CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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June 13, 2024 Start: 1:10 p.m. Recess: 3:18 p.m.

HELD AT: COMMITTEE ROOM - CITY HALL

B E F O R E: Amanda Farías, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Alexa Avilés Erik D. Bottcher Rafael Salamanca, Jr.

APPEARANCES

Shehila Stephens, Director of Equity and Community Impact at the New York City Economic Development Corporation

PJ Berg, Executive Vice President for Real Estate Transaction Services Department at the New York City Economic Development Corporation

Mikelle Adgate, Senior Vice President of Government and Community Relations Department at the New York City Economic Development Corporation

Evelyn Ortiz, Co-Chief Executive Officer of Opportunities for a Better Tomorrow

Larry Rothchild, Senior Managing Director of Workforce Development at St. Nicks Alliance

Chris Luggiero, Vice President of Communications at the Doe Fund

Gregory J. Morris, Chief Executive Officer of New York City Employment and Training Coalition

Emerita Torres, Vice President of Policy at the Community Service Society of New York

Antoinette Gregg, Senior Director of Development for Per Scholas

Denia Tavarez, Senior Manager of Culinary Talent at Hot Bread Kitchen

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

Ibrahim Xavier Johnson, self

Sharon Brown, Rose of Sharon Enterprises

Alex Malescio, Urban Upbound, aka East River Development Alliance, Inc.

Before I introduce today's hearing topic,
I'd like to acknowledge Committee Members who are

Chair of the Committee on Economic Development. I

want to thank you all for being here today.

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important hearing.

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currently present. Thank you, Council Member Avilés, for being here. I also want to extend my appreciation to the New York City Economic Development Corporation and other stakeholders for participating in this

Today, we will hear six bills and one resolution. These bills include three that I have sponsored, Introductions 164, 165, and 810.

Introduction 164 would require the Department of Small Business Services or EDC to produce a report delineating a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the projected impact of a proposed economic development project on affected communities. Thirty days prior to the approval of the award of an economic development benefit for a project, a community impact report would be submitted to the Council.

Introduction 165 would require the Mayor to designate an office or agency to conduct a feasibility study on the creation of a linkage fee that a developer would pay for any residential or commercial construction project that is larger than 100,000 square feet. The fee is intended to fund job training for workers to be employed at the project

site and for job contribution, which is paid into a trust for the benefit of the community within a two-mile radius of the job site.

Introduction 810 would alter the terms of a contract between the City and EDC and require EDC to create a public housing entrepreneurship program to support public housing residents in growing their businesses. The bill would also require EDC to issue a report about the viability of using NYCHA-owned vacant property for commercial pop-ups.

In addition to my three bills, we have two bills sponsored by Council Member Avilés,
Introductions 860 and 861, and Introduction 844
sponsored by Council Member Riley.

Introduction 860 would require EDC to include additional job training and employment data for projects over 150,000 dollars in its annual report.

Introduction 861 would alter the terms of the contract between the City and EDC by requiring EDC to include disclosure of certain details regarding community benefit agreements related to EDC projects in its annual report.

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Introduction 844 would alter the contract between the City and the EDC by requiring EDC to offer micro-grants up to 10,000 dollars, where appropriate, to establish, expand, or grow businesses as part of the public housing entrepreneurship program.

Lastly, we will hear Resolution 77, which I have sponsored. The Resolution calls upon the New York State Legislature to pass and the Governor to sign legislation that would create a linkage fee for large-scale residential or commercial projects and create a trust that would receive this fee to fund job training, education, and employment programs.

Even though I read all of that, we're having a tech problem, and I will probably have to start again, so we're going to pause.

All right, I'm just going to start from the top, just in case, just for public record and good government transparency.

All right, y'all. [GAVEL] Just going to make sure that's on record. Good afternoon, and welcome to this hearing of the New York City Council's Committee on Economic Development. I am Majority Leader Amanda Farías, Chair of the Committee

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Before I turn the floor over to my

Colleague to speak on her bill, I would like to

express my hope that this legislative package would

help establish specific initiatives to support

economic development and job creation in public

housing. Expanding agency transparency on how they

are helping these communities while creating new

programs that target the underserved are imperative

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steps to offset negative community impacts that relate to large economic development projects throughout our city.

Finally, I would like to thank the

Economic Development Team here at the Council, Senior

Counsel Alex Paulenoff, Senior Policy Analyst William

Hongach, and Finance Analyst Glenn Martelloni for all

their hard work preparing for this hearing.

I will now turn the microphone over to Council Member Avilés to speak on Intros 860 and 861.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Thank you, Chair Farías, and thank you everyone for being here today and for putting our two bills, Intro 860 and 861, on the agenda. I believe both of these are critical to achieving greater transparency with regards to economic development plans in our communities.

I guess starting with Intro. 860, I want to provide just a bit of context. In District 38, the EDC has often made promises to execute large projects that require substantial public investment, promising our neighborhoods significant economic and workforce development opportunities that unfortunately never seem to materialize as they are sold. In District 38, one such example is the Made in New York Campus,

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launched in 2017, way before all of our times. EDC promised that through this film and television hub placed in Sunset Park, they would be able to advance diversity and equity in the media and entertainment industries, create thousands of jobs. Our community has yet to see those particular benefits, and we know the project is soon to launch, especially in terms of local workforce development. I'm sure many of you are familiar with Industry City, an EDC project we are now many, many years into, and yet the economic development benefits of that project has not yet seemed to cross over Third Avenue and into our community. As such, our community has grown very weary and are now understandably extremely skeptical of any EDC announcement of any project promising jobs and promising grand investments, which even include the most recent redevelopment of the South Brooklyn Marine Terminal, which I'm very excited about, yet it's still hard to hold any local benefits there that we see. So Intro. 860 would ensure that the EDC reports on key measures for such projects, including community engagement efforts to promote local hiring, zip code data regarding participants in job training programs, and whether jobs are full-time or parttime, seasonal or temporary, union or non-union, to

name a few of the metrics included in this

legislation. Understanding these metrics is critical

to understanding the true benefits of these projects

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6 to not only our neighborhood, but to the city.

Moving into Intro. 861, this local law would amend the Administrative Code of the City of New York in relation to requiring disclosure of community benefits agreements in the annual report by certain contracted entities. As part of certain economic development projects, EDC may also engage in community benefits agreements, the contents of which community members may not actually be aware of and, at times, the intended benefit may even fail to materialize. In one such example in my District, the MSC cruise operator agreed to donate funds towards a green thumb garden in Red Hook as an acknowledgment of the lucrative agreement that they had reached with the EDC. However, no such green thumb garden actually exists in Red Hook. It was given to another community, and Red Hook community was left scratching their head as to how this came to be considered our community benefit.

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Both of these bills are critically important for understanding how local communities benefit from large-scale economic development projects that often feel extractive so I look forward to robust conversations so how we can arrive at the best possible legislation, and I know this is work that we have been working on together in partnership with EDC to be more transparent, to be more clear and exacting, and also to include the community in part of the decision-making, not just tell us what our benefits are, and I think that is a really important element that I will continue to press ever in my tenure as Council Member and as a resident. With that, thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Thank you so much.

I'd also like to acknowledge we've been joined by

Council Member Bottcher.

I'd like to remind Council Members and members of the public that this is a formal government proceeding and that a quorum shall be observed at all times. For those members of the public, if you agree with something that is being stated, please use this hand gesture. Otherwise, all members of the public shall remain silent.

I would now like to ask members of the Administration to raise their right hands as the affirmation is read by our Committee Counsel.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL PAULENOFF: Please raise your right hands.

To all members of the Administration testifying today, do you swear or affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony, and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: Yes.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: Yes.

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT BERG: Yes.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL PAULENOFF: Thank you.

You can begin when ready.

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: Good afternoon, Chair

Farías and Members of the Economic Development

Committee. My name is Shehila Stephens, and I am the

Director of Equity and Community Impact for the New

York City Economic Development Corporation. I am

joined by my colleagues PJ Berg, who is the Executive

Vice President for Real Estate Transaction Services

Department, and Mikelle Adgate, who is our Senior

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Vice President of Government and Community Relations
Department.

The New York City Economic Development

Corporation is charged with creating a vibrant,
inclusive, and globally competitive economy for all

New Yorkers. Our work is guided by four strategic
priorities, strengthening business confidence,
growing innovation industries with a focus on equity,
building neighborhoods as places to live, learn,
work, and play, and delivering sustainable
infrastructure. I want to thank the Council and this
Committee for your continued partnership in
supporting economic development projects and programs
to benefit local communities, residents, and
businesses across all five boroughs.

Regarding 860 and 861, we would like to state that we would like to support and advance equitable economic development and, in 2022, EDC created the Equity and Community Impact Division to both strengthen and better quantify EDC's impact across communities. I am privileged to serve as the first Director of this pillar, which is designed to mobilize EDC's equitable economic development strategy, focused specifically on economic mobility

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in areas such as M/WBE, workforce development, and diverse entrepreneurship. My group's initiatives are designed to deliver direct, positive impact for all New Yorkers, focusing on enhancing quality of life and promoting equity across the city. At EDC, we take our mission of creating an inclusive economy for all New Yorkers seriously, and we are proud of our transparency in the work that we do to ensure that our projects benefit local neighborhoods. To that end, we look forward to working with the Council on Introduction 860 and 861, and working together to provide additional reporting on community benefits commitments, job training, and employment associated with EDC projects.

Assessing and ensuring positive community impact of our projects is an essential part of EDC's work. To that end, in January 2024, EDC launched its first measurement and evaluation strategy, focused on deepening our understanding of EDC's community impact. EDC is currently developing robust mechanisms to ensure positive impacts occur, such as developing metrics that allow us to annually measure our agencywide equitable dollar investment and opportunities that result in increased jobs, diverse

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2 entrepreneurship access, innovative industry

3 expansion, and stronger, more sustainable communities

4 | across New York City. Our data collection efforts

5 | will provide a baseline of our current citywide

6 community impacts, while providing evidence for how

7 | EDC can cultivate additional investment

8 opportunities, particularly within the city's

9 disadvantaged communities. Additionally, EDC's in-

10 | house research team conducts a variety of impact-

11 related analysis with an aim towards ensuring

12 positive fiscal impact for all of our projects.

Report, and the Mayor's Management Report.

With respect to reporting, EDC is committed to transparency and, to that end, we already track and produce a vast amount of data regarding a wide range of community impacts. Today, we will highlight three of those efforts. Our Annual Investment Projects Report, the NYC EDC Impact

The Annual Investment Projects Report is submitted to the New York City Council and posted on the EDC website by January 31st of each year. Last year, this comprehensive three-volume report totaled over 900 pages and covered 449 projects. It provides robust information on projects that receive financial

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assistance in excess of 150,000 dollars, including, among others, project name, location, land, and square footage, type, duration, and estimated total amount of City assistance received, employee information, including where applicable, information regarding NYC residency, health benefits, the number and percentage of employees earning less than a living wage, and for projects with 250 or more employees, compensation data within three wage bands. We are proud of this transparency, and we believe this report gives the Council and public extensive insight into EDC's projects and initiatives. The EDC website also includes a link for public comments and questions.

EDC also publishes an Annual Impact
Report, which provides a user-friendly review of
EDC's work over the year, providing highlights on our
project progress as well as qualitative and
quantitative insights about programs and initiatives.
This document is available in print and online to the
public and provides a synthesized view of our work,
including many of the areas of interest in
Introduction 164.

2 EDC also reports to the public and the 3 City Council twice yearly as a part of the 4 Preliminary Mayor's Management Report, or the PMMR, which covers performance for the first four months of the Fiscal Year from July through October, and the 6 7 Annual Mayor's Management Reports, including information on our operations as well as key 8 performance metrics. While EDC supports the spirit of Introduction 164, we believe that the preparation of 10 11 these reports would be extremely costly, and the information reported would be redundant to 12 13 information EDC already reports. In addition, EDC's 14 projects often go through extensive public review 15 processes, such as environmental review, the Uniform 16 Land Use Review Procedure, or ULURP, or similar public review processes, many of which already 17 18 contain detailed disclosure requirements that overlap 19 with the requirements considered by this bill, such 20 as requirements for reporting of information concerning residential and business displacement. 21 This bill would require significant additional 2.2 2.3 analysis and will delay projects, necessitate the hiring of more consultants, and ultimately increase 24 project costs. All things that we believe are not in 25

the interest of New Yorkers who want government to move faster and spend more wisely. For all those reasons, we are opposed to Introduction 164.

Turning to Introduction 165, which seeks to require a study on the feasibility of establishing a commercial and residential linkage fee, the administration is opposed to a linkage fee feasibility study. The Administration believes that the linkage fees are not the best vehicle to support New York City communities. Specifically, the City is confident that linkage fees, which operate as tax on development, would discourage the very housing production that the City desperately needs to solve its current housing crisis. It also broadly believes that such fees would act as barriers to new development that would help to expand the City's tax base and allow Council and the Administration more funding to carry out key initiatives. We support the City's existing approach to funding workforce development programming. For all those reasons I've outlined, the Administration cannot support the proposed linkage fee study. In the current environment and given our substantial concerns about

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linkage fees, undertaking a study at this time would needlessly divert resources and staff time.

With respect to Introduction 810 and 844, which address public housing entrepreneurship, a commercial pop-up program and micro-grants, the New York City Housing Authority, not EDC, is the appropriate entity for these efforts. NYCHA already has established entrepreneurship programming facilitated by the Office of Resident Economic Empowerment and Sustainability, or REES program. REES and its partners throughout the city already work to help NYCHA residents launch or grow business through business education, access to financing, affordable space, and other key assistance. Strategic expansion and increased funding of these initiatives under REES accomplishes the goal of the legislation without creating redundancy. EDC remains happy to collaborate with NYCHA and REES as appropriate to support and grow their existing programs.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak with you today, and we're happy to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Thank you, folks, for your testimony this morning.

I have a couple questions based off of your testimony, and then I'll jump into the general questions around the legislation.

Just quickly on the three reports that you folks already administer outwards, where do they get sent? Is it just to the Mayor's Office or both to the Mayor and the City Council? Or is it Mayor's Office and then just publicly listed on your website?

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: The annual investment projects report, we have a hard copy here available, is submitted to the Mayor, the City Council, and available on the EDC website.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: And the Impact Report, this is available on our website, but we also print hard copies.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: And then the MMR is sent to the Mayor's Office?

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: It goes through the same process.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, great. In terms of Intro. 164, you believe the preparation of the reports would be extremely costly. That's just a

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guesstimate, or have we looked at an estimation of
cost?

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: We have started to think through what the cost would entail. Depending on the size and the scope of the project, it could be tens of thousands of dollars to hundreds of thousands of dollars, given the amount of detail that is being asked for in that reporting. In addition, because of the time that the reporting is asked to be submitted, we're concerned that it will actually delay project implementation because, if we are doing that type of analysis before we even go through, say, an environmental review process or a EULER process, that would essentially slow down the work that we are trying to do.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, great. I see

you listed that the Administration doesn't believe

linkage fees are the best vehicles to support New

York City communities. Has that been a conversation

you've been having back and forth with the

Administration Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, or is that

just EDC's perspective?

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT BERG: Thank you for the question and, yes, it is. We've consulted

with our partners across the Administration and confirmed that during a once-in-a-generation housing crisis, any action that could exacerbate the housing crisis and jeopardize our jobs recovery is not something that we agree with.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Have they answered to how they plan on getting community commitments from development happening in communities because they have not been able to do that over the last two years.

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT BERG: How to obtain commitments...

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: From the developments
like our CBAs that happen around surrounding
development in communities, whether that's been
following up on things that have been from a previous
Administration or getting firm commitment through an
MOU or any legal ways which we are unable to do, have
they said to you how they plan to get fulfilled
commitments through development if linkage fees is
not an option that they're willing to consider?

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT BERG: I'll pass it back to Mikelle to begin an answer.

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SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: Sure.

Majority Leader, the conversations that we've had so far about linkage fees in particular are about the principle of an added development fee. We didn't speak specifically with other agencies about existing community benefit agreements and securing commitments. For that side, I can only speak to the EDC process and, as you know, with many of our projects, whether we have points of agreements because of rezonings that we've supported or we've had commitments that Council Members and EDC have been able to secure. In those dynamics, we work very closely with the developers as well as our in-house teams to ensure that those are fulfilled, but I do think to Council Member Aviles' point about transparency on those commitments, particularly between Administration changes, that's something that we're striving to improve on, and I think with Shehila's team, it's one of the ways that we're really working to improve on, and that's why we look forward to working with the Council on 860 and 861 in particular, because we do think that that transparency will be helpful in ensuring that the

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2 commitments that were made are actually fulfilled 3 upon.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: I think the way at 4 least I'm viewing my role here as a legislator with a 5 limited amount of time, my goal is to make sure I'm 6 7 leaving New York City, families, the Bronx, people in District 18 better than how they were when I got 8 here. I think it's pretty disingenuous from the Administration to say that this seems as if it will 10 11 operate as a tax on development when we know good and 12 well the City doesn't have the ability to put any 13 taxes, especially on development, along with the fact 14 that we have not yet to today been able to get 15 developers to commit to their CBAs, along with, and I do just want to say, it is not lost on any of us that 16 when we're working on a ULURP or when we're working 17 18 on a project with an agency that the financing today, 19 by the time they get to implement, looks different in 20 two years, three years, five years, and so sometimes 21 that has to be, the CBAs have to be re-adapted or the job training that has to be put in place couldn't be 2.2 2.3 fulfilled completely, etc. To me, this feels, I'm trying to think of a better word than saying lazy 24 from the Administration to immediately say no to

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this, considering that they were left with projects from their predecessors, just as if I was left with projects from my predecessor, where we have to always clean up the people before us' mess. This is a way to solidify that there is a pocket of funds dictated somewhere to ensure, whether it's a prevailing wage project, it's a local hire, or community hiring project, or we need to create a pipeline in a local school with a STEAM, STEM, construction, aviation, whatever background, that there's always going to be a continuous designated pot where we can ensure the community that they are included in a development project, and so our conversations will continue after this hearing, but I just want to put that out there in that we have to create things that live beyond us with certainty and with funding to ensure that we're creating foundation or stabilization for communities, especially with the fact that while we have great numbers in job creation, we all know in this space that we have created more low-wage jobs than we have mid-wage or high-wage jobs throughout this city, and union employment, job training, and credentialed building trades and construction fields are a direct pathway into midway and high-level employment

- 2 | throughout this city so I will just put that there.
- 3 Actually, I can ask this to Counsel, but do you folks
- 4 offhand know how long the Office of Resident Economic
- 5 Empowerment and Sustainability, the REES program, has
- 6 existed?
- 7 DIRECTOR STEPHENS: We do not know how
- 8 long.
- 9 CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, we'll check
- 10 offline. Okay, thanks folks.
- Okay, so during Fiscal Year 2023, many
- 12 subsidized economic development projects for both
- 13 | commercial and residential, were those recorded? Do
- 14 we know how many they were recorded in FY23?
- 15 SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: Yes,
- 16 Majority Leader. As we mentioned as part of our
- 17 | Annual Investment Projects Report, we do report on a
- 18 \parallel variety of projects. The number that we cited in our
- 19 | testimony was 449 for the previous Fiscal Year, and
- 20 so for details on any of those specific projects, we
- 21 | could follow up with you.
- 22 CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Great. The data that
- 23 was captured, was there any additional outside of
- 24 | what you listed here for any of those projects?

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SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: In terms of additional analysis, so one of the things and I'll turn it back to Shahilah to talk about is with us standing up the measurement and evaluation team to go even deeper into what is currently reported is one of the things that her team is focusing on now.

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: Just to shine a little bit of light on our measurement evaluation efforts, it's the goal of that particular work to be able to provide neighborhood specific and disaggregated data points so that we can speak more clearly to whom and where these individuals may be getting jobs, where we may be supporting entrepreneurship, including diverse entrepreneurship, and also to be very specific with those that contract with EDC around where and how they should outreach to communities, and also in this measurement and evaluation effort, we are also trying to stand up the proper tracking mechanisms to be able to effectively report back on the progress and the execution of the community benefit agreements.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, great. How does EDC currently attract potential developers, either commercial or residential, to areas that are distressed, if at all?

a whole or EDC specific projects?

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2 SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: I'm sorry,
3 Council Member. Are you talking about development as

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: For like our Citysubsidized projects.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: For EDCspecific projects, keeping in mind that there may be City subsidy from HPD or other partners, we have both the work that we do as part of our team but also the coordinated efforts with City agencies so that's the tracking that we have included in the Annual Investment Projects Report. It's how we share information with community boards and elected officials as we go through those various processes. Just keeping in mind that depending on the type of EDC project could require different public approvals processes, right, so some projects obviously go through ULURP. Last year, we worked with Council Member Bottcher on a project that went through 13012G, which is a separate public approvals process and has its own sort of tracking and requirements in terms of public input as well, but I will hand it over to PJ in case there's any other thoughts on that.

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EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT BERG: I'll add

my Department manages transactions where the City is,

for instance, putting a publicly owned site up for a

development opportunity, and we engage with the local

community board and with local developers and have a

robust marketing effort to make sure that the

opportunities are really well-publicized.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. When new large scale commercial development occurs within the city, how does EDC calculate the economic impact to the surrounding area, and what metrics are used to do so?

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: I think we'll have Mikkel start with that and then PJ can answer that.

in-house Economic Research Program that will look at a project that is sort of potential, look at the opportunities that could be available with it based on workforce opportunities, the commercial inputs that could be included, the real estate opportunities, and then they will do robust calculations to try to look at what the impact will be over, let's say, 30 years, which in the case of Willets Point, when we put out a number that that project would have X-billion-dollar impact over 30

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hearing.

years, that work is being done by our ERP team, and so we do have information about how that methodology is calculated. It's available on our website. We also shared it back with the Committee after our budget

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, great. I know there's some difficulty and there's direct opposition to Introduction 164, but do you folks have the computational capacity to produce the data requested in the bill?

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: Based on our view of it, I think we would need outside support, which is why, as we think about the cost including additional consultant fees, to my point earlier, calculating the cost of those could be challenging depending on the size and scale of the project. I think we're very confident in the in-house team that we have now in addition to what's being added on to as part of Shehilah's work and so, as we think about discussions with the Council, we'd like to think about what we are doing now but also what we're building upon because I do believe that a lot of what is being asked for is available in these different reports, and so we want to make sure that

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we're not being redundant, but we're also providing
the level of transparency that we agree with the
Council is necessary.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Sure. As we continue talking about the bills, I do want to state, I only ask that because many times it seems as if these things are existing in separate worlds, and this is part of the reason why I think even with the public trying to get information from agencies, we all know we're producing it with our terminology where we know where to find it, but generally when we want to have analysis of what's happening in our communities or even legislatively where we should be moving to move the City forward, me having to come get a physical report and then ask you to print out all the documents, I remember when I first became Chair, I was like, can I get all of this stuff so I can familiarize myself, and then I was handed three mountains of documents and I was like, whoa, a lot to read. Sometimes our goal is to make it concise and clear for the public and for us to analyze because I'm definitely not going to be the economic expert or the land use and real estate expert or the housing expert as the folks that you have in-house, so I'd

love to keep talking about what that means and how
maybe pulling from all these places annually,
biannually, something to produce a document with ease

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SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: Majority Leader, if I could just respond back to that. I think that's very much the spirit and intent behind the Impact Report that we started developing not long after your tenure because I think when we started in 2022, it was very clear to us that this 900-page document was not user-friendly. It doesn't help communities understand how EDC could be additive to their neighborhoods. This one is much more publicfriendly. If you look at it online, there's videos, there's audio. It's much more engaging. That said, again, the level of detail that 164 in particular is asking for would sort of turn this into this, and we're really trying to ensure that we're being consistent across all of our reporting.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. Thank you for that. How does EDC plan to incorporate the Community Impact Reports into its decision-making process for approving subsidized projects?

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: Thank you for that
question. I think the biggest piece here is that we
want to have the opportunity to use the Community
Impact Reports and the measurement and evaluation
efforts to help inform and design our future projects
and also to assess the efficacy and the actual
community-based impact. Our goal here through
measurement and evaluation is to have a number of
tools through the life of a project that can tell us
if we're going in the right direction, if we need to
increase efforts, increase support around certain
aspects, workforce, entrepreneurship, or just
community placemaking. We plan to use that
information coupling with the information that comes
out of our economic research team to help design and
improve our programming to make sure that we're
reaching and meeting the needs of the community and
also keeping our promises.
CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. I'd like to

acknowledge we've been joined by Council Member Salamanca.

I'll jump into questions around

Introduction 165 with the linkage fee. In relation to
new commercial development projects, how does the

2 City ensure that jobs created by the projects are 3 afforded to local residents?

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: Yes. EDC has a number of ways to track the jobs currently right now that are associated with our projects primarily through the HireNYC process so, as those contracts are expected to meet the HireNYC requirements, we're able to receive reports and data around the location of the potential employee, how many people were hired, if they actually used the Workforce One Center or any of those mechanisms to promote those jobs to the community.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. Are we dependent on the individual teams of the project to do the local hiring, to either work with the data collection of where those folks live, who they've hired, then what information is expected from them to give to us for us to track? Like if we know a project is supposed to have 10 percent local hire, this is an example I'm just using for the sake of it, how do we ensure and at what timeline do we ensure before a project begins that 10 percent is actually local hire?

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DIRECTOR STEPHENS: Currently through the life of the project, they have to report annually on the employees that they may have hired through the HireNYC system. That information is based off of total available jobs for that particular project at any given time, if they've used the system that's in place to actually hire, and then the location in which that particular employee may have been hired from, their salary bracket, and also they're required to report if that person at the time of reporting is still employed or if they have not been able to retain that person for whatever reason. They may have left, they may have been terminated, but they do have to report if they were able to retain those employees.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Are you folks also, just in consistent communication, I'm hearing you're getting this annually so their consistency is somewhat happening because 12 months is a long time, but let's say you look back at the annual report given to you and it says seven people didn't go through and they don't have reasonings, or three of those seven maybe were contracted for six months.

Does that delineate out and mean that doesn't go to

the local hire number? Are we evaluating what they're giving us and having conversations with those folks to produce better numbers or to hire more local people or to hire more women or etc.?

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: This is again why we brought on the measurement and evaluation strategy. I will say very directly that we engage with the contractor and/or employer like I said on an annual basis. If it's found that they cannot prove good faith efforts, so positive and measurable attempts to local hire with us, that is a conversation that we do have but, if it's found that they have not shown good faith efforts, we have the ability to pursue damages for not meeting the contract obligations.

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT BERG: I'll just chime in that you asked earlier if we're dependent on the developer team, and it's not a dependence, it's actually a binding legal contract that's part of their overall transaction contract with EDC.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. Excluding community benefit agreements, what other mechanisms are used to assure that impacted communities are assisted throughout development?

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DIRECTOR STEPHENS: Currencty, again, in
the spirit of transparency and our commitment to
continue the repair and relationship building with
communities, we are really focused on being able to
track, as I mentioned before, more detailed
disaggregated metrics, and so we're interested now in
developing mechanisms to track, as I mentioned
before, the location, the gender, disaggregated by
race and ethnicity data associated with projects as
it relates to workforce development, diverse
entrepreneurship, and just overall economic mobility,
and so right now that's a point for us to continue to
grow and improve, and we think in support of some of
the bills today, we'll be able to do better with that
in the future.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, great. How many City construction projects are over 100,000 square feet, both commercial and residential during Fiscal Year 2023 that were completed?

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT BERG: I don't have those figures on hand. Most of our projects are, I would say if not all of our projects are, above 100,000 square feet. That would really capture most

of that stuff.

2 SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: Not that I
3 can think of.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Are you folks aware of any linkage fee requirements in other jurisdictions that relate to those that I specifically have in 165?

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT BERG: We have surveyed other places that have imposed impact fees or linkage fees. You've done research as well, and I think you know that there's not any one particular flavor of these. They have differences in the various jurisdictions. Pardon me for one second while I just find my notes. What we found is that other cities with linkage fees are doing it because they're pretty desperate for streams of revenue to support, to stand up like brand-new affordable housing or brand-new workforce development programs in places that never had them, and New York City, by contrast, has robust programs in place, just to use housing as an example, we and you have passed the Mandatory Inclusionary Housing Policy, which requires that projects support and cross-subsidize on-site affordable housing so that's where we think that New York City is a

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recovery, and we're extremely concerned about the

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impact of additional fees in our already high-cost construction environment. We have seen, and I think the news reports kind of speak for themselves, a dramatic drop-off in construction starts for residential projects and for commercial projects in light of the current market and interest rate climates, and that leads us to conclude that fees on new development are not a kind of productive way to look for new streams of funding. Basically, what we're saying is that there isn't that much new development to chase right now, and so charging additional fees on new development wouldn't generate meaningful results and would just further burden projects that are trying to pencil out and trying to start. We're also really focused, and Shehila's team is helping my team, support smaller emerging developers, many of whom are minority developers. The implementation of a linkage fee, no matter what the size, would impact developers who are trying to get started and would push opportunities toward the more deep-pocketed developers, the billionaires who can kind of afford to throw money at projects.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay. While I respect that response, I just have difficulty, I somewhat

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detest the reaction to this being a burden instead of this being a commitment to where people are trying to invest. This to me is an investment in community, into community members, into expanding the working class, really into building our future in New York City. I'm talking to you, not directing it at you. I'm really trying here to understand. I do want people to have the ability to continue developing throughout New York City, but I also need communities to be heard and be seen and be at the table and receive direct investment. For me, when creating this bill, I saw this as an opportunity where instead of a development team coming into a community and having to create a CBA, having to be in front of a community creating a CBA and not knowing how much it would actually cost them, they would know by square footage what their investment was going to be in that local community and they could work within that budget with the community to create the job pipeline, to create the local community hiring fairs, etc. It's just really difficult for me to understand that there isn't even an interest in entertaining, while we are in the midst of a housing crisis and an employment crisis, to say how do we ensure our communities still

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get the direct investment including the investment in development and the investments in housing. I can think of a project in my own backyard, the Metro North, where we are going to see massive development across the East Bronx, both North and South, and we have huge issues surrounding parking, surrounding safety, lighting, infrastructure, all of those that, while this is a linkage fee and not an impact fee, which impact fees would include all of those things, and I'm happy to expand it if that's what you think is better, but really we have four stations being created, multiple housing projects being created, and I can't tell you if any one of us can assure you how people will get a job on those sites yet, and so for me, looking at this legislation, looking at it even at a larger scale for the State legislature, this feels like a reasonable solution that still actually just helps commit developers to showcase here's my monetary commitment that we can work within. It isn't asking more or less of them so I look forward to our continued conversations.

I have additional questions on my Intros 810 and 844, but I will pause my time for now and pass it over to my Colleagues.

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Council Member Salamanca is the only one signed up for questions, and then Council Member

Avilés. Council Member Salamanca first because

5 Council Member Avilés has lots of questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you,

Majority Leader Farías, and I'm here with my son,

First, thank you for testifying. I just want to ask maybe one or two questions regarding Hunts Point. We all know that EDC is the biggest landlord in the Hunts Point Peninsula, and the Hunts Point Forward Plan was actually created because of a coalition called the Longwood and Hunts Point Coalition. The Hunts Point and Longwood Coalition was created because of the amount of multi-agency projects that we have in the Hunts Point Peninsula, whether it's the Department of Transportation mediating some land, the State with the, I guess the Bruckner-Sheridan Expressway project, and other projects that EDC may actually be funding, and so the Hunts Point and Longwood Coalition was created because we felt that City agencies and State agencies were just not speaking to one another, and they were meeting for a few years and then we realized that we

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needed the City's help, and we needed maybe someone, an outside consultant to come and mold their vision and put it on paper, and the predecessor before this President, James Patchett, there was a 200,000-dollar grant that was allocated to assist with this coalition so it's my understanding that that grant, it's at its end, and there's an ask because the work continues. Now Metro-North is coming soon, the Sheridan-Bruckner Expressway, it's still under construction, and there's still many projects in Hunts Point. Just wondering does EDC plan on renewing that 200,000-dollar grant to work with the Coalition that actually was the brains behind the Hunts Point

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: Thank you for the question, Council Member. Good to see you. At this point, I can't answer specifically about that particular pot of funding, but we can certainly come back to you on that, but I do think you raise a very sort of important point to the Majority Leader's earlier questions about how EDC really does try to come alongside communities in the development of not just our plans but also our project paths moving forward. Hunts Point Forward is a really important

example of efforts developed in collaboration with
the community, and so we obviously want to continue
that work, but let me come back to you specifically

5 on the pot of funding.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: All right, and then I'm reading here in terms of, I really, if you can sign me on to these bills, I really enjoy, I think that they are common sense bills that we need. My concern with the, when the Hunts Point Forward Plan was announced, we were extremely happy with the announcement, and there was funding that was allocated. There was 140 million dollars that was allocated. 100 million went to the Hunts Point markets to help. They are trying to stack up the funding that they need so they can build a new facility, but there was another 40 million dollars that was allocated, and the community was told that the community was going to decide how that funding was going to be distributed within the needs of the community. Lo and behold, two months later, we find out that that 40 million dollars has already been split up between the Department of Parks Department and the Department of Transportation. There was no real community input. Can you talk a little bit about

We got no such reflections of high numbers that way in our community, so we'll get into this now.

In terms of, I guess, as it relates to

Intro. 860, while EDC may encourage private entities

to hire through the City-run career centers, such as

Workforce One or the NYC Hire, or is it HireNYC, I

forget. Is this an enforceable mechanism at all, or

is this just you should use it?

pirector Stephens: Thank you for your question. HireNYC is a contractual obligation that individuals need to, at minimum, meet the reporting expectation, and then if it's found that they have not been successful in hiring, based on the metrics and parameters that are outlined in their contract, EDC has the right to pursue litigated damages if they find that they haven't made a significant good faith effort.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: How are the metrics decided on those? For instance, a company is relocating into an EDC project. It's bringing employees. Is it asking for the company to meet a certain level of local hires, or what are the metrics, generally, that are being pursued?

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2	DIRECTOR STEPHENS: The HireNYC									
3	contractual obligation kicks in if an individual is									
4	hiring for 10 or more jobs. There is no obligation,									
5	for example, if they're bringing in their own									
6	employees, to then commit to additional local New									
7	York City employees, but it is based off of the									
8	volume of individuals that they plan to hire and or									
9	have agreed to hire, and they're required to post									
10	those jobs in the proper locations and then report									
11	out on those efforts.									

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Got it. That's helpful. Essentially, it's kind of an honor system. If they are going to hire, then they should be using this. If they get caught, what would be the enforcement around it?

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: Based off of the size or the amount of individuals they're supposed to hire, there is basically a calculation that assesses what we would consider litigated damages for not meeting the contractual obligation.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Have you ever pursued such action?

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DIRECTOR STEPHENS: I recently took over this program, and I'd have to get back to you on the actual answer to that.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: I would like that very much. Thank you.

Just a recent example, again, in this offshore wind port that we obviously are excited about. I can't say that enough. Nevertheless, in the press release, we see both 1,000 jobs created and then we see thousands of jobs created. This is the kind of language that drives us absolutely insane.

How does EDC arrive at these estimates and how is EDC tracking how many jobs are actually being created through local hire? I've asked this question to Equinor, and local for Equinor meant New York City fully, including Westchester and Long Island. That is not local for me, and I had to qualify that. If you could respond to this question of all these job estimates that get tossed around very cavalierly.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: Thank you for the question, Council Member. I will start on the estimates, and then I'll hand it over to Shehila to talk about tracking. Without having that particular press release memorized, I think the distinction

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between the 1,000 and the thousands, if I recall, is that the 1,000 is the calculated construction number that is derived from Equinor and the partners on how many staff is needed to actually do this construction process. Then for every project that gets constructed, there's obviously ongoing job creation that will be needed to maintain, whether it's offshore wind or it's the soccer stadium or Willets Point, there's the distinction between construction and ongoing. I believe that the second thousands was related to the ongoing for the growth of the offshore wind industry in New York City, but we can follow up with you on more specifics about that. Then I do think as we use the phrase local hiring, it is important to mention community hiring and the state legislation that was passed and the Office of Community Hiring that's been stood up by the Mayor's Office that Shehila's team works closely with to help provide some clarity on that process.

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: Through this proposed legislation that's currently going through the rulemaking process, community hiring will give us more legal capacity to focus in on what you're using the term local hiring to be. To answer your question

more specifically, that is the reason why we've set
up this measurement and evaluation strategy. We are
currently in the legal review process trying to
figure out how we can be more specific about where
and how individuals are hired on our projects. More
importantly, at minimum, creating the proper
requirements for substantial outreach and engagement,
so not just a quick job fair to say that we did it,
but actual intentional engagement with the community
and the proper CBOs and community boards to ensure
that community members are benefiting from these
projects.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Great. Thank you. The proposed rulemaking that is happening now, is there a timeline around it?

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: I can't speak to that particular timeline. I think it would be a good opportunity for us to help support connecting with Talent and Workforce's Community Hiring Department.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Got it. That's through the Mayor's Office?

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: Correct. The Mayor's Office of Talent and Workforce.

		COUN	CIL	MEMBE	R A'	VILÉS:	Got	it.	Thank	you.
We	look	forward	to	that.	Ιt	almost	fee	els 1	Like	
son	nebody	, is lis	teni	ing, ma	aybe	e. Thar	nk yo	ou.		

In terms of these larger projects, I think getting at an earlier comment, how does the EDC validate the job claims that are being made by particular, in the instance, say, of Equinor, that 1,000 construction jobs are going to be offered?

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: I think through a series of research efforts through our Economic Research Team, they're able to use particular available public data and potential size of the project to estimate those particular job numbers.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: So you do, in fact, validate what developers are saying?

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Okay. I think you've answered some of my questions already in terms of the work that's being done through the rulemaking and your particular role, which we're very excited about.

In terms of what kind of guidelines does EDC follow when entering into community benefits

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agreements, or does it just kind of accept the offer
that the private entity offers?

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: I wouldn't say that there are formal guidelines to enter into a community benefit agreement. I will talk about the really intensive community engagement process, so we engage with Council Members, community boards, engaging directly with community individuals to hear their perspective on how they would like these CBAs to be developed and then, through a series of negotiation processes, finalize that CBA.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yeah. I think what you describe is certainly the gold standard but certainly not always the practice, and I represent a community that has not had that consistent kind of practice applied to projects. I guess I think it would behoove the EDC to make sure there is a consistent practice, not depending on leadership, but like an embedded policy of practice that any agreement that is made should include, must include the community because Red Hook is a great example. We were not involved. The community was very surprised to know that its benefit actually went to Cobble Hill, not to Red Hook, so I guess somehow for EDC to

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codify that community means the actual community, not someone in the Mayor's Office deciding what they want to do and call it community.

In terms of as it relates to linkage fees, we understand obviously all these projects are different and they are coming from different Administrations. Many we are inheriting. Many we are engaged in creating. What we have seen and part of the onus of this legislation is that it's like live and die by the project, live and die by the moment, not centered around a set of principles and values, like how are we leaving our communities thereafter or how is the actual surrounding community within the footprint of these projects truly going to be impacted and held over the long term when we're all gone doing our next jobs so what we've seen is that in some instances I think I have here Hudson River Park Trust. My understanding is that Hudson River Park Trust receives 20 percent of a revenue share agreement with EDC. Now this is probably a projectby-project situation because certainly I've never seen a revenue share agreement in District 38, although we have seen the prior Council Members set up funds in partnership with EDC when lease

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agreements needed to be signed so rather than the practice of just I twist your arm because I need something, there should be a principle of engaging and investing truly in the community as a matter standard of practice. I guess the last thing to say here is that this notion that it would potentially harm, a linkage fee would harm a smaller developer and we're going in that direction, a good number of these projects are not smaller developers. They're larger developers who should pay the fee for the privilege of making profit in our community because that is what the projects will yield is profit for them and for the EDC for that matter so, as far as I'm concerned, it should be a matter of standard of practice that a clear investment be made, whether it's a trust or what that mechanism looks like, but it is the bare minimum that should be done with every project that touches a community, especially if it is a community that needs some more investment and opportunity which has been overlooked and negatively impacted by extractive kind of economic policy so I'm going to get off of that because this is the Majority Leader's hearing, but last question is in terms of I guess enforcement commitments around CBAs, how does

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2 EDC envision how it would enforce CBAs or how it 3 currently enforces CBAs?

meeting the agreement in the CBAs is currently under development. I think the most important thing is to just ensure that we have teams and project teams within EDC with the knowledge, as you mentioned, we're often inheriting situations as there's changes in staff and just positions and roles and so just creating those internal mechanisms to make sure that that type of information isn't lost is our first step and then we're working with developing the right structure and actual formal processes to make sure that we are creating the proper systems to follow up and make sure that we're executing on our agreements.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: I'll just add on to that, Council Member, as one of the things that we would want to talk about with you and the Majority Leader for both 860 and 861 is sort of a common understanding of the terminology that we're using because obviously in some cases a community benefit agreement has a very different definition than others so, like the example that you talked about with say a specific cruise ship that's docking

at one of our cruise terminals that agrees to some type of community fund is very different than a points of agreement that's negotiated as part of a rezoning that's very different than all of these different elements. I think one of the things that we have found especially in the few years that Shehila and I have been on the EDC team is that given the variety and complexity of projects that we're talking about, obviously Council Member Salamanca, like you, has a lot of EDC assets in his District and our teneting process is very different than the work that PJ's team does with real estate transactions which is very different than when we're doing capital projects on behalf of Parks and DOT where we might not be able to talk about a specific community benefit agreement with a public realm investment but we are doing workforce programming with Council Member Nurse for capital work in that District so I would just say and one of the things as you keep in mind about our concern with Intro. 164 in particular is the idea of cutting a very wide swath for a variety of complex projects and, as we think about 860 and 861, I think a lot of that negotiation will be like making sure we

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2 have clarity on the definitions that we're using when 3 we talk about impact and benefit.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yeah, obviously I couldn't agree with you more. We need clarity because I think the agency itself has been in community using interchangeable terms and at the end of the day what we see is extraction and no benefit we can hold and that is outside of maybe, we can see this one or two programs, we can't see the hires because we're never given numbers. We can't see capital investment from Parks because there has been none. We cannot point to one project in Sunset Park or in Red Hook in the park, with Parks, with DOT or anything of that matter so we have a lot of work to do here to be clear with our residents and to show what the investments actually are, and I want to say that with the understanding that I know we are trying to repair some significant harm that has been done over a very long period of time with this community and I know that's a slow process and I want to acknowledge that there is movement. I mean, your position alone demonstrates that we are taking this bit more seriously, but the last thing I'll say is these reports that you brought, yes, they are online. They

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are relatively incomprehensible to access. Now, if a resident can't come and do a searchable search these documents, right, it's like the NYCHA problem. They put all the data on the world but they're incomprehensible. Nobody can search them so for that matter they don't exist so I think if EDC would really think about investing in a searchable database, right, with all these incredible, you have the data. It's about making it accessible to communities and even for us. It's going to take me, I got through volume one and I was exhausted. I'll get through the other volumes, but there's a better way to do this and the organization should be striving to do that because without it, it is not accessible. It doesn't exist so thank you, Chair, for your gracious allowing me lots of time.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Council Member, you always ride these hearings out with me so you get to have some more time.

Just quickly on Intros 810 and 844, just a couple questions just for clarity's sake. You've provided me a lot of information in your testimony. As it relates to Intro. number 844, does EDC believe that offering micro-grants to specific qualifying

businesses is feasible, and I know sometimes you folks end up being a fiscal conduit in ways for different providers but do you folks see that as something that's feasible for the EDC?

DIRECTOR STEPHENS: So in this I think we really would like to support and defer to NYCHA on the feasibility of doing this particular work. EDC is committed to entrepreneurship and development of local entrepreneurs including NYCHA residents, but we just believe that this squarely sits in the purview of NYCHA.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, and do you folks have any relationship or assistance for NYCHA's public housing development projects, their commercial areas? Do you work with any of them on that?

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT BERG: I'm afraid, no, we don't interact with them.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: Yeah, I would just add, Majority Leader, that for NYCHA development whether it's, I'm not even familiar with commercial that NYCHA has but they have a real estate team, they have a development team and so, since EDC

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doesn't have any jurisdictional boundary over NYCHA property, that too would be squarely with them.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT ADGATE: Okay. I'll reserve the rest of the questions for Council Member Riley and I to discuss on the bills. I will say while NYCHA does have all of those teams, we are also in a continuous mad dash effort to privatize NYCHA and so there needs to be a general discussion around how does the City assist NYCHA without allowing the expansion of privatization and so I know you folks are like this is NYCHA's jurisdiction and their gig. They have proven at times to continue to operate at a deficit and are promoting an only way people get to fix their apartments is to privatize their apartments and that's not necessarily where we want to put more funds into their hands at least in my personal opinion, but I appreciate that.

With no other questions, this panel is adjourned and you folks are good to go. Thank you so much for coming today.

I will now move over to public comment period, and I'll open up the hearing for public testimony.

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I remind members of the public that this

is a formal government proceeding and that decorum

shall be observed at all times. As such, members of

5 the public shall remain silent at all times.

The witness table is reserved for people who wish to testify. No video recording or photography is allowed at the witness table. Further, members of the public may not present audio or video recordings as testimony but may submit transcripts of such recordings to the Sergeant-at-Arms for inclusion in the hearing record.

If you wish to speak at today's hearing, please fill out an appearance card with the Sergeant-at-Arms and wait to be recognized. When recognized, each member of the public will have two minutes to speak on today's hearing topics, which again are Introductions 164, 165, 810 and Introductions 860 and 861 and Resolution number 77.

If you have written testimony or any additional written testimony you wish to submit for the record, please provide a copy of that testimony to the Sergeant-at-Arms. You may also email written testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov within 72

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2 hours of this hearing. Aaudio and visual recordings 3 will not be accepted.

I will now call the first panel up.

That's Evelyn Ortiz, Larry Rothchild, Chris Luggiero,
and Gregory Morris.

And, because this is a female majority, Evelyn, you go first, unless you guys have a plan.

EVELYN ORTIZ: Bueno. Buenas tardes. Good afternoon. My name is Evelyn Ortiz, and I am the Co-Chief Executive Officer of Opportunities for a Better Tomorrow, a longstanding member of the New York City Employment and Training Coalition. Thank you, Majority Leader Farías, and the Members of the Council for the opportunity to speak to you today. So founded in 1983, OBT is dedicated to breaking the cycle of poverty and inequity through education, job training, and employment. Annually, OBT assists over 1,000 individuals, more than 90 percent of whom are people of color who are unemployed and underemployed and lack the basic numeracy and literacy skills needed to secure family-sustaining wages. We do appreciate the Administration's efforts thus far to boost the economy post-pandemic, create jobs, and address inequitable practices. The appointment of

2 Maria Torres-Springer as the Deputy Mayor for 3 Housing, Economic Development, and Workforce does 4 mark a historic step towards systemic improvement. However, despite these advances, significant gaps remain that must be addressed as many of our 6 7 communities continue to face substantial challenges. 8 For instance, Brooklyn's overall unemployment rate stands at an 11.17 percent higher than the overall city unemployment rate and, in communities like 10 11 Brownsville, these figures are even more alarming, 12 with an unemployment rate as high as 28.8 percent. Furthermore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics forecasts 13 an increased demand for highly educated workers by 14 15 2026. Many of our residents lack the essential skills 16 needed for these advanced roles, limiting their 17 ability to participate in and benefit from growing 18 industries, and I just want to be clear, it takes OBT 19 about six months to a year to train an individual in 20 some of these advanced sectors and, if the person 21 does not have English language literacy, it can take 2.2 even more. It can take almost two years to have 2.3 someone advance from a basic level to an intermediate level. So continuous, uninterrupted investments are 24 necessary to address these challenges, and they're 25

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not enough on their own. Overall, I think what's really clear, and based on what was shared today, is that there is a demand for these jobs within the community. There is a lack of understanding, based on what you were all sharing, around where these jobs are, what types of jobs are available, not just for our higher skilled individuals, but those that are seeking to be upskilled. There is a need for funding, but a real need for real collaborative efforts on the ground. We need to understand the data, but we also need to be brought together. We're seeing that these efforts are happening across the state, with the Micron investments, but there's so much more that we can do, and we can leverage together as one system. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Just to make sure, your microphone has to be on. This room is a little weird with it but, yeah, thank you.

LARRY ROTHCHILD: I'm Larry Rothchild. I'm the Senior Managing Director of Workforce Development at St. Nicks Alliance. I'd like to thank everyone for your efforts. St. Nicks Alliance Workforce

Development Center has been providing skills training and employment services for over 25 years. We serve

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1,700 residents of North and Central Brooklyn every year. We are an active member of New York City Employment and Training Coalition, and we train in high demand sectors, including the green trades, healthcare, financial services, and technology. We serve both adults and young adults, and we ensure that our participants have a lot of the skills they need to be successful, job readiness, digital literacy, transformational coaching, paid work experience, matching with industry mentors, postplacement job retention support, and alumni meetups. All these services help them to be successful. We see both jobseekers and employer partners as our customers, and we make sure that we're meeting the needs of employers. St. Nicks seeks funding to fully support the community demand for these sector-focused trainings. Additional funding would help. Funding does not always support the comprehensive services our participants need and, for example, paid work experience is not always provided, and it's a critical component. With additional funding, St. Nicks Alliance would run additional cohorts to better meet employer and participant demand and expand sector training for both adults and young adults, and

also critical is longer funding cycles and elimination of funding gaps would allow us to maintain regular operations, meet demand, and maintain strong and experienced staff. For example, with our EPA funding, we've been able to run threeyear cycles without a gap since 2001. We currently train 650 annually. We run weekly info sessions, but our sector waitlist and demand for trainings is growing. St. Nicks is a community-based organization, and our workforce development activities have stemmed from our work in the East Williamsburg industrial community, where we started with entry-level worker training for our environmental remediation technician, truck drivers, bookkeepers, and office staff. We've expanded that effort, and now we've partnered with Two Trees on the Domino Sugar project redevelopment, where they've hired 150 people and worked with us on all of our green trades. We've expanded this model for an employer-paid model. We're doing this on the Broadway Triangle redevelopment project with Mega. We're doing this on the Greenpoint Hospital redevelopment campus with Hudson.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: You have to wrap.

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LARRY ROTHCHILD: Okay. With Hudson and Broadway Builders, and we've expanded that with employer partners in the community. Thank you.

CHRIS LUGGIERO: Hi there. Thanks so much for having me today. My name is Chris Luggiero. I'm the Vice President of Communications here at the Doe Fund, and we are proud to be a resource and a partner in expanding economic opportunity to marginalized New Yorkers, 90 percent of whom are individuals of color and all of whom are experiencing homelessness. We are so grateful for the support that we have received from the City Council to accomplish just that. Y'all may be familiar with some of our programming, Ready, Willing, Enable. It's connected nearly 14,000 people experiencing homelessness to employment and to housing. It provides transitional work experience, workforce development, and supportive services to help people stabilize and thrive. Actually, next month, we're going to be beginning our first ever Green Jobs training track in HVAC repair. I think there's a recognition from everyone here that this push toward green jobs is providing a stronger pathway to living wage careers and high demand fields. Of course, we're also a proud member of the

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New York City Employment and Training Coalition. It's the voice of more than 220 organizations that provide job training to more than 500,000 New Yorkers each year primarily in underserved communities. I'll let Greg speak more on that. Really, to cut to the chase here, Mayor Adams has set this goal in his State of the City a few months back for 5 million new jobs by 2025. The Administration is going to rely on all of us members of NYC EDC to make that happen, and specifically on the organizations here, like the Doe Fund, to ensure that economic opportunity reaches those experiencing homelessness. That's why we're all calling on the City Council to invest in equitable access to quality jobs for marginalized New Yorkers by increasing the funding for proven workforce development programs. At Ready, Willing, and Able, just participating in the program doubles the chance of getting employment. Graduates are earning 25 percent more than minimum wage and are half as likely to recidivate. I just want to share one quick story of somebody I spoke to, a graduate of the program, really quickly before I get booted here. I was talking a couple days ago with this individual named Gennaro Perez, and he came into our facility 10

we see workforce development as a connection and as a

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linkage to economic development. That's the pathway to mobility, and that's the pathway to growth. It was important for us to come today, and there are others sitting who are in the next panel who are here to talk about what they do, because what you've put forward in terms of these bills is allowing them to continue to execute on the priorities and, as much as our friends at EDC bring to the table significant resource and significant opportunity and will talk the talk about workforce development, they are not the experts. These are the experts. These are the ones that are responsible in terms of being the skilled practitioners, being the advocates, ensuring that the local jobseekers, regardless of their starting point, have access to opportunity. These are the truth-tellers as well that will tell you whether or not we're actually seeing results and, as you have pointed out during this hearing, we're not seeing those results. We're certainly not seeing that accountability. I also just want to make one or two other notes in relation to EDC's commentary about cost. We're talking about tens of millions of dollars. We're talking about significant projects. The idea that we might then pause and say, but a

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: I really appreciate each of you coming today and providing your testimony and the numbers and the stories that you are uplifting and elevating every single day and making

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realized actually happening for people in our communities. I come from a place of working in government and then switching over and working at a labor non-profit where I was actually the person that had to make these opportunities real for people or not. This topic today, this package today for this hearing, the bills that I've introduced are about reenvisioning our long-term planning and job training and development in our city. I appreciate you folks coming.

Just a couple questions that I'm going to ask folks today, and I heard this somewhat. In your experience, what are the most significant gaps in terms of funding for job training and employment programs? Anyone can answer.

EVELYN ORTIZ: Supportive services. When we think about the individuals that we're serving and what is happening right now when it comes to mental health and how it's really impacting specifically our young adults that are out of school and out of work and our adults as well who have been impacted by the system in some way or another, we need more funding to support supportive services by providing those case management support in addition to funding for

food, for transportation. It's all lacking. It is

essential because there's only training funding

that's available, but how about the funding that is

going to be needed in order to get the person through

6 the door and retain them in the program and retain

7 | them while they're at the job as well?

that. Supportive services, mental health, food insecurities, transportation are all critical. Most of our contracts don't provide for mental health services. We have to refer out. That would be extremely helpful. Also, work experience I think should be something that every participant should be able to have access to.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: I appreciate that. I know one of my training pipelines was only 14 weeks and, by week six, we were losing half of the class because even with a MetroCard and even with lunch and dinner covered, there were people that didn't have childcare or couldn't actually last without having an additional job. Having some sort of allotment of funds to do the training. I appreciate those responses.

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What has been the impact of major development projects in the communities you serve, both in terms of economic opportunities and community displacements or the lack thereof of investment?

LARRY ROTHCHILD: For us, I mentioned that at St. Nicks Alliance we partner on some major construction projects and development communities and it's been able to afford our participants to be able to stay in the communities that they come from. That's been very successful. I mentioned the Two Trees project, Broadway Triangle redevelopment, and the Greenpoint Hospital redevelopment. Some of these developer partners have also adapted to a pay-pertraining model so they're supporting us in ways that funding hasn't allowed. I think that's critical to a local pipeline and career promotion in the sectors.

EVELYN ORTIZ: We're along the waterfront in Sunset Park and, although we've been actively participating in many of the efforts that are happening and there's a lot of announcements and a lot of movement that is going on, to date we haven't really seen the true benefit of some of these investments. We know that a lot of them are still in development. I think that at this very moment what

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we're seeing is just a really great opportunity that we're gearing up for. We're really excited about this opportunity and really trying to see how we can support both our adults and our young adults to prepare, but I think most of the jobs that we are looking to place our young adults in and our adults are outside of the local community. That is something that we're particularly focused on as we continue these conversations and really try to get a better understanding of when the jobs will become live as we continue to train and empower people to gain access to these opportunities.

GREGORY J. MORRIS: If I could just add, regardless of what project you pick, whether it's the Imagine project at Kingsbridge or it is the North Shore of Staten Island, it's the Spark Kips Bay Campus, regardless of where you look at this particular moment, no matter what stage of the development there is, and actually you can work backwards to Hudson Yards if you want here, what you're not going to find is data that tells you where the local jobseekers found employment opportunities. While it is absolutely the case that this Coalition, these organizations have sought to work in

2 partnership with EDC, NYC Office of Talent and 3 Workforce Development, SBS, and the cavalcade of 4 organizations and entities that have an interest in 5 what development looks like moving forward, the reality is we don't have a plan. There isn't a tent 6 7 pole. There isn't a strategy. There's lots of folks 8 with an interest. If SBS is in that pocket, it's thought of that SBS is the answer. SBS is not resourced by any stretch of the imagination to put 10 11 people on long-term pathways to careers that they can 12 live in New York City. In other pockets, it will be CUNY. CUNY does fantastic work. They have had a very 13 14 difficult time finding career pathways for CUNY grads 15 because employers don't always look to CUNY grads for 16 answers, and then there are providers like our Coalition members, the Lower East Side Employment 17 18 Network for instance, which was in a pocket of the 19 city on the Lower East Side that was able to 20 demonstrate success to be able to connect economic 21 development, workforce development over the course of 2.2 time, long enough now that that exists and it's in 2.3 place, but they will tell you they had to rely on philanthropic funding to make that possible, not the 24 commitment and connection of public dollars over the 25

the projects, it's about the people.

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course of time. That's the kind of thing that's the gap that exists. That's the kind of absence of accountability that exists. And to what you said earlier, that's the absence of investment that exists and the true assets in this city, which is not about

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Thank you. I mean,

I'd love to hear thoughts. It could be yes or no or

expanded on the linkage fee, if it would be helpful

if we believe that proposed linkage fees would help

support the work of the organizations that you folks

are a part of, whether that's in providing job

training and workforce development services, whether

that's alleviating some of the costs that you have to

offset for other items. I'd just love to hear

thoughts on the linkage fees if anyone has any.

GREGORY J. MORRIS: Well, I can weigh in here and say this. As you heard from this group, workforce development happens within these shops.

Each one will tell you that they are getting 80 cents on the dollar essentially from City gov if they're relying on those contracts so they're already in a hole. I think they'll also tell you that philanthropy is a constant fight to be able to ensure the

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resources that they need. As was flagged during the course of this, supportive services are additional costs that are expensive. As was identified in the earlier conversation this week, the other hearing related to asylum seekers, new New Yorkers, there are additional investments, significant investments that need to be made to build those on-ramps of opportunity over month after month after month. The value of a fee, the value of an actual commitment that's written and conceptualized as something you have to have in place, that's an accountability opportunity to make sure that building and developing results in actual employment opportunity. Employment opportunity only comes if the talent is ready. The talent's only ready if these guys are resourced to be able to execute on the training programs and opportunities so I appreciate what you've put forward. One additional note, the City has relied on HireNYC as a solution. It has not worked. I don't know anybody who would tell you that it has. I think people within the City secretly will tell you it hasn't worked. That's the pivot to the community hiring office, which is an interesting piece of this puzzle, which ultimately there needs to be some

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intersection in terms of accountability but, at the end of the day, if the wealth and resources aren't here, we're not going to see the outcomes. One final note. If you look at the dollars that have been directed to workforce development over the last 10 years, you will see increases. The problem is workforce development looks very different from the 16-year-old that reads at a third-grade level for a first-time job to the second-act jobseeker who's thought their retirement was going to hold out and now it's not going to to the person who actually wants to be in the solar panel business in New York City and sees that as a pathway forward. That goes from 200 dollars to 35 grand. Where is that money? How is it consistent? What does it mean? It takes more than what we have now to get that done.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Great. I really appreciate your responses.

Council Member, did you have any questions?

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yeah. I guess first and foremost, comment. Thank you all for being here. Thank you for the work you're doing, and I 100 percent agree. You are the experts, and I think what

we saw today and continue to see is definitely the
gap, the gulf between the honest truth and the
propaganda to make private entities a whole lot of
profit and sometimes making profit for our own City.
I guess in terms of the, I was going to ask you about
New York Hire. I was also going to ask whether, I
have witnessed City agencies, EDC, extract a whole
lot of expertise from some of the entities on the
dais and offer no exact contracts and no investment
over the long term to be able, OBT should be seeing
enormous amounts of investment to get ready for four
years when SBMT is ready to transition into an actual
staging center. Yet there is unclear whether there
are any direct investments there. I guess I'm now
moving over into comment land, but I guess I would
like to know if you all are receiving direct
investments from some of these mysterious community
benefits or funds or whatever they like to call them,
which is why we need them to report and make
consistent investments so it's I guess a broad
question. Are you seeing direct investments from EDC?
CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: I'm just going to let
the record reflect there were nods of no.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: A unanimous no for the record. Yeah. I guess I don't need to read any of this. We could just put it in the flame.

Anyway, thank you so much for your work. We're going to continue to fight for full investment in the work of workforce, which we know takes time, and we absolutely must invest in it so I thank you for the work that you do.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Thank you, folks. This panel is now dismissed.

I'd like to call up the next panel, which

I will just call three folks as the removal of

chairs. Denia Tavarez, Emerita Torres, and Antoinette

Gregg. Sorry, I read that with a Bronx accent,

everyone.

You folks can begin when ready. Emerita, would you like to begin?

EMERITA TORRES: Hi. Thank you, Majority

Leader Farias. Thank you, Council Member Avilés and
the entire Council for inviting CSS. My name is

Emerita Torres, and I'm the Vice President of Policy
at the Community Service Society of New York. For
decades, CSS has been working directly with NYCHA
tenants to improve conditions, promote economic

2 opportunities, and bolster resident democracy in 3 addition to the many other things that we do. Our 4 Unheard Third Survey found that one in five NYCHA residents are unemployed, with the highest 5 unemployment rates among young men so, last fall, we 6 7 co-hosted a workshop with Red Hook Initiative to 8 uplift the resident perspective, which Council Member Avilés actually attended, so thank you for that. Three takeaways from the event. 71 percent supported 10 11 making the Summer Youth Employment Program year-round and universal. Duplication of services and confusion 12 13 about them was a large concern. Residents want a more 14 centralized workforce development strategy, not a 15 spattering of disconnected programs, which is why we 16 support Intro. 0860. However, the bill, we find, 17 should clarify how the data will be integrated into 18 the Mayor's Workforce Development Council. Finally, a 19 key word here that we learned from residents was 20 trauma. Residents stressed that jobs mean nothing 21 without the centering of mental and physical health. One resident said employment is not the panacea for 2.2 2.3 everything. Without support across all social determinants, you're on a hamster wheel. Alongside 24 job training funding, which was emphasized in the 25

ANTOINETTE GREGG: Thank you, Majority

Leader Farías, Council Member Avilés, and the Members

of the Council for the opportunity to testify. I am

Antoinette Gregg. I'm the Senior Director of

2 Development for Per Scholas. It is the oldest tech 3 workforce organization founded and headquartered in 4 the Bronx. In nearly 30 years, we have trained more than 25,000 alumni and, since 2009, Per Scholas has 5 trained more than 9,000 New Yorkers. We are poised 6 7 this year to train 900 and next year 1,000 so we are expanding and it's needed. Our mission is to advance 8 economic equity by providing tuition-free tech training to individuals traditionally 10 11 underrepresented in tech. On average, 90 percent of 12 folks enrolled in our programs are BIPOC, 30 percent 13 are women, 30 percent are from immigrant families, and this is in contrast to the sector where less than 14 15 20 percent of people of color and only about 5 16 percent are women. Since the pandemic, Per Scholas has more than doubled the number of people enrolled 17 18 in our programs. We've used a Satellite model that 19 allows us to work in partnership with CBOs to have 20 classrooms in every single borough. We place our learners at 80 percent within 12 months of 21 2.2 graduation, and they are in thriving wage positions 2.3 in companies like Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Nagarro, and Tech Systems. In Q4 of last year, employers were 24 looking to fill more than 32,000 tech positions in 25

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New York City alone with a median salary of 128,000 annually. Of these jobs posted, 51 percent listed either no education requirement or a minimum of just high school diploma. Per Scholas' population is this population, and so we have this huge task, along with my colleagues here, to upskill low-income folks, and this requires expanded and sustained investment. It is critical for the City to make investments in technical training and to also become a conduit to increase employer commitments from companies to hire for organizations like Per Scholas who have a proven track record of placing quality talent. We commend this Committee for the proposed legislative items and resolutions and, as a fundraiser and advocate for Per Scholas, I implore the City to make technology as much of a priority as some of these traditional sectors of the city. Technology is burgeoning, it's ever-changing, it's pervading in every single sector, and it needs to be expanded so funding for upskilling and training in tech skills is critical for New York City. Thank you.

DENIA TAVAREZ: Good afternoon. Thank you to the City Council Economic Development Chair Farías and the Committee on Economic Development for their

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work to strengthen the linkages between economic and workforce development. My name is Denia Tavarez, and I am the Senior Manager of Culinary Talent at Hot Bread Kitchen, an organization that uses food industry as a catalyst for economic mobility. Thank you to the City Council for your ongoing support for our work, our members, and our initiatives. We are also a proud member of the New York City Economic and Training Coalition and here today in support of increased funding for our job training, education, and employment program. Over the last 16 years, Hot Bread Kitchen has supported a community of over 1,700 women, many of them are immigrants, people of color, and assisting them in launching culinary careers. We've also worked with employers, over 180 employers throughout the city, particularly in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx. I'm sharing that information, and I would also like to add a little quick story regarding one of our members. Ophelia immigrated from Mexico with her two children and, like 70 percent of the individuals that go through our program, she was unemployed. She worked through our culinary training in 2023. She launched her kitchen fundamentals and professional skills and

learned to work alongside others. After graduating, my team provided her with direct job placement assistance, and she was connected with one of our employer partners, Farm to People. Today, Ophelia is thriving. She's working as a prep cook. She's able to provide for her family, and we hear great feedback from our employer partner, Farm to People, as well. This story illustrates the success of Hot Bread Kitchen's work as the non-profit arm of the food industry, supporting jobseekers, food employers, and the economy. These employers across the industry include corporate dining, bakeries, cafes, and restaurants. Also, I'm very proud to share that once our member is placed, they are more likely to stay at the job, and we proudly speak about 70 percent retention at one year of employment. On behalf of Hot Bread Kitchen, I respectfully urge the Committee to pass this Resolution. Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Thank you all so much for coming to testify today. I'm very familiar with Hot Bread Kitchen and Per Scholas' work, obviously, and CSS' work. Thank you to Team CSS for such an in-

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depth testimony. I will likely follow up with

questions. There are a lot of recommendations there.

Council Member Avilés, do you have any questions?

Thank you so much. This panel is now dismissed.

I'll now call our last two in-person panelists, and we have one person on Zoom. Ibrahim Xavier Johnson and Sharon Brown.

Ibrahim, you can begin.

IBRAHIM XAVIER JOHNSON: My name is

Ibrahim Xavier Johnson. I live in Harlem. I have a construction background. I was in the Army Corps of Engineers. I did construction projects in Nicaragua, Alabama, and Louisiana. I also worked for DDC, New York City Department of Design and Construction. I am aware of community impact. Every construction project impacts the community differently. I applaud you. I support this legislation that you're introducing. You're putting the community first. That stack of paper that you have right there, it's about empowering the community boards. I had a recent negative experience with MTA trying to propose a project. They offended us at the community board. I

IBRAHIM XAVIER JOHNSON: Absolutely, he

25 must.

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2		CHA	IRPER	SON	FARÍ	AS:	I	appreciate	that.
3	Sharon.	Please	turn	on	your	mic	ro	phone.	

SHARON BROWN: Before I start, I just want to say release the hostages. Let Yahweh's people go defend Israel. Try to do something about this.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: I will remind you that topic, you have to be on topic at this hearing.

SHARON BROWN: I am.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Okay, great, so please begin your on-topic testimony.

SHARON BROWN: I couldn't help it. This is economic opportunities, right?

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Yes.

SHARON BROWN: There should be funding for people to get houses and businesses. We shouldn't only be limiting them to getting apartments. Your own houses and businesses initiative. We're talking about small businesses, but there should also be some kind of initiative for people who want to become a major corporation. Maybe if some of these small businesses can get into some kind of program or they make a program where they can become a major corporation. Like say if you have Kinko's get with Apple and a whole bunch of companies get together and all the

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things they do, they come together and become one big company. The small businesses, not everyone, but some of them might want to become a major corporation that does a variety of things. There should be economic opportunities for people who want to become a major corporation, not just small businesses. Houses, businesses, and major corporations as well.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Thank you so much for your testimony today.

We will now turn over to our virtual testimony on Zoom and I'd like to call on Alex Malescio. You can unmute yourself.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: You may begin.

ALEX MALESCIO: Good afternoon, Chair

Farías and Members of the Committee on Economic

Development. My name is Alex Malescio, and I'm here

today on behalf of Urban Upbound, aka East River

Development Alliance, Inc., to express support for

Intros 165, 110, and 844. Urban Upbound is dedicated

to breaking cycles of poverty in New York City's

public housing and lower-income communities. Two

programs that are central to accomplishing our

mission are workforce development and

entrepreneurship support, and Urban Upbound believes

2 that the aforementioned bills would have a positive 3 impact on this body of work. Regarding Intro. 165, the creation of a workforce development fund 4 5 supported by developer-paid linkage fees is an opportunity to fill two gaps that due to limited 6 7 financial resources commonly exist in workforce 8 development programs across the City. These are skill-specific trainings and stipend programs. For instance, Urban Upbound provided over 200 clients 10 11 with OSHA-30 and/or site safety training certificates last Fiscal Year. We've witnessed the demand for 12 13 these classes firsthand and, with additional funding, 14 we can more than double the number of clients who 15 enroll in our free classes. Additionally, some of Urban Upbound's most successful programs that provide 16 17 free skill-specific trainings have traditionally been 18 paired with stipends for participants (INAUDIBLE) 19 such programs, which typically can take days, if not 20 weeks, or potentially months to complete, and thus are often difficult to attend for New Yorkers who are 21 2.2 trapped in cycles of poverty. Therefore, Urban 2.3 Upbound recommends that the study proposed by Intro. 165 explore the impact of specifically funding 24 stipends and skill-specific trainings. (INAUDIBLE) 25

entrepreneurs, particularly those who are NYCHA residents, face when starting or growing a small business. Lack of access to capital and operating space. Urban Upbound works diligently to connect the entrepreneurs we support to accessible capital and operating space...

 $\label{eq:SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time is expired.} \\$ Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: You can finish.

ALEX MALESCIO: But there is simply not enough available to meet the needs of lower-income entrepreneurs, especially those who lack English proficiency or who are young adults. Urban Upbound fully supports all three of these goals and is happy to answer any questions. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FARÍAS: Thank you, Alex, for your testimony. You did go in and out for a second while giving testimony, so I would recommend that you submit your testimony for the written record. If you can make sure you email it to testimony@council.nyc.gov just so we have it in completion.

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I don't have any questions, but thank

you, folks, for testifying today. The panel is now

dismissed.

Seeing no one else online or in the public to testify, this Committee hearing is now adjourned. [GAVEL]

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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date July 11, 2024_____