CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS

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June 4, 2024

Start: 10:14 a.m. Recess: 1:01 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 BROADWAY - COMMITTEE ROOM, 14TH

FLOOR

B E F O R E: Julie Won, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Erik D. Bottcher

Sandy Nurse

Althea V. Stevens Inna Vernikov

## APPEARANCES

Lisa Flores, Director and City Chief Procurement Officer at the Mayor's Office of Contract Services

Kim Yu, First Deputy Director at the Mayor's Office of Contract Services

Charles Diamond, Special Counsel at the Mayor's Office of Contract Services

Ilke Denizli, Associate Director, Social Services at the Mayor's Office of Contract Services

Michelle Jackson, Executive Director of the Human Services Council

John MacIntosh, Managing Parter at SeaChange

Matt Jozwiak, Chief Executive Officer of Rethink Food

Thara Duclosel, Policy and Advocacy Coordinator at Nonprofit New York

Pascale Leone, Executive Director of the Supportive Housing Network of New York

Brenda Rosen, President and CEO of Breaking Ground

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

Lily Shapiro, Policy Counsel of the Fortune Society's David Rothenberg Center for Public Policy

Nicole McVinua, Director of Policy at Urban Pathways

Nora Moran, Director of Policy and Advocacy at United Neighborhood Houses

Joseph Rosenberg, Director of the Catholic Community Relations Council

Kristin Miller, Executive Director of Homeless Services United

Paula Magnus, Deputy Director of Northside Center for Child Development

Marlon Williams, Vice President of Public Policy and Collaboration at Philanthropy New York

Kendi Rainwater, Deputy Chief Operating Officer at the Legal Aid Society

Shani Adess, Vice President with New York Legal Assistance Group

Greg Klemm, Chief Financial Officer at Legal Services NYC

Max Barton, researcher for Liuna Local 1010, Paving and Road Building Union in New York City

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

Audacia Ray, Director of Community Organizing and Public Advocacy at the New York City Anti-Violence Project

Banghee Chi, Vice President of Development at SHARE Cancer Support

Catherine Trapani, Assistant Vice President of Public Policy at Volunteers of America, Greater New York

Sharon Brown, self

Kayt Tiskus, Collective Public Affairs

Jim Dill, Executive Director of Housing and Services, Inc.

Mireille Mclean, Managing Director of Neighborhood Health Services for Public Health Solutions

Τ	COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 5
2	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Good morning, this is a
3	microphone check for the Committee on Contracts.
4	Today's date is June 4, 2024, located in the 14th
5	Floor Committee Room, recording done by Pedro Lugo.
6	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Good morning, and
7	welcome to the New York City Council Committee on
8	Contracts.
9	At this time, please place all phones on
10	vibrate or silent mode.
11	If you want to submit testimony, send it
12	to testimony@council.nyc.gov. Once again, that's
13	testimony@council.nyc.gov.
14	Anytime during this hearing, do not
15	approach the dais.
16	Thank you for your cooperation.
17	Chair Won, we are ready to begin.
18	CHAIRPERSON WON: [GAVEL] Good morning,
19	and welcome to this oversight hearing of the New York
20	City Council's Committee on Contracts. Today is
21	Tuesday, June 4, 2024. My name is Julie Won, and I
22	have the privilege of Chairing this Committee.
23	I would like to thank the Members of the

Committee for almost coming to this hearing. It's

early, it's early, they'll get here, but I thank you,

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the public, for coming to the hearing and for the Admin for showing up, and I would also like to thank the Mayor's Office of Contract Services and the non-profit providers and advocates and our friends in labor for joining us to testify.

Today's hearing is an opportunity to assess the City's progress in implementing much-needed procurement reforms to ensure timely payments to non-profit human service providers.

We will also discuss a package of bills aimed at further improving transparency, efficiency, and accountability in the contracting process. As we have highlighted time and again, the City's procurement system remains slow, opaque, and overly burdensome, posing severe financial and operational hardships for the non-profits that provide essential services to our City's most vulnerable residents.

Despite commitments to reform, non-profit vendors continue to face inordinate delays in contract registrations and payments, forcing them to take high interest loans just to stay afloat while waiting for reimbursement from our City. The statistics are staggering. As of January 2024, over 85 percent of human service contracts were registered

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late, even higher than already abysmal citywide average of 77 percent. Meanwhile, one outside analysis found that non-profits had performed over 650 million worth of services on contracts that were still pending registration as of May 1st. This performance is simply unacceptable. These delays cause ripple effects on the City's non-profit workforce who face low pay and high turnover and ultimately to the New Yorkers who rely on these organizations for vital programs and services.

While the Administration has taken some steps, including clearing the backlog of FY22 contracts and establishing the Mayor's Office of Non-profits, much more work remains. We have yet to see the full implementation of recommendations from the 2022 Joint Mayor and Comptroller Task Force to Get Non-Profits Paid on Time. Several of the Task Force's outstanding recommendations include establishing clear timeframes for each phase of procurement process, creating a public-facing contracting database, and accruing interest when payment for vendors are late.

The package of legislation we're hearing today would build on these recommendations. Intro.

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243, sponsored by Council Member Hudson, would
require the development of a methodology for non-
profit organizations contracting with the City to
calculate and be reimbursed for indirect costs.

Intro. 508, sponsored by Council Member
Brannan, would require agencies to report to the
Mayor's Office of Contract Services on late payments
made to contractors and require MOCS to submit semiannual reports summarizing this information.

Intro. 510, sponsored by Council Member Brannan, would require City agencies to provide short-term bridge loans to contractors on contracts of 500,000 dollars or less if payments are delayed.

Intro. 514, by Council Member Brannan, would entitle non-profit contractors to interest payments on late contract payments.

Intro. 863, sponsored by Council Member
Brannan, would increase the threshold for review of
contracts, require evidence that service contracts do
not display displaced City workers, and mandate
advance notice of certain contract actions.

I'm also proud to sponsor three bills as part of this package. Intro. 801 would require

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agencies to provide detailed explanations to prime
contractors when a subcontract is rejected.

Intro. 802 would establish a standardized insurance policy for all food service vendors.

Intro. 803 would allow vendors to protest agency procurement decisions through a process determined by the Procurement Policy Board.

Finally, I also sponsored Resolution 342, calling on the State to establish an online noticing process for public contracts to replace the public hearing requirement that delays the City's procurement process.

Before we hear from the Administration,

I'd like to note that we've been joined by no

Colleagues so far, and I don't believe there's anyone online.

I also want to thank Committee staff,
Senior Counsel Alex Paulenoff, Policy Analyst Alex
Yablon, Principal Financial Analyst Nia Hyatt, and
Finance Unit Head Florentine Kabore for their hard
work in putting together this hearing.

I'll now turn it over to Committee
Counsel to administer the oath.

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2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL PAULENOFF: Thank you,
3 Chair. Alex Paulenoff, Senior Counsel.

Will all members of the Administration who are testifying today please raise your right hands?

Do you swear or affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony today and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

ADMINISTRATION: (INAUDIBLE)

 $\label{eq:committee} \mbox{COMMITTEE COUNSEL PAULENOFF: Great. You} \\ \mbox{may begin when ready.}$ 

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you. Good morning,
Chair Won and Members of the Contracts Committee.

Thank you for inviting us to testify this oversight
hearing on contract processing. I'm joined by First
Deputy Director Kim Yu, Special Counsel Charles
Diamond, and Associate Director of Non-Profits Ilke
Denizli.

Since we last had the chance to convene,

MOCS has continued to advance its efforts to

modernize procurement and streamline processes and

tackle long-standing pain points and improve cycle

times. Our four key strategic priorities remain

unchanged, furthering our pursuit of digitization
through PASSPort, procurement reform, maximized endto-end utilization, and enhanced community

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Modernizing the City's procurement process through digitization lies in the core of everything that we do at MOCS. Our ability to propose, advocate for, and implement legislation initiatives that speak to this mission are inherent to the years of dedication and investment that have been poured into PASSPort. With that in mind, we're pleased to announce that we are in the final stages of closing out remaining post-migration tasks resulting from the sunsetting of the legacy system HHS Accelerator into PASSPort. It's important to note that this essential step while furthering MOCS' vision of a more centralized procurement system was executed at an expedited timeline due to the ending of associated technical support from our software provider. Once it became clear that we had to transition away from this legacy system, we proceeded with careful consideration of our providers responsible for delivering essential services, given that many of them had worked with this much-loved

system for over a decade. In an effort to mitigate
impacts during this period and ensure continuity of
cash flow, our office issued a directive in December
2023 instructing human service agencies to issue an
additional 15 percent advance where providers were
expected to submit invoices during the migration.
Since December of last year, agencies have issued
more than 673 million dollars in advance funding for
the migration, offering providers much-needed
stability during this massive technology transition.
The patience and support that we've received from the
sector throughout this challenging period has been
instrumental to the success of the migration, and we
thank them for their continued partnership.

Looking ahead, we're preparing for

PASSPort Release 6, which will feature two key

additions including PASSPort Vault, formerly known as

Document Vault and Accelerator, and Subcontractor

Management. PASSPort Vault delivers on a critical

recommendation from the Joint Task Force to Get Non
Profits Paid on Time, providing a secure platform for

document storage and sharing. The new Subcontractor

Management module will streamline subcontractor

approvals and payment submission processes, providing

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increased transparency around M/WBE utilization
goals. We look forward to launching these new
features later this year.

In addition to these platform upgrades, MOCS has continued to address inconsistencies and barriers facing non-profits through the implementation of key initiatives recommended by the Joint Task Force to Get Non-Profits Paid on Time. Our progress in this area began with Clear the Backlog initiative, which cleared over 6 billion dollars in payments owed to non-profits over many years. We subsequently built on this progress by supporting agencies to reach 81 percent on-time submissions to the Comptroller by July 1st in FY24, a 25 percent improvement from the prior year, despite a 60 percent increase in contract volume. I also shared several major policy reforms at our Preliminary Budget hearing, such as the Allowance Clause, the Multi-Year Discretionary Contract, and Enhanced Returnable Grant Fund. In addition to these successes, some of our latest achievements include a cost-of-living adjustment, which will entail an almost 9.27 percent increase to City-contracted human services workforce wages, totaling 741 million over three fiscal years

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beginning July 1st, 2024, which is Fiscal Year 2025; the Workforce Enhancement Initiative, which added 174 million in baselined funding to human service contracts in FY23 and marked a significant advancement towards delivering better pay parity for our non-profit partners. The City is currently working on apportioning these funds through the contracting agencies. Fiscal Year 2025 COLA funding

will be distributed to non-profit providers that have

human service contracts with the City of New York in

a Fiscal Year 2025 budget term.

Recognizing the importance of timely processing, contracting agencies have been instructed to reach out to eligible non-profit providers by July 1st with COLA templates to confirm eligible contract funding. The City is working to get Fiscal Year 2025 COLA funding to providers expeditiously through Fiscal Year 2025 budget advances and will provide additional information through FAQs and other resources. We will continue to support the implementation of reforms such as these and other ongoing programs and initiatives in the face of these challenging fiscal times.

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MOCS's total budget for FY24 is 44.6 million, including 21.2 million for personnel services and 23.4 million for OTPS. The bulk of our budget is devoted to Accenture and Ivalua contracts, which maintains PASSPort, the City's procurement payment system, and are valued at 90 million dollars over 10 years for Ivalua and nearly 45 million over six years for Accenture. In FY24, during our Accenture maintenance contract renewal, OMB instituted the 15 percent PEG and MOCS worked diligently to reduce that contract by 7.2 million over the three-year lifespan of the contract, a total reduction of over 100,000 hours to meet our PEG.

This Fiscal Year has been especially impactful because along with the contract reduction in PEGs, MOCS has been going through a transition. We completed a once-in-a-decade decommissioning and migration of over one-third of our portfolio of active contracts from our legacy system Accelerator to PASSPort and have begun a host of improvement and additional processes in PASSPort to better serve our users. In addition to the PEGs, 3.9 million in FY24 and 2.5 million in the outyears, the City's prior year budget cuts, and current year hiring policies

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- 2 | are reflected in our FY24 budget and outyears.
- 3 Between our FY24 adopted and our upcoming FY25
- 4 budget, we will have lost 14 MOCS direct budgeted
- 5 positions, representing 8 percent of our total
- 6 headcount. Along with previous structural deficit
- 7 from prior year budget reductions, we continue to
- 8 | face headcount challenges and, as of June 3, 2024,
- 9 MOCS has 18 vacant positions.

additional burdens on providers.

Turning to the eight bills presented

today, we have some questions and concerns regarding

implementation and impact, particularly those

requiring a cost commitment, some of which are

inconsistent with existing programs or would impose

For Intro. 243, 510, and 514, the

Administration cannot commit to legislation that

would create an ongoing cost commitment in the

present budget situation. Along with overlapping with

the City's existing indirect cost rate program, the

minimum rate required by Intro. 243 would double the

current indirect cost rate floor and reduce the

amount the City can spend on direct services.

Announced in October 2019 and claiming for indirect

cost and funding opening in November 2019, the ICR

the HHS Cost Rate Manual.

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Funding Initiative issues a standardized methodology

for contractors to obtain a budgeted cost rate above

10 percent of the Citywide Implementation Team and

Similarly, the cost component of Intro. 510 and inconsistencies with existing programs also contribute to our concerns around implementation of this legislation. As we've previously testified, the Administration has been committed to investing in the Returnable Grant Fund, which already offers interestfree loans to human service providers contracting with the City. In January 2024, the Administration delivered on a key recommendation from the Joint Task Force to Get Non-Profits Paid on Time by expanding access to the RGF and streamlining the application to ensure that provider partners of all sizes have access. In addition to this overlap, the bill would only apply to work, labor, or service contracts under 500,000 dollars that are pending registration with the Comptroller, which would limit eligibility as compared to the RGF.

We also find Intro. 514 to be both unachievable in this budgetary environment and contradict our ongoing efforts. In this instance,

non-profits paid on time.

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- those around contract timeliness. Pursuant to PPB 2 3 Rule 4-12, we provide summary data on the timeliness 4 of agency contract submissions in the Annual 5 Indicators Report. In the FY23 report, we shared that the Citywide Chief Procurement Officer has not deemed 6 7 any agency to be substantially late, but recognizes that there is still progress to be made. Although 8 there is still much to do alongside the implementation of PASSPort Public, a public 10 11 transparency portal that provides data on contract 12 processing and retroactivity, these transparency 13 tools are an important means to enforce 14 accountability, with the ultimate goal of getting
  - While we support the general goals evident in Intro. 214, 510, and 514, we are seeing progress in the initiatives currently underway, and the Administration cannot commit to any new legislation which would incur a fiscal impact in the current budgetary environment.

For Intro. 508, 801, 802, and 803, we have some questions and concerns around implementation and would appreciate further discussions with the Council. While late payments are

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a major pain point in City contracting with
significant impact on vendors, we would caution that
Intro. 508 would only add additional layers of
process and burden to an already fragmented system.
Many payments are also deliverable-based, not time-
based. Maintaining a payment reporting system based
solely on time does not take into account the breadth
of the procurement system and could lead to
significant adverse consequences. While we are open
to further discussion on Intro. 801, we'd like to
further detail from the Council as these detailed
submissions described in the bill could have negative
effects on contract timeliness by imposing additional
burdens on the subcontractor approval process.

For Intro. 802 and 803, we would need further discussion with the Council on the goals of this legislation. As a general matter, we are wary of introducing additional barriers and process requirements which could further slow down and complicate City contracting, a historical issue that we are currently addressing through much of the reform work I mentioned at the beginning of my testimony. We are happy to continue the conversation around these bills.

Finally, there is one bill presented 2 3 today that we find to be fully in line with the Administration's efforts to reduce cycle times and 4 streamline processes, Intro 863. Intro. 863 makes critical reforms to Section 312-A of the New York 6 7 City Charter, commonly referred to as Local Law 63, 8 by increasing the threshold of the law's applicability contracts valued at 1 million, up from 200,000, and decreasing public notice periods for 60 10 11 days to at least 10 days prior to certain unplanned contract actions. The City's contracting budget 12 continues to grow, rendering the 200,000-dollar 13 threshold outdated. In FY23, roughly 39 billion 14 15 dollars of the City's 41 billion in contract awards 16 resulted from contracts over 1 million dollars. 17 Raising the threshold would continue to account for 18 the vast majority of applicable contract dollars, 19 while reducing the administrative burden and 20 resulting increases in procurement timeliness for lower value awards. Additionally, this reform will 21 increase the effectiveness of City contracts with our 2.2 2.3 M/WBE vendors by exempting M/WBE small purchases from the law, which will reduce contracting delays with 24 this essential vendor community. In addition to these 25

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streamlining efforts, Intro. 863 clarifies and
codifies agency compliance processes aimed at
increasing transparency for contracts that were not
included on the annual plans.

In closing, I would like to thank Chair
Won and the Committee for your continued partnership
and look forward to further discussion on the bills
presented today in addition to identifying
opportunities to advance existing programs and
initiatives. Although there is still much to do, the
work we've accomplished together has consistently set
the standard for equity, transparency, and
accessibility, and we will continue to prioritize
these values across all work streams. Along with my
colleagues, I'm now happy to take any questions you
may have.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Thank you so much, Director Flores.

Per your testimony, I have a few questions. I know that all of our friends are here right now because they want to make sure that City contracts are paid on time, and it is very concerning to me to hear about the 5 percent PEGs that have affected all of our City agencies, especially our

beloved Mayor's Office of Contracts, and I want to
make myself clear in the room, PASSPort is not
perfect, but it is much better than what we were
before, especially a paper-based system, and in no
way is the Council or myself pushing for a
replacement of PASSPort, but we want to make sure
that PASSPort is fully funded so that we can make
sure that the migration happens smoothly as well as
all of the enhancements that we want to be committed
to, to ensure that we have an easier time for all of
our non-profit providers and all of our vendors to be
able to have a digital centralized system where they
can access as well as apply and track their contracts
with the City. So for the original PASSPort
maintenance renewal contract, that was considered to
be 23.8 million, and then it seems that the revised
contract, because of the PEGs, were reduced by 7.2
million dollars to 16.6 million so, if we were to
divide that by 36 months, it seems that now it'll be
down to 2.4 million annually, resulting in over
100,000 hours reduced or so for the contract. Can you
help us understand how this is going to impact all of
the expected PASSPort maintenance and all the

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2 enhancements that the task force and everyone else 3 has committed to?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you, Chair Won. First, I want to thank you for your continued commitment and support of PASSPort and the Mayor's Office of Contract Services, even on a beautiful sunny day like today, and always ensuring that we're shedding light on the importance of technology in moving forward with our procurement reform. Definitely some of the details will pass along to my First Deputy Director, Kim Yu, in terms of the budget and the dollars. I will first say, obviously, you know, the Mayor's Office of Contract Services, all of us, are first and foremost, are committed to the reform work, not only of the joint task force report, but there is additional reform work that we have hit the ground running from day one. As you may know, we have quarterly PPB meetings. We have reform front and center as our north star every single day. We did definitely have a sort of perfect storm of having to decommission Accelerator, not by choice, but to do the responsible actions of that software was, for some time, no longer going to be supported, and ensuring that we were being responsible about the

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system integrity, the data integrity, took on this very large project of decommissioning. There have definitely been, with the decommissioning, a change management process as you know that we may have talked about at our last hearing. Part of the pain points is not just ensuring that we have sufficient funding and resources for PASSPort proper but also the dedication that we've attempted to make in being really intentional about providing the appropriate training and outreach, both to our agencies and to our vendors. This has been quite a Herculean task, not only for us, but all of our provider partners and our agencies in transitioning from a legacy system that's been around for over a decade, and quickly, in speedy fashion, learning the ins and outs of how to do the same transactions in PASSPort. I think I can say confidently that we have really been working, in some cases, over weekends, in some cases many, many days, many nights, ensuring that we are accessible to our non-profit providers, and trying to address any issues that have arisen because of the change in the migration and full adoption. The good news is that once we get through what I know feels for folks who are in it kind of in the eye of the storm, if you

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would, that we are finally in a place where we can see on the horizon that we will have full adoption of an end-to-end system, and I have to note that we are probably the largest system in the country in terms of not only the number of contracts, but the number of transactions, the number of vendors, and the complexity of functionality that really is soup to nuts, all the way from vendor integrity and registration, all the way through payment. We definitely have seen an increase in some of our timeto-return answers on our tickets but, again, I think we have been 1,000 percent committed to ensuring that, despite some of the budget changes that you mentioned in your question, that we're responding to our providers, but definitely can have Kim answer more of the dollars questions, unless there's followup, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON WON: I want to acknowledge Council Member Sandy Nurse and Council Member Erik Bottcher have joined the Committee hearing.

Can you just help me understand, Deputy
Director or Director, because going from a contract
for PASSPort maintenance from 23.8 million to 16.6
million is a very steep change, so can you help us

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2 understand what that 7.2 million difference was 3 supposed to pay for?

the question, Chair Won. To start out, I think what you're getting at is the impact... are you able to hear me? Thank you. What I will say, I'll start off by addressing in three layers, and I think what you're asking is how the reduction in the contracts will impact services and, honestly and candidly, there will be service impacts and service reductions so the three levels I'll go into are impact to our vendors, impact to our agencies, and then impact to MOCS.

vendors. As our vendors are users of our PASSPort system and also impacted by the decommission of Accelerator, the time that they work within the system, they will have to rely on the services of MOCS, and MOCS overseeing the services that are provided by Ivalua, who supports our PASSPort system and our Accelerator system so, with the reduction in the resources, there will be possibly additional time that the vendors will face when they have questions regarding their contract processing, their contract registration, and their contract payment.

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The second of the third level of impact
I'll address are the agencies. Our agencies are our
providers, and we at MOCS oversee the agencies in
addition to training them, as Director Flores
mentioned, to have proficiency in the system. We also
are doing a lot of change management as they adapt
from the old system, HHS Accelerator, to the new
system, PASSPort, so they, too, will be impacted by
the reduction in the resources.

Last but not least, MOCS is impacted as well because we are on the front lines of providing the support to the agencies and the vendors. In addition to the reduction of the PASSPort contracts, as a result of the PEGs, we do see a reduction in the headcount that Director Flores mentioned. As of Fiscal Year 2024 Exec Plan, our MOCS headcount was 173. When we review the Fiscal Year 2025 Adopted Plan, we are down to 166 so that's a reduction of 14 heads so I'll stop there.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay, so from what I understand, because what I'm trying to get is usually within the contract, we have itemizations or line items for what a breakdown of the cost, so with the 7.2 million reduction, you're saying that it will

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impact our vendors so those are the human service

providers, the non-profits, external contractors by

increasing the number of hours it will take them to

get an answer or the support they need when they have

questions for contract registration or payment,

FIRST DEPUTY DIRECTOR YU: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay, and then for the agencies, you're referring to our City agencies like Health and Human Services, DFTA for aging, etc., and for them, those providers will also have, it'll impact them for their training and for their change management.

FIRST DEPUTY DIRECTOR YU: That's correct, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON WON: And then lastly for MOCS, it's also going to impact you all because you're responsible for providing the support to these two partners, the vendors and the agencies, and you're also facing a steep headcount. That was going to be my next question.

At our March hearing, when we had asked about what was going to happen with the PASSPort contract being reduced, who was going to do the work,

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Kim?

and you had said that it was going to be internal so now that you have 14 positions in headcount reduction and 18 vacant positions, can you help me understand how this will also impact PASSPort and the work that you all are doing? Who is responsible now for working even as you work weekends? Will you just multiply

DIRECTOR FLORES: I'll start, Chair Won. So where we took some of the reductions on our maintenance contract, as First Deputy Director, you mentioned and I mentioned in my testimony, were through service hours so that maintenance contract covers a lot of different work. Primarily, I think what folks can sort of understand as clearly as possible is when there are tickets that we receive or issues that we receive from agency users or vendor users with a complication in the system, or they have a blocker in the system, investigating that blocker, investigating that issue, then creating a solution and implementing that solution, most of that work is done through that maintenance contract, and we put those fixes in through the staff and the hours through that maintenance contract and so, as we mentioned at our last hearing, Chair Won, some of

that work we took on within MOCS staff and so, with
the vacancy rate as it is now, to your point, we are
all working more hours, and I think that's consistent
with all City agencies as I'm sure I hope that you
know, Chair Won and others on the Committee, we are
1,000 percent committed to ensuring the success of
PASSPort and ensuring the success of our provider
partners and being able to acclimate to the system
changes and, more importantly, to get through
processes quickly and efficiently so they can get
paid on time and so we've been doubling down on the
staff that we do have and really trying to ensure
that we maintain high morale and understand that
we're all rolling in the same direction and everyone
on our staff is committed to seeing the success of
PASSPort. This is once in sort of, and I know this
may sound to be too much, but if you've been doing
procurement for a long time, this is my 20th year in
City government, and the size of scope of what we're
doing here with PASSPort, it has not been done
before, and so everyone who's at MOCS is committed to
the success of PASSPort and will continue to do that
regardless of what the situation is with the budget

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but obviously, we continue to need your support and the support of this committee.

CHAIRPERSON WON: For headcount, I'm just trying to go back to understand the calculation. If we have a 7.2-million-dollar reduction to the PASSPort contract, and we divide that by 36 months, so it would be 2.4 million dollars annually. What was that number of total hours reduced by this contract for PASSPort with Ivalua and Accenture?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you, Chair Won. I believe it was 100,000 hours of the maintenance contract.

CHAIRPERSON WON: And are you able to work an additional 100,000 hours with the staff that you have to cover those hours that were lost?

DIRECTOR FLORES: We continue to endeavor at 1,000 percent to ensure that we are providing services without service gaps to the best of our ability, Chair Won.

CHAIRPERSON WON: 100,000 hours reduced is a very high amount so I just want to emphasize that. For the headcount, you had just testified how critical it is during this transition to have the resources and all the work that you're doing that is

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very important to all of the three parties that you outlined of vendors, agencies, and the agency of contract services itself, and with these forced PEGs on all agencies across the board in our City during the transition of the PASSPort platform upgrade and the migration of all the agencies from Accelerator to PASSPort, on top of the contract reduction, I'm just trying to understand, so now you had also alluded to the quality assurance contract. How much was the quality assurance contract that was also impacted by the PEGs?

DIRECTOR FLORES: The original estimate,
Chair Won, for the quality assurance contract was 1
million dollars. We had not started that contract
when we decided to put that forward as part of the
PEG process.

CHAIRPERSON WON: I know that everyone in this room, we find contracts very exciting and sexy, worth waking up for in the morning, but I think this is very alarming because the people in this room are here to testify all of the struggles that they're facing to get paid on time and to get paid at all and, if we're hearing that even the quality assurance contract was cut, then who is doing quality

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assurance? Ourselves? We're checking ourselves on the
quality of the work?

Okay. I think the silence speaks for itself. We will hear more in the testimonies of how the quality assurance is an extremely important part of any platform. No matter what kind of technology you roll out in any agency, there needs to be a separate contract with quality assurance so that we are keeping our vendors who are external building us these platforms to make our lives easier, to ensure that our lives are getting easier, not more difficult.

pust to also clarify that the contracts in question, both the Ivalua and Accenture contracts, as you know, Chair Won, were implemented and registered during the last Administration. The contract setup did not include at that time, nor did it include at the beginning of this Administration, a quality assurance contract so the setup had always been that MOCS and obviously partnership with, when appropriate with OTI, doing our due diligence to ensure and maintaining, and I assure you that we take it very seriously to ensure that our contractors are meeting

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the requirements of the contract so I just want to say that for the record, obviously, to your point, though, best practice, which is why we had intended to bring this new element into the fold as additional resources to ensure with all of the transition and the work that we're doing that we would have additional resources. We just want to put that for the record, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON WON: And it is indeed a best practice, especially in every other industry, so I think it is important for my team to make sure that we submit an Intro. making sure that every single platform or technology that the City procures has a separate contract to make sure that there's quality assurance built in to make sure that all of our users, the public, have quality products and that they're not struggling and that when there is another PEG that comes around, quality assurance isn't the one that gets cut, but it's something that is making sure that it goes on.

Okay. Thank you. Going back to the 2.4 million dollars annually that will be reduced. For service tickets themselves or just improving enhancements, because I know that we hear every time

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we have a hearing on non-profits getting paid on time, folks tell us all the time that they are calling MOCS and giving feedback on how to make this better so there's clearly a feedback loop from our users to create new enhancements so what's going to happen now for functionality to meet the timeline that you had committed to publicly with the task force to make PASSPort perform at a certain threshold or at a benchmark?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you, Chair Won.

First I would say, as per my testimony, that we have made some really good progress and are on track for progress for some of the key elements of the task force report, particularly those related to PASSPort. As I mentioned in my testimony, one of the recommendations and discussions around enhancements were specific functionalities, new functionality, and so two key parts of new functionality that will be coming out later this Calendar Year is PASSPort Vault, which to everyone who loved dearly Accelerator, when it was originally rolled out, it included Document Vault which was a key factor and request from the sector. PASSPort when it was rolled out did not have Document Vault so that is going to

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be a key achievement from the task force report
rolling out PASSPort Vault.

In addition, Subcontractor Management will also be in PASSPort, and while obviously contractors and the public normally look at subcontracting functionality and approvals sort of only as but very important an issue that impacts M/WBE, it actually is a huge issue that impacts the non-for-profit sector and our human service providers. As you know, traditionally out of the 41 billion or however much we do in every particular year, human services accounts between 48 to 50 percent of the portfolio and many of those contracts have subcontracts. That process currently is either in paper, email, snail mail, by pigeon carrier, and is a little bit of a black box and contributes to the pain that both primes and subs and vendors who are providing critical services to our New Yorkers feel in the payment process, and so those are two key areas where we will be delivering amongst other things that I mentioned in my testimony around PASSPort.

To your question an Intro. regarding feedback from providers, so we get feedback and make

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enhancements over a number of different ways, and also I want to just make a distinction between enhancements and sort of like to have, right? The workflows and the functionality of PASSPort for most cases are what they are and, as folks know, a big bulk of the functionality was rolled out sourcing during COVID, which was a huge accomplishment of the previous Administration. When we receive tickets from both our vendor community, our non-profit providers or our agencies, all of that's tracked, and we look at that as if there is an actual bug or issue that needs to be fixed and, if that's the case, we tap into our Accenture maintenance contract to put in a fix for that issue versus continuing to engage with the sector, not only through that ticket process, but we've done road shows, we've done multiple situations where we meet with not-for-profit providers, our construction providers, our construction agencies, our not-for-profit agencies, and get their wish list of functionality that they hope to have in a future state so, to the extent that we're able to put some of those smaller level enhancements in our regular fixed schedule, we do that, but we're not in a position right now to sort of distract from ensuring

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available.

that full migration successfully has happened, that
we have full adoption of over 50 percent of our
portfolio doing all their invoices in our system, now
PASSPort, and making sure that we are using our
resources effectively to prepare for and implement
R6, and then continue to prioritize any future state
of enhancements if and when funding becomes

CHAIRPERSON WON: I have a followup question. According to the Fiscal Year 25 Executive Budget, there was 10.5 million dollars less in the technology strategy budget. Can you help me understand this 10.5 million versus the 7.2 million that we see in reduction? Or we could follow up? Yeah.

DIRECTOR FLORES: I'll start, and then

First Deputy Director might have the numbers here. If

we can't, otherwise we will follow up, Chair. The

budget already had a certain amount of expected

decrease in our OTPS budget based on one-time funding

for enhancements and our 5.1 release and our

migration and now our upcoming release 6, and so

there was already an expected dip over Fiscal Years

for those one-time investments. Then in addition to

investment for recent releases.

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that, as you noted in your questions earlier, there
was, as you annualize it over three years, the 7.2
million was an additional 2.4 reduction on top of
what we expected to be a reduction after the one-time

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay. I'm going to now turn over to procurement reform questions. Thank you so much for helping us clarify the PEG reductions.

As of January 2024, over 85 percent of human service contracts were registered late, even higher than the already unacceptable citywide average of 77 percent. Can you help us understand what factors contribute to so many human service contracts being registered late than the PEGs that we were just speaking of?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Sure, Chair Won. I'll start, and then if I need an assist from Associate Director Ilke, I'll pass it on to Ilke.

Our numbers, when we look at contracts for FY24, for FY23, do not align with the 85 percent, which from our understanding, depending on if you're noting either some recent public reports or recent reports from the Comptroller's Office, are more inclusive, including contracts that are either not

2	human service contracts or not multiyear contracts
3	and discretionary contracts. In terms of the
4	contracts that have been submitted on time, the last
5	Fiscal Year, as I mentioned in my testimony, we had a
6	significant positive increase in the number of
7	contracts that were submitted on time and, as you
8	know, if we look at the PPB rules and sort of look at
9	what the standard of sort of timely, as long as a
10	contract has been submitted to the Comptroller before
11	the end of the Fiscal Year for a new contract
12	starting in July 1st, that contract will most likely
13	be registered within 30 days or, in some cases, much
14	less than that so we deem those not to be
15	significantly late. As you know, we do have the
16	ability now, unlike in the past, once that contract
17	is registered, for advances to be released
18	immediately, once there is a budget on that contract
19	and, as I mentioned in my testimony, we have taken
20	some proactive steps to mitigate additional pain by
21	directing agencies to issue an additional 15 percent
22	on top of those contracts, but I'll pass it off to
23	Ilke. Is there any other data to respond to the
24	Chair's question?

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR DENIZLI: Thank you,
Chair Won and Committee. As Director Flores
mentioned, we are committed to the timely
registration of our human service contracts. We do
have a yearly initiative where we project manage
alongside our agency partners to ensure that
contracts are submitted to the Comptroller's office
by July 1st in order to ensure that those standard 25
percent advances to the sector can go up by the time
that invoices are able to be submitted in the system.
I will also note that we are happy to collaborate on
any data coordination. A lot of the external
reporting that we often see includes City Council
discretionary award contracts, which, as we know, are
inherently retroactive since the majority of
contracts that are designated, whether in Schedule C
or subsequent transparency resolutions, are not
officially communicated to the agencies or go through
the clearance process until well after July 1st.
CHAIRPERSON WON: To go back to the 2.4-
million-dollar reduction annually, will MOCS still be
able to have proper functionality for all the new

users who have joined and also meet the timelines,

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2 the deadlines that you have set for the next release 3 this year?

DIRECTOR FLORES: In terms of Release 6 for Document Vault and subcontracting, we're on schedule to do that release, which will have those two major components of functionality before the end of this Calendar Year.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay, that is very impressive. Thank you for still somehow managing that without any money.

In 2022, the Joint Comptroller-Mayor Task

Force to Get Non-Profits Paid on Time issued a

detailed action memo and recommendations to get nonprofits paid more quickly. Can you help us get a

clear summary of what progress has been made over the

last two years implementing which reforms and which

items remain of those and which do the Administration

see as the highest priority? Can you also give us the

status of the task force? Are you all still meeting

and, if so, is Council able to join the next meeting

or a representative from the Council?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you for the question, Chair Won. At last blush that we reviewed our progress for all of the items in the Task Force

report, we were close to 60 percent of those had been
accomplished at this time, which included, as some of
those highlighted in my testimony, clear the backlog
initiative, allowance clauses, multi-year
discretionary contracts, expanded the RGF fund
Contract Stat. We also, in obviously partnership and
led by the Council, Local Law 169, which for human
service timeliness, and standing up the Mayor's
Office of Non-Profit Services. As you may know, once
the Task Force issued the report, there was an
Executive Steering Committee, which included partners
across all City agencies like Office of Management
and Budget, City Hall, the Comptroller's Office, and
they kept us to account with multiple work streams
that put together project plans and goals for making
sure that we were staying on target with the both
short-, medium-, and long-term goals that were
outlined in the report, and there are not many that
are left for us to achieve, and anything that's not
achieved yet is already ongoing, but happy to spend
time with you offline and those others in the
Committee and walk you through some of those in more
detail if interested.

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CHAIRPERSON WON: Could you answer, sorry

if I missed it, I was reading my notes. Does the Task

Force still meet and, if so, how often?

meets. The Task Force met up until releasing the report, and then after the release of the report, there was an Executive Steering Committee that was created, which again included both the Administration and the Comptroller's Office, and they monitored and kept accountable working groups from across the City.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Does that Executive Steering Committee still meet?

DIRECTOR FLORES: The Executive Steering

Committee, we report out to the First Deputy Mayor

and to City Hall on progress. Obviously, the First

Deputy Mayor at City Hall corresponds and interacts

with the Comptroller directly when there are updates

or there are questions, but most of the work is

either done or significantly in progress.

CHAIRPERSON WON: So now that the Non-Profit Task Force is no longer active, how do the non-profit providers give you the direct feedback?

DIRECTOR FLORES: The updates to the Non-Profit Task Force action items, our office sends out

and has sent out a number of updates to the sector,
telling them where we are in our progress. We have
also provided and partnered with some of the folks
who are in this room with our beloved strategic
partners in the sector, whether it's doing roadshows,
which we have done before we started doing the
migration process, and other opportunities for us to
engage directly with the sector to give updates on
where we are in the task force. I believe the First
Deputy Mayor herself was also at an event with one of
the umbrella groups here last week and gave an update
on our progress on the report, and so we have
multiple sort of avenues of engagement with the
sector but, as always, if there are recommendations
of how we can engage differently, we'll always take
those.

CHAIRPERSON WON: It seems that the Borough of Queens has some FOMO. They were not part of the Task Force, as I was given awareness of, and it seems like a lot of people are clamoring to be part of the Task Force again so.

DIRECTOR FLORES: I will say, recently, the Administration announced the launch of the Mayor's Office of Non-profit Services Advisory

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Council, and there are a number of key players, both in this room and across the sector, which I believe represent all of the Boroughs, Chair Won, who are participating and representing in each of the three committees that were formed as a response to one of those key Task Force recommendations as well, but happy to share afterwards the list of all of the providers and who are chairing all of those committees and would be happy to take back to the Administration if you don't see enough Queens representation there, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Speaking of the Mayor's Office of Non-profits, can you help us understand the status of that office since Director Ford has moved on?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Yes, Chair Won. That office still is in existence, very active. As you know, reports directly to Deputy Mayor Almazar, and there really hasn't been a skip a beat from the transition where our inaugural Director Ford and all the amazing work that she did to stand up the office and really connect with the sector and establish really good relationships and avenues of communication. As I mentioned, the inauguration of

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the Advisory Council was announced after Director 
Ford's departure so there is continued work and
activity happening in that office. We work very
closely with that office, and we work very closely
with that office as they engage with the sector and
have feedback from the sector either on one-off
contract-specific issues and/or bigger pictures of
reform questions and policy recommendations.

CHAIRPERSON WON: How many staff members are there now employed and working at the Mayor's Office of Non-profit Services? Last time it was one?

DIRECTOR FLORES: It's more than one,

Chair Won. We might be able to answer that now. If

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay.

not, we will get back to you.

FIRST DEPUTY DIRECTOR YU: They have a headcount of seven. I believe they have four, but we can confirm and come back.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay, four. Just out of curiosity, do you have a number of how many vendors of non-profit human service providers the City has in their purview for all agencies for four staff members to manage?

DIRECTOR FLORES: I'm not sure of the
question, Chair Won, but I would say that obviously
across the City of New York with our very robust
portfolio with non-profit providers, which includes
agencies that contract Administration of Children's
Services, Department of Social Services, Department
of Aging, and so on and so forth. We have thousands
of staff across the City of New York that have
different levels of engagement with the non-profit
sector, including in contracting and budgeting, and
the Mayor's Office of Non-profit Services, not unlike
many other of Mayor's Offices that really have a
focus on ensuring that they are thought leaders, that
they are leading in terms of policy agenda, and
really keeping us and others within the
Administration accountable to answering to a
particular sector so I think, in totality, there is
an investment and an importance that I think from day
one this Administration, which includes the Joint
Task Force report, of how important our relationship
is with the sector.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay, because I just want to emphasize that with thousands of non-profits who service our City, the ratio of four or even seven

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2 at full headcount to do justice, I think, is not 3 enough.

The million-dollar question that we always get asked is, the Task Force called for establishing specific timeframes and deadlines for each stage of the procurement process. Has the Administration done this? If not, what barriers remain to setting clear timelines, and can you help us understand more information of what the status is and what may be holding it up? And another question that I get asked all the time is, how can we keep agencies accountable if it's not going to be financial?

pirector flores: Thank you for the question, Chair Won. I'll start, and then my staff will keep me honest. As I mentioned in my testimony and I think in a previous response, with leadership from the Council and partnership with the Administration, recent Local Law 169 was passed, and we are on track to release the first report in October of this Calendar Year, as prescribed in the report, that will have crucial data that will inform future state of particular timeframes and timelines to keep ourselves accountable, but I think what's

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important to note and, as we testified during previous hearings related to that local law, is that it really has to be a sort of multi-layered, multifaceted approach to keep us accountable and ensure that we are holding up our end of the bargain, having timeframes is part of it, having the tools in order to monitor performance is part of it, but also having a community of practice of monitoring performance is part of that and so, as I mentioned in my testimony, we have begun not only in the release of our internal performance tracking tool contracts, but the Administration has already had sessions with our Agency Commissioners. Some of it was also discussed in the inaugural Mayor's Office of Non-Profit Services Advisory Council of continuing to build on that practice of what data that we have access to, how we use that data to inform our decisions to ensure that our cycle times are shorter, that we get contracts registered on time, payments on time, and also how do we use that information to keep our agencies accountable. In our Timeliness Initiative, both last Fiscal Year and what we're doing this Fiscal Year, we use data and we have goals that we hold our agencies to in terms of hitting certain

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milestones by a particular timeframe so that we can achieve our goal of having all of our contracts submitted to the Comptroller on time so it is an ongoing iterative process, but that's exactly where we intend to be, and Local Law 169 is going to be a big part of assisting there.

CHAIRPERSON WON: From the Mayor's Office of Contracts own Fiscal Year '23 Human Services Report, I am very troubled by the numbers, that almost 100 percent of the contracts were untimely for agencies like SBS, and then following MOCJ, and for DYCD, they were at 17 percent on time; HPD, 0 percent on time; and DSS-HRA, 42 percent on time; DHS, 41 percent on time; and others are hovering around 59 percent so can you help us understand what is the accountability for these agencies from your own report where they're just not on time? There needs to be substantial compliance with timeliness for contracting given their personal performance according to your own data.

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you, Chair Won. I did not hear the first part of your question, but are you referring to the Indicators Report, the Annual Indicators Report?

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2 CHAIRPERSON WON: Yes.

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you, Chair Won, for the clarification. First, I will say that there are multiple ways that we look at both timeliness and retroactivity and, just to make that distinction first, and then to get to your specific question. When I said earlier in my testimony and some responses to some of your questions that we achieved 81 percent submitted to the Comptroller on time, the measurement there is that we have submitted a contract for registration by the end of the Fiscal Year. The Indicators Report and retroactivity is calculated slightly differently. First, the universe of contracts is anything that was registered within the Fiscal Year so that's where we start off in the universe of contracts before we do any analysis so regardless of when the contract start date was, anything registered within the Fiscal Year is what we're doing analytics on so that may include a contract that actually was a FY23 or '22 contract that was registered in the Fiscal Year so the retroactive or lateness is if it's one day late from the registration date versus the contract date, it's considered retroactive and, as I mentioned, we

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consider significantly retroactive at different intervals after we get over the 30 days. In some cases, the examples that you mentioned, we have agencies like HPD that have very small human service portfolios and so, obviously, if an agency has one or two contracts and they did not get to them on time in the Fiscal Year, it kind of skews the data, but our number in terms of percent retroactive continues to improve every year, and we're hoping that with all of the efforts that we have put into place last year and this year, that the numbers will be better this year as well when we issue our Indicators Report after the end of the Fiscal Year.

CHAIRPERSON WON: So how does this square with the PPB rule 4-12 for interest payments?

DIRECTOR FLORES: So 4-12 requires, and I think I mentioned in my testimony, that first the (INAUDIBLE) of my Office does the analysis of whether or not an agency or agencies were significantly retroactive and, again, that significantly retroactive for that particular Fiscal Year, we do not consider and is consistent with practice over many years and over many different Administrations, contracts that are registered within the 30-day

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period to be significantly retroactive and so we make that assessment. We don't take that lightly. There are interest payments that are made every Fiscal Year. I do not have the number off the top of my head of what may have been paid last Fiscal Year but, ultimately, it's a collective decision depending on the overall performance, and last year, as was indicated in the Indicators Report, we did not determine to be significantly retroactive to implement that across-the-board interest payment.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay. The next question is, even when contracts are registered, reimbursement rates only cover 80 cents on the dollar for program costs. How is the Administration working to address this issue of chronically underfunded non-profit contracts? I was just at a town hall yesterday for education, and we heard this again from non-profit providers who are running 3-K programs, that they have to subsidize it with their private twos and infant programs because it's just not enough, and they're having issues even with paid parity for their teachers and keeping teachers because they get paid much less than their DOE counterparts so we would

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2 really like to understand what is happening for 3 chronically underfunded non-profit contracts.

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you, Chair Won. Speaking, you know, specifically to the 40-plus Mayoral agencies, I understand and definitely hear both the sentiment that you just described and that I hear from the non-profit sector, which is why the commitment from the Administration from day one has been investing in our sector and our providers and, as you know, I do want to make sure, in partnership with the Council, to date, over 1.4 billion dollars that have been invested in the human services sector, both for the workforce enhancement and our commitment for COLA over three fiscal years is a huge investment. We're getting closer and closer to, I think, in partnership with the sector, and I see some of the partners here today, and carefully listening to the issues that have been raised over having previous years not sufficient investment in the sector, and I think we're catching up and making a lot of good ground, and we continue to work with the sector. We're not done listening. We're not done partnering, and I think the budget reflects the continued investment in the sector.

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2 CHAIRPERSON WON: I'm getting a lot of 3 eyebrows, Lisa, from that answer. Kim, do you have 4 any other?

DIRECTOR FLORES: I see Michelle Jackson right there. We just had all these celebrations of the COLA, right? There are eyebrows behind Michelle Jackson.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Yes, I think we still have a long way to go. I just think it's not acceptable that our non-profit providers qualify for the same benefits, like SNAP, that we administer, and that they administer themselves. They might as well register themselves, as they're doing, and many of them do, so I think we've got a long way to go.

I also want to acknowledge that we've been joined by Council Member Althea Stevens.

Non-profit leaders have called for a temporary moratorium on audits, inspections, and reporting requirements that are not legally mandated in order to allow them to focus on service delivery until their contracts are paid. Would the Administration be open to this form of relief?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you for the question, Chair Won. We have been taking many efforts

to mitigate sort of burdens of our non-profit sector,
not only during transition from Accelerator to
PASSPort, but some of the work that is, frankly, the
hard work of rolling up your sleeves and doing and
dismantling and really reshaping our relationship and
the paradigm of how we oversee and how we engage with
our provider partners, and so I do say that I look
forward to those conversations, especially now that
the Advisory Council has been formed. That is
definitely one of the topics that I know will be
discussed during those meetings. We also have been
doing work, as you may know, at MOCS in creating a
risk-based audit policy called the Human Services New
York City Standard Audited Financial Reports, or
SAFR. That will lead to impactful audit results,
which will reduce redundancies for providers by
leveraging standard audit guidelines and improved
audit quality and timeliness and, for non-profits,
this will make the policy more predictable, timely,
and comprehensive, and that work is well underway,
and we hope to expand upon it now that the Advisory
Council has been formed.

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CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay, I'm going to pass it over to Council Member Stevens to ask a few questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: Good morning. How are you guys doing?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Good morning, Council Member.

questions. The first one I'll start with is the City Charter required the Procurement Policy Board to establish a timeframe for each stage of the contract process, but this still has not happened, so last year we enhanced the Local Law 169 of 2023 which requires MOCS to study and issue a report on the timing and duration of City procurement process for human service contracts and for the PPB to use the study to issue rules pursuant in the Charter's responsibilities. How is the study coming along, and are rules regarding timeframe in the works?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you for that question, because it gives me the opportunity to once again say that I appreciate your partnership in the final draft of that rule of that Intro., which is now Local Law 169, and that we are on track to complete

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the first report as required, the timeframe required by the Local Law, which is October of this year. That will be critical data for us to take the next steps, as you mentioned in your question of establishing those timeframes and happy to obviously meet with you and others in the Committee to walk you through that report and next steps once that's issued on time in October.

COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: Okay, I'm happy to hear that it's going to be issued on time, especially with some of the challenges with the PEGs that you guys are experiencing and not having adequate staff to kind of do it so I know you guys are being stretched thin, so I don't often have a bleeding heart for agencies in the City, because I like to hold people responsible, but I do know that there are a lot of challenges, especially with the transfer of PASSPort and these PEGs that are as much a small agency, it gets felt differently, and I think sometimes that gets lost in the conversation around what it looks like when a bigger agency takes a five percent cut than when a smaller agency who has a much smaller budget and staff, it's looked and felt a lot differently, and so we definitely have to make sure

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- we have to continue to uplift that so I'll give you

  some grace because we all know...
  - DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you, Council
    Member. I know...
  - COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: We know this wasn't the bill I wanted.

appreciate, as I mentioned, not only your support,

Council Member, in full transparency and honesty, but
your willingness to trust that we are going to do the
job that we set ourselves to do and that

collaboration and negotiation, which I know you have
made it clear, was not exactly what you wanted, but I

commit to you, and I hope that you understand that
both myself and the office commits not only to do

that report on time, but have open dialogue around
the next steps after that report is issued.

absolutely. Like I said, I don't give a lot of them grace, but I think you guys get a little bit more grace because we have to also figure out how do we support you to make sure that this agency isn't gutted to the point where it's going to hinder the rest of the City, and I think that a lot of the

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issues and concerns providers have are connected to these PEGs, and it doesn't just affect your agency, it affects the entire City, and it's often said that this isn't a sexy Committee, or sexy part of the...

CHAIRPERSON WON: We're very sexy.

COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: I mean, I think so, but we know that this isn't what people are going to be on the steps yelling about, right, and so I think we have to also figure out how do we uplift this work because it's so instrumental and important. Everybody wants to get paid, and you pay everybody so we got to make sure that that's happening.

I just have a couple more questions. Can you talk to me a little about, have you guys gotten any guidance on COLA and what that's going to look like in that rollout?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you, Council

Member, and I'm so glad that Michelle Jackson is

sitting right in the front row. Yes, we have been

working very closely with our counterparts and our

partners at the Office of Management and Budget. HSC

has been an instrumental partner, not only obviously

in the campaign for COLA, but also ensuring that

we're working together collaboratively on how we're

going to implement COLA in a way that is both
manageable and efficient and obviously expeditiously
as possible. We just issued notification to provider
yesterday. GovDelivery went out with a very short
announcement around next steps that they should be
hearing from their agencies. Is it by the end of the
Fiscal Year? Is that what we said? Okay. By the end
of the Fiscal Year, they will receive some
information from their agencies with a template and
spreadsheet to verify dollar amounts for each of
their contracts, and we are hoping that we are going
to hit the ground running with implementation in
terms of that COLA getting into the contract as
quickly as possible using existing allowance clauses
and advances wherever possible so we're on track to
do this as expeditiously as possible, Council Member

that you guys are creating or have somewhat of a framework/plan for the COLA, but can you talk to me a little about the workforce enhancement because I'm hearing from providers that some of them still haven't got the indirect funding for the workforce enhancement, and it's taken providers almost two years for those contracts and those actions to have

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2 happened so can you talk to me a little bit about the workforce enhancement?

Thank you, Council Member. We have been working closely with Office of Management and Budget and our agencies to ensure that, as you know, the process for the calculations of the workforce enhancement were done as quickly as possible. As I mentioned earlier, in totality, both the workforce enhancement and the COLA announcement, it's over a 1.4-billion-dollar investment in the sector. We believe that we have been on track in totality for the workforce enhancement. If there are particular issues that are delayed, obviously, I know it is not ideal to do one-offs, but we'll definitely take those from you and the providers that you're hearing from and track those down and see if there are particular issues with the underlying contract.

COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: No, I really appreciate it and thank you and, yes, Julie Won, your Committee is very sexy, and I didn't mean to imply that you were not sexy so thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WON: I appreciate it. I need that every morning from Council Member Stevens.

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We just have a few more questions. Has
the Administration analyzed how much City funding
non-profits have had to spend on interest payments
due to taking out loans to cover expenses while

6 waiting for contracts to be paid?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you for the question, Chair Won. I do not have a number of how many vendors or not-for-profit providers have taken out loans other than, obviously, the loan program that is managed through the City in partnership with the Funding for the City of New York. Our current revolving fund is 62 million dollars and, as I mentioned in my testimony, we have seen an increase in the type and size of a non-profit provider that has access to that loan fund, as you know, which is interest-free. Since we were able to deliver on one of the Task Force recommendations earlier this Calendar Year, I believe in January or February of this Calendar Year, we reissued the loan program eligibility qualifications, significantly expanding eligibility to get access to a loan, and we streamlined the application process and the application itself significantly, and retrained all of our agencies to ensure that we are maximizing

2 McIntosh. I have not had the opportunity to review 3 his latest report. As I mentioned earlier in my 4 testimony and I think we've talked about this in other City Council hearings, the recommendation in 5 the Task Force report was to create Contract Stat, 6 which was not listed in the report necessarily as a 7 8 technology tool, but the practice of performance management and a performance management tool. We have issued an internal performance dashboard called 10 11 Contract Stat, which, as you know, we've talked 12 previously at Council hearings that MOCS built 13 internally to ensure that we were on track with the 14 Task Force recommendation. We have released that 15 performance tool and that practice at the direction 16 and leadership of First Deputy Mayor and multiple Deputy Mayors with our Commissioners. I think we've 17 18 had two of those sessions so far with our agencies. 19 We have also reviewed Contract Stat with the 20 Comptroller's Office and showed them the 21 functionality that exists thus far. We're committed, 2.2 as I mentioned earlier, when I first came on board, 2.3 one of the first things that we rolled out in the first quarter of the first Calendar Year was PASSPort 24 Public, which includes numerous data points that were 25

not publicly available before, including milestones
and across all contracts, whether it's in sourcing,
whether it's an award, whether it's just initiated.
It also has heat maps around retroactivity and other
performance metrics, and so I do see in a future
state with appropriate resources and ability to
ensure that the data is accurate that some of that
practice will converge in a future state, but we have
a lot of that information currently available on
PASSPort Public but always committed to continuing
with the resources that we have to use those
performance tools.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Thank you. We're going to transition to a few questions on legislation.

For Intro. 801, Subcontractor Denial Explanations, what is the current process for notifying prime contractors when a proposed subcontract is denied, so does an agency provide detailed reasons for denials?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you for the question, Chair Won. The current rules, as you may know, in PPB 4-13, which lays out the process for subcontractor approvals, an agency must approve a subcontractor for a prime before the prime can

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initiate for the subcontractor to begin work on a contract, and there is an approval process that includes various information, and some of that information may vary across agency depending on the type of service and what is applicable for the type of service. For example, a subcontractor approval for a human service contract to provide food is going to be different than some of the information that might be requested for a subcontractor to do electrical work, but there's an engagement with the agency and the prime vendor on the approval process or denial of a subcontractor. As I mentioned in my testimony, you know, we're going to have a lot more information and visibility and transparency into that process that will inform sort of future state of how we sort of use that information and make policy changes at an appropriate time once that information is in PASSPort, which will be part of Release 6, and so in PASSPort, once we do the release, we will have both subcontractor information at the time that a prime bids on a contract where appropriate and applicable. We will also have the actual approval of the subcontractor in PASSPort, and then, because it's happening in our PASSPort system, we will have

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payment information against that contract, the prime and the sub in the system so I think, related to this Intro., I think we would be in a better position to sort of discuss the need for this and what we'll have at our fingertips through PASSPort that we don't have

available now because it's not an electronic system.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Something that I have difficulty reconciling in my mind about subcontractors. For example, a few months ago in September, we had a hearing with DHS about subcontracts for food in migrant shelters or in regular shelters, and when we asked them questions about the subcontractors of the food and the quality of the food, a lot of the times the agency will testify that they have no control over subcontracts, that whoever is the master contract holder, that they get to make those decisions, so can you help me understand for all these agencies, what jurisdiction do they have over subcontracts and what power do they have on choosing who the subcontractor is?

Thank you for the question, Chair Won.

I'll start and probably pass off to Special Counsel

Charles Diamond to add on. Just a general

distinction, the PPB rules require that an agency

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approve the specific subcontractor that the prime vendor intends to use for goods or services, and some of that process includes integrity-related information around the vendor. It also includes some review to ensure that the prime vendor has followed sort of the bidding-out process as required in their contract, depending on contract dollar value, that they did a fair process and a competitive process in the selection of their subcontractor. The City does not have privity directly with the subcontractor. The prime is legally required to ensure that they're providing the goods and services at the quality and the level of performance required under the contract and, if that includes subcontractors, it's still the prime that is responsible for ensuring that that work is done in accordance with the contract.

SPECIAL COUNSEL DIAMOND: Good morning,
Chair Won. Yeah, I would only add further that it can
sometimes be a creature of the contract itself so
certain agencies will have certain contracts. DHS is
the best example, who have a very robust
subcontractor approval system based off of their
experience with their portfolio over X amount of
years, if this is what they need. So certain agency

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contracts will have specific requirements that will be different. However, as Director Flores said, the general rule is out there in the PPB rules regarding approving that subcontractor, but there is room for more nuance and, if something is varying, it's likely because of the specific contract at play, as Director Flores mentioned, food versus something else, but it can also be agency versus agency, and I believe the best source of those is almost always the fiscal manual of that specific agency will outline their process so I'd say that's the best resource in terms of if you're seeing any variance from agency to agency.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Thank you. Prime contractors argue that subcontractor denials often come with inadequate explanation, delaying their ability to find alternative subs. Would you be open to establishing a standard timeline for agency responses to help address this issue?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you for the question, Chair Won. I would start off, as I mentioned earlier, that in a paper process, as you mentioned I think at the top of this hearing, right, we are in a situation where technology is not

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perfect, but technology has gotten us lightyears ahead of where we were before when everything was in paper. The subcontracting process is still, again, in paper. It's not an electronic system that we have visibility into across the whole portfolio so I think, as I mentioned earlier, we definitely would imagine that there are areas for efficiency gains and improvement in the process that will be better positioned to implement and have some more specific recommendations for once we have adoption of the subcontractor approval process in PASSPort.

SPECIAL COUNSEL DIAMOND: And I would further add, Chair Won, that there are timelines in certain standard contracts so, once again, in that fiscal manual, agencies are certainly encouraged to have those timelines. As Director Flores says, once we get that data for people to then check against that, I think that will be the real next step, but, certainly, agencies do establish timelines for themselves to approve these actions, and we look forward to continuing that conversation to make that more effective.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Just like you testified earlier about DHS having a more robust contract, can

you help me understand, so it wouldn't be helpful for 2 3 them to have a standardized timeline for subcontract 4 responses because everyone has different

requirements? 5

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SPECIAL COUNSEL DIAMOND: Well, Chair Won, first, I would say in terms of robust, I wouldn't necessarily say more robust. I would say different. I think based off of their specific portfolio, of course, you compare DHS to a construction agency, the substantive needs that they need to understand about who they're contracting with may be very different so, certainly, there is some room there but, absolutely, agencies have the option of building in those timelines. In terms of general rules, PPB 4-13 does establish those requirements. In terms of contractual negotiation, there's always the option for agencies to go beyond that to a certain extent but, certainly, the structures of PPB 4-13 will govern it in general, and then agencies are able to negotiate beyond that, of course, in conjunction with the Law Department, with others who have to approve certain contract language.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay, and for Intro.

802, Standard Insurance Requirements, as we talked

2 | about food vendors, especially for DHS or for HPD or

3 for H and H, does the Administration currently have

4 standard insurance policy requirements for vendors?

5 Are the types of insurance that could potentially be

6 | eliminated as unnecessary?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you, Chair Won.

8 I'll start. Yes, the City does have standard

9 insurance policies that are issued through the City's

10 Law Department Corp Counsel, and there are insurance

11 policies that are standard depending on the type of

12 goods or services, whether it's legal services or

13 | construction services. There is a significant

14 standardization across the board, both in our

15 standard contracts so, for example, we have a

16 standard human services contract, we have a standard

17 construction contract, just to name a few, but also

18 | in our Appendix A, and we have slight variations of

19 Appendix A depending on the industry of contract so

20 there is a robust standardization that exists

21 | currently across all of our contracts and,

22 definitely, as I mentioned, Corp Counsel has that

23 | role and responsibility of ensuring how we mitigate

24 | risk across our complete portfolio, which does not

25 only include the Mayoral Agencies, but the Non-

- 2 | Mayoral Agencies, obviously with the robustness of
- 3 | Corp Counsel's role and responsibility. And so,
- 4 definitely, we'd look forward to future conversations
- 5 | if there are opportunities for additional
- 6 standardization related to food. I would welcome that
- 7 | conversation, obviously, with the Mayor's Office of
- 8 Food Policy, who leads in that area, sort of as a
- 9 | thought leader in policy related to food.

10 CHAIRPERSON WON: Yes, because for Intro.

- 11 802, this came about by our partner, Rethink Food,
- 12 who's here to testify, as well as smaller
- 13 | restaurants. A lot of these smaller non-profits and
- 14 restaurants who want to be food vendors for the city,
- 15 | for a lot of these shelters, they just simply cannot
- 16 afford to have multi-insurances for all these
- 17 different agencies so, for small non-profits, owners'
- 18 | insurance requirements are often cited as a barrier
- 19  $\parallel$  to contracting with the City, and establishing a
- 20 standard insurance policy for these vendors could
- 21 help reduce the burden, specifically for food
- 22 insurances so we would like to have further
- 23 conversations to delve deeper because I understand
- 24 for risk mitigation issues purposes that we can't
- 25 | standardize all insurances across the agencies, but I

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2 think if we wanted to be more specific about food
3 insurances, food policy, then I think that there is

4 some room for negotiation there.

DIRECTOR FLORES: Yeah, I would definitely say, Chair Won, that the Mayor's Office of Food Policy and my office in City Hall, as you know, a cornerstone of this Administration really has been food since day one, both the sustainability of food, how we can ensure that we are providing healthier food to our children, to those who receive our services, and that we are ensuring additional M/WBE participation. I don't think sort of legislating insurance is sort of the way to get there. As I said, during the standardization and issuing of standard policies, it squarely falls with the responsibility and role appropriately of Corp Counsel of the Law Department, but I know for a fact that our Mayor's Office of Food Policy, who works closely with Rethink Food in our office, and we'd be happy to have those discussions with you and others in the Committee on how we can find the appropriate avenue for some of that standardization going forward.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Yes, we look forward to continuing that conversation.

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I also want to acknowledge Council Member

Vernikov has joined us.

For Intro. 803, for Vendor Award Protest Procedures, the bill would authorize vendor representatives, such as unions, labor unions, to protest contract awards on a vendor's behalf. Would the Administration support this change?

DIRECTOR FLORES: As I mentioned in my testimony, Chair Won, at this stage, based on the review of the Intro. as written, we would not necessarily support this bill. I'm not exactly sure the intent beyond what you've just mentioned in your question. As you may know, the City Charter already allows for this to be part of the PPB rules. There is very long and robust Rule Section 2-10 of the PPB rules that governs protest. Obviously, there is always room for engaging with both the Council and others if there is an opportunity that we believe we should be making changes to the PPB rule. We have an avenue for that, as I mentioned earlier. We have quarterly meetings. We have a very robust PPB. We have members, as you know, both of the Administration and the Comptroller's office that sits on the PPB, and so definitely willing to see what issue are we

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2 trying to resolve and how we can appropriately do 3 that with the existing PPB rule 2-10.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Thank you. Council Member Vernikov has a question.

COUNCIL MEMBER VERNIKOV: Yes, thank you.

One of the biggest issues we have in our district,

and I know it's also across the city, is with DOE

payments as it regards to childcare and daycare

centers, and they're obviously having issues doing

payroll, so what measures are you guys taking to

improve that process?

question, Council Member. We work closely with all of our agencies. Obviously, New York City Public Schools, while not a Mayoral Agency, is an important partner of ours, and we engage with them in our timeliness efforts, also engage with them in sort of best practices around performance management. We engage with them on specific issues that come up around that contracting portfolio and also with our partners at the Mayor's Office of Non-profit Services when there are questions that come up around that particular portfolio of payments and so, if there are additional areas that are not being addressed, we're

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2 happy to take that back with our partners in New York 3 City Public Schools.

COUNCIL MEMBER VERNIKOV: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Along with that question as a followup, is DOE now included in PASSPort?

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you for that question, Chair Won. There are some contracts from New York City Public Schools that exist in PASSPort.

Some of those were entered into PASSPort during the tail end of the last Administration. There are still some contracts that are in PASSPort now but it still represents a small proportion of their overall contracting portfolio, but we look forward sort of in future state if and when resources are available to continue to expand where appropriate the number of contracts in the portfolios that are in PASSPort.

CHAIRPERSON WON: I have a few new finance questions that just came in. Can you help us break down the total OTPS funding versus PS funding that was PEGd in Fiscal Year '24?

FIRST DEPUTY DIRECTOR YU: Thank you for the question, Chair Won. I want to start out broadly and then I'll go more narrow so, as of Fiscal Year 2024, the Executive Plan for MOCS' budget is 44.6

2	million dollars. Then of that, 21.8 million dollars
3	of that is projected for contract spend for the
4	contracts that are related to PASSPort. And then I
5	want to be pretty precise with my response to this
6	question. Would you indulge me and repeat the

7 question?

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CHAIRPERSON WON: Can you break down the funding exactly for OTPS and then PS for Fiscal Year '24? From what I understand from the testimony that we had with OMB, I believe the 21.4 million that you just cited was part of OTPS.

FIRST DEPUTY DIRECTOR YU: Yes, that's right. Yes, and I'll be pretty precise and just read out the numbers.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay.

FIRST DEPUTY DIRECTOR YU: So for Fiscal Year 2025, a budget of 30.4 million, which is 17.4 million dollars less than the Fiscal Year 2024

Adopted Budget, and 13.5 million dollars less than the Fiscal Year 2024 current budget.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay, and can you list all the agencies that currently pay for MOCS' headcount?

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DIRECTOR FLORES: Mayor's Office of Nonprofit Services, that headcount is on our budget, Chair Won.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Is there anyone else that covers headcount, like an MOU from a previous Administration that covered any staff members for MOCS?

DIRECTOR FLORES: For Mayor's Office of Contract Services, yes, Chair Won. We have 10 positions that are covered pursuant to an MOU with New York City Public Schools, which expires at the end of this Fiscal Year.

CHAIRPERSON WON: And what was that agreement for exactly?

that the bulk of the MOU, the premise was the New
York City Public Schools was entering their childcare
contracts into PASSPort, and there was an
understanding that Mayor's Office of Contract
Services would support them in both entering in those
contracts, sourcing those contracts, and normal
contract management transactions in the life of the
contract, and I don't have the number off the top of
my head, but the total portfolio of those contracts

22 send that to you after the hearing.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay, great. Are there

any other agencies that have an MOU with MOCS or

covering any costs for employees at MOCS?

DIRECTOR FLORES: I do, Chair Won. We can

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		DIRECTOR	FLORES:	Ι	don't	believe	we	have
any	other	intercity	funding.					

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay. I think you should get more intercity funding.

Okay, so that pretty much wraps it up for our questions today, and we will move into testimony.

I'm going to turn it back to our General Counsel. Thank you so much for testifying today.

DIRECTOR FLORES: Thank you so much, Chair and Council Members.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay. I now open the hearing for public testimony.

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 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 from 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.

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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, you will have two minutes to speak on today's topic hearing, Evaluating Progress of Reforms to Accelerate Non-profit Contract Payments. Thank you.

Our first panel will be John MacIntosh,
Michelle Jackson, Matt Jozwiak, and Tharal Duclosel
from Nonprofit New York.

MICHELLE JACKSON: Good afternoon. I had to look at my watch. My name is Michelle Jackson. I'm the Executive Director of the Human Services Council. Thank you, Council Member Won, thank you, Council Member Stevens and the Committee on Contracts for giving me this opportunity to testify today. As I start all my public remarks now, I have to really be, again, grateful for the cost-of-living adjustment and workforce enhancement funding that was really championed by our Council Members here today, the Council in general, and, of course, the Administration. It's a huge win for human services, workers, and just one piece of the pie of the work

2 that we have left to do together, and I have to say 3 that the shine can wear off very quickly of something 4 like the cost-of-living adjustment when we worry about how it will be implemented. Non-profits want to know about COLA implementation that is coming along, 6 and I tell them, if you get the workforce enhancement 8 funding, you probably get the COLA, and our providers say, well, I haven't received my workforce enhancement funding from the last two years and, by 10 11 the way, I haven't gotten my indirect funding from 12 four to five years ago and, suddenly, I'm very 13 nervous about the State of New York and contracting. I want to be very clear that Lisa Flores is the right 14 15 person to be captaining MOCS. Her team is incredible. 16 The Deputy Mayors are completely understanding of 17 non-profit issues. This is decades of disinterest and 18 divestment in procurement in general and in non-19 profits that bring us here today, and I have to 20 really be clear that if procurement process doesn't 21 become an almost singular focus of the City, all of the initiatives, all of the Council's bills that are 2.2 2.3 here today, all of the initiatives that are championed across the aisle really don't go anywhere 24 unless their contracts are registered and paid. The 25

2 MOCS budget cuts are very concerning to us, while 3 small in scale compared to the City of New York. I think, Chair Won, you kind of illuminated those cuts 4 but, going from an overall budget cut with 13.5 million dollars when we look at all the contracting 6 actions that we see today makes us very nervous. I 8 will not steal John MacIntosh's thunder, but he has the data. Well, I like to let him do the numbers. That's not my specialty, but I think what he will 10 11 illuminate is that we are seeing thousands of 12 contract actions that are not complete, that are 13 years old. Non-profits do have to take lines of 14 credit or they're just not paying people and kind of 15 bouncing vendors back and forth to try to make ends 16 meet, often mirroring the clients that they serve, 17 and we need to see real change and a hyperfocus on 18 making PASSPort better. PASSPort is a good system. We 19 shouldn't change it, but we should enhance it, and 20 MOCS has to be staffed, and so we would certainly 21 push back against these budget cuts to ensure that 2.2 MOCS has the capacity to do what they need to do, and 2.3 I just want to end by saying three things. The Council has a lot of great bills here today. In my 24 written testimony, we have our support for those 25

bills, and so I would just say none of these bills						
matter if MOCS isn't funded appropriately in this						
budget so the Council really has to ensure that they						
are pushing, and I appreciate the Chair's pushing on						
that. The Council should also focus on a few key						
items. There's a lot of legislation that's all good,						
and the key item for the non-profit sector and my						
membership is timeframes and interest. This is the						
third Administration where we're waiting for data to						
tell us what the timeframes could be. Let's just have						
timeframes already and say 60 days to register,						
interest if you're late, and see what that new world						
would look like. I'm happy to take questions, and						
you'll hear a lot more from our peers about kind of						
the particular issues that they face when contracts						
are not registered on time, and thank you for this						
opportunity.						

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay. We're kind of being hurried out because apparently there's another hearing at 1.

JOHN MACINTOSH: Okay. All right. I'll be super quick. I'm John MacIntosh from SeaChange. Chair Won and Members of the Committee, thanks for the opportunity to testify. I'll have a lot more data in

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my written testimony, but just a few things. The pain from late registration and payment is real. We talk to non-profits all the time who would love to be in the position of being able to borrow money and just worried about the interest rate. They're not even in that position. They're worried about can they make payroll, will they have to furlough their staff. I think if you said to non-profits in the city, what's the single biggest source of mental health stress for you, they would say procurement with the City, number one. Number two, the people you've got are great. I've been in and around procurement for 15 years. I think Brad Lander, Sheena Wright, Lisa Flores, Jess Danhauser, the list goes on and on. They understand the problem so why is it not solved? Number three, I think you need to separate rules and regulations, technology platform, and people. The rules and regulations that we work under all date from 1989 and Donald Manes, sorry, Queens man, and that scandal, and so we have a system that was built in reaction to a scandal with for-profits, is overwhelmingly geared towards reducing the appearance or the reality of corruption, efficiency, and effectiveness be damned and, of course, it's not clear to me that it works.

Look at Children's Community Services, 900 million 2 3 dollars, every I dotted, every T crossed, so I think we need to burn a lot of the procedures down because 4 things like PASSPort are just putting in a better 5 technological situation, the same old rules. Number 6 7 three, we have made a lot of progress in 10 years. We 8 used to send printed copies in triplicate in vans rented for the purpose. Agencies had no standardization. There was no 25 percent advance, and 10 11 I think the Administration has continued some of 12 those good things with the three-year discretionary 13 approvals and the 25 percent allowance so I think we 14 need to acknowledge progress has been made, but there 15 are still problems. I'll be 30 seconds. So as Lisa Flores said, I think you have to separate 16 17 discretionary items from everything else but, as of 18 last month, and we ran the numbers, 86 percent of 19 human service contracts starting in Fiscal '24 were 20 late. In fairness, that's 100 percent of 21 discretionary items and like 71 percent of everything 2.2 else. And as of May 1st, you still had 80 percent of 2.3 the discretionary items unregistered and 19 percent of the non-discretionary items, and our rough 24 estimate is that non-profits for contracts that have 25

2 not been registered or late payments for registered 3 contracts are at about 800 million dollars. Last two 4 things. Marla Simpson's estimate was that there were like 3,000 or 4,000 people involved in procurement. 5 How you manage those people really matters a lot 6 7 because the truth is eventually contracts get 8 registered. Eventually bills get paid. The notion that we don't have enough people is just not true on its face because if you didn't have enough people to 10 11 do the work, the unregistered contract would grow to 12 the sky. The unpaid bills would grow to the sky. 13 That's not what happens. Eventually they get paid. Eventually they get registered. It's just the 14 15 procurement isn't sexy. People slack off and they need to be actively managed, which is the last thing, 16 17 which is why we announced Contract Stat. Now, of 18 course, we took the name that the City was using just 19 to get your attention, which worked. All we're trying 20 to do is take the already public data and make it a 21 little more usable, but I think the City could do 2.2 some small things to add to PASSPort Public and 2.3 Checkbook NYC to allow people like us to see better what's going on because the last point I'd make is 24 25 non-profits will never be able to speak truth to

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power. They just won't, but I think if you make data available to folks like us, we can analyze it, we can play it back, and we can be an ally to Lisa and others who are trying to do the right thing but are fighting against 30 years of history. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Thank you.

MATT JOZWIAK: I'll be extremely brief, but I just want to thank Council Member Won for your oversight and advocacy and all the Council Members that helped support Rethink's work and echoing the rest of my colleagues here saying that Commissioner Flores' work and dedication, it seems that everybody is aligned and moving in the right direction. We're here for one sole reason, which is in support of Intro. 802, which would require the City to establish an insurance policy that would be mandatory for all food procurement vendors contracting with City agencies. We've been hyper-focused on getting the local and small businesses involved in government procurement, and these very, very, very large and often unnecessary insurance policies are severely hindering our small businesses in the neighborhoods that are near these shelters from being involved in the procurement process.

2 THARA DUCLOSEL: Good afternoon. My name 3 is Thara Duclosel. I am the Policy and Advocacy 4 Coordinator at Nonprofit New York. Nonprofit New York represents almost 1,000 non-profit member 5 organizations across New York City working to 6 strengthen and unite New York's non-profits. In the 8 fall, we launched the WHY15 Budget Advocacy Campaign following the Administration's 15 percent across-theboard budget cut directive. The campaign continues to 10 11 seek full restorations to non-profit service cuts, 12 greater transparency on the budget cut rationale, and the non-profit inclusion in the City's budget 13 process. Throughout our campaign meetings, the most 14 15 pervasive and persistent concerns voiced by members include an urgent need for government contracts 16 17 reform. Members have shared how they've not been paid 18 for work they've done two years ago, and many members 19 shared that they've been doing work since the 20 beginning of this Fiscal Year with no payment from 21 the City. We recently administered a government contract survey to assess the impact of contracting 2.2 2.3 delays to non-profits, with organizations reporting that they're hesitant to share that they can't even 24 get their amended contract registered due to fear of 25

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reprisal, continued PASSPort technical challenges contributing to further delays in their contracts, and overwhelming bureaucratic processes for award amounts as small as 5,000 to 10,000 dollars, which are often reimbursements for services they've already rendered. As a result of these delays across all subsectors, non-profits have had challenges making payroll, rent, they've had to lay off staff, delay paying the executive directors for months, and have lost talented development staff. Moreover, we know that contracting delays have a distinct and disproportionately harmful impact on small, BIPOCled, culturally and linguistically specific organizations. These persistent delays have significantly negative impacts on organizational operations and adversely affect the livelihoods of non-profit workers and the services that the City relies on. At Nonprofit New York, we ask the City to hold an oversight hearing on the status of the recommendations from a Better Contract for New York, and invite all non-profits experiencing contract delays to testify. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Thank you. We'll review all the written contracts. Thank you so much.

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2 The next panel is going to be Nicole 3 McVinua, Nora Moran, Pascale Leone, and Lily Shapiro.

PASCALE LEONE: Good afternoon, Chair Won and Members of the Committee on Contracts. Thanks for the opportunity to testify this afternoon as well as the important, critical series of questions that you guys asked this morning. My name is Pascale Leone. I'm the Executive Director of the Supportive Housing Network of New York. We're a membership organization that represents non-profit developers and operators with supportive housing. I'm honored to be joined by several of them today, including our Board Chair, Brenda Rosen of Breaking Ground. I have to thank the Council for your tremendous support this Fiscal Year in pushing back against those disastrous PEGs, as well as the implementation of a three-year COLA for our much-deserved workforce as well as notably for supporting our New York City 15/15 reallocation plans for the City to really boldly meet the City's homelessness and affordable housing crisis head-on and meet the commitment to create 15,000 new homes, but today I want to highlight, like everyone here, the impacts of delayed contracts and the challenges with PASSPort implementation. The fact that non-

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profits we represent wait years to the tunes of tens of millions of dollars to be reimbursed from the City, forcing them to take out really costly loans, paying hundreds of thousands in interest fees to cover salaries and expenses. I can't think of another sector this would happen to, aside from missiondriven non-profits, and so we really appreciate the slew of bills that have been introduced. We are very supportive of Intro. 514, which would require the interest to be paid on late payments to non-profits, but we'd like to see that go further. The fact that the City needs to enforce a standardized contract advance solution that allows providers to claim up to 75 percent of their budgets while waiting payments. You know, what we heard from MOCS earlier and that 7.2-million-dollar cut that will have real injurious impact on providers and, currently, there's really no uniformity or consistency among the agencies as how advances are doled out. We're also supportive of Intro. 508, which calls for greater transparency and accountability, sorry, if I could have just 30 more seconds, by requiring reporting and interest payments, and we believe there are some improvements. You'll see in my testimony the bills that we also

2 support and changes to PASSPort that need to be made.

3 Lastly, I just want to say flat out the indirect cost

4 rate initiative is failing. Outdated ICRs are being

5 used, new rates are not included in budgets, and a

6 host of other challenges are causing delays.

7 Providers need to have this minimum of 20 percent ICR

8 reimbursement as Intro. 243 represents. We have

9 members are telling us that 22 percent or 25 percent

10 of their overall budget is pending reimbursement and

11 | lacking sufficient overhead and really worry about

12 | the impact those will have on staff and the proper

13 | maintenance of these buildings and so really

14 representing the true cost of doing business and so

15 we appreciate your support, and I look forward to

16 | collaborating. I'm happy to answer any questions, but

17 | I will turn over to my colleagues here who will

18 really dive into the data, the sobering data, that

19 | illustrates the real picture of what they're facing

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BRENDA ROSEN: Good afternoon, Chair Won and Members of the Council. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Brenda Rosen, and I am the President and CEO of Breaking Ground, New York City's largest developer and

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operator of supportive housing for low-income and chronically homeless New Yorkers. We operate more than 4,500 units of permanent and transitional housing with over 2,000 more in various stages of development. We also operate the street outreach programs in Brooklyn, Queens, and Midtown Manhattan, which connects the most entrenched long-term homeless individuals with housing and other critical support services. Today, I'm here to discuss how contracting and payment delays are straining Breaking Ground's liquidity and increasing financing costs. As of today, we are owed 23 million dollars by the Department of Homeless Services. This includes 12 million pending repayments from invoices submitted to PASSPort. Further, budget modifications cannot be processed in the new system, which prevents us from submitting invoices for previously approved 65-A forms, indirect cost rates, and contract amendments, totaling 11 million dollars. Eighty percent of these receivables are over 90 days past due. Many date back as far as 2020. During 2023, we paid 830,000 dollars in unreimbursed interest expense on our lines of credit, and we continue to pay 90,000 dollars per month in 2024. This is a 660 percent increase

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compared to 2020 when unreimbursed interest expenses were 109,000 dollars the entire year. Based on these delays, we are in a constant struggle to meet payroll, to keep vendors paid, and prevent them from walking off the job, and to meet financial covenants in loan agreements. Given the growing financial risk of doing business with the City, we are fearful of taking on additional contracts to help thousands more unsheltered New Yorkers find homes. Thank you so much for your continued support and the opportunity to testify.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Thank you so much for testifying. For all the non-profits that are here, if you have your business card, do you mind leaving it for me right here so that I can follow up with specific questions?

Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Lily Shapiro, and I am Policy Counsel of the Fortune Society's David Rothenberg Center for Public Policy. In Fiscal Year 2023, we served over 11,000 people across our many programs, including housing over 1,000 people, and we now have over 500 employees working across four boroughs. We

are proud to say that we hire our mission as many of 2 3 our staff, including our leadership, were involved in the criminal legal system, including having been 4 incarcerated and/or are in recovery, and many of my colleagues began their journeys with us as 6 7 participants. The breadth and depth of our growing impact is contingent upon our government funding as 8 well over half of Fortune's funding comes from the City. We appreciate the critical steps this 10 11 Administration and City Council have taken to 12 recognize the importance of the non-profit field and 13 workforce, notably in agreeing to the long-overdue cost-of-living adjustment. We thank Council Members 14 15 for introducing the suite of bills before you today 16 that I referenced more in my written testimony, but 17 more is needed, and in our experience, late execution 18 of contracts is the biggest cause of delay in 19 recouping payment for services already provided as we 20 cannot invoice against a contract or a contract 21 amendment that has not yet been executed and then 2.2 registered. At any given time, Fortune has millions 2.3 of dollars incurred in out-of-pocket expenses for service provision for which we cannot seek 24 25 reimbursement because the governing contracts or

2 amendments have not yet been executed, and one 3 category for which we have repeatedly seen notable 4 and lengthy delays in execution is actually the discretionary funding awarded by the Council that flows through City agencies. These awards are 6 critical to us and other non-profits because they 8 allow us to supplement our programs in innovative, nimble ways that are responsive to the needs of the people we serve but are not covered by other funding 10 11 sources. It is not unheard of for us to wait for over 12 a year for one of these contracts to be executed, 13 during which time we implement the contemplated 14 programming at a cost, I'll be 30 more seconds. In 15 the face of these delays, to be able to offer services, pay our staff, and keep the lights on, we 16 17 are forced to draw on our line of credit, which costs 18 us 8 to 9 percent interest. We also constantly 19 fundraise for unrestricted dollars, which are 20 extremely hard to obtain, and we know we're very 21 fortunate to have these options, despite the associated costs, and that our smaller fellow non-2.2 2.3 profits face even greater challenges, which is both patently unfair and stifles innovation. We also do 24 not take our position for granted because, as we saw 25

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Thank you.

with the deeply upsetting collapse of Sheltering Arms last year, no non-profit organization is too big to fail. We thank you for your attention to this critical matter, and we stand ready, as always, to partner with the Council and the Administration to work better together to most effectively serve our participants and enhance the well-being of the City.

NICOLE MCVINUA: Good afternoon, Chair Won. My name is Nicole McVinua. I'm the Director of Policy at Urban Pathways, a non-profit homeless services and supportive housing provider serving over 2,400 single adults annually. We hold City contracts with DHS, DOHMH, and HRA. Late payments continue to be a concern for our organization and the human services sector. Urban Pathways is currently owed approximately 3.9 million from the City on our DHS and DOHMH contracts. While most of these payment delays are due to the inability to submit invoices during the migration from HHS Accelerator to PASSPort, some of the DHS funds, as previously referenced, owed are also due in delays to getting budget modifications approved. Also included in this number is 500,000 dollars owed for FY23 subcontractor

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reimbursements, for which we have been unable to bill due to delays in migrating FY23 information into PASSPort. We've paid this money out to our vendors already but have not been able to receive reimbursement. We are further owed an additional 1 million dollars for a single HRA contract that we have been unable to bill for due to a lack of clarity from HRA staff about what they want or need to process our invoices. The confusion has put the processing of invoices at a complete standstill. Additionally, there have been major delays in receiving the Workforce Enhancement Initiative funding for FY24. While we appreciate the Mayor's investment in the workforce, we are just now receiving the notification of our FY24 funding amount alongside our notice for FY25. The nearly year-long delay and a lack of transparency in the formula used to calculate the funding has made it very difficult to administer the increase. These payment delays have and continue to cause a strain on our overall organizational budget, and it's imperative that the City catch up on the payment backlog. In light of these delays, it's very concerning to see the steep cuts proposed to MOCS in the FY25 budget, and we want

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2 to make sure that MOCS is fully funded and fully

3 operational. In my written testimony, I have comments

4 | about the bills as well. Thank you.

NORA MORAN: Good afternoon. My name is Nora Moran, the Director of Policy and Advocacy at United Neighborhood Houses. We represent New York City settlement houses. Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify, for holding a hearing on this very important topic. I want to echo the comments made by providers here and the panel before about a lot of the challenges that organizations are seeing in the transition to PASSPort. We know it was necessary. It doesn't mean it's not painful, doesn't mean it couldn't be better, and it really does feel like with a lot of the payment delays, a frail sector is being made even more frail and put under more stress. Our written testimony goes into more detail, but wanted to specifically talk about one of the bills, Intro. 514, which would require interest to be paid on late payments made by the City. We feel this bill would be a really important step in order for the City to actually change its behavior. There have to be consequences when they don't behave in the way that they need to. We think that a financial penalty

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is one way to address that. This practice is already in place at the State level, so it's not a new concept. There's precedent for it. One thing we wanted to flag at how this works out at the State level is that there is a provision that the State has for a State agency and a provider to mutually agree to waive the right to interest, and the way we see that playing out is that providers basically say, well, we won't pursue interest if the State was late to register my contract because we're afraid of antagonizing a State agency, and we just want to kind of get this over with, and so we want to make sure that, if Intro. 514 does pass, that it's as strong as possible, right, that the funding to pay those penalties does not come out of service budgets and does not come out of the contract bottom line, and New Yorkers don't suffer because payments are late, and that agencies don't have a way to sort of get out of paying this penalty because we fear that the late payments will not be addressed if that were the case. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WON: The next panel is Paula Magnus, Kristen Miller, Marlon Williams, Joseph Rosenberg.

2 JOSEPH ROSENBERG: Good afternoon, Chair 3 Won. I'm Joseph Rosenberg, Director of the Catholic Community Relations Council. For well over a century, 4 Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York and the Diocese of Brooklyn and Queens have been serving 6 7 the basic needs of New Yorkers, not only in times of crisis such as Superstorm Sandy and the COVID-19 8 pandemic, but every day of every year. Both charities and their affiliates touch the lives of countless New 10 11 Yorkers, including families, children, the elderly, 12 the disabled, and asylum seekers. A strong 13 partnership with City government and this mission has 14 been a constant over these decades of service. We 15 thank you for the COLA agreement. This is a 16 remarkable achievement which will benefit tens of 17 thousands of non-profit human service workers. 18 Despite this significant accomplishment, much work 19 remains to be done. This is why we support the 20 passage of several bills on today's agenda. Human 21 service contracts awarded to non-profits do not cover the true cost of providing services. Underfunded 2.2 2.3 government payment rates are the main driver of financial distress, and the non-profit human service 24 sector has been experiencing this situation for 25

2 decades. As a result, we are often left with budget 3 deficits that cannot be filled by private grants or 4 reserves. Intro. 243 would require indirect costs to be covered in contracts awarded to non-profits by City agencies. These costs cover such items as 6 7 utilities, general liability, property insurance, custodial, and cleaning services. These services have 8 been subject to COVID-induced cost increases over the last four years followed by inflation, and all are 10 11 essential to providing services to our clients. Intro. 514 would address the financial shortfalls 12 13 that non-profit service agencies face upon being 14 awarded contracts but not promptly receiving the 15 funds needed to cover these services. It would allow non-profits to receive interest payments calculated 16 17 from when the amount was to be paid so, if a contract 18 was awarded on July 1st, but the funds to provide the 19 services are not received until December 15th, the 20 non-profit would receive interest payments from July 21 1st. This is essential to help remedying the precarious financial situation faced by many of us 2.2 2.3 who are awarded contracts, but not the promised payments. Just finally, Intro. 508 requires the PPB 24 25 to create a system for City service agencies to

2 provide non-profit providers with info about why

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3 their contract payments are late. This would not only

4 | inform us about the timing of these contract

5 payments, it would hopefully prompt City agencies to

6 explore and formulate more efficient systems for

7 delivering these funds. Thank you for your attention

8 to the subject and to all the bills on this agenda.

KRISTIN MILLER: Good afternoon. My name is Kristin Miller, and I'm Executive Director of Homeless Services United. We are a member organization for shelter and homeless service providers across New York City. Thank you, Chair Won and Members of the Committee, for allowing me to testify today. We are very appreciative of your ongoing leadership and dedication to ensuring that non-profit contracted homeless service providers are able to be good fiscal stewards of critical lifesaving services for New Yorkers, and especially your recent COLA support that will impact thousands and thousands of our staff. As we've testified before you before, our member organizations are owed hundreds of millions of dollars by DHS, with individual nonprofits being owed anywhere from 700,000 to 31

million dollars, resulting in them having to take out

2 loans and paying high interest. Thank you for your ongoing attention to helping us get paid in full and 3 4 on time. As we've been hearing, improvements have been made, particularly around contract registration but, as you know well, this is only the first hurdle 6 in actually getting paid. Commissioner Parks 7 8 testified previously that the majority of the Fiscal Year DHS contracts money has been allocated, but providers cannot bill for those dollars until their 10 11 line item budgets are reviewed and approved by multiple levels within DHS, DSS, and MOCS. As John 12 13 said earlier, we're working under a process whereby 14 it seems we are guilty until proven innocent. What we 15 would like to see is that DHS or other City agencies undergo a corrective action plan just as we are often 16 17 told to do, and such a plan would include concrete 18 timelines, deadlines, and full transparency. While 19 the… and I'll finish up here, the Fiscal Year '25 20 COLA guidance has just come out from the agencies, 21 which is good, but unfortunately means that we'll be 2.2 starting this Fiscal Year yet again behind the eight 2.3 ball, having to submit amendments prior to being able to invoice. That goes through the long approval 24 process. Same thing with the workforce enhancement 25

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monies. This information keeps coming down very late. As Director Flores said, they are committed to working with us to get these in their budgets, but this requires one-off attention. We're grateful for the one-off attention, but there are hundreds of non-profits and MOCS is short-staffed so, finally, we encourage you to really push that the City MOCS get its full budget allocation for staff and OTPS. The City pays its other vendors, it pays its bills on time, but it's somehow not able to pay its non-profits on time. We can no longer afford this to happen. As an aside here, we did make comments on the specific bills and, again, appreciate your ongoing attention.

PAULA MAGNUS: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Good afternoon, Chair Won and Committee. My name is

Paula Magnus, the Deputy Director of Northside Center

for Child Development. We want to thank you for your

ongoing effort, you and the Committee, to diligent

focus on the speeding up of the contract payments to

vendors who serve at-risk individuals throughout New

York City. Northside is a 78-year-old behavioral

health clinic and school serving 700 children a day

in three barrels. Northside has approximately 15

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million dollars in contract with five City agencies and, based on our experience, Northside strongly encourages the Council to pass all the legislative being considered here today. We also want to make two suggestions to increase the speed of the payment to vendors and reduce the workload and PASSPort by City agency staff and vendors. Our first suggestion is that MOCS improves PASSPort, which they have been doing quite a bit of work there, so that it does not block alerts that are augmented to provide information about what additional documents might need to be added or what steps need to be taken by vendors or the City to move contracts along so remove that blockage there. Our second suggestion is that 15 corporate-level documents listed in this written testimony should only be loaded to the vendor profile and PASSPort one time so all other agencies can go and pull those documentations versus us going to all the different agencies. Vendors should not have to upload all these contracts over and over again and, once the City agency reviews and approves those documents, staff at other City agencies can pull that information and review it and move it forward so centralizing that is very important to upgrade for

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- 2 PASSPort. Again, we recommend all be moved forward.
- 3 You've heard a lot about all the issues, and it's
- 4 interesting when we hear staff as to what they're
- 5 doing. It seems to be very different than what we're
- 6 experiencing. Thank you very much.

7 MARLON WILLIAMS: Good afternoon, Chair 8 Won and esteemed Members of the Committee. I am

9 Marlon Williams, Vice President of Public Policy and

10 Collaboration at Philanthropy New York. We strongly

11 support the proposed reforms that accelerate non-

12 profit contract payments, making the contracting

13 process more efficient and accountable. Above all,

14 | however, we support investments in the Mayor's Office

15 of Contract Services' sustained capacity to implement

16 | the current reforms and policies that are already in

17 place. These changes are vital to ensuring non-

18 profits have the resources needed to deliver critical

19 services effectively and reinforce their role as a

20 cornerstone for a strong New York. Philanthropy New

21 | York, along with partners like Human Services Council

22 and Nonprofit New York, have a long history of

23 | collaborating with the City to strengthen the non-

24 profit ecosystem. We applaud the City Council's

recent efforts to reverse disinvestments in human

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services workers by securing a COLA, which we're all excited about. However, without the proposed reforms and Departmental funding, these enhancements might never actually make it to the groups who need them. PNY is a membership organization with about 300 grantmakers who invest about 3 billion dollars annually in New York. Through our policy work, we actively work to ensure that there is a thriving nonprofit ecosystem. Our goal is for an effective balance between philanthropic dollars, which support core infrastructure and innovation, while government dollars cover the essential services that New Yorkers need. Knowing that philanthropic dollars alone cannot fill the gap left by the public sector, we partner with the City and critically MOCS to ensure that nonprofits receive the resources they need to provide essential services to New Yorkers. Delays in payments and stalled contracts have severely impacted nonprofits by forcing them to implement layoffs, reduce wages, or cut essential services. Over the past three years, PNY has served as a critical convener of the City, non-profits, and the philanthropic community to have, 30 seconds, critical conversations on these issues. The insights from this work informs why we

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are here today, passionately advocating for these actions that strengthen the contracting process for our non-profit partners. Timely contract registration and payments are critical for organizational success and the fundamental government obligations that they represent. We urge the City to restore proposed cuts to MOCS and prioritize policies that enhance the contracting process, ensure that non-profits are paid in full, on time, and create a more equitable and efficient system that serves New Yorkers. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Thank you so much, and, if you have your business card, I know I already have your phone number, if you could leave it, I'll make sure that you have my contact as well.

Next, we have Shani Adess from NYLAG,

Greg Klemm from Legal Services New York City, Kendi

Rainwater, the Legal Aid Society, Maximus Barton,

Labor Local 1010.

KENDI RAINWATER: Good afternoon, I think, at this point. Thank you for having us. I'm Kendi Rainwater, the Deputy COO at the Legal Aid Society, and we are here providing joint testimony as legal service providers here in the city. Collectively, we provide constitutionally and statutorily mandated

legal representation to hundreds and thousands of New 2 3 Yorkers each year. We employ thousands of dedicated 4 staff to defend people against incarceration, deportation, eviction, and family separation. We 5 connect people to life-saving benefits, housing, 6 7 food, job training, substance and mental health support, and educational opportunities. We truly are 8 a lifeline for low-income New Yorkers. We are grateful to the Council for your ongoing commitment 10 11 to our work, including efforts like the bills 12 presented today, to bring greater speed and 13 transparency to the procurement process and payment 14 process. As you know, the City's system of funding 15 and contracting with non-profits is broken, but we do 16 believe it can be fixed. I'm going to speak 17 specifically about the indirect cost rate, Intro. 18 243, so this is to increase the de minimis indirect 19 cost rate to 20 percent, which would be 20 extraordinarily helpful. The indirect cost rate, 21 known as ICR, provides critical funding to cover essential administrative costs that non-profits need 2.2 2.3 to keep operations running. Currently, non-profits must go through an extensive application process 24 25 every three years to secure an indirect cost rate

above 10 percent, but even once approved, rates above
10 percent are then funded through an extremely
complicated and unclear process that involves
agencies and MOCS, often following different
methodologies from agency to agency and from year to
year, creating confusion about which costs should be
covered by which party and significantly impacts our
ability to project and plan for how we'd use that
funding. As a result, the amount of indirect funding
a non-profit received is often confirmed very late in
the fiscal year or, even worse, months after the
fiscal year ended. I'm almost finished. For example,
several of us received confirmation of our FY23
indirect cost rate funding on critical contracts six
months after the fiscal year ended, and we are still
waiting for confirmed indirect cost rates for our
current contracts in FY24. For anyone who's counting,
there's one month left in this fiscal year. So,
increasing this to 20 percent would be extremely
helpful, creating uniformity, but we also would
advocate that we get a 50 percent of the ICR
initiative on our base contracts as a part of the
advance instead of having to go through this process

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with MOCS, so we'll hand it over to the rest of the panelists. Thank you for having us.

SHANI ADESS: Thank you, Chair Won, for the opportunity to testify. My name is Shani Adess, and I'm a Vice President with New York Legal Assistance Group, and I'm here with my co-panelists testifying on behalf of legal service providers. I'm going to be focusing my testimonies on the significant challenges legal service providers face due to not being timely paid on our contracts. As you've heard, our ability to continue to operate and provide the high-quality advocacy for our clients, hire and retain staff, and respond to the everincreasing need in the community is all threatened by late payments. Late payments on contracts create cashflow issues affecting our ability to continue to provide these services. Effectively, late payments cut our grants as we incur costs related to loans and banking fees. We appreciate the Council's goals to both standardize timely payments of contracts and require agencies to track and report their performance against this standard through the proposed legislation, Intros 508 and 514. Both of these Intros begin tracking late payments from the

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date the invoice is received and accepted by the agency. While important and essential, delays create major issues for non-profits much earlier in the process, from late contract registration, unnecessary, cumbersome and changing processes for budget approvals and modifications as well as invoice submission and review. Our written testimony has numerous recommendations to enable the spirit of the proposed legislations be fully realized, including standardizing timelines for each phase of the process, developing a dashboard that shares status info, streamlining invoice review and budget modification, and creating different levels of oversight and review. I do want to take one quick second to reflect that not only are organizations impacted by late payment, but so directly are our clients, and these are real and devastating impacts for our community members. Just one example and more is in our written testimony is that individuals who are at risk of eviction who may be eligible for CityFHEPS renter vouchers are sometimes unable to obtain these timely and therefore face eviction or have to go into shelter as a result of this. That's because vouchers are often obtained by going through

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this outcome.

a non-profit home-based provider, but when cities fail to timely pay these non-profits, they're not sufficiently staffed, resulting, I just have 10 more seconds here, resulting in delays in every borough in the city, ranging from months to a full year for an individual to even get an appointment to start this process. The delays cause people to end up in shelters unnecessarily, even though the City Council has appropriated funds intended to prevent precisely

Members of the Committee. Thank you for this opportunity to testify. My name is Greg Klemm. I am the Chief Financial Officer at Legal Services NYC, and I will be speaking specifically about bridge loans as well as some of the other recommendations that we have in our written testimony. Regarding Intro. 510, we are pleased that it would create a requirement for City agencies to issue bridge loans for contractors like ourselves. Bridge loans can be lifelines for our organizations to cover staff and other expenses that we incur to deliver critical legal services to New York residents. However, this legislation's scope should not be limited to

2	contracts less than 500,000 dollars. The need for
3	bridge loans is even greater for larger contracts.
4	The greater the size of the contracts, the more staff
5	salaries and expenses we must cover while waiting for
6	contracts to be registered and invoices processed.
7	Accordingly, we ask that this proposed legislation be
8	expanded beyond its current scope and be applied to
9	all of the City's non-profit service contracts. In
10	addition to these recommendations, we also recommend
11	the following. Increase the standard advance at the
12	beginning of the fiscal year from 25 percent to 50
13	percent to address delays in the invoicing process,
14	implement longer contract terms for baseline
15	contracts, and also to require the City to cover the
16	interest incurred on a loan or a line of credit or
17	allow organizations to invoice the City for those
18	expenses as part of their contracts. Specifically, at
19	the organization I represent, Legal Services NYC, we
20	have incurred 80,000 dollars in interest expense
21	since the beginning of January. There are a number of
22	other recommendations that we have as well, which we
23	have included in our submitted written testimony.
24	Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

2 MAX BARTON: My name is Max Barton, and 3 I'm a researcher for Liuna Local 1010, Paving and 4 Road Building Union in New York City. Our members work together to build streets, bridges, and highways 5 throughout the five boroughs of New York City. Local 6 7 1010 is an affiliate of the New York State Laborers, representing over 40,000 men and women across the 8 state. I'd like to thank Committee Chair and Lead Sponsor, Council Member Julie Won, for holding this 10 11 important Committee hearing. I'm here to share Local 1010's support for Intro. 803 along with over a dozen 12 13 unions and community groups who strongly support this 14 legislation. This bill would require the Procurement 15 Policy Board to allow vendors and/or their designated representatives to protest procurement decisions made 16 17 by a City agency. We urge the Council and 18 Administration to pass the legislation without delay 19 to increase public confidence in New York City's 20 public procurement procedures. We believe that procurement decisions made by government agencies 21 have significant implications for taxpayers, 2.2 2.3 businesses, and the overall economy. It is crucial that these decisions are made through transparent and 24 competitive processes that ensures the best value for 25

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public funds. The proposed legislation provides a clear framework for protesting agency procurement decisions, ensuring that all stakeholders, including taxpayers and other parties, have the opportunity to voice their concerns and seek redress from any perceived injustices. Passing this legislation would allow contractors and vendors to designate a third party to protest bids on their behalf. Not every contractor vendor has the time and resources to do so and, by passing this legislation, it evens the playing field for everyone by allowing vendors to have an advocate, including unions or worker advocates, to object to potentially non-responsive bids. In the past, such objections were ignored by agencies as there were no formal process in the PPB rules to allow the party, other than the bidder or vendor, to be heard. This refusal to hear objections meant that objections based on the contractor wage practices, refusal to maintain a City-required apprenticeship programs, or criminal indictments were not heard. By way of example, labor advocates were recently unable to object to procurements sought by an indicted contractor who sought extensive new contracts even though it held near-monopolistic work

delay. Thank you.

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on tree planting and pruning work in the City Parks

Department. In that case, City Parks Department

refused to process PPB objections filed by Liuna

Local 1010 for the sole reason it was not a vendor

within the meaning of New York City Procurement

Policy Board PPB Rule Section 2-10A. The contractor

was objected, was indicted for, and ultimately

convicted of committing a major insurance fraud by

misclassifying workers. We urge the Council and

Administration to pass this legislation without

CHAIRPERSON WON: Thank you. Next is

Audacia Ray from New York City Anti-Violence Project.

Banghee Chi from Share Cancer Support, Catherine

Trapani, Volunteer of America Greater New York,

Sharon Brown, and Kayt Tiskus.

AUDACIA RAY: Good afternoon. My name is

Audacia Ray. I take they, them pronouns, and I'm the

Director of Community Organizing and Public Advocacy

at the New York City Anti-Violence Project. In the

written testimony, I have some longer stuff as well

as a blog post that was published by a non-profit

finance fund yesterday that has some detailed

recommendations around these issues, but I wanted to

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share some about what AVP has been facing through this contracts process. We've been around 40 years, and we started providing services to LGBTQ people in the early '80s when the City was both unable and unwilling to support LGBT people who were survivors of violence, and that willingness has changed a lot, and now City funding makes up about 20 percent of our budget. In this past year, our City Council funding was around 700,000 dollars out of a total of a 5million-dollar budget and, this year, as we're looking at the next fiscal year, we're shrinking our budget to about 4 million because, not just because of City Council funds, but because of a bunch of other issues around fundraising, and so I'll say that in a normal year, we can, whether either contract delays or shortfalls in fundraising, that's private foundations and individual donors, and this year we're dealing with both, and that's made things really, really challenging. This March, we did a staff reduction. In April, partly due to the financial situation, our Board of Directors chose to fire our Executive Director and, since then, six more staff members have resigned and moved on from the organization due largely to insecurities about what

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is going to happen with our funding situation. When are we going to get paid? Are we going to be able to provide the services that we promised to our community? The written testimony has the exact dollar amounts of what we're still owed in contracting, but I just want to say that it's really putting AVP in peril. We're a small org compared to a lot of these other, especially housing services organizations, and to move from 5 million to 4 million and not know when we're going to get paid by the City puts us in peril, and it's something that we are thinking about and stressed about every single day.

Chair Won and Council Members. My name is Banghee
Chi. I'm with SHARE Cancer Support. I'm the Vice
President of Development. I started in January. I
kind of walked into a lively and unstable situation
at SHARE. Part of that was caused because there's a
lot of questions. SHARE is primarily supported
through private funding. Government funding is an
area that SHARE has been kind of working to grow.
Just to back up a little bit, we provide support
services, education, and mentoring navigation for
individuals with breast and gynecologic cancers,

that's uterine, cervical, and ovarian, and we also 2 3 have a large population of metastatic disease 4 survivors that we support. In addition to taking care of cancer survivors and patients, we also conduct a great deal of outreach and education, particularly to 6 7 communities of color and targeting black, Latina, and 8 Asian women, because these are the most underrepresented and overlooked populations when it comes to cancer education and treatment services. We 10 11 provide a lot of education around signs and symptoms, 12 diagnosis, and provide a directory for free mammogram 13 services, which is essential to many of our women, 14 especially young women who don't have access to 15 insurance coverage for mammograms even though the 16 incidence of cancer is rapidly increasing among young 17 women and, when it does hit young women, it 18 progresses very rapidly to late-stage disease and 19 death. The impact of the delays in getting our 20 contract registered, which, for a small organization like SHARE, which also has like a 5-million-dollar 21 2.2 operating budget and government funding makes up 2.3 about 10 percent, is basically loss of staff and, just 30 more seconds, layoffs and delays in hiring or 24 being able to conduct our business, and what that 25

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leads to is basically women who are not receiving the education in order to get timely mammograms, and that, many times, we're seeing an increase as, from what happened with COVID, with women not accessing mammograms, is we're seeing a rise in number of women of color being diagnosed at late stage, stage four breast cancer and gynecologic cancers, and so the impact of delays in getting our services out there is basically late-stage disease progression and death. Thank you very much for considering all of these. We definitely want to support all of these initiatives, but especially around the timeline and interest, which would really be supportive to small organizations like ours.

CATHERINE TRAPANI: Thank you so much. My name is Catherine Trapani. I am the Assistant Vice President of Public Policy at Volunteers of America Greater New York. Very appreciative for you sticking with us through this long hearing. Sorry, I'm short. Thank you. In my written testimony, you will see a lot of detail. I sat with my finance team for over two hours getting their stories about the struggles that we have just doing routine business with the City of New York. You are always invited if you want

to hear the details, but you have the distillation of 2 that in our written testimony. The bottom line is, is 3 4 that last year we spent around 700,000 dollars on interest just on our City contract late payments alone, and the budget for this Fiscal Year, because 6 we've been told not to expect much progress, frankly, 8 in timely payment, that we are budgeting a million dollars for FY25, just for interest and so, needless to say, we are eager to see a lot of efficiencies 10 11 that were talked about at today's hearing. We have 12 had a lot of issues with PASSPort, a lot of issues 13 with adherence, cannot compete with that, with adherence to invoicing procedures at the City level, 14 15 and payments are very, very often late. Just by way 16 of example, the Department of Homeless Services 17 typically has like 12 stages of review before they 18 pay a single invoice to our providers so it's really 19 bad. I'd like to make a suggestion of a better way if 20 the City of New York would adopt the State's 21 Consolidated Fiscal Reporting Model. This is a system 2.2 whereby the State, once you enter into a contract 2.3 with them for a service, they advance you 25 percent. You are allowed to draw down funds immediately as you 24 need to in accordance with your budget then, at the 25

end of the quarter, you reconcile if there's any 2 3 discrepancies or clawbacks, there's an opportunity 4 for ample review, and this process repeats on a quarterly basis. You're getting 25 percent every single quarter, and you're not wondering whether or 6 not you're going to be able to afford to operate your 7 8 business. We're not saying no oversight. This is what the State of New York already does, and we think it would be much more efficient than the Byzantine rules 10 11 that we have for invoicing now. If you will indulge 12 me, just on 514 with relation to the interest 13 payments, certainly strongly support being able to 14 bill for those, but we do want to echo something that 15 Nora Moran said earlier in her testimony. 16 Particularly as a shelter provider, I can't scale 17 back services and, so if the money that I'm allowed 18 to pay towards interest, if this bill were passed, 19 has to come at the expense of program dollars, I'm 20 still subsidizing the City because I can't cut 21 services, there's nothing to cut, so the suggestion 2.2 we would have to strengthen that bill would be to 2.3 ensure that we don't have to borrow from program to pay what the City is forcing us to subsidize. Thank 24 you very much for the opportunity. 25

2 SHARON BROWN: Hello, my name is Sharon 3 Brown. Hi, Julie Won, you're Contracts and Committee 4 Counsel, how are you? Okay, I believe that the City 5 should be prompt on their payments and things for contracts, and they should be paying for quality 6 7 contracts. I think the problem that the City is not 8 paying properly is because they're having so many problems from these agencies not doing what they're supposed to be doing, so I think they should stop 10 11 contracts with anti-Semites, with the UNRWA, the 12 LGBTQIA, and abortion. These things are seen from a 13 Judeo-Christian perspective as amoral, and it seems that the government of New York City has found a way 14 15 to defund them by closure by not paying these contracts. It's a simpler, easier way in order to go 16 17 after all of these companies that are not fulfilling 18 their obligations. For instance, the Department of 19 Homeless Services, how long can you put people in 20 shelters before you just say straight to housing? 21 There's a thousand, a hundred thousand apartments 2.2 open. Let's go to the apartment, get the apartment, 2.3 pay for it, put you in it. If you need to call us, call us, we'll give you a number. They can get funded 24 25 that way. If you keep people in a congregate setting,

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people don't want to continue these services over and over. They're not helping anyone so they're having problems with people of good conscience paying these contracts. It's not just we're bumbling, we don't know how to pay our bills. The City knows how to pay their bills. They're quite up on finances. These places, not-for-profits or whatever they are, are not living up to what they're supposed to be doing. Not what they said they do, but what we need to be done.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Yeah. Thank you so much, everybody. Sorry, one more.

KAYT TISKUS: Thank you, Chair Won and other Members of the Committee for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Kayt Tiskus. I work with Collective Public Affairs, and what I do is advocate for non-profits, especially small non-profits, that are wanting to participate in City funding and in the civic life of New York City generally. I'm here to testify in support of all of the measures that have been brought up today, and I want to especially note that I work with some of the initiatives like Trans Equity, like the Domestic Workers and Employers Empowerment Initiative, and one thing that's true is that those initiatives in New York City generally are

stronger when we can work with hyper-local, teeny-	
tiny non-profits that are targeted towards specific	C
communities. For example, language access or non-	
profits that are focused on specific sectors of	
community that are hard to reach in other ways, and	b
those kinds of non-profits, which are by design	
almost all of the people who I work with, are often	n
first-timers with the City. They have a really hard	d
time accessing the funding. Their budgets are much,	,
much smaller, even than 5 million dollars a year	
operating usually, and navigating through the	
paperwork is so scary that I often have a hard time	€
keeping them in City programs, just because they're	9
sort of like, I don't think we can do this, and the	€
amount of time they have to spend with me getting	
through the system of registrations is pretty	
difficult and prohibitive so all of these attempts	to
sort of cut down the amount of time and the amount	of
red tape and to provide some kind of transparency a	and
accountability into the procedure are very, very	
helpful, especially for the hyper-localized service	es
that my clients work hard to provide. Thank you ver	сУ
much.	

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2 CHAIRPERSON WON: Thank you so much. Next,
3 we have our online testimonies. We have Arian Cruz,
4 Jim Dill, Mirella McLean.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Arian, you may begin.
Arian, you may begin.

CHAIRPERSON WON: Okay, Jim Dill.

JIM DILL: Hello. I'm Jim Dill, Executive Director of Housing and Services, Inc. We are permanent supportive housing serving 715 households in both congregate and scattered-site settings in Manhattan and the Bronx. We are members of the Supportive Housing Network in New York and support all the network's advocacy points to this hearing. Firstly, express our thanks to the Council for supporting the proposed reallocation of NYC 15/15 resources and for instituting a COLA over the next three years for the human services sector. For reasons that will be described in our written testimony, we support the following bills, 0243, 0508, 0510, 0514, 0801. Our annual budget is approximately 17 million. Currently, we are owed 1,250,000 in outstanding New York City contracts dating back from FY23 to FY18. In addition, due to the precipitous migration of contract billing from

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2	Accelerator/PASSPorts, we currently have
3	approximately 675,000 in FY24 billings, net of
4	contract advances, that we are unable to bill as our
5	funding agencies struggle through the backlog of
6	unprocessed bills. The total owed to us approximates
7	11 percent of our annual budget and places us in
8	financial peril. MOCS and our funding agencies are
9	already desperately in need of more resources to work
10	through contract backlogs, learn the new PASSPort
11	billing system, and to take on the additional but
12	urgently needed transparency that the proposed
13	legislation requires. We urge you to support more
14	resources for MOCS and our funding agencies and the
15	proposed legislation. We thank you very much for your
16	time today, and thank you so much again for the COLA.
17	CHAIRPERSON WON: Mireille Mclean.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: You may begin.

MIREILLE MCLEAN: Good morning. Can you confirm that you can hear me?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL PAULENOFF: We hear you.

MIREILLE MCLEAN: Thank you. Good morning.

I am Mireille Mclean, Managing Director of Neighborhood Health Services for Public Health Solutions. To Committee Chair Won, I thank you for

the opportunity to provide testimony regarding our 2 3 experience as a recipient of discretionary funding. 4 In 2022, PHS provided direct services to more than 125,000 New Yorkers. For several years, discretionary funding awards have supported our services through 6 7 the following Council initiatives, the Maternal and Child Health Initiative, the Dedicated Contraception 8 Fund, the Access Health Center Support Our Seniors Initiative. The main challenge we face is delays in 10 11 contract executions, which are routinely over six to 12 nine months, sometimes up to a year, despite PHS 13 providing all required information on a timely basis. 14 Delays in executions means that PHS does not get 15 reimbursed in a timely manner, and it stifles our 16 ability to provide innovative services. We have a few 17 suggestions. One, for the discretionary award 18 tracker, more timely updates. Two, during the post-19 award process, reducing the number and types of forms 20 recipients are required to complete. Three, adding 21 point of contacts at MOCS to ensure our questions are 2.2 answered. Four, reducing the number of transparency 2.3 resolutions. Five, ensuring fully executed contracts are available in their entirety through the PASSPort 24 systems. We see the need for both improved timing of 25

1	COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 135
2	contract registration and increased level of funding
3	In particular, PHS Sexual and Reproductive Health
4	Centers are struggling due to funding costs in both
5	the New York State and federal level, and I'm
6	actually not in person today because of a federal
7	audit and a site visit at our SRH centers. It is
8	unlikely that without support, our centers will be
9	able to continue to function. PHS requests support
10	from the New York City Council to allocate 320,000
11	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time has expired.
12	Thank you.
13	MIREILLE MCLEAN: Dollars in FY25. Thank
14	you.
15	CHAIRPERSON WON: If there are no more
16	testimonies, we are going to adjourn this Contracts
17	Committee hearing. Thank you so much. [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 3, 2024