CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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June 22, 2017

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HELD AT: 250 Broadway - Committee Rm.

16th Fl.

B E F O R E: HELEN ROSENTHAL

Chairperson

DANIEL R. GARODNICK

Chairperson

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

Michael Owh, Director & Chief Procurement Officer Mayor's Office of Contract Services, MOCS

Jackie Mallon, First Deputy Commission Department of Small Business Services

Jonnel Doris, Senior adviser & Director NYC Mayor's Office of Minority and Women Owned Businesses, MWBE

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Quenia Abreu President
New York Women's Chamber of Commerce

Frank Garcia, Outgoing Chairman New York State Coalition of Chambers New Elected National Chairman National Association of Latino State Chambers COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 4

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CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: Good morning everyone. Welcome to the Economic Development Committee of the New York City Council. Today is Thursday, June 22nd. My name is Dan Garodnick and I in a moment will have the privilege of co-chairing this hearing along with Council Member Rosenthal, the Chair of the Contracts Committee. I want to thank members and staff of both committees for joining us for today's hearing, and we have present Council Members Koo and Richards. Gentlemen thank you. Today's hearing provides both committees with an opportunity to review a critical piece of legislation that will provide clarity for the many prime contractors and subcontractors who participated in the city's procurement process. Introduction 1615, which has been introduced by Council Member Laurie Cumbo and Council Member Rosenthal and others, will ensure that whenever a city contractor brings on a subcontractor to handle a portion of its contract obligations, all parties involved will have access to the same information about their rights under the contract. This could amount to an overview of the payment process, points of contact at city agencies

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or subcontractors in case they enter into a dispute with the prime contractors or general information about the city's contracting process overall including where to find necessary paperwork such as approval forms or registration documents. In sum, this legislation hopefully will expedite agency contract processing by expanding information available to subcontractors and improving their relationships with prime contractors and the city. This would ordinarily be the point in the program where I would turn the microphone over to my-my cochair, but she is stuck on the subway. So, I'm going to give her that chance after you guys get started. So, with that, I'd like to invite Jackie Mallon of SBS, Jonnel Doris and Michael Owh of the Mayor's Office of Contracts, and we're glad to have you all. So, please, if you don't mind, just introduce yourselves as you go, and feel free to begin. thank you.

MICHAEL OWH: Thank you. Good morning

Chairs Rosenthal and Garodnick and thank you for—all

for the opportunity to share our thoughts on the

proposed legislation to create subcontractors bill of

rights. We believe this bill is a step in the right

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direction toward providing information to businesses and connecting them with resources. My name is Michael Owh, and I am the Director of the Mayor's Office of Contract Services and the City Chief Procurement Officer. MOCS is responsible for the oversight of the city's procurement process ensuring fairness, transparency and efficiency. In Fiscal 2016 city agencies procured \$1 MOCS is responsible for the oversight of the city's procurement process ensuring fairness, transparency and efficiency. Fiscal 2016 city agencies procured \$15.3 billion worth of goods, services and construction through more than 41,300 transactions and 9,000 vendors. New York City vendors seek out relationships with subcontractors to complement, enhance and deliver the wide range of goods and services for which the city contracts. These diverse relationships vary based on the requirements, needs and structure of the vendor organization, the underlying industry, and the prime vendor city contract. Each relationship between a vendor and a subcontractor results in its own unique independently negotiated contract to which the city is not a party. Subcontractors seek out contractual relationships with vendors for a number of reasons as

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more.

Subcontracting provides an opportunity for small businesses including Minority and Women Owned Businesses enterprises to build capacity and experience through smaller contracts. Subcontracting also provides these businesses with an invaluable window into government contracting processes, expectations and requirements. We are supportive of these subcontracting relationships and the benefits that are unique (sic) to the vendors, contractors and the city. We believe in a nuanced approach of supporting contractors will prove beneficial and ensure that the bill reflects the-the fact that a subcontractor's relationship with a contractor can often differ based on an individual contract. will be pleased to work with the Department of Small Business Services in prioritizing and developing informational resources, which reflect the variability in subcontractor agreements and maximizes impact for businesses. SBS has a robust understanding of the issues that small businesses face and can provide information about the services they currently offer to subcontractors. I will now turn it over to my colleague Jackie Mallon to share

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: Good morning Chair Rosenthal in spirit, Chair Garodnick and members of the Committees on Contracts and Economic Development. [coughs] My name is Jackie Mallon and I'm the First Deputy Commission of the Department of Small Business Services. At SBS we aim to unlock economic potential and create economic security for all New Yorkers by connecting them quality jobs, building stronger businesses and fostering vibrant neighborhoods across the five boroughs. As Director Own Mentioned, subcontracting provides an opportunity for small businesses to build capacity through smaller contracts that provide essential experience to win bigger contracts in the future. For the over 5,000 Minority and Women Owned Business enterprises that are certified through SBS, contracting serves as a launching pad to only participate in government contracting but also to expand their business operations. At SBS we offer a number of capacity building programs targeted at MWBEs as well as services to all small businesses. Through the seven NYC Business Solution Centers across the five boroughs SBS provides free accessible business services including how to secure financing and access

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city benefits. Cash flow is often an issue for small companies working on city projects particularly for subcontractors. So, we recently launched the Contract Financing Loan Fund. This revolving fund offers low interest loans of up to \$500,000 capped at a 3% APR. The fund is available to all small business and MWBEs working on city contracts, and to date we've already awarded over \$1 million in loans. Yesterday, we also announced the launch of \$10 million bond collateral assistance fund. The fund supports MWBEs and small businesses facing obstacles accessing surety bonds, bonds that offer collateral to ensure businesses can successfully perform on city construction projects. The fund allows business to apply for surety bonds, collateral assistance of up to \$500,000 or 50% of the contract amount, whichever is lesser. These services along with a number of business development tools available at our business solution centers, ensure that subcontractors have what they need to successfully compete-complete city contracts. SBS is supportive of any measure that would provide more information to subcontracts and agree with MOCS, but a nuanced approach would prove

beneficial. Thank you and I'm happy to take

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questions about services. I just also wanted to note that—that Jonnel Doris who's the head of the Mayor's Office of MWBE is also here to help answer questions.

CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: Terrific, thank and Chair Rosenthal is here, and would like to make an opening as well as promised. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much Chair Garodnick. Thanks for kicking this hearing for I did a little business on the Upper West Side this morning. So, my name is Helen Rosenthal. chair the Committee on Contracts, and I really want to thank the staff of both committees especially Alex Paulenoff, who has one of the hardest jobs in the city as committee counsel for both Dan and me. So, we keep him busy, and he-he'-he's great about it. So, I'm very excited that today we're hearing testimony on Introduction 1615, and on the city's role in the subcontracting process. At more than \$15 billion the city's contract budget it is the heart of so much of what we do here, construction of public infrastructure and affordable housing, the whole range of human services from pre-K all the way up to senior services. The contracting process is an essential part of how New York City government works,

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and a substantial portion of that work in turn winds up being done not by the entity directly contracted with by the city, but the subcontractor. So, whether it's an electrician being brought in on a construction job or a small specialized non-profit being brought in on large human service contracts, subcontractors are a vital part of the ecosystem in which the city gets work done, but also a critical piece of the city's effort to reach its participation goals for Minority and Women Owned Businesses and enterprises, which you clearly referred to and I really appreciate that, and I very much appreciate Mr. Doris being with us this morning.

Introduction 1615 sponsored by my colleagues Council Members Cumbo and Cornegy is a great place for us to start as we explore this issue. It would require the creation of a bill of rights for subcontractors that would be in essence a new piece of technical assistance literature for subcontractors by laying out their rights, and most importantly making it clear who they can turn to more assistance when necessary. This bill would represent a thoughtful and measured first step as the city seeks to improve the subcontracting process. This

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legislation and this hearing serve as a great springboard for a broader discussion about the challenges facing subcontractors and it's an opportunity for us to explore what the city can do to address them. I'm especially excited to hear from the public today. I know a wide range of perspective from a broad variety of industries will be represented especially as the city continues to rely on subcontractors. As a part of its MWBE strategy, it's critical that we better understand any possible flaws or loopholes that are in the current process, and that we can work to address them. So, thank you very much, and I'll be reading your testimony right now, Council Member.

CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: Good. Thank you,
Chair Rosenthal, and I-I'll start off with some
questions, though, while—while you do that. So,
let's just start with some—some basics. Mr. Owh,
you—you noted in your testimony that there is a
uniquely negotiated contract here between a
contractor and a subcontractor and the city is not a
party to those contracts. What exactly are the
subcontractors' rights relative to the city in these
subcontracts if any?

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MICHAEL OWH: As I mentioned, we have annually. I think last year was what, 43,330 transactions over the-the-more than that, and a subset of those result in subcontracts, and so we can see sort of the wide array and the breadth of-of-of transactions that we have there, and it gets very complicated, and I think that's-that's what I-what I'm mentioning when I'm talking about the unique agreements that—that—that result from the negotiations between the prime and the subcontractor. So, our legal relationship is wit the prime. prime and the subcontractor negotiate their terms and conditions. We are not a part to that, but we do have provisions in our contracts that-that do flow down in certain cases, and I think because of that complexity, because of the numbers that we're talking about, it's very difficult to speculate on the specific rights of subcontractors here, but I think we always go back to the more information -- I think we agree that the more information about the process, about the general provisions, about all of these resources available to subcontractors the better for all parties.

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CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: So, in terms of rights that either flow down or flow up by virtue of the contractual relationship between the subcontractor and the contractor, what are they, or what sort of things are we talking about? Let's start with the stuff that the city has in its own contracting process with a—with a prime contractor that might actually flow down to a subcontractor.

MICHAEL OWH: Well, I think it's really difficult to talk about them as sort of like an overall because it's a--

CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: [interposing]

Give us two examples, one example. Give us any
examples.

MICHAEL OWH: So, in our, for one for instance in our standard construction contract I believe that we have specific payment terms that would flow down about rights on the prime contractor to the subs. Also, subcontractors must be approved. That is a general provision that we have as well. Those are two examples.

CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: So, the—so, in—in the example that you gave about a construction contract, so it would require that a particular

you believe that a nuanced approach was as if you had

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might even spoken before the hearing, which is fine and good. Both argued for a nuanced approach in supporting subcontractors. So, do you—do you like the bill?

MICHAEL OWH: We do support the bill. We support the bill. Again, we really—we agree with the Council that providing all the necessary information and connecting the businesses to resources, that's a—that's a huge part of being a business—a better business partner.

CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: Is it nuanced enough? Do you have any specific edits, changes, recommendations that you would make to the bill to make it more nuanced or should we pas it as it?

MICHAEL OWH: I think the—the—the—the reference to the nuance that I think we're trying to get at is to make sure that we get enough feedback from not just our agency and the Law Department and our—and internal stakeholders, but also the community the contracting community and as well as the subcontracting community to make sure that we are able to take in all of the various factors before we-

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CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: [interposing]

So, the point is just what exactly is conveyed onto the subcontractors not the existence of certain rights being conveyed onto the subcontractors?

MICHAEL OWH: That's fair.

CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: Okay. I just want to note we've been joined by Council Member Borelli. Welcome and I'm gong to turn it back to Chair Rosenthal.

much, and thanks for laying the groundwork, Chair Garodnick. So, thank you for that, and that's actually a really nice starting place that, you know, the notion of doing a bill of rights is something you guys agree with, and we will learn a lot today from the public. So, it's a matter of listening and on the City Hall side running it by your lawyers, and really get that, but I'm—I'm thrilled that the idea of it is something that you support. Director Owh, you mentioned in your testimony 41,300 transactions, 9,000 vendors, and that you do have to approve the subcontractor. Is that right?

MICHAEL OWH: That's right. The—the contracting agency would approve subcontracts.

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2 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: So, the

3 contracting agency hypothetically would know how many 4 subcontracts there are on any given contract?

MICHAEL OWH: They should--

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing] By

definition?

MICHAEL OWH: Yes. There are some thresholds, and some sort of unique sort of terms around that because for certain smaller value subcontracts you might not need the agency's approval, but broadly speaking I think you're right.

might miss some micro purchasing that are in there, which is fine. You know, you want to give agencies that latitude. Is—is the crux of the problem sort of computer systems that they're too arcane to be able to capture all this information and capture it [coughing] so that it's compatible—in a way that's compatible between agencies? I mean from a 30,000 foot view, you know, the obvious question is: What? You don't know all the subcontractors and what their names are especially after City Time. You know, it's curious that you wouldn't know that. It's reassuring to know they subcontract, but why couldn't—that the

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subcontracts are approved, but why—from SBS' point of view, from the MWE point of view, why not rush to know who the subcontractors are, and keep them in, you know, well, I know about Accelerator. For example, keep them in Accelerator or any other large database?

with sort of the broad question about the universal subcontractors. I think there's also overlap between subs. Some primes act as subs on some contracts, and so I think there is a capturing of that information at a certain point. The relationship for the contracting agency again is with the prime, and so they should know who the subs are. I guess sitting here right now I don't know all of the sub information, and so that's—that's something that I do apologize for. And then within the MWBE's sphere, I will say that we do track for the Local O1 Program or MWBE program we just can't track subcontracting utilizations. So we do have that—those numbers around that universe.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: So, sitting here now, you don't have the subcontractor list, but that is something that's gettable.

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MICHAEL OWH: I think we—we do—have not collected it regularly. So, it would be labor intensive. There is some level of effort there, but it is possible to get.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: In the new computer systems capturing information we talked recently about putting Vindex online and stuff like that. Will you have a platform to capture this information?

MICHAEL OWH: We're-we're looking at that question as one-as one of the items to check. We can come back to you with what the options are there.

mean because if it's a matter of resources, but the issue is, you know, so important to us, I think that's important for all of us to know together. One of the questions that I've never been able to get answered is of the certified MWBEs, and I know this administration is trying to track this. How many of the certifieds are—or how many of the subcontractors are MWBEs, but are not certified? Is that information that we could track actually so we can take the credit for, you know, and it strikes me that agency by agency is actually not that complicated.

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You can imagine saying to any agency. I don't know I mean agency X. If you know internally that let's say DOT starts easy with construction contracts that 30% that your primes are indeed meeting of 30% contracting with MWBEs, then you could hypothetically labor intensive get a list of the MWBEs, right, and then match that against what the city is certifying. Is that the work you're working on now, and I don't

know Mr. Doris, do you want to---? [pause]

again for the Local Law 1 universe we do have the contracts, the number of contracts as well as the dollars within those contracts, and then we do match them up—match that universe up against the MWBE Certified List. But, I think what you were asking was, and correct me if I'm wrong, if we can have the fuller universal subcontracts and then try to see if there's any overlap there, and I think that's the—that's the piece that I think that's going to be more difficult to do.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: And real quickly.

Sorry, in that world so just within Local Law 1, what percentage of the verified or what percentage of the MWBEs are certified?

back and see what the number of unique vendors are.

the MWBEs are certified.

2 MICHAEL OWH: So, 31% of the dollars for 3 subcontracts when to certified firms. We can go back

5 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing]
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and figure out some of the --

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MICHAEL OWH: --meaning there. (sic)

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: So, of—of the firms, though, how many of those went to certified to certified firms? Does that mean some of the dollars did not go to certified firms, but they were subcontractors? Yeah, I'm in a loop. I'm going to take myself out of that rabbit hole, and turn it over to someone else, and then come back unless no one else has any questions except for my colleague.

CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: Thank you, Madam Chair. Let me jump in with just some more basic stuff. How often do you all get complaints from subcontractors that they are not being paid by a prime contractor, if at all?

MICHAEL OWH: I'll—I'll speak first and then turn it over to my colleagues. I do on occasion get complaints with regard to that issue. I will say that the number one complaint that I get or the number one question that I get, though, is usually

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where is my contract in the process, and that kind of visibility is really the-the-the type of service that we've been able to offer to contractors as a whole. As you know, the process-

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CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: [interposing] That's from the contract—that's from the contractors?

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MICHAEL OWH: But even I would say contractors and sometimes even subcontractors, but much more contractors are, and so I don't really-on occasion will-will hear from subcontractors, but I don't-I wouldn't say it's-it's-it's very often for me at least.

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CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: And in-in a situation in which a subcontractor has a-a conflict-a conflict with a-with a contractor, we were talking before about what rights they have, and it seems like unless the city has put in a payment schedule and a construction contract, for example, a subcontractor does not have many rights relative to the city itself. But do we offer any service-services to them in the event that they have a conflict with a prime contractor? [pause]

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: We offer [coughs] you may be familiar because I think we've-

for resolving those sorts of disputes, again

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recognizing that the city is not a party to the contract, but do you do anything to resolve conflicts that may exist?

MICHAEL OWH: So, again I'll start and I'll ask my colleagues to jump in, but in my experience the—the mechanism rests at the contracting agency. Usually the—the disputes do hear about start there, and then the contracting agency which, as you know, has a—manages all these contracts and projects from start to finish, would step in or play a role—a mediator role or—or some other role that's necessary to resolve the issues. [pause]

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: We offer services to businesses, which—to—to support navigating government in general and so on occasion I am certain that we receive inquiries from some small businesses or MW—and often MWBEs—not often but probably more likely an MWBE who may be experiencing an issue on a contract, and we can facilitate communication. We can make a—a call to a contracting agency. We can talk with the Office of MWBE, and see if there's something that we can do in terms of facilitation.

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if a prime contractor were found to—was actually found to have withheld a payment to a subcontractor, let's say it was in a situation like in the construction world where there was a payment scheduled delineated by the city, the contractor did not deliver payments in an appropriate and timely fashion. The administration, the contracting agency has concluded that that is, in fact, the case. Is that information disclosed and reflected on Vindex?

MICHAEL OWH: So, if there any
performance issues like that that would be raised and
it could be reflected in their annual performance
evaluations as well as potentially captured in some
other responsibility information about the vendor if
it rose to that, and it could be shared with other
agencies.

CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: So, there's an annual—Let me just back up on that one for a sec.

So, there's an annual performance evaluation that is done by the contracting agency of the prime contractors?

MICHAEL OWH: That's correct.

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CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: And when you say it could be reflected, is it as a matter of course reflected in the annual performance evaluation when a prime contractor does not pay a subcontractor?

MICHAEL OWH: I do not actually know if it's included as a matter of course. I will say that the performance of the contractor on the project depending on the type of contract has various categories involved, and so that would be potentially captured in one of the categories. And so, they could be raided and evaluated pursuant to that.

[pause]

CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: And my last question before I go back to Chair Rosenthal, and I also want to recognize that we've been joined by Council Member Miller. Is there any publicly available information today that would educate subcontractors on city contracts about what their rights are other than the document itself? Does the city put out anything that tells subcontractors what their rights are in any existing contract where the city is the initiator?

MICHAEL OWH: We-we have a lot of the information about the general contracting process,

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and the city's procurement process. I would also pass it over to Jackie just on the—the services and resource that we have, but that is all available, and that would apply not to just primes but any business that wants to have a contract with the city.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: I would just add that we offer lots of support for businesses that are contemplating contracting. Lots of workshops on the government, one-on-one technical assistance.

We've been thinking about responding on a particular contract, and—and all kinds of support like that, and different seminars and workshops all about the contracting process, and a lot of that is available on our website and also sometimes through brochures that we distribute.

CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: Okay and the last question I just want to go back to the—the text of the bill itself as to whether or not it is nuanced enough. I mean the bill essentially requires the Department SBS in consultation with the city's Chief Procurement Officer to develop and make available to all contracting agencies a subcontractor bill of rights. It is, you know, it defines it as a written document using plain and simple language advising

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subcontractors of their rights as they relate to both the contractors and the agency. It includes, you know, rights to payments, available city services to the extent they exist and contact information for the city agency where a subcontractor may have questions or complaints or want additional information. It also allows SBS to update this bill of rights as necessary. Is there anything in that language or text that requires greater nuance for it to proceed or is it ready from your perspective for us to pass this bill?

MICHAEL OWH: I—I think the one thing that we just want to recognize is the complexity and the—and—and the diversity of our contracting portfolio and so I just want to—we would just want to talk a little and collaborate with the Council on making sure that we take that into consideration before we finalize, and if—

CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: [interposing] So that might be a question about the—the timeline of how quickly it—the bill goes into effect because it would be SBS essentially developing the bill of rights, but it is—there's nothing about the language in the bill that you see as either too specific or

COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 32 1 not specific enough about your ability to proceed? 2 3 Is that accurate? 4 MICHAEL OWH: I think that's an accurate 5 assessment. CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: Okay, helpful. 6 7 Thank you. Chair Rosenthal. 8 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so 9 much, Chair Garodnick. You know, when we were talking about wage theft, subcontractors who I guess 10 11 are alleged where there's alleged wage theft or mistreatment of workers. In those situations that 12 13 information from my understanding would go to DOI, right, and I'm wondering if as part of the 14 15 performance criteria for a prime contractor included 16 in that is alleged allegations that have gone to DOI. 17 MICHAEL OWH: So any time there is an 18 allegation of corruption or-or malfeasance I believe 19 that DOI the complaint are routed to DOI. I'm-I'm 20 not familiar. 21 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: The question is a little different. 2.2 2.3 MICHAEL OWH: Okay. CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: It's in, you 24

know-I've had situations where a contractor that, you

through the self-disclosures that's also something

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that gets tagged. There are—there are occasions when the city or the contractor may not know that they're under investigation, and so that—if that information is not known, then we—that wouldn't be visible in the—in the data—database.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Although hypothetically DOI could know, and if you had computer systems linked up that would be easy enough to run that information.

MICHAEL OWH: If they-if they notified that they didn't-they did know, yes, we could do that, and we do that today.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: So, it's a caution or a red flag, but it's not part of the criteria itself? In other words someone could get a performance evaluation, which according to the criteria itself, they could get an excellent performance evaluation. So, in others words, is part of the criteria allegations of wage theft?

MICHAEL OWH: Specifically, we have—I have to go back and look at all of the various performance evaluation templets that we have, but really that process is to make sure that the—the contractor is delivering on what the service or good

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that—that we are purchasing. The—the allegation of wage theft or some responsibility issues like that would come into play due to the disclosure process or the—the notification of the caution process that I described, and that would be taken into consideration in terms of the responsibility of the vendor, and if it—depending on the contract, you know, it may affect the performance as well as other terms and conditions of the contract and so that, it can be addressed that way.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay. [coughs] I promise—I promise not to go into the rabbit hole.

This is my last set of questions. So, if you know that roughly 50—so, if—how many MW—certified MWBEs are you at now? Where's the number.

MICHAEL OWH: It's a little over 5,000.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Over 5,000.

Sweet, and so it sounds like of those, 15, you know, somewhere between 0 and 1,500 we know are getting city contracts. Is that fair.

MICHAEL OWH: So, the 1,500 number is the number of subcontracts there.

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CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: That's right, the—or are getting contracts, and some could be duplicative.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: Yes. It's—
it's probably around 1,200, 1,500. We don't actually
have the—

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing] So, 1,200 of the 5,000 roughly all draft. No one is going to take you to court over this.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: No, although I could get back to you with a more specific number.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: What's up with the other, you know, 3,800? Are they—I've always wonder is that—are they—and I know it's not the subject of this hearing. So, I apologize, but are you guys looking at sort of why they aren't getting subcontracts and whether or not they would be even eligible or do they provide a service that's not something the city would buy or purchase?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: Yes, are looking at—at all of that, and—and—and under a thorough analysis, I'm trying to figure out who we could provide more support to. Is it a matter of you're not actually good at contracting. So, that's

1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 37
2	one strategy for helping them. You're not a match
3	for the things that we buy. That's another strategy
4	or your business is just not at the point where it
5	can-it can succeed on a-on a government contract.
6	Maybe we have to get you on a lower level like a
7	micro, and then help to build your capacity and sort
8	of move you through. So, we're looking at all of
9	that.
LO	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: So, part-say
L1	again.
12	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON:
L3	Unequivocally. (sic)
L4	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing] So,
L5	part of the analysis that you'll come back with is
L6	you'll let us know how many fall into each category?
L7	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: Yeah, we
18	can—we can and so it's a pretty complex analysis, bu
L9	absolutely. Happy to
20	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing] It
21	would be once, right?
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: Happy to do
23	it.

[pause]

1	COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 39
2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: You have a-
3	a
4	COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [interposing]
5	Yeah, but I'm asking
6	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON:you have a
7	very specific question. You're asking how man. How
8	many MWBEs want a construction prime contract, right?
9	COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: That is correct.
10	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: Yeah, I
11	don't-I don't have that on me today, but we can get
12	back to you.
13	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [off mic]
14	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: Sorry.
15	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: Isn't that
16	another report? Is that in the performance
17	indicators report that you be looking at? [background
18	comments] Okay.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: How many current-
20	so in-in-so, you said it's 1,500 subcontractors that
21	have been
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON:
23	[interposing] Awards.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Awards?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: Yeah, notnot subcontractors. Just there may be some duplicate-duplicates.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: How many subcontractors now working in—in—in the city of New York? [background comments,

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MALLON: I don't know this.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: So that's the number that we don't have right now.

just—here's where we're going. Here's the atypical picture. Now, we can be in Manhattan, the Bronx, or we could be in my district where DEP is doing \$2 billion in infrastructure work, not a single MWBE contract out there, not a single MWBE even in the workforce represents that community. How do we capture and leverage those dollars? That's where I'm going. So, I walk down here. I come down Lafayette and here is the atypical picture that is a microcosm of the city. There are 12 people working on the contract, nine non-folks of color. The three with color are doing the flagging on the side. How do we fix that? How—how has that not become the norm? How

COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 41 1 is that not the norm, and where are we when--? So, 2 3 how far when-when the RFPs go out, are they 4 national? [pause] 5 MICHAEL OWH: The RFPs are released just, you know, through-through and they're open, the 6 7 competitions are open, and so theoretically we would--0 8 9 COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [interposing] Do we-do we seek out MWBE firms outside the New York 10 11 area? 12 MICHAEL OWH: They would-so the MWBE 13 categorization that we use would be city certified MWBEs, and I know that we've been making a big push 14 15 to attract and certify more firms, and I don't if Jonnel wants to--16 17 COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [interposing] The 18 firms that are doing the work currently, are they all 19 from the New York City area? 20 MICHAEL OWH: MWBE Certified firms--21 COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [interposing] No. 2.2 MICHAEL OWH: --or just firms? 2.3 COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: The contractors that are doing the majority of the work that we see 24

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being done in particular the construction work, are they New York City companies?

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JONNEL DORIS: We have a variety of companies in our portfolio across all of the sectors. So within-I'm-I'm not sure if you're to look at all.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [interposing] So, here's what I know-what I do know that a-a-a lot of the companies that I see doing work like the hiring and the locals obviously, but a lot of them are from Connecticut. A lot of them are from New Jersey, a lot of them from outside of New York City area. then aren't we seeking out MWBEs from outside of New York City area that—who potentially have the capacity to take on general contract responsibilities? think that is the obvious answer to this problem here because we know that minority contractors are more apt to hire locally. They're more apt to solve the problems that we're talking about, and we're not worrying about who they're going to sub with, and the rest of that stuff there whether or not someone else is going to break off a part or a piece of something or whether or not someone is going to be in compliance. The best way to fix it-to fix that is to make sure that we have MWBE and-and-I will tell

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you, and I think that we had this conversation, my background in transportation, and-and-and other infrastructure I've head, the-the-the fortune of-of working with minority contractors in transportation and infrastructure all over the U.S. and Canada, and they are readily available and willing to come here. Why-why isn't that happening? Because there is obviously direct correlation between minority contractors who have this type of capacity and their ability to hire locally, which I think is the objective here, right? Whether it's the subcontractors or the ultimate workforce, but how are we not leveraging in particular in Southeast Queens where you're doing \$2 billion worth of work, and none of it is reflective of -- it's great that we're having services. What people want to see is their wealth in our own community, too, and I think that's what we're trying to accomplish. We need to expand our outreach and find these businesses throughout the country and that is not-I-I will be willing to walk them in the door at any given time. But we're-we're spinning our wheels here asking these questions that we've been asking time and time again trying to amend something that's putting a Band-Aid on a bigger problem.

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aren't we get-getting the work in this city in particular when we're creating the wealth in our communities? Just food for thought. If anyone wants to speak on that in-in terms of what outreach could potentially look like, I'd-I'd love to hear it.

JONNEL DORIS: So, so Councilman, thank you very much. I think we-when in our offices I've met with several MWBEs who do not call New York their home who I think have seen the administration's, you know-how shall I put this? The administration's efforts here to-to have MWBE as a part of our contracted process. It-it has begun to attract other companies to come to New York now. As you can imagine, for the past 20 years that was not the case. So, what we have is companies not really thinking of New York as a place that they can do work and, therefore, they-they have no, you know, business plan that includes us. But, so, now we're seeing we shifted our policy, our goals, the resources, the opportunities, the laws that are passed here, we are seeing more companies come. Can we see more? Absolutely. There's also we-as we note there's some gaps in the existing firms that we have, and the work that can be done, and so when we talk about scale and

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capacity of some of our firms, and some of the projects you're mentioning, yeah, we're looking at those to actually join us. We-as you-as you probably heard, yesterday for the first time I think in the history of the Senate we have a bill that passed the Senate and the Assembly specific to New York City, which allows us to do some creative things when it comes to our contractors. So, we-we're very excited about that. As a matter of fact, we've been fighting for many years for that, and it actually passed unanimously in the Senate, which is unheard of, if I may, and also passed overwhelmingly in the Assembly. But one component to what we were looking for is our pre-qual list for MWBEs similar to what we have at EDC, similar to what we have at HPD where can sort of set projects that are scaled at a very significant size, and have this pre-qual list actually where MWBEs can actually participate or put in RFPs, RFTs for that for those projects. So, that did fail. are-we'll go back with that, but all of these are tools that we're trying to build on to increase that opportunity, but outreach and we agree with you and certainly want to hear more from you on how we can do that more. We're willing to sit down with you and-

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and any of those businesses, but we've started to actually hear those businesses because they actually see there's movement here in the city for the first time in 20 years.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Absolutely, I thank you and—and I just want to mention that I was at a conference in the city here with about 40 of those companies as I said from—threw out to you and—and they were excited about potentially being about being able to do business here in the city. So, I'd love to—to link them up.

JONNEL DORIS: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: I want to welcome Council Member Constantinides from Queens, and I'm—
I'm afraid I'm going to go back into the rabbit hold for just one quick second. I just wanted to check—
I'm going to repeat out loud what I think you're saying, and then tell me that I'm wrong or right.
Okay, so what I heard you say is that the general contractor, the prime has to certify that 30% of her subcontractors are MWBEs. That's what I heard you say. I did not hear you say that the general contractor has to certify that 30% of her sub-primes—

panel will include Frank Garcia of the New York State

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Coalition of Hispanic Chambers; Laura Abel of the
Lawyers Alliance; Quiena Abreu of the New York
Women's Chamber of Commerce; Denise Richardson of the
General Contractors Association; and Tracy Robinson
of the Human Services Council of New York. Welcome
all. Come on up and get settled and we will get
started. [pause] Alright, Ms. Richardson, you have
drawn the pole position. You're sitting on the end.
We're going to start with you. So, welcome. If you
would just hit the button on that microphone and get
started.

DENISE RICHARDSON: Thank you. I'm Denise Richardson, Executive Director of the General Contractors' Association. This bill should be a contractors bill of rights not limited to just subcontractors. Many of the issues that we are talking about are driven by the larger city processes. Issues with agencies moving payment; issues with agencies processing change orders; an extraordinarily adversarial set of contract terms that limit both subcontractors' as well as prime contractors' rights in terms of making claims. Very strict notification procedures. All of these process are designed in one way or another to protect the

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city, and in—and in many instances, that's important. However they are often used against both prime and subcontractors in a very harmful and punitive way. And so, when we talk about subcontractor's bill of rights, what we need to be talking about are contractor's bill of rights so that the contractors come to the table understanding how that contract is structured, how it may be used against them and to understand what the terms are. So, we support a contractor's bill of rights, but not limiting those terms to just the subcontractors, and in the interest of time, I'll let my other panelists speak. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GARODNICK: Thank you.

TRACY ROBINSON: Good morning. My name is Tracy Robinson and I'm the Senior Policy Analyst at the Human Services Council of New York, and so I'm coming to this hearing with perhaps a unique perspective. My organization represents about 170 non-profit social services organizations throughout the city. As you know, the city relies very heavily on these organizations to deliver social services in communities across our city. A lot of non-profits that contract with the city are prime contractors,

and they subcontract out work to smaller more 2 3 neighborhood based organizations. I actually fully 4 agree with what my co-panelist here just said. believe that this should actually be a contractors' bill of right than a subcontractors' bill of rights. 6 7 There are many problems-good morning. There are many problems with contracting for human services non-8 profits including the amount of time that it takes to get a contract registered, and the amount of time 10 11 that it takes for these organizations to receive 12 their first payment for services. These problems 13 unfortunately often get passed onto the subcontractors. So they translate into more 14 15 magnified problems for them because a lot of these smaller non-profits have no cash reserves whatsoever. 16 17 So, one late payment can be catastrophic for them. 18 If a contract isn't registered in time or if the 19 prime contractor has to cancel the contract for any 20 reason even if it's beyond-even if those reasons are 21 beyond the prime contractor's control, that can 2.2 actually shutter one of these small neighborhood 2.3 based non-profits, and I have written testimony that goes into more detail. And, I will just say that the 24 25 Council and the Mayor have taken some very important

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steps in this year's budget to address some of these
problems, and so we thank you all and especially
Council Member Rosenthal for your leadership on that,
but all of the details of my testimony are in the
written file. Thank you so much.

Actually, I'm going to jump the queue for a second just real quickly for a quick question for you,

Tracy. I think the other things you're pointing out and it's part of the administration's point that the subcontracts are so very different for the world of human service contracts, and the world of everything else.

TRACY ROBINSON: That's exactly right.

The prime contractor can't get paid until they actually deliver services or well, they don't get paid until they deliver services, and so it's impossible for the prime to pay the subcontractor before the subcontractor before it receives payment.

And that—one other thing I'll say is that a lot of the larger organizations that are prime they have cash reserves, they have a line of credit, they have access to the loan funds. These smaller non-profits are not eligible for the loan fund.

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communities across New York City. We represent prime and subcontractors not in same-not at the same-the same contract. [laughs] But we representing hundreds of non-profits every year through our network of pro bono attorneys, and we support this bill. agree with my fellow panelists that it would be helpful to have just a general contractors' bill of I want to echo what Tracy was saying that subcontracts particularly in the human services sectors are often the only way that the city is able to provide services to-particularly to vulnerable communities. Right, you have small grassroots organizations that know their communities that are trusted by their communities that have the language access skills and they need to serve immigrant communities in particular. The city's large contracts don't go to those neighborhood It's the subcontracts that bring in organizations. those neighborhood organizations and allow the city to provide those services on the local level that it needs to provide. One problem that we see often is that the neighborhood organizations don't have attorneys. They don't have in-house attorneys. fact, they often don't even have staff who are

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familiar with administering contracts. They have line staff, they organizers, they have social workers, they have a very difficult time understanding what's in their contracts. When they make their way to us, we help explain what's in the contract. We help negotiate a contract, but often the groups don't know that we and other free or low-cost resources are available. So, one thing that I would like to see in a bill of rights is information about access to free or low case legal assistance, and also a strong caution that no organization, no entity should sign a contract without talking to a lawyer. Right, contracts are not written—

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [off mic] Who doesn't know that? (sic)

LAURA ABEL: Well, yes, in self-interest, but on the other hand we give it away so [laughs] we're not going to be making money off of this. The contracts are not written for non-lawyers, right? There's a lot of legalese, there's whereas, there's language about indemnification. They're very long and I've spoken to numerous organizations that have contracts involving city funding that come to me with some issue that's arisen in the contract, and I say

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well what does the contract say about it? And they say oh, it's all boilerplate, it's, you know, there's—there's nothing in there. You know, there tends to be language in there that's very helpful to them, but they don't know that because without a lawyer they can't understand it. So, I would just urge that that be part of any bill of rights, and you have my written testimony. Thank you.

QUENIA ABREU: Good morning everyone and thank you, Madam Chair for-for inviting me. My name is Quenia Abreu. I'm the President of the New York Women's Chamber of Commerce, and an organization that primarily works in helping women and also minority become certified with the city of New York and also apply for contracts with the city and the state and other entities. We are one of the MWBE leadership organizations contracted by SBS to help with the MWBE efforts, and we've been doing this since Local Law 1-129 went into effect. We're one of the advocates that allocated for that law, and then later on for what became Local Law 1. So, we have been working both with prime and with subcontractors for a very long time, and I-I do agree with my colleagues in terms of the bills of rights and not only addressing

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the issues of our subcontractors, but also our contractors. As the New York Women's Chamber of Commerce being contracted by the City of New York by SBS, and a small organization I can echo some of the things that my colleagues have said that it's-it's ait's-it's a burden a lot of times with a lot of the paperwork, with everything else. The fact that we don't-a lot of times the same way with the subs, and even the primes because you've got to remember the primes when we talk about a larger prime they tend to be the construction companies, but then you have the smaller primes that sometimes are smaller than other subcontracts. Yes, a lot of them. So, that's something that needs to be taken into consideration when you look at this bill of rights. When we-when we advocated for the position of the chief diversity officer that was created and we were asked to-to-to specifically for that to be placed in the Comptroller's Office, what we had in mind at that time was for that position to be almost like a ombuds-ombudsman to address the issues that were a lot of times oppressed the—the prime and also the subcontractor. And we want to go back, and we would like for you to revisit to take a look at that

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decision again because I think that that that's a key position when it comes to that as well. When the primes or the subcontractors have complained on different things, they don't know where to go most of the time. Okay, so that's—that's very important to us. And then, I'm going to look in my phone because I just put in some notes that I wanted to-- Going back to the-you asked questions about the MWBE tracking. We have a lot of times asked and advocated for the tracking of all MWBEs not just the primes, but also the subcontract. As a-as a contractor of SBS we make it an effort to make sure that we when we subcontract those are MWBEs, but we have never been asked really by SBS if they really are MWBEs or not. We just make it an effort because that's what we do. So, it is the logical thing to do for us to subcontract MWBEs, but we have never-that's not part of a form. That's not, you know. We do have tothere is a form that they submit to-that we have to submit to SBS with our contract for all the subcontractors, but it mainly has to do with the City Council and the conflict of in-you know, the conflict of interest. That's really what it is. It's not really more than—than that. So, that's very

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1 2 important. The other thing is that in terms of human 3 services organizations, I want to take the 4 opportunity again to encourage the participation of MWBEs in Human Services contracts. It is written 6 into our contract that we are a non-profit. I think 7 it says if we are going to subcontract more than 5% 8 to make sure that those are MWBEs. I don't see why we can't also talk about-I know they're not-they are sent from the law, but they should at least be an 10 11 encouragement to encourage human services, non-12 profits or any other entities to-to subcontract our 13 MWBEs because that's very important. There was something else I wanted to say. Oh, on the issue of 14 15 payments, again when we-when you have a small prime 16 contractor that is contracted by the city, the city 17 doesn't pay on time. That's the reality. I go back 18 to even when we opened this chamber commerce as an-as 19 an example, we just had one of our contracts 20 registered last week, and we still have one pending

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [off mic] That's what it's set to do. (sic)

that has not been registered. So, if you look at

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that--

QUENIA ABREU: Yes, so if you--

150, you know, \$150,000 or \$100,000, and they need

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that cash flow and that money is not coming in.

Where do they go for a—you know, it's hard for them
to go for a loan even—even more so than for the
prime. So, I think it's important that we have
something for them as well.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you.

FRANK GARCIA: Good morning. My name is Frank Garcia. I'm chairman-outgoing chairman of the New York State Coalition of Chambers representing 26 chambers in the State of New York. I just got elected as National Chairman of the National Association of Latino State Chambers representing 80thank you, Madam Chair, 80% of the Hispanic Chambers in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. So, to me it's a great honor to be testify. I've testified many times in front of you, Madam Chair, on the MBE. One thing I want to say you know I've been very crucial, very critical of this Administration. Me and another advocates -- me and Quenia -- have worked very hard with you to make sure. So, I-before I get into this issues, I just want to say that I congratulate and the Administration for doing an incredible job with the MBE issues, and you've never heard me testify that before. So, I just wanted to say that and-

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CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: On the record.

FRANK GARCIA: [laughs] On the record.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you.

FRANK GARCIA: And I know that SBS would be very happy on that, but on this bill I do want to say that I-we do support it. I spoke with Lomax from DC-9 who sits on our board, and they say they said they do support this. They couldn't make it today, but they did ask me to-they're going to send a written statement to your legal counsel, to your council to let you know they do support it the way it Okay, I do want to say something that I haven't heard my counsel quite say how this bill-if this bill was there before we would have saved Joe Cochatto (sp?). I know you know Joe Cochatto from JDL Sales who went out of business because Skanska could-did not may him, and we got him paid, but he only got pennies on the dollar, and my concern is as good-a lot of these contracts, he had a contract with the city and the state through Skanska. So, my concern is will companies like Skanska try to go oh, this is a state contract and-and that's a concern because to me Joe was one of the top Hispanic furniture and interior design in New York. He created a lot of

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jobs in Long Island City. Now those jobs-those 50 jobs are no longer there, and so I think that this is important to have legislation like this to protect the minority contractors. Allen Sapera (sp?), President of the Hispanic Construction supports this also. We're seeing that there's a lot of work being out there, and contractors are not being-what I'm hearing from the contractors, and you know, I'm very vocal against the Mayor and the Governor. We are very, very concerned that some of the subcontractors that are minority business are going out of business, and that's a very big concern. I haven't heard anybody who said anything about that. I know Quenia knows that. She's tried to save a couple, and we have not been able to save that because it's one thing for SBS to say they're great and minorities they are they're doing better, but we still are having a lot of problems with them saying we can't find the contracts, and when they do they give contracts that minority business can't handle when it comes to construction. They're trying to choke these businesses. So, what we're working with, DC-9 in preparing their members to own businesses and doing workshops and helping their members, and that's

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something we would like to partner up with the City Council to work with all the unions in creating more minorities. You know, as the National Chairman I could say-I could go to my counter-parts in California and Texas and Puerto Rico, but I think that here through the union we have enough qualified laborers that want to start their business that we could-we-we could-we could have those-those unions have their-their membership start their own businesses. I think that's extremely important because that way we eliminate the excuse at SBS, and I do want to say thank you to the Comptroller Office for working with us and Wendy Garcia and meeting a lot of these contractors when SBS has not met with them. So, I want to be very clear. They don't even meet wit me and Quenia. So, they talk about, you

national chairman, and they even met with me on that.

So, again, we need more communication with SBS with the advocates, and I feel they haven't done that.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

know, they're looking to locate national. I'm the

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Can I ask you is anyone from the Administration here?

There is a column in front of me. Is somebody

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raising their hand? Oh, hi. So, you're hearing all of this for the record and someone from City Hall is here. I—I think these are important questions, and I—the—these committees would like to get the answers to many of the issues that are being raised by this panel. You know, do they track the number of MWBEs that go out of business? Do subcontractors on the Human Services sector side have access to the Returnable Grant Fund? Is there outreach or how is there outreach to the MWBE community to make sure they're not going, you know, to have contacts if somebody is near bankruptcy. And what are we doing to work with the unions to grow MWBEs? DC-9 is a great example.

incredible job, Madam Chair, to help us. They fund the Puerto Rican Business Summit here New York the last—two years ago with the Puerto Rican Day Parade, and they didn't have to do that. They brought the top contracts and hosted a summit for the first time where contractors in Puerto Rico became minority contractors here. So, I would like to see that being done more on that side. I don't see SBS being proactive like that, and—and one more thing, Madam

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they, you know, they were late payers, and that that was a serious, that late payment has that--

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FRANK GARCIA: [interposing] That happened with one of their subcontractors

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CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay thank you.

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QUENIA ABREU: I just wanted to add one

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would the-the Committee on Contracts to also look at

more thing. I know it's not part of this, but I

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the audits for contractors because we sometimes $\ensuremath{\mathsf{spend}}$

11

most of our time responding to audits even on very

12

small contracts, which is insane. The state handles

13

small contracts differently when it comes to audits,

14

and the same thing happens here-the smaller—the small

1516

primes if you have a contract of \$75,000 they don't give you the reimbursement unless you submit all of

17

the invoices and the pay-you know, the-the-the

18

checks. Everything has to be submitted, but at the

19

end of the year you hit-you get hit with an audit and

20

sometimes it takes two years and then you get hit

21

with other one and the other one and the other one.

So you have sometimes three audits with the city open

2.3

at the same time, sometimes four. And when you're a

24

small prime, that takes a lot of your time, a lot of

25

your time.

1	COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 67
2	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: And that's
3	helpful. Thank you, Quenia.
4	QUENIA ABREU: Uh-huh.
5	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Alright, thank
6	you all so much. Any other points you want to raise
7	This has been very helpful. Thank you.
8	QUENIA ABREU: Thank you.
9	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: And I don't see
LO	anyone else ready to testify. I am going to add to
L1	your list, however. Sorry, and that is if SBS and
12	MOCS could please clarify over—they gave the number
L3	12-roughly 1,200 or MWBEs or 1,500 subcontracts over
L 4	what period of time was that? Was that a quarterly
L5	number? Was that an annual number. Okay, great.
16	Thank you very much. The hearing is closed. [gavel
L7	
L8	
L 9	
20	
21	
22	
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24	

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 July 23, 2017