what some people may say is only a few dollars,

why are we getting so mad. It's only a few dollars. Can be the difference between dinner so I feel very strongly about this.

Now as an American, there are some basic concepts that we are supposed to hold and where do you even start. You can start with an honest day's dollar for an honest day's work, which is a fundamental. One of the things of capitalism is that if you don't have that then you really are threatening the whole system. That is one of the fundamentals of this business. That in this day and age that we still have this conversation. You would think that it would be over by now. Certainly Charles Dickens would say that it can't be possible, even in this day. So we need to move on these things.

There is a Serbian saying that says heaven is high and the emperor is far away, which means that there's no justice which is the feeling of people who feel that there's no one that they can turn to, that no one cares and that it's just a--you better just go ahead with it and lucky to get the few pennies that you get. This City Council doesn't take that position. We understand

that we are the people's house. We understand
that we are the people's voice, that we have an
obligation to the people of New York to make sure
that the playing field is even, that while we
respect the rights of employers we also respect
the rights of employees. That anyone who is
willing to get out there and work and put
themselves forward has a right to go home, safe
and sound, with a full day's pay, not to be
threatened with deportation or any of these other
things.

So with that, we also understand that whistle blowers need to be protected, that if you can not protect those who come forward then you have sent the message that no one should come forward. That there is no neutrality in a situation like this; you're either on the side of the angels or you're not. In this one, this is also a no-brainer. I'm only sad that this day and age we have this problem but the City Council is clear and wishes in a few days to take this resolution and go further to say that we, too, join New York State and say that this one needs to be passed. We need to do this quick, fast and in

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a hurry. I'll see if my colleague has anything to say on this one.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you. just wanted to make a comment. I'm proud to be a sponsor of the resolution. I think it's so important what you testified earlier about economic development. It is so unfair to businesses in the community who do the right thing and pay the right wages and treat their workers well with sick days and other benefits and they can't compete with the guys who are cheating. So I think it's so important to have this legislation so that we can reward the good guys and punish the bad ones and that's what America is all about. We got to really do the right thing. I'm glad that we can get this resolution and hopefully we'll get it passed. I'm sure we'll get it passed.

CO-CHAIRPERSON SANDERS:

Absolutely.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: And really work on getting this bill done and signed by the governor before the new governor comes in and to really put some justice back into our community.

And Thank you for all the advocacy work that you

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3 ALL: Thank you.

CO-CHAIRPERSON SANDERS: I also wanted to join in that thanks. Great report. As a historian I was really looking, charts and graphs too. Great report. Thank all of you for the great work that you have done. Will you call the next panel, sir? And Thank you my co-chair for doing a great job as usual.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you for agreeing to co-sponsor this meeting.

CO-CHAIRPERSON SANDERS:

Absolutely.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I just wanted to thank the staff of the Lower Manhattan

Redevelopment Committee, Lyle Frank the counsel and Patrick Mulvy the Policy Analyst. I always forget to do that but thank you.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Why don't we start with that? Thank my staff so I don't forget because I'm terrible. Would you be kind enough?

CLERK: I'm Matthew Carl and I'm counsel to the Civil Service and Labor Committee.

Eisha Wright is our finance analyst and Kim Thai

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is our press officer. I'm going to call a few
workers to testify. I have Eloise Olivo, Edocio
Alvarado and Manuel Santiago. I also had Sergio
Guzman on here but I didn't get a slip for Sergio
If you could all come up.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: We have been joined by Council Member Jim Gennaro from Queens.

[Pause]

As soon as you are ready my friends we can begin.

FEMALE VOICE: Based on the order that we're called?

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Sure, why not? Well, I'll tell you what, I'll let you guys pick your order. We'll break some rules here. What the heck.

EDOCIO ALVARADO: Good morning my name is Edocio Alvarado and I'm a member of Make the Road New York. I worked for seven years at Village Farm Grocery, a popular 24 hour grocery store in the East Village of Manhattan. For seven years I worked for 12 hours a day for seven days a week with only two days off a month. My starting pay was about \$3.33 per hour and I was never given

time and a half for the over 40 hours of overtime that I worked every week.

After a year on the job, I asked for a \$20 per week raise. Reluctantly, my manager gave it to me that year and each year after.

After I had been working there for more than six years I was making \$420 each week at about \$5 an hour and still no overtime. In other words my employer was stealing about \$391 a week from me, more than \$20,000 each year. My request for a raise upset the manager. He forced me to take on new work without more pay. He even made me wash his car and pay the cost of a parking ticket for my wages.

The manager would always say things to us like you're nobody. I can do whatever I want. I can pay you or not and other things like that. Eventually I got frustrated with this situation and I went to Make the Road New York to find out about my rights and get some advice.

I began to speak to my co-workers and I encouraged them to fight to enforce the law. The day after I had this conversation with my co-workers I was fired. The manager told me that

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there was no more work for me and they had to let me go. Later on, my boss claim that he had fired me for drinking on the job. I'm diabetic so I can't drink alcohol and this accusation had never That's not what they told me been made before. the day I was fired. The next day after the boss fired me, a new worker was working at my old job.

This was a very difficult experience for me. In addition to being kicked out of a job where I had worked for so long, I had to look for a new job. After six months I found another job and I'm glad I don't work at Village Grocery anymore but the stores owners fired me for educating my co-workers about my rights and I want them to face a penalty for that. That's one of the things the Wage Theft Protection Act would do, it would add a \$10,000 penalty paid to the worker for each time an employer fires someone in retaliation for standing up against this kind of This penalty would make it easier for workers to stand up for their rights and harder for employers to get away with breaking the law.

I just wanted to add one more thing to wrap up was that the manager, knowing that I'm

diabetic and knowing that my leg was injured and very enflamed, made me work anyway, doing difficult manual labor, carrying heavy things. He said work and if you don't work you're not going to get paid. But he didn't even pay me anyway so I just wanted to add that in terms of the conditions. I was working, like dragging my enflamed leg behind me and working and doing the best that I could. And I just wanted to add that as far as the working conditions.

MANUEL SANTIAGO: Good morning, my name is Manuel Santiago and I'm a member of Make the Road New York. I'm here because I've experienced problems with the wage theft with several different employers. I work in a deli grocery in Queens. I worked there for 13 hours a day, six days a week. The owner said that he was going to pay me \$6 an hour but at the end of the first week he only paid me \$300 for the whole week, in other words, less than \$4 an hour. I worked there for three weeks and then he let me go but he never paid me the two other weeks. His wife told me that I had to come back later to get paid but when I came back the owner told me that

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he wasn't going to pay me anything. Then he threatened me and told me that he was going to call the police and immigration.

More recently I worked in another restaurant in Manhattan. I worked there for eight months. I was hired as a dishwasher but I did a little bit of everything. I painted and fixed up the kitchen and other things as well. The owner made me work 50 to 56 hours a week but when I went to get paid he only gave me \$20 or sometimes \$40 for the whole week. He said because he didn't have enough monies to pay us. He will say I'll pay you tomorrow, I'll pay you tomorrow but he never paid me what he owed me. The restaurant closed down in January. There are six of us who used to work there who he never paid for the last three weeks of work. He didn't say anything to us. He just disappeared.

It's very important to me that you support us with this law to stop employers' abuse. I'd like to ask for your help on behalf of all explorio [phonetic] workers in New York. Thank you.

SERGIO GUZMAN: My name is Sergio

Guzman and I'm here because of a claim that I have with the Associated supermarket 4407 in Queens.

When I started working there they told me I was going to get paid \$400 for six days of work and that I would get raises in the future. I continually asked the manager for a raise because I've been there for six months and I hadn't seen anything and also because my dream is to start a business in my country and to be able to go back.

But as you have all noted, it's very sad that the supermarkets continue to break the law like this. This is all due because of the capitalistic things you've seen in this country.

I was fired from my job because I asked for a raise and I was fired unjustly.

At this moment I'm trying to work with my co-workers at the supermarket to be able to organize and to file a claim against the supermarket but they haven't been able to do so because it doesn't exist something to protect them. They're so afraid because the other managers in the supermarket are also part of the family of the owners. These owners own supermarkets in Connecticut and throughout the

city.

That is all, Thank you. Thank you very much for your support. We expect your support so that this state can be a city of just laws.

CO-CHAIRPERSON SANDERS: Thank you, we have been joined by Brad Lander of Brooklyn. I will say this, lo siento mucho, mi amigos. Hablo un pequito espanol so forgive me for staying in English so I won't insult you.

ELOISE OLIVO: Good morning, my name is Eloise Olivo and I'm a member of Make the Road New York. I worked at the Fine Fair
Supermarket for seven years and eight months and I worked there from about 7:30 in the morning until 9:00 at night. I was a bagger and they didn't pay the baggers anything. We just worked for tips so we would take the bags to the customers' houses and we had to go up sometimes five or six flights of stairs with no elevator. Then sometimes people would give us a tip and sometimes they wouldn't but the supermarket wasn't paying any of us.

There was five of us. I've spoken with my co-workers, they weren't being paid either so they

2 didn't pay no salary whatsoever and just working
3 for tips.

something about Make the Road so I went and tried to find out what my rights were. It's a really great organization. They supported us as workers 100%. I'm here in support of the wage theft bill. I ask you for your support because us as baggers at the supermarket, a lot of us are not paid at all. There's other people who are paid a little bit but still way under the minimum wage so I'm asking for your support on supporting this wage theft bill. It's very, very important to us. Thank you very much.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Muchas gracias, Thank you very much for being here. I'm Council Member Brad Lander. I'm proud to be one of the primary co-sponsors of the resolution calling on the state to pass the Wage Theft Protection bill. Boy, if we could just get more folk to sit and hear and listen to these stories and see what an outrage it is. You're not asking for anything other than to get paid what you've

earned and the notion that we can't in this state guarantee that you get paid a day's wage for a day's work is outrageous.

We're going to keep working to get this resolution passed in the City Council and then work closely together with you and Make the Road and NELT and all the advocates to get the state to pass this law so that we can make sure that this doesn't keep happening in our city.

It's embarrassing to me. I Thank you for your time and I apologize for the struggle you've had and promise that we're going to work closely together to try and get this law passed.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: For your courage, I commend you. I know it's hard to come in and speak on occasion but it shows a true courage to stand up to injustice and I Thank you very much. This is the people's house. This is your house. We are here to do the people's business so we thank you for bringing this to us. We will act on it. I want to thank this panel for coming and I'm going to call my next panel.

CLERK: We have Phil Andrews,
RWDSU, Pat Burcell, UFCW Local 1500 and Camille

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I'll be brief.

CO-CHAIRPERSON CHIN: encouraged is a better word.

MS. RIVERA: Encouraged? No, I think I was told. My name is Camille Rivera. I'm the Deputy Political Director for SEIU 32BJ. 32BJ has 120,000 members all across eight states. We represent janitors, security officers, engineers, porters and pretty much help run the city and serve many of the people in commercial and residential buildings.

I want to thank the members of the City Council and the Speaker for holding this hearing about the resolution for the Wage Theft Protection Act. We all kind of talked about all these different reasons why we should pass this bill in the Assembly and the Senate and get the

governor to sign. I know there's two pieces of legislation but I just want to read a portion of my testimony and then I'll leave it to my fellow colleagues in labor to finish off.

Across our state, these low road employers and making illegal profits by withholding payments for workers. They garnish their tips, they make illegal deductions from their wages and they compensate their employees at rates far below the minimum wage, something that we in New York pride ourselves against and have a whole enforcement division that's geared towards protecting workers. Obviously our workers are falling through the cracks.

The average New York low wage worker makes about \$3,000 or a full 15% of their income. That \$3,000 would give a family \$250 more a month for food, health care, rent and other necessities. Recent studies show that every week nearly 3,000 low wage workers in New York City are victims of wage theft. That 3,000 hard working New Yorkers who will likely struggle to make ends meet because their employers fail to pay them what they rightfully earned. And it also cheats people

out of their tax revenue, the New York State tax revenue, something that at this point in the fiscal crisis that New York State is in and is going to continue to face, it's something that I think we desperately need. I think should be looked at as an opportunity, to look at this as an economic benefit for New York State.

A study by Cornell University found that nearly 7,000 workers in the state were misclassified as independent contractors meaning that they were not necessarily, although they were viewed as someone that could work independently they actually weren't. They worked for restaurants and stuff like that.

I think we should take a strong stance against this. I think that 32BJ is in the support of this Wage Theft Protection Act. We've lobbied on it in the Assembly and the Senate. We also have our own prevailing wage bill that is still lingering in the assembly and needs to get done. We, as laborers, have continued and will continue to fight for workers and we're asking the City Council to do the same. As you know, the Assembly doesn't know if they're coming back and

we need to make sure that. We know people are tired from the elections but we need to make sure that they come back and they continue fighting for workers, which is what their commitment was.

6 Thank you.

Work for the RWDSU. I'm an organizer so I work directly with the workers. I represent a couple of hundred workers, all of whom have experienced wage theft at some point. Thank you to the Committee and to the Chairman.

I just want to give two examples.

The point of what I'm going to talk about is this isn't really an isolated problem in just immigrant communities or in some hidden corners of the five boroughs. It's not just young teenagers and not just undocumented immigrants. It's everywhere.

I'm going to give you two examples that I've worked with personally.

One, in 2007 I met workers at a store called Yellow Rat Bastard. It's right here on Broadway and Spring Street, in the middle of fancy SoHo shopping district. Those workers were working about 66 hours a week for as little as \$5

an hour. The Wireby is a chain store. It has
nine stores in SoHo, Brooklyn and in Queens Center
Mall and nearly 200 workers. They had a national
magazine, website, millions of sales, nationally
known brand. The workers were teenagers, college
students, parents, older people, native New
Yorkers, immigrants, every ethnicity you could
think of. It took two years and the Attorney
General investigating and eventually arrested that
owner to get those wages back.

A couple of years later in 2009, I started to meet workers from another chain called Mystique. They have six stores all along Canal Street and Broadway, here again SoHo, about 100 workers, same situation, 66 hours a week, \$5 an hour, again a mix of native New Yorkers and immigrants. And again the Attorney General investigated this place. The day after they got the letter about the investigation, the owners fired 35 people and spread a rumor that immigration had come, not the Attorney General, so many more people left. It just goes to show you what kind of retribution we are talking about.

If this can happen in SoHo, right

on Broadway, one of the stores the Yellow Rat

Bastard is literally six blocks from here. I'm

going to go there right after this because now

they're union and I represent them. But I can

walk up and down this street and find you a wage

violator in five minutes. That's kind of the

point. The reason they break the law is because

it's easy and the penalties just aren't enough. I

hope we can change that. I thank you guys for

everything that you do.

PAT BURCELL: I will move this along. My name is Pat Burcell. I'm Assistant to the President for UFCW Local 1500. We represent 23,000 grocery workers. You have my statement. It makes wonderful bed time reading so you can read it then if you choose to. Let me just simply say this. This has been our number one priority, working with Make the Road over the past year. This was our number one priority at the state level.

Because of the incredible hard work done by the folks at Make the Road and a number of other organizations working together with 32BJ, the RW, we were able to move this bill much, much

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quicker than anyone ever thought we would. The great news though, it's now passed and we can not leave that bill without it being reconciled and passed this year. Time is of the essence on this. I greatly appreciate the Chair, the Council Members, the Speaker for moving on this resolution. Just as important, though, I would ask you to please call the Speaker. If you could, that would be great in addition to the resolution. We really need to move on this.

Theft is theft. It's as simple as that and I say that to people all the time. you're going to steal money out of somebody's paycheck you might as well go into their house and steal the money out of their home. It doesn't Theft is theft and this is an extremely matter. important thing for our members. It is a rampant We need to catch up to the times. all working hard on things like living wage, prevailing wage. These are all incredibly important things that we are working on but it doesn't matter what the law tells you must pay somebody. It doesn't matter unless you get paid that money. You can make the minimum wage \$30 an

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2 hour but if the employer's not paying it, it 3 doesn't matter.

4 So this is extremely important.

This is what we need to move forward on. Again, we really greatly appreciate your support but calls from the Council Members into Speaker Silver's office would be extremely helpful, even a bit quicker again because time is of the essence. Getting people back to Albany; they're tired; we're all tired. I don't think we're ever going to not be tired. I'm looking for that day when I'm not but I don't see it happening so we're all going to have to push through our exhaustion and get back to Albany and get this done. This can not be left. This has to get done now. needs to get reconciled now. Calls into the Speaker, great appreciation for hopefully the passage of this resolution but time is of the essence. Thank you.

MS. RIVERA: I'm sorry. I know I'm out of order but I just want to reiterate. This hearing is just one of many issues that are still pending. I know he just talked about it but if there's one thing that the Council can do, it's to

send a message to the Assembly. A lot of this is in the Assembly and we are friends with the Speaker and with the leadership but we need local people do to grass roots organizing to say to the Speaker that we really do need to go up and finish business for workers, especially now with the climate of the Senate.

CO-CHAIRPERSON SANDERS: I will take it upon myself as the Chair of the Committee to call the Speaker, Speaker Silver of course, to put our position across. I want to thank several people. Of course, I want to thank Make the Road New York for doing a great job. I want to thank the workers who were bold enough to come in and to got through so much and still be able to come in. To thank 32BJ, RWDSU, UFCW, to Speaker Quinn, our own Speaker, the committee as a whole and all of these well people, the progressive caucus of course in the City Council. All of us have taken the position. I will let you have the pin ultimate word and then I will dismiss.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: I was just going to suggest that maybe we can work on a letter together. In addition to this resolution

let's get a letter from our colleagues to the Speaker asking him to come back into session and get this bill passed.

just inform people that today is a day filled with hearings. There are hearings all over the place, even now I'm supposed to be voting on something but that's a different story. If you saw my colleagues move around a great deal it's A, because it's very squeezed up here, tight up here and B, we had to go to many different places to vote on things. It does not mean they do not care.

We spoke of two very critical things today. I know that the Speaker has been moving, our Speaker has been moving heaven and earth to make sure that these hearings were held so that these resolutions can come up. We certainly, I look forward to voting on them and I believe Monday is the day that we're going to. I want to thank you for your discipline. Today, being a crazy day, an extra crazy day I Thank you for your discipline and I appreciate that you wont hold it against us forever. Ten years, perhaps

Of course, wait, wait, wait. To Martin Technology, we thank our translator. Ι think that the idea that we can be in many different languages is fantastic. It's a great day that we live in. We just need to get even more translators in even more languages up here, maybe even one that I know.

Having said that my friends, I'm going to Thank you very much, thank everyone for coming out here and Thank you for watching. Thank you very much. This hearing is now called to an end.

I, Amber Gibson, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

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Signature

Date December 3, 2010