CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL
BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE ON
IMMIGRATION

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November 2, 2022 Start: 10:10 a.m. Recess: 1:40 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room-City Hall

B E F O R E: Sandra Ung,

Chairperson for Committee on

Governmental Operations

Julie Menin,

Chairperson for Committee on Small

Business

Shahana K. Hanif,

Chairperson for Committee on

Immigration

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Gale A. Brewer Lincoln Restler Lynn C. Schulman Marjorie Velàzquez

Brooks-Powers Rita Joseph Shekar Krishnan

## COUNCIL MEMBERS: (CONT.)

Darlene Mealy
Tiffany Cabàn
Julie Won
Carmen N. De La Rosa
Francisco Moya
Pierina Ana Sanchez

#### APPEARANCES

Kevin Kim

Commissioner for the New York City Department of Small Business Services or SBS

Manuel Castro

Commissioner for the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs

Kitty Chan

SBS Deputy Commissioner for the New York City Department of Small Business Services or SBS

Anne Montesano

Executive Director of Interagency Initiatives and Language Access from the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs or MOIA

Corinne Schiff

Deputy Commissioner from the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Carlos Ortiz

Assistant Commissioner from the Department of Consumer and Worker Protection

John Castelli

Deputy Commissioner from the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings, OATH

Marisa Senigo

Deputy Commissioner from the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings, OATH

### A P P E A R A N C E S (CONT.)

Sheila Actar(SP?)

Member of New York City Chapter of Asian Women's Organization NAPAWF, also known as the National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum Sheila Actar

Fatima Mazumdar(SP?)

Member of the National Asian Pacific Americans Women's Forum, NAPAWF

Hashina Sumi

Member of the National Asian Pacific Americans Women's Forum, NAPAWF

Lily Liang

NYC Organizer of NAPAWF, National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum

Zua Tao

Member of National Asian Pacific and American Women's Forum, NAPAWF

Ravi Reddi

Associate Director of Advocacy and Policy at the Asian American Federation

Aracelis Lucero
Executive Director of MASA

Urgen Sherpa

Small Business Organizer at Chhaya Community Development Corporation

#### A P P E A R A N C E S (CONT.)

Tiena Wagnag(SP?)

Senior Manager of Local Policy and Legislation at the New York Immigration Coalition

Jeremy Laufer
District Manager for Community Board 7

Shaun Campbell Community Board 7

Medha Ghosh Health Policy Coordinator at CACF, the Coalition for Asian American Children and Families

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning everyone and welcome to the Committees on Small Business, Immigration and Governmental Operations. At this time, we ask if you could please silent or vibrate your cellphones. Thank you for your cooperation, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON UNG: Good morning. I'm Council Member Sandra Ung, Chair of the Committee on Governmental Operations. I'm thrilled to be conducting today's hearing jointly with the Committees on Immigration and Small Business. would like to thank my Co-Chairs Council Member Shahana Hanif and Julie Menin for all their hard work in putting this hearing together.

I would also like to welcome my colleague who has joined us, Councilman Lynn Schulman. At today's hearing, the Committee will review the work of the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs in providing critical language access for our low English proficiency neighbors and small business community.

In addition, the Committee will examine an issue that's been a very important topic for me for a long time. The unique challenges faced by the limited

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English proficient community and accessing government services and information.

New York is a city of immigrants. It is also one of the most linguistically diverse cities in the world. New Yorkers speak over 200 different languages and nearly half of all city residents speak a language other than English at home. Roughly 25 percent or 1.8 million New Yorkers are considered limited English proficient. This should not be a barrier to accessing critical government information or services.

In 2017, the Council passed local law 30, which requires certain city agencies to provide language access service into ten designated city-wide languages. The Governmental Operations and the Committee alongside the Committee of Immigration has already conducted two expansive oversight hearings. The first in 2018, the second in 2020, to ensure the compliance with this law. Today, the Committees want to review the progress that agencies have made since its last oversight hearing in 2020 and identify areas for further improvement.

I understand the city, as linguistically diverse as New York ensuring that every community has the

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same access to government information and services is an immense logistical challenge and I know the partners in MOIA are committed to improving language access for everyone. Limited English proficient New Yorkers should not receive second rate service, simply because they speak another language. Their needs are no less important, and they deserve the same level of access to government services

I'm happy to say two of the bills being heard by the Committee today are bills that I introduced and will improve access to vital information for New Yorkers with a limited English proficiency. The first bill, Intro. 697, will require agencies to provide language access services in several additional languages.

information as their English-speaking neighbors.

The second bill, Intro. 699, will enhance language access for small business owners. I'm hopeful that these bills, along with others being introduced by several of my colleagues today will help address some of the issues that limited English proficient New Yorkers have encountered while dealing with various city agencies and I look forward to

discussing them in greater detail with the administration.

And with that, I would like to thank members of the public and their representatives from the Office of Immigrant Affairs who have come to testify today.

I also want to thank CJ Murray, Jayasri Ganapathy and Erica Cohen for the central staff for their work in

putting this hearing together. And finally, I want to thank my own Chief of Staff Alexander Hart(SP?)

for his assistance.

Now, I would like to turn it over to my Co-Chair Council Member Hanif for her statement.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you so much Council

Member Ung. Good morning, I'm Council Member Shahana

Hanif, Chair of the Immigration Committee. I would like to thank everyone joining us for today's oversight hearing on supporting immigrant small businesses and promoting language access.

I want to thank my Co-Chairs Council Member Sandra Ung and Council Member Julie Menin for

Sandra Ung and Council Member Julie Menin for agreeing to do this joint hearing. We were just sharing that it is so much more fun when we get to do this together between Committees. And also, my Council colleagues, representatives from the

administration and the public for being here and members of the public participating remotely.

Most New Yorkers would agree that small

businesses are the lifeblood of our city. We rely on them for our everyday purchases and services. In New York City, nearly half of these small businesses are owned and operated by immigrants. They are our friends, neighbors, they are the part of the fabric of our community but many of these immigrant business owners and their staff face challenges when it comes to language access. While they may be most comfortable using one of the over 200 different languages spoken in this city, until now, for many immigrant small business owners, government services and communications have not been available in their

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languages.

Language barriers have made it challenging to communicate with city officials and seamlessly run small businesses. These barriers have contributed to miscommunications about permits, fines and overall compliance with various city regulations.

While our hearing today does focus on alleviating this communication problem for small businesses, it is also important that we zoom out and find solutions

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that improve the lives of our immigrant communities overall. Improving language access and removing language barriers are larger overarching goals that we must focus on to ensure our city is a place where immigrants to integrate and flourish. Our three committees are working to remedy these language access issues with the bills we are hearing today.

In the Committee on Immigration specially we are excited to hear a bill I've introduced, Intro. 570.

This bill would create an office of translation and interpretation within the Mayor's Office of

Immigration of Affairs. This office would provide translations and interpretations in the designated citywide languages and identify these services for languages that are not one of the designated citywide languages.

Currently, our city agencies outsource most of their language services to out of state contractors who produce subpar work at high costs. As a result, many agencies have struggled to comply with local law 30, which requires vote for documents to be translated in the city's ten most spoken languages and the provision of interpretation services when needed.

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During the pandemic, these struggles were all too clear as the city was often unable to communicate essential and time sensitive information to our immigrant communities regarding the vaccine safety protocols and changing policies. By building out our in-house language service infrastructure, we can better ensure compliance with local law 30, improve the quality of services and launch a pipeline for high quality city jobs for New Yorkers with language skills.

Additionally, this arrangement would be more cost effective for the city, as evidence by the Independent Budget Offices analysis on the issue initiated by Council Member Brewer.

I also want to highlight that just last month, the state launched a parallel office of language access that will be tasked with completing translation work for state agencies. The city can and should follow suit here through the passage of this bill.

I want to be clear that while we need to strengthen our centralized services, we must also champion and resource our community-based language service providers in order to build a true language

# COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 1:

justice ecosystem in New York City. There is no one silver bullet solution to this issue and it's important that we take a multifaceted approach here. Smooth communication is a vital step to changing the lives of immigrant New Yorkers and the bills that are part of today's hearing will help us improve communications between immigrant communities and our city. It is my ardent hope that the bills we are hearing today will further shader language barriers in this city.

To that end, I am eager to hear the administration and public feedback on the proposed legislation. I want to thank the Committee staff for their work on this hearing including both Jayasri Ganapathy and CJ Murray, Senior Committee Counsel Erica Cohen, Policy Analyst and Florentine Cabaret(SP?) Finance Analyst. I also would like to thank my Chief of Staff Nora Brickner, Legislative Director Alex Liao and everyone working in the background to make this important hearing run smoothly.

We will now turn to our Co-Chair Council Member Menin for an opening statement. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you so much. Before I begin, I just want to note, we've been joined by our colleagues Council Member Gale Brewer, Council Member Marjorie Valàzquez. So, good morning and welcome to today's joint hearing, examining how the city can prevent language access issues from continuing to unfairly impact our small businesses.

I'm Julie Menin, Chair of the Council's Small
Business Committee and I'm so pleased to be doing
this joint hearing along with my colleagues Chair Ung
and Chair Hanif, do discuss this critical deficiency
in government services and engagement with the public
that continues to plague our small business owners.
Understanding your rights and responsibilities as a
small business owner, knowing about various
government funding streams that might be available to
you, ensuring you take the appropriate steps to
engage with inspectors and to address notices of
violations when they are issued, all are necessary to
running a business of any size in our city.

The layers and myriad rules and regulations can be incredibly difficult to keep up for our mom-and-pop shops across the city. It is in the city's interest to communicate effectively and to make

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themselves responsive to small business owners who obviously want to comply and who also make sure that they have the tools to thrive.

Although the city has taken steps to ensure that agencies providing services to New Yorkers, including those that they inspect and regulate, do so with language access tools and cultural competency in mind. There is honestly great room for improvement, which is why of course we're having this hearing today.

Small business owners who are less than proficient in English have continued to share their struggles with us when interacting with inspectors and regulatory agencies, despite their complete willingness to comply with the law. The package of bills we're hearing today can help us to do better.

Two bills will be heard today in the Small
Business Committee. The first, which is sponsored by
myself Intro. 685, would establish an Office of small
business digitalization. This office would promote
digitalization of small businesses through website
design assistance and online marketing and provide
culturally responsive technological assistance to
small business owners.

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Additionally, this office would conduct outreach about digitalization in the designated citywide languages and access city programs and policies related to small business digitalization.

The second bill Intro. 699, as sponsored by

Council Member Ung would strengthen existing

protections for limited English proficient business

owners, including clarifying the information provided

in the business owners bill of rights and food

service establishment code of conduct. And it would

also require SBS to work with agencies to increase

the number of bilingual and multilingual inspectors.

The bill would also require the city to provide written translations of final oath decisions to business owners.

I very much look forward to hearing testimony today from the administration and from small business owners and advocates on this package of bills today.

I now want to turn it to Council Member Gale Brewer to provide an opening statement on her bill.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much

Council Member Menin, Hanif and Ung and I'm going to

be talking about Intro. 382. This bill would allow

business owners to choose their preferred language

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for written communications, particularly from the Department of consumer and worker protection and the Department of Health and Mental Health.

I think we all know but certainly the Department of City Planning knows that one half of all New Yorkers, 3.8 million speak a language other than English. 25 percent, 1.8 million people are not English proficient, particularly many of whom are older and running businesses and I think the Department of Small Business Services knows and because they tell us that 47 percent of small business owners are foreign born and all you have to do is walk around our great communities to know that.

It's hard enough to run a business. I know we're all trying to have one stop. I might be dead before we get one stop but maybe we'll get it, just to let you know. But business owners are trying to come back from the pandemic and one way is to make sure that the language is appropriate. Because that will ease a major hurdle for business owners.

Important city matters like a violation, or an inspection result can be very challenging, but they won't necessarily linger in a mailbox or on a cellphone because a small business owner will be able

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to translate. They don't necessarily have the money to hire an interpreter to translate an important document and what we don't want because it does happen is taking kids out of school to do translation. I've seen that a million times.

So, offering choice of languages provides more options for business owners and better ways for the city to communicate. And obviously removing language barriers allows owners of businesses the opportunity to focus on their business, their staff and their customers.

I want to thank everyone because I do remember with John Lou when I was in the Council before, we started the first language bill. We passed it at the human service agencies in the City of New York and it's really important to make sure that the language issues are addressed in the private sector. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON UNG: Thank you and I also want to note, we've been joined by Majority Whip Selvena Brooks-Powers. And now, I'm going to turn it over to CJ. Thank you.

Thank you Chair. We will now COMMITTEE COUNSEL: hear testimony from the administration. Before we

## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE 1 ON IMMIGRATION 2 begin, I will administer the affirmation to all 3 members of the administration who are currently at the panelist table. Please raise your hand. I will 4 read the affirmation once and then call on each of 5 you individually to respond. 6 7 Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth 8 and nothing but the truth before this Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions? Commissioner Kevin Kim? 10 11 KEVIN KIM: I do. 12 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Commissioner Manuel Castro? 13 MANUEL CASTRO: I do. 14 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Deputy Commissioner Kitty 15 Chan. 16 KITTY CHAN: I do. 17 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Executive Director Anne 18 Montesano? 19 ANNE MONTESANO: I do. 20 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. You may begin. 21 KEVIN KIM: Sorry, I missed that. Good morning 2.2 Chairs Ung, Menin and Hanif and members of the 2.3 respective Committees on Governmental Operations, Small Business and Immigration. My name is Kevin 24 I am the Commissioner for the New York City 25

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Department of Small Business Services or SBS. I am joined today by SBS Deputy Commissioner Kitty Chan to my right. Commissioner Manuel Castro to my left and Executive Director of Interagency Initiatives and Language Access Anne Montesano from the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs or MOIA, as well on this table. We also have Deputy Commissioner Corinne Schiff from the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. We have Assistant Commissioner Carlos Ortiz from the Department of Consumer and Worker Protection and Deputy Commissioners John Castelli and Marisa Senigo from the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings or OATH.

We are pleased to testify today on the city's commitment to supporting immigrant small businesses. At SBS, through the work of our four divisions, we aim to unlock economic potential and create economic security for all New Yorkers by connecting them to good jobs, creating stronger businesses and building vibrant neighborhoods across the five boroughs.

Our division of economic and financial opportunity helps the city's MWBEs connect to government contracting opportunities. Our division of business services helps businesses of every size

and sector start, operate and grow in New York City, including through government navigation support.

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Our neighborhood development division equips community-based partners including the city's 76 BIDs with resources to help our commercial corridors thrive and our workforce development division works to increase access to quality training and jobs for all New Yorkers.

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From day one, Mayr Adams has put equity at the center of our economic recovery strategy. It is at the heart of our mission and work at SBS. Mayor's Rebuild, Renew, Reinvent Blueprint for Economy Recovery, released in March, sets forth 70 initiatives to supercharge our economic comeback, with a meaningful focus on small businesses particularly those led by BIPOC and immigrant entrepreneurs.

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We have already made great progress. New York City's private sector has added nearly 160,000 jobs since December '21. We have regained nearly 820,000 of the 946,000 private sector jobs lost during the height of the pandemic. New shops and restaurants emerge every day in the place of vacant spaces. EDC

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estimates that in Q1 of 2022, approximately 11,850

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new businesses were started in the city. An acceleration over previous quarters. Tourism and retail spending are also returning to pre-pandemic levels and nightlife is surging.

Over my nine months as Commissioner, I have met with hundreds of small business owners in dozens of neighborhoods across the five boroughs, from Kensington in Brooklyn to Downtown Flushing in Queens to Wakefield in the Bronx, small business owners share their stories of perseverance in the face of great challenges, as well as their optimism for the future.

This is not an accident. The city with unprecedented interagency coordination is mobilizing to forge a full and inclusive economic recovery centered on the growth of our small businesses, many of which are immigrant owned. In fact, nearly half of New York City small businesses are immigrant owned. These business employ approximately half a million New Yorkers and contribute billions in economic activity. Through Mayor Adams Executive Order Two, the city already identified an unprecedented 118 reforms to regulations that unduly burden small businesses. The reforms include the

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proposed repeal of 30 provisions of the city's laws and rules. The reduction of civil penalties associated with 49 provisions and amendments to 39 provisions to include a first-time warning or cure period or an extension of an existing cure period.

This effort alone will put millions of dollars back into the hands of small businesses each year.

And that's just a start. Since then, SBS has launched our New York City Business Express Service Team or NYC BEST, dedicated to streamlining business interactions with government. This program provides small business owners with one-on-one assistance, navigating the web of NYC's regulatory agencies.

Many of which are similarly updating their processes to put small businesses first.

At the same time, we are working closely with the Office of Technology and Innovation to overall the New York City Business Portal to develop a modern platform that leads small businesses through seamless city government interactions. Including filing permits, inspections and fees and fine payments.

I want to thank Chair Julie Menin and the Council for your support of this initiative with the recently signed Local Law 94 of 2022. Thank you Chair Menin.

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Through these efforts, we're not just working for immigrant small businesses, we're working alongside them. Last month, we launched our Small Business Advisory Commission, comprised of a diverse group of small business owners and community-based organizations that will advise the Mayor on matters impacting small business owners now and in the future.

This Commission truly represents the diversity of our small business community by borough, by size, years of operation, and industry. It includes many immigrant business owners and associations representing immigrant communities from the National Supermarkets Association to the New York Laundromat Business Association, to the Street Vendors Project. Together, we will continue the work of EOT to cut red tape, improve business services and programming and promote an equitable, broad-based recovery.

We also know that strengthening our commercial corridors in neighborhoods hit hardest by the pandemic, including immigrant communities is an important tool to speed up economic recovery. At SBS, we have made critical investments to revitalize the hardest hit neighborhoods by awarding \$800,000 in

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first ever grants to bolster the formation of new BIDs. These grants will go to early-stage BID exploration, organizing and planning, as well as late-stage BID formation in communities such as Washington Heights in Manhattan and Mott Haven in the Bronx.

Three weeks ago, SBS launched a first of its kind program to support smaller BIDs as well. Many of which are located in low to moderate income and immigrant communities, with over \$3 million in grant funding. I want to again thank Chair Julie Menin for her advocacy and support of these programs. By supporting the creation of new BIDs and giving a boost to small BIDs, the city is investing in the quality of life and business traffic in these areas for years to come.

Many immigrant small businesses are also certified MWBEs and at SBS, we are using every tool in the box to create and expand economic opportunities for these businesses. For example, Governor Hochul last month signed a groundbreaking law doubling the size of contracts city agencies can award to MWBEs during accelerated process. This legislation, which the city pushed aggressively for,

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will make it easier than ever for city agencies to work with MWBEs.

In September, SBS hosted the first in-person citywide procurement fair since the pandemic, with over 700 businesses in attendance, marking the city's 30<sup>th</sup> year anniversary of the MWBE program. We also announced that this year, the city will surpass its one NYC goals of committing \$25 billion to MWBEs three years ahead of schedule. In total, city agencies and authorities awarded \$6.5 billion in contracts for MWBEs in Fiscal Year '22, a more than 55 percent increase from Fiscal Year '21. In addition, over 1,600 individual MWBEs were awarded a city contract last year. Up 13 percent from Fiscal Year '21.

Meanwhile SBS continues to prioritize language access across all our free programming. Over the course of the pandemic, we translated more than 70 critical documents in up to 17 languages each. We also launched the SBS hotline, 1-888-SBS-4NYC, which in Fiscal Year '21 and Fiscal Year '22, served over 1,100 calls in languages other than English.

We partnered with MOIA on webinars to ensure we were reaching a diverse group of immigrant

communities. We also engage closely with community partners with deep ties to immigrant communities.

For example, our popular Commercial Lease Assistance Program works with ten community-based organizations to ensure diverse communities are aware of our services.

In addition, our Capital Access Unit, which helps businesses connect to financing opportunities, grow by connecting them to capital programs. Works closely with more than a dozen community development financial institutions or CDFIs with experience lending to immigrant communities. Our compliance advisor experts are out in the field every day, working with small businesses to adhere to city rules and regulations, so they are not penalized in an inspection.

The provide free onsite consultations in language in Spanish, Haitian Creole, Russian, three dialects of Chinese and Korean. We know that proactive outreach to historically underserved communities is paramount and that's why since January 2022, SBSs community outreach team has reached more than 6,000 businesses directly in their neighborhoods, meeting them where they are. We have focused outreach to

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immigrant and ethnic minority communities, including the Yemeni community, Dominican community and the Bangladeshi community to name a few.

Through small business roundtables to corridor tours with our elected leader partners, to organizing interagency resource fairs across all five boroughs over five days during National Small Business Week, we reached new businesses and brought our services into communities that were not as well aware of SBS previously. It has been truly gratifying to hear from communities their appreciation for the administration to bring these services to their neighborhoods for the first time.

Lastly, to deepen our connection with large immigrant communities, SBS formed the Asian American Small Business Taskforce last year with more than 40 partnering organizations that serve the Asian business community, and we are in the process of launching a Latino American Small Business Taskforce. These taskforce bring immigrant communities to the table on a regular basis, so we can co-develop strategies to address the unique challenges they face.

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These are just some of the services that we provide businesses. Including immigrant owned small businesses to help them launch, grow and thrive. I would like to now turn to the proposed legislation that directly impacts SBS, Introduction 685 and 699. Intro. 685 would establish an office of small business digitalization to coordinate and facilitate the digitalization of small businesses in New York City.

At SBS, we know that businesses that had digital capacity for online sales and marketing weathered the pandemic better than those that did not. But not all businesses have the resources to make that digital transition, therefore SBS offers a free six module digital marketing series with classes in digital marketing, website creation and search engine optimization.

Additionally, SBS co-developed a 15-hour course with SUNY Buffalo and FIT to help businesses launch online. Our Women Entrepreneurs NYC Initiative connects women entrepreneurs with women mentors who teach classes on helping businesses go digital. And these mentors are for one-on-one support on WE NYC to WE NYC enrollees. Several of our BIDs have also

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determined that digitalization is a priority in their corridors and have used SBS funds to support businesses to get online.

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In whole, we support Intro. 685's intention to support businesses to transition online and we will continue to provide resources for small businesses to do this.

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Turning to Intro. 699. Intro. 699 sets forth many important initiatives related to language access. SBS supports efforts to ensure business owners receive information that help them better understand and comply with rules and regulations. And thus, preserve public health and safety, while at the same time avoiding fines and violations.

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We want all businesses to operate successfully and in compliance and our sister agencies encourage bi- and multilingual applicants for city agency inspector positions and the use of language line to

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facilitate communication whenever beneficial.

practices, thus SBS would be ill-equipped to

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Section four of this bill would require SBS to coordinate with our partner regulatory agencies to increase the number of bilingual inspectors. SBS does not have jurisdiction over other agencies

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implement this requirement, which may also implicate budgets, job duties and hiring practices across the city.

Additionally, SBS and our colleagues at OATH are supportive of this bills proposal regarding translation of final OATH decisions. However, we want to clarify that this would pertain to decisions issued after a hearing where OATH has reason to know of a language preference. OATH would have no way of knowing what language to send a default decision for failure to appear. My colleagues from OATH can answer any follow-up questions you may have on that.

Thank you for this opportunity to talk about SBSs work with immigrant small businesses. I look forward to your continued partnership on this important work.

I now turn it over to my colleague Commissioner

Castro from MOIA to address the city's broader

language access strategies. Thank you.

MANUEL CASTRO: Thank you Commissioner Kim and Buenos Dias. Good morning Chair Ung, Chair Hanif and Chair Menin, and thank you to all the members of the Governmental Operations, Immigration, and Small Business Committee for holding this hearing and the

opportunity to testify on such an important issue for me.

I am Commissioner Manuel Castro of the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs, and I am joined by my colleague Anne Montesano, Executive Director of Interagency Initiatives and Language Access, to my left.

There is no place like New York City. There is just no place comparable on earth that comes close to our city's demographic diversity. And this is true for the immigrant entrepreneurs that come from around the world to pursue their American dream in our city.

In fact, we can say immigrants are the heart of our local economy, as they own nearly half of New York City's businesses and contribute more than \$195 billion to the city's gross domestic product.

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First, I'd like to speak to language diversity in New York City. In MOIAs role in advancing language access. The demographic diversity of entrepreneurs also reflect the diversity in the languages they speak. More than 200 languages are spoken by residents from the five boroughs. The top 12 language spoken by immigrant New Yorkers are Spanish with 39.4 percent, Chinese including Cantonese and

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Mandarin at 16.1 percent, Russian at 6.9 percent,

Bengali at 4.1 percent, Haitian at 31.1 percent,

French at 2.6 percent, Arabic at 2.4 percent, Korean

at 1.1 percent, Polish at 1.8 percent, Italian at 1.5

percent, Urdu at 15 percent. I'm sorry, 1.5 percent

and Tagalog at 1.1 percent.

Language access is essential to advancing equity for immigrant New Yorkers, including small business owners. Given the linguistic diversity within New York City and the number of New Yorkers who have Limited English Proficiency, also known as LEPs, about two million.

MOIAs role in advancing language access is a critical one. MOIA is tasked with overseeing the ongoing implementation of Local Law 30 of 2017, that requires the city to provide language services for New Yorkers with LEP. We help build the capacity of city agencies, many of whom are here today, to effectively communicate to New Yorkers with LEP by advising and providing technical assistance to agencies.

We hold interagency convenings to share best practices and we work with agencies to help them address language access challenges. We also provide

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translation and interpretation services to MOIA, mayoral offices, and City Hall and are thrilled to now be growing our team by hiring language access specialists in the ten Local Law 30 language, also known as the designated citywide languages.

With respect to the city's commitment to immigrant small businesses, having led a nonprofit organization at the heart of Jackson Heights Queens, one of the most linguistically diverse neighborhoods in the city or really the country, I know the importance of our immigrant owned small businesses. And when I became Commissioner, I was proud to see this administration share a commitment to supporting small businesses, entrepreneurship and a more equitable economy. And I am proud to serve as Commissioner alongside with Kevin Kim, who you just heard from.

Now, I want to highlight some of the ways in which MOIA has worked with SBS over the years to serve immigrant owned businesses. During COVID, MOIA supported efforts by SBS to ensure business owners receive information in the languages they speak, by co-organizing dozens of in-language virtual forums with SBS and promoting them to immigrant communities.

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MOIA connected small business owners with the resources needed to safely reopen, provide outdoor serves, ensure worker safety and rights, and navigate eligibility and applications for grants and loans.

Including the Paycheck Protection Program and the Economic Injury Disaster Loan.

MOIA also provided rapid translation of COVID emergency response communications, information on business loans and business restart and other critical resources as the economy reopened.

Over the past few months, I visited immigrant owned businesses across the city as part of my listening tour of immigrant communities to listen to their concerns, their challenges and also aspirations. Most recently, I visited and spoke to a small business in Staten Island. A Sri Lankan owned restaurant who opened its own museum to celebrate their heritage and community in the island.

We've also made our way to Brooklyn to visit

Armando, who runs a small mechanic shop and who has
taken advantage of many of the resources provided by
the city and community-led organizations as support
again.

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Commissioner Kim and I also visited Haven Café, a cornerstone business in China Town that works to employ New Yorkers or young New Yorkers with autism.

Demonstrating the social impact of our local small business ran and operated by immigrant families.

Finally, we both had the honor to share our experience and help launch the new space for [INAUDIBLE 37:29] Mexicana, also known as a Mexican coalition. A Mexican community-based organization in the South Bronx dedicated to helping immigrant entrepreneurs. Though through these experiences and others, we have seen first had how immigrant owners of businesses are not only the backbone of our economy, but also pillars of their communities and of the broader immigrant community.

Now, I'll turn to speak to some of the language access bills considered today. We are thankful for the partnership with the Council to make our city accessible to immigrant New Yorkers and entrepreneurs with limited English proficiency. We are interested in working with Council to craft legislation that continues to advance language access and we look forward to furthering discussions on all of these bills proposed. Regarding Intro. 570, sponsored by

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Council Member Hanif, this bill would create an office of translation and interpretation services.

MOIA currently has a language services team that provides services to MOIA, mayoral offices and City Hall. And we are thrilled that it is growing. We will be hiring language access specialists in the top ten local language, 30 languages — sorry, in the ten Local Law 30 languages who will serve as in-house

translators, expanding our capacity significantly.

Currently, agencies provide their own language services. While the delivery of language services is decentralized, given the agencies manage their own language services contracts and some agencies have small teams of in-house translators. MOIA still plays an important central and coordinating role in terms of sharing best practices. Including working with language service partners and advising agencies.

We would like to discuss the bill further with you and your colleagues to better understand the intent of the bill. For example, expanding the scopes of MOIAs language services team to serve all agencies, would require significant and extensive resources and further analysis would be needed to

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determine how to best serve various agencies with their very different needs.

Regarding Intro. 697, sponsored by Council Member
Ung. The bill would add to the concept of special
languages to the language access law. We look
forward to working with you to better understand the
bill and the criteria listed in the legislation. And
regarding Intro. 137, sponsored by Council Member
Julie Won, this bill relates to the translation and
distribution of certain emergency information
documents. We welcome the opportunity to think
through ways the city can more effectively reach
immigrant communities with critical information about
emergencies.

Currently NYSIM provides emergency notification in 14 languages plus sign language. The wireless emergency alert system however is operated by the federal government. We look forward to working with you on improving outreach during these critical emergencies.

Regarding Intro. 382, sponsored by Council Member Gale Brewer and Intro. 700 sponsored by Council Member Julie Won. These bills concern translation of important in compliance documents. We support

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efforts to help business owners be able to understand agency enforcement related communications. We believe this is of critical importance for our immigrant entrepreneurs. However, there are questions about the intended scope of these bills. Both in terms of the languages meant to be covered and the types of documents and materials meant to be translated. We look forward to working with you and making official city documents more easily accessible to all immigrants and immigrant business owners.

Finally, I want to sincerely thank you for your commitment to language access and immigrant small business owners. And welcome the opportunity to collaborate on all these bills and into the future and moving language justice forward in New York City.

Many of our staff grew up as children of immigrants and were ourselves limited English proficient, so we know firsthand the challenges that New Yorkers face because of language access issues.

And so, with that, I thank you again and I'm open to any questions.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Before we turn to Council Member questions, the Sergeants are just going to need to adjust this table up here, so it can

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be seen on the camera. So, we'll pause for just a moment while they do that and then continue.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: In the meantime, I just want to recognize we've been joined by Council Member Darlene Mealy. And we've also been joined by Council Member Rita Joseph and Council Member Shekar Krishnan. Thank you. I was looking this way and not that way, sorry, hello.

CHAIRPERSON UNG: Thank you Commissioner Kim and Castro for your testimony today. I just have a couple questions. First, how does the city agencies utilize multilingual staff to assist with inspections and enforcement actions?

KEVEN KIM: Could you just repeat the last part of it?

CHAIRPERSON UNG: Sure, how does the city agencies use multilingual staff to assist with inspections and enforcement?

KEVIN KIM: So, let me first start with just talking about what SBS does with our small business compliance advisors. So, we have a dedicated team that goes out to the field every day. A small business owner can call us, schedule a free

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appointment. These are former inspectors of other sister agencies.

And so, for example, if a restaurant owner wanted to do a preview walkthrough in language, our staff provides ability to do it in six different language in person. They'll be able to go there and walk around the restaurant and point out potential violations and how to come into compliance with them. So, we work a lot on the education and prevention side. And then I can let the other agency speak about the particular question about their inspection practices. We can start with DOHMH if you want.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: And before you begin, I'll just swear you in. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth before this Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

CORINNE SCHIFF: Yes.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you.

CORINNE SCHIFF: Good morning, I'm Corinne Schiff, I'm the Deputy Commissioner for Environmental Health at the New York City Health Department and we have many inspectors at the Health Department who are bilingual or multilingual and we welcome those

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skills. All of our inspectors are trained to assess language access needs at the start of the infection. If they speak the language of the person who will be accompanying them on the inspection, they can use that language and that's a great way to facilitate communication but it's important that they are able to communicate no matter the language. And so, then they are trained to use language line.

CHAIRPERSON UNG: Thank you. Just so I follow-up to that. So, you would have a multilingual uhm, staff member with you when you are doing inspection?

CORINNE SCHIFF: So, if the inspector and the person at the inspection site. The person at the business share a language other than English, they can use that language. If they don't, then they use language line. So, that there's language access regardless of the language of the person on the site and the inspector.

CHAIRPERSON UNG: So, understood. So, in terms of your inspectors and I know you can only speak to your agency. How many inspectors speak different languages?

that on the back, has 20 languages other than

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English. And so, the person that will accompany the inspector around the inspection can point to one of those languages to indicate which language is their preference. If it's not one of these languages, then we work with language line to determine which language is appropriate for the inspection and we use language line all the time.

To give you an example, from our Food Safety

Program, which inspects restaurants, we conduct — we
use language line on a typical month, 165 times.

CHAIRPERSON UNG: Thank you. Thank you for your answers. I think I'm going to go back to Commissioner Kim.

I do appreciate the testimony about Intro. 669, that it would be difficult for SBS to coordinate with the partner agencies to increase the number of bilingual inspectors. But with that, is there any thought about how SBS can be helpful in this process of increasing bilingual inspectors?

KEVIN KIM: Absolutely, I think what SBS has is its community partnerships. We have our BIDs. We have our everyday staff out in the field. We can definitely help inform what languages are most in

need and we can share that information with our sister agencies to really support that effort.

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669, the first part of it is about - I was just asking these questions, is that often language line

CHAIRPERSON UNG: Thank you. I think the goal of

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an inspection, especially when English is not your

is not the easiest process when you're going through

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first language, and you have a card in front of you.

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I guess where you point to the language that you need

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and to go through that process on the telephone. So,

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any way that SBS can be helpful in this process, I

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think that would be great.

speakers as well.

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15 staff, we have people in the field that are available

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in six of the - I wouldn't say the most used language

KEVIN KIM: No, absolutely and like I said, on

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but for example, Spanish as Commissioner Castro

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have multiple Spanish speakers. We have a Bengali

pointed out, 39 percent you know need Spanish and we

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speaker. We have Korean speakers. We have three

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dialects of Mandarin. Three dialects of Chinese

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So, I think it's interagency coordination. Where

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in the process of an inspection, if somebody in those

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particular languages don't find language line as

### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE 1 ON IMMIGRATION 2 effective, that the agency inspectors and the 3 agencies know they can always reach out to SBS, and 4 we'll be there to be able to help translate real time over the phone or over Zoom or whatever means 6 necessary. 7 CHAIRPERSON UNG: Thank you. I actually have some questions now regarding the OATH process. 8 9 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth 10 11 before this Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions? 12 13 JOHN CASTELLI: I do. 14 CHAIRPERSON UNG: So, right now, currently, what 15 are the languages provided at OATH? 16 JOHN CASTELLI: Well, we have translation up to 17 250 language that we have been using translation 18 services now, third party translation services, professional translation services now for more than 19 20 15 years and we have approximately 20,000 21 translations are conducted each year at OATH through our third-party professional translation service. 2.2 2.3 CHAIRPERSON UNG: Thank you. So, it's mainly

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through language line?

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JOHN CASTELLI: Yes, it's through language line,

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yes.

CHAIRPERSON UNG: So, is interpretation provided for telephone hearings, as well as in-person hearings?

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JOHN CASTELLI: Yes. Interpretations are provided for all hearings and it's important that again, our mission is access to justice and a key component to that is ensuring that the residents and small business owners of our city have immediate access to translation and that's what they get.

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CHAIRPERSON UNG: And can you just walk through, walk us through the process of if you're in OATH, either in-person or on the telephone and you need interpretation services. How does the process go?

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with OATH, that is when it comes into our universe.

JOHN CASTELLI: Well, when a summons is filed

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So, the small business owner would contact OATH and

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our staff would get an indication from the small

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business owner if they were not proficient in English

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to communicate in. And they would immediately over

or if they had a preferred language that they wanted

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the phone or in person, immediately contact through

language line contact and get translation immediately and of course for the hearings.

CHAIRPERSON UNG: Thank you. So, when a determination is reached, currently what is the relevant, when the decision is made, uhm, what language is that decision in right now?

JOHN CASTELLI: Well, the language — the decision is made — it's rendered in English but again, upon requests from the respondent, small business owner, that we can afford that language in up to 250 languages translated through a third-party translation service.

CHAIRPERSON UNG: Okay, so that has to be affirmatively asked by the small business owner to be in a different language?

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JOHN CASTELLI: They can — yes, they can make that request and we also, through our help center, again our help center is, once a — once contact is made between a small business owner and our help service — I'm sorry, and OATH through the filing of the summons and then the subsequent contact is made by phone by the small business owner. Then our small business help center is immediately involved. And they provide, they conduct small business help

Thank you.

2 CHAIRPERSON UNG: Thank you. I'm right now good 3 with my questions. I'm going to turn it over to my

other Chairs for their questions.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you so much

Commissioner Castro. It's exciting to learn about

MOIA's language access specialists. The intention of

Intro. 570 is to further equip MOIA to be a

centralized hub of specialists to be deployed to

agencies on an as needed basis and ensure quality

control of contractors like language line, as opposed

to being directly responsible for all language

service work across agencies. Unless that might be

needed.

So, I just wanted to clarify on that BID. I can understand the anxiety of holding all language access needs in one agency being something that is not what MOIA might be equipped to do. So, with what you're already doing, we want to make sure they're further equipped uhm, to efficiently provide functioning language access services across city agencies.

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So, this bill would codify and strengthen the work already underway with the language services team. So, I'd like to ask, do you support this legislation and what kind of comes up in terms of

excited that the team is growing in this way.

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CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Got it. So, to date, there aren't language access specialists at this moment but you're in the process of hiring a team. How many specialists are you looking to bring on?

ANNE MONTESANO: Uhm, and just to clarify, that

doesn't mean there aren't bilingual staff at the

agency. Just people in this particular role who

would serve as in-house community, you know in-house

translators. Uhm, and what was your follow-up

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: How many are you looking to bring on?

question? The languages?

ANNE MONTESANO: Yup, so we are planning to hire in each of the ten Local Law 30 languages. That doesn't mean, however that that's the only languages that we'll be able to provide services in. We've been providing services in many languages for many years to MOIA, mayoral offices and City Hall. And we've done that with the use of you know language services providers because given the sheer diversity of languages in New York City, we need to be able to work with providers that can provide the vast range of languages that New Yorkers speak.

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CHAIRPERSON HANIF: So, currently as it's set up in the agency, bilingual staff kind of do the oversight work. Could you just describe what bilingual staff role is as opposed to the language access specialists?

ANNE MONTESANO: So, our bilingual staff do many different things. They are doing multilingual outreach. They are handling calls on the MOIA hotline for you know constituent services. And then we also have a language access team that is this sort of central coordinating entity, and the language access team really serves as in-house advisors to other agencies on Local Law 30 implementation on language access. As the Commissioner said, sharing best practices, advising agencies. And that is the team that's growing and that would house the language access specialists.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Got it. So, the language access team right now, how big is that?

ANNE MONTESANO: Well, we're growing to you know, we're hiring these ten language access specialists.

We're planning to hire an additional staff to help expand the capacity of agencies to provide language access.

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CHAIRPERSON HANIF: And then once the language access specialists are onboarded and you mentioned ten, will they continue to work in coordination with the bilingual staff or are the kind of work scope be separated?

ANNE MONTESANO: Yeah, so the work scope — I mean of course they'll be coordinating across all of MOIA, but their job will be to translate materials that come in from MOIA, mayoral offices, City Hall. We think it's important to have this in-house team, so that we can be more responsive to translation requests. Into the urgent translation requests that come in. This is you know a huge lesson learned from COVID. As well as reviewing materials but also, you know highlighting best practices and sharing out those practices with other agencies.

And so, being this again, these in-house advisors to really uhm, uh, ensure that agencies have the resources they need and are sharing best practices with agencies.

MANUEL CASTRO: Just to clarify a bit. The role of the language access team at MOIA has traditionally served that of providing technical assistance and support to other offices and agencies. And one of

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the first things I wanted to do as Commissioner is to request resources to be able to hire a team of language access specialists from each of the top ten languages to start with, that will serve as not just you know staff translating documents but also our inhouse advisors for each of the top ten languages, which was not in place. That could bring cultural competency in other aspects to the work, that I think it's critical.

Also, as staff that will be able to identify any gaps and issues that might exist and step into quickly respond to them. As you know, sometimes we, you know we are the ones that are here first from Council Members or from community organizations when there is a lack of language access in a particular area or translative materials in a particular area and we are the ones that would step in and respond.

And so, this is why I wanted to build out this team and again, we're starting at ten. That's the top ten languages. My hope is to continue to add staff, especially in those limited diffusion languages that I think are also as critical.

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CHAIRPERSON HANIF: That's really wonderful to hear. What is the budget allocated for the ten language access specialists?

MANUEL CASTRO: For our language access team, we're at 1.4 for FY23. That will grow progressively in 2024-2025.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: And then as you bring on these specialists, is there training or curriculum already developed by MOIA in order to really onboard them in a seamless way? Could you speak more to what you've been doing with the bilingual staff and what are the tools that are going to be used to make sure that there's an equipped, beefed-up team to provide the work that you're looking to do?

MANUEL CASTRO: Well, if you don't mind, I'd like to use this as a recruitment opportunity.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Absolutely.

MANUEL CASTRO: I think if Council Members or their team know of people who are enthusiastic about language access and are looking for a role that will be very exciting to be in, you know these roles I think are going to be really, really important in our agency and in our work moving forward.

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And part of what we like to do with all of our language access specialists is train them in all the tools and intricacies of being language access specialists and more — I mean, there's just quite a lot. We just had a really great presentation by our language access team to the entire staff at MOIA. They presented on you know the differences between translation work and interpretation work for instances. And the developments over the past few years in those two let's say professions, which include the use of technology. The use of for a number of different strategies through COVID to amplify the work.

So, for instance there's advances in video teleconferencing technology that has been able to really improve the service that providers are able to have access to for interpretation. Especially you know because in COVID, so much was done remotely. And sort of in healthcare for instance that has improved significantly.

So, that's the kind of training that people will get, and you know the kind of work that they will be able to do citywide as they advise and support other agencies and offices.

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ANNE MONTESANO: And just to add to what the Commissioner said, you know part of the work of the office is to stay a breast of the new technologies and the technologies that are utilized in the language services industry, which can be helpful in providing more consistent and accurate translation.

So, one example of that is Computer Assisted

Translation tools, CAT tools. And so, our office

started utilizing those a few years ago and that

helps us provide translations. We also piloted

working with a technology vendor called smart ling

which allows us to provide our website in the ten

Local Law 30 languages human translated. So, not

utilizing Google translate but utilizing professional

translators to ensure accuracy.

And those are examples of technologies that we've uhm, you know piloted and utilized that we then you know inform other agencies about and share those practices with other agencies.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Yeah, this is all really helpful to know, and I really commend the agency for seeing language access as a qualified good paid job opportunity in a city like ours. Language access

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should not be free. It should not be on a voluntary basis.

And so, I think you're really setting a tone here, a really important tone here that language — this is what language justice is. That we are utilizing the talent and skills from our communities to be able to provide these services directly and the training component is also critical. Because we were just translating in my office our fall news letter and in English, we're able to poke a little fun around some of the sanitation work that we've done and used trash related puns, which don't translate into Bangla, which is the language that we're translating in. And needing to really read the context and understand the colloquial nature of each language really requires humans to read through the

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So, I'm happy to hear about both ends and then would like to know uhm, if you'll also be utilizing maybe an advisory to like, who does the — could you talk through some of the reviews or like once a document is translated, what is the review process?

translation and then to offer feedback.

ANNE MONTESANO: Uhm, so you know when we hire these ten language access specialists, the goal is to

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2 have two in each language because you can't just translate something, you need somebody to be

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So, that review structure would be built in. know we also have vendors in place that you know, because we're not going to hire everyone all at once right. There's going to be people that we bring on on a rolling basis. So, there are the vendors that we have in place, but part of what the team will also be doing as they build up and grow is, you know developing glossaries and style guides for their languages. And they will, you know, we will be ensuring that they are communicating with and engaging with community-based organizations in that process to ensure that there is you know some alignment on the terms that we are using and the translations that are being provided.

And the review process is built into you know quality assurance and review is built into the processes that the vendor is utilized. That's like part of the you know, part of the work that they do. So, it's not going to be just a straight translation, there's always a review in that process.

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CHAIRPERSON HANIF: That's really great. I think much of what we're discussing right now really pertains to why Intro. 570 is critical. We really want to make sure that MOIA is at its highest capacity to do the work that you're really setting up the foundation to do in the coming months. So, definitely want to engage further on really perfecting this legislation to be what you all need it to be for our city.

Could you speak to how much the city spends on language service contracts cumulatively?

MANUEL CASTRO: Well, I'll start by saying that over the last couple of years, the investment has grown in — let me just see if I can think off the top of my head. That the DCAS expenditure on language access contracts where we went from 5.9 million in 2016, Fiscal Year 2016 to over 10 million in Fiscal Year 2022. Which gives you a sense of how that's grown. Most importantly that agencies and offices have tapped into the resources that we have available for language access and that will certainly continue to grow as more and more agencies continue to use those tools available for them.

agencies and offices about let's say ways to work

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with contractors, especially when there are questions of quality or challenges with contractors. They are ready to advise and support as they enter contracts and work with contractors.

So, a lot of our work is ongoing throughout the year. So, with that, what MOIA has traditionally done is sort of one-on-one kind of navigation work with agencies and offices. Of course, the plan that I described now looks to expand that kind of work and the importance; taking it back to having staff that are able to take a second look you know is critical. Right, we need to have staff that are able to take a second look and say whether materials that are translated are effective right and are culturally competent. Do you want to add more?

ANNE MONTESANO: Uhm, not too much to add to what the Commissioner said. We've you know over the years; you know we convene agency language access coordinators to share practices. So, we've convened agency coordinators and the language access coordinators in the past to advise them on how to work with language services providers. To ensure quality, we've recommended strategies to improve quality, such as having a third-party reviewer such

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as creating glossaries to improve the quality of translation. So, it's part of our work to advise agencies.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: I'm going to ask some questions about Local Law 30 in a bit but I'm going to just wrap up with Intro. 570. Uhm, what is the optimal number of language access specialists?

You're starting off with ten, where would you like; how would you like for this team to grow? How many language access specialists would MOIA need to feel really confident with the work that you're doing?

MANUEL CASTRO: Well, it depends really on the tasks that they would be engaged in. I mean, I was reviewing the kind of work and the scope of work that other agencies engaged in and just ACS alone had what is like 9,000 instances of language access, in person language access work. Just one agency alone in the Fiscal Year. In DOE for instance has a team of 40 linguists on staff.

So, you know again it varies per agency depending on the work they do of course but it's significant.

Right, so it just depends on what the linguist would be tasked to do it. The plan currently really limits them to working with mayoral offices, City Hall, and

2 MOIA. And beyond that, we're ready to advise and 3 support other agencies but wouldn't take on their

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work.

ANNE MONTESANO: And we are providing services in many languages beyond the ten. So, just as an example, this calendar year, MOIAs translated materials in 46 languages. So, you know having these language access specialists in-house will be critical but it's not going to limit the number of languages that we're providing services in.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Sure, that's good to know.

MANUEL CASTRO: Unless we hire folks from all of these like 50 languages or 200. You know we'll continue to use other tools let's say. But again, we're committed to limited deficient languages or languages of limited deficient.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Yeah, no, thank you. This is really good to know and I'm excited to be more collaborative about Intro. 570 and learn a little bit more about the other agencies. It is very unique that you know DOE has 40 or more linguists and each agency sort of has their own protocol. So, I'll dig in a little bit deeper about that when I come to

Local Law 30 compliance, but I'd like to pass it to

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Council Member Menin for her questions.

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CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Oh, thank you so much.

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Before I begin, I want to recognize we've been joined

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Member Won to talk about her two bills for an opening

statement.

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as well as funding.

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by Council Member Lincoln Restler and Council Member Julie Won. And I'm going to turn it over to Council

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Good morning. Thank you so

much Chair Menin, Chair Ung and Chair Hanif. Today,

we will be hearing - well, we are hearing about two

bills that I've introduced that will expand language

access for vulnerable populations and small

businesses. We know how difficult COVID-19 has been,

especially for those who have lower English

proficiency and is their second language.

The state and federal government sometimes produces critical materials in English, only English

or a limited number of languages. And the community-

based organizations are unable to adequately serve

these residents without access to timely translations

Intro. 137 would expand the city's language

access law to cover emergency materials from the

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state and federal government and many immigrant businesses struggle with high cost from fines, tickets, permits, yet resources are not available in their language. And I'm speaking from a first-hand experience as my father-in-law runs a restaurant and it has been extremely difficult with lower language competence, as well as cultural competence, for example Kimchi. When a lot of fines could be made because people are unaware that that's supposed to be fermented. That it is supposed to have a peculiar smell, as well as an acquired taste. And we want to make sure that people are able to communicate and justify why certain things are kept a certain way or is maintained a certain way, without having a language barrier. In addition to the cultural competence barrier that makes it even more difficult to jump through the hoops of the fines that make it hard to be a business owner in New York City.

So, Intro. 700 would require agencies to translate written materials that the agency distributes when enforcing the city laws or carrying out compliance actions. So, that people who cannot afford to have lawyers, as well as translators are not overburdened so that they can continue to create

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and diversify the businesses that we have, especially the small business, so that our city continues to be what it is today. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Wonderful, thank you. So, first of all, thank you to the administration for the testimony today. I have a couple questions directed to Commissioner Kim. A few things. So, first of all, as you know earlier last month, the Council passed my one-stop shop bill, which the Mayor signed, and that bill requires that the information be presented in the citywide designated languages.

So, I wanted to ask specifically, what information on that site will be in the citywide designated languages? Will all the information?

KEVIN KIM: Thank you Chair Menin for the question. As you know, the OTI is handling the actual development of the software. We of course know the importance of every New Yorker getting the information that's going to be on this portal. The point of the portal is so that everybody can get on their and then easily navigate through the city agencies in one-stop. And that's what your bill proposed and that's what has been signed into law.

So, we're really excited about that.

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We know that there's a requirement by law that you're going to have to make sure that all the information on there is available to all New Yorkers. And so, that's what we expect but I do defer to OTI right now because they are in the process of doing it.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, and how is SBS working to ensure the quality of the translations? Because I just have to say, uhm, you know that has just been a chronic problem I've heard from small businesses.

And this will be as you know the main portal where they'll be applying for their permit, their license, if they have fines down the line. So, I just want to make sure that the translation is where it needs to be.

KEVIN KIM: I think that's an excellent point.

As Council Member Hanif had also mentioned, sometimes the colloquial parts of languages is challenging. My parents were small business, immigrant small business owners who didn't speak English very well and I know exactly what she's talking about. When you translate some words from Korean to English and English to Korean, they don't translate very directly.

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And so, of course what we do at our agency and because we have a — I think we're not special amongst all the city agencies, but we do have such a diverse group of staff members who are also multilingual.

And what we often do with our — all of our material is when they get translated, we have staff members also look at it. Multiple eyes on the same document. I think it's important to make sure that you do have more than one person take a look at it to make sure that what you are actually trying to translate is getting across to the people you're trying to get across.

And so, we know that everything that we do, even though the city agencies, the city, I think the City Council, we all use Google translate to translate some of the other documents. At SBS, we do take that next step to have actual people review those documents.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And what about for small businesses who are not proficient in one of the citywide languages? How are they going to access this portal in terms of applying for their permit or licenses and fines?

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KEVIN KIM: Yeah, I think currently the language line is where people are using as their kind of turn to. When they come to SBS hotline, of course we have many of the top languages covered in-house, and then we also have our business solutions center, seven around the city that also have various language capabilities, but the language line service would be where we would also be able to turn to.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: when language line is not accurate; I know Chair Ung talked a little bit about inspections but when the information is not accurate, what is the liability if any to the small business owner for a fine or violation? Are they absolved of it if the information is inaccurate?

KEVIN KIM: That's a very good question. I think
I'll have to get back to you on that. I'm not
exactly sure what happens on the liability side of
things.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, yeah, if you could please get back to the Committee on that, that would be helpful. I want to get back to Google translate because I'm curious what kind of feedback the agency has received on Google translate. I mean, we've — my office has it and my prior roles in government. I

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just heard so much negative feedback about this and as Chair Hanif has talked about. So, what else can be done you know to improve this situation because Google translate we know is rife with problems. So, I just want to understand sort of where the agency is on that.

KEVIN KIM: I think it also depends on the language. Like I said, you know our SBS compliance advisors cover six of the top languages and so, when we for example, went out to do an event with the New York Japanese Restaurant Association, they're an organization that had never previously engaged with SBS or had limited interaction.

And so, we had to rely on the Google translate and we were sitting there with them, and they were able to look at it, understand 90 percent of whatever was there on the websites because they had looked at it before we got there and then we were able to answer any other questions. I think that's also one of the effective ways that if you're working with communities like we are, we go into the corridors, we've done commercial corridors with almost every one of you at this point that's sitting up here. And we plan to do the rest with everybody else.

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We get to meet people in the corridors and understand better what their understanding of what the rules and regulations are and then in person, we're able to help explain that. So, I think it's got to be a combination again of using technology but not relying solely on technology and that there is a human touch that's necessary and you know whether it's through, I don't think just if you're saying language line is an issue for business owners, we also have to then supplement that with our SBS staff being able to communicate in between as well.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And I also think just in all agen— this applies to all the agencies and all agency interactions to not limit yourself to the citywide designated. So, if you're doing town halls, if you're doing other things and you're handing out materials. I know when we launched the Paid Sick Leave Law when we did the work around the Census, we went into 26 languages. We did not limit ourselves to the citywide designated. So, just really want to urge all the agencies to do that.

Okay, I just have two more questions. Uhm, thank you for your testimony on my bill on the Office of Small Business Digitalization. A couple questions.

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Do you know how many websites currently — like how many small businesses have a website?

KEVIN KIM: I'll have to get back to you on that.

I don't know if we have an exact number. What we do know is something that I think we've discussed before that businesses during the pandemic that did have a website, that did have an online presence, faired better than those that did not. And that's why it's really important to make sure that we try to get this out as much as possible.

We are really truly understanding though that just having a website is also not enough and we work with our chamber partners. We worked with our EDC and partnership for New York City, just to help small businesses understand that we're going to help you get online but then, once you're online, we need to take that a step further and also explain to you that search engine optimization for example, needs to be used. Because having a website presence by itself isn't going to drive customers and that's why our course is here. The six module digital marketing series where we just start with developing a marketing strategy creating the actual website. But then, getting one step further and explaining and

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doing.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And then just lastly and then I want to turn it over to my colleagues. For immigrant owned small businesses, we know that those businesses are the least likely to have a website but obviously be most in need of having a website and robust online marketing. What is the agency doing to support them currently?

KEVIN KIM: Well, currently I think that's what I had mentioned -

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: I know you talked a little bit about it.

KEVIN KIM: Yeah, so we're really looking to partner with all the chambers, as well as EDC and partnership for New York City to get small business owners to understand the importance of having it.

And then where needed, we're trying to help them find ways to get that site up and running and then really directing people to both our courses here that are free. The Launcher Online Business Course, as well as the six module digital marketing series.

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CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And how are you disseminating that information, that those resources are available, so that small businesses know that?

KEVIN KIM: Sure, so I think one of the things that we again that we're really proud of is this year, we had 6,000 businesses and at the same time just during National Small Business Week, we had 500 small businesses in communities that are all primarily immigrant base.

So, for example, when we did five boroughs in five days around the world in New York City Small Business Week, we started in Brooklyn with the Caribbean community, Caribbean Black community there, then we went to Staten Island and focused on the Sri Lankan community there. Then we went to China Town in Manhattan, then Little Columbia in Queens and then ended up with the Yemeni's community in the Bronx.

I think a lot of what we do is really focusing in on the immigrant communities that haven't as much engaged and making sure that they understand all of our services, including the importance of getting online and digitized.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. I'll turn it back over to CJ to call on our colleagues.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Sure, first we'll hear questions from the bill sponsors, so we'll start with Council Member Brewer.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much.

Sometimes it's good news, so I texted three to work

at OATH, administrative law judges. And I said, what

do you think of language opportunity at OATH?

Excellent. Very good. Excellent.

So, I just want to say congratulations, so it's nice to hear something positive because you know, we're always looking as elected officials for negative. You know how we are but that's very positive.

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So, my question is, if there probably is no ability to do this but does United Nations, with their translation help in any ways or any accesses or any coordination? Is it not relevant? I just was wondering with this major opportunity in the middle of our city. But they have their own world, I'm aware of that. I was just wondering if there's any collaboration, coordination, maybe through the Mayor's UN office. I don't know, I'm just asking because there is language there.

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MANUEL CASTRO: Thank you for the question

Council Member. I don't know if there is any

collaboration, but they probably use some of the same

vendors we use.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: They do.

MANUEL CASTRO: Yes, because of uh, you know we — it's large scale you know interpretation work that they probably need.

that you could look at to see if there is any possibility. I mean, it does seem to me that we need the translation. They have it in some cases. Maybe we can't access it, but I just want to know if there's — I mean, they have 116 Council Generals and 196 languages and people there. So, I just didn't know if there's any — something to look at right? Okay, because you do have a United Nations Office, I assume you know that. Okay.

The other thing I want to know is with the PEGs taking place, we don't know yet where, when, how, how much. We don't have that information but are you still able to continue hiring I guess under new needs. Because you said 1.4 for MOIA, so I was just

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might be a little hard to use now. Again, you want

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to surprise people. I understand as an inspector, you don't want to tell them in advance. You don't want to know that this person speaks Urdu. You want to — so I don't know how — I just was wondering, how does this all work in terms of making sure that the person at the other end is both complying with the law but also doing it in a fair manner?

KEVIN KIM: Well, thank you for that question. Since we're not the regulatory agency —

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I know but you have to deal with the input of the businesses who are upset.

KEVIN KIM: We understand the challenges. So, we're working with each of the agencies to continually improve and better serve the needs of the small business owners from inspections to the pre-inspection period. Where we really try to focus on when a business opens up is to get a compliance advisor out there and then do those pre-inspections, so that they have a better understanding and are better educated about the various rules and regulations to preserve public health and safety.

And so, I think a lot of that work, we're really emphasizing trying to do pre-inspection. In terms of the actual inspection process, the language

challenges are always there but I mean, the agencies
I'd have to turn it over to them to talk to you a

little bit exactly of how the process goes. But in

terms of feedback, the language line access is what

we rely on when the inspector is out there and you

know the process can always be worked on but uhm,

8 that's what we have right now.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, and the biggest issue; although you can't actually deal with it is the rent. That is the number one — rent, number one issue for a small business. I mean, I'm already dealing with five or six restaurants now where people speak English. It's not their first language and they're dealing with owners and the rent.

So, even if the issue is not one that SBS can deal with, say for instance, the Health Department or Consumer Affairs, you know an interagency problem.

This is not an interagency, this is — is that something where you could still provide assistance with language?

KEVIN KIM: Absolutely, well, one of the things we have is our commercial lease assistance program, where tenants have; whenever they have an issue negotiating back pay, back owed rent or commercial

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lease terms, they can come to us, and we'll connect them, and they'll get free legal advise on all of that.

So, our CLA program also partners with a number of CBO's to make sure that everyone knows about our program but that is something that has been very popular. It is very widely used and so, if you have businesses that require that services, please, we'll help connect them to them.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: In many situations, the landlords refuse to even talk to the tenants, so that's what I'm dealing with. Which is not as great as your agency is. You can't do anything about it because I've been doing this for 30 years and your agency can't do it. So, we just try to do what we can locally.

And then the other question is, I guess there's two things. There's the onsite translation and then, my other question is obviously the translation of material, which is more of what 382 is about.

Because obviously when you're in the field, that's one kind of translation and requires staff. But I'm just wondering in terms of what additional resources the city would need to implement more translation of

documents, which is what Intro. 382 is about and I think also Intro. 700.

So, are there - I mean do you think that still is

an issue in terms of what needs to be done with translation of materials? It's different perhaps than in the field. They're both challenging, I'm aware of that but translation of materials can be done in-house, it's a staffing issue. Do you have any sense of that? I guess it's more MOIA than SBS. It's Health Department and Consumer Affairs in terms

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of 382.

MANUEL CASTRO: Yeah, I uh, so first of all, MOIA is always available for any assistance to troubleshoot you know challenges with translating documents or resources to translate documents. So, you know, it's an ongoing process with each of the agencies and offices we work with. We certainly think it's priority for us to have these documents available for people in the languages that they prefer, especially enforcement related documents and so on as this bill intends to do.

With respect to you know, to the way that agencies that enforce you know and track preferred languages and language access. I think we have DOHMH

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here and DCWP that can speak more to that, but we certainly work closely with both agencies and we're available for any support, especially on contracting. And with you know, with additional resources, we'd want to find them so that we have those materials available.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, alright, thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Next, we'll hear questions

from Council Member Won.

Questions on the bills that I've introduced. For Intro. 137, it requires that the agencies to translate certain emergency related documents the city receives from the federal and state government. We saw during COVID how dire of a need there was, yet there was lack of translation services for the small businesses during this emergency. What kind of documents would you expect the city to translate pursuant to this law? Is the first question for MOIA as well as SBS.

MANUEL CASTRO: Is NYSIM here? NYSIM is not here right? So, I don't believe NYSIM is here. Uh, some of the sort of details on that would be — they would be better equipped to respond to. I know that they

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translate their notify service in 14 languages, but I know that the bill intends to go beyond that, right.

And to have a number of different agencies work together to make sure that business owners have the translator materials they need.

Yeah, we completely agree that these are really important materials and resources that need to be available. One thing that we'd like to think about is, you know what are the materials most useful for people in case of emergencies, because often materials produced by the state and the federal government, they might not be the most useful you know to translate and make available. That's something that we work on a lot. How do we make sure that the documents we put out, especially in the case of emergencies, don't confuse people or you know the most important information is not buried.

And that we have more control over with internal documents as opposed to federal and state documents, that we have no role in.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Right, because we saw during COVID how there was a lot of confusion for PPE. What is required inside for dining. What is required outside for vaccination card checks, as well as

outdoor dining. There was so much confusion because
there were multiple documents that say different

Currently, how does the city work with its federal and state counterparts to ensure that these kind of documents are accessible to LEP New Yorkers?

KEVIN KIM: The federal documents?

things and a lack of language translation.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Yeah, federal and state, especially the external documents that are being shared with our small businesses.

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Castro alluded to is when you want to distinguish between certain emergency situations or not but just as an example of what SBS did during the pandemic to help small businesses was, we made sure to translate the key to NYC vaccine requirements and best practices. And we also did a vaccine referral bonus program. The MWBE procurement information, the SBS grant and loan programs and the fair share program. The small business adaptation playbook, those were all things that were translated to make sure that everybody had the same information as quickly as possible.

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COUNCIL MEMBER WON: So, Commissioner Kim, can you help me understand when a federal document is produced, are they translating on behalf of the city or who — like where does the buck stop? Is it the city or is it the federal government or the state government? Who is actually providing the translations for these documents. I want to know where the expectation is.

MANUEL CASTRO: Well, I believe — we'll need to verify, but I believe each of the governments have to translate their own materials, if that's the state and the city because often policies defer, right.

So, from my experience running a nonprofit, I mean, the same materials were provided to us during COVID and they we're all over the place. Right, there were the policies as to you know, when to mask, where to mask. They were very different at all levels of government.

And some materials were translated, some not.

So, it goes beyond just the materials translated,

it's just the differences in policies. What we'd

like not to do is confuse where these policies, the

information is coming from but like I said, for us

it's important as well, to make sure that all

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materials are translated for the communities that live in New York City and they have all the information they need.

And so, the state, uh, just announced the creation of an Office of Language Access. This was just announced like a few weeks ago. And I believe it's housed under the Office of General Operations, uh, services, general services. I just spoke with the Commissioner there. We're going to have a meeting to discuss how we do language access and have more collaboration.

They really, well, I don't want to get in trouble, but it seems like they modeled you know a lot of what they're doing based on what we do in New York City. I'm totally going to get in trouble, but you know we want to make sure that we have a collaborative partnership there.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Okay, because what I find troubling that we hear from small businesses is that there is not only conflicting information from what the states regulations may be for COVID. This is just an example because we know that there will be other emergencies, like a fire or for ventilation within a business, but we're also hearing, not only

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is there conflicting information in what the policies are saying, we're also having conflicting information from different levels, which I agree, we're deferring to the state and the federal government but if we can figure out a way for us to be aligned. Because now, it adds an added layer to the translations where what good is it if you have translations. If you have three documents saying three different things as a small business owner and you don't have the legal know how's or the knowledge or the access to understand what do I follow?

Uhm, the last question for Intro. 137 is, do you anticipate that the agencies would need additional resources to translate these documents, or do you feel that they are now adequately staffed and have the resources to do so?

MANUEL CASTRO: Yeah, no, certainly you know that would increase the scope of work tremendously. You know, having the responsibility to in addition to translate our city documents. You know, take on state and federal documents. And again, some of the information might not be the best to translate you know or the most useful.

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So, we'd have to look at all those details and think through what the criteria might be. You know, what - you know, it's a question of how we used our resources smartly in a case of an emergency.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: When we talk about emergencies, outside of COVID-19, the pandemic, I also think about Hurricane Ida, like the flooding or a fire. I want to make that when we are using translations for such dire need, that this is really truly a matter of life or death. That we're not using Google translate. So, is there some sort of policy within MOIA to ensure that that does not happen? That we avoid using things like Google translate, so that when people are about to die that they are fully - we're using fully comprehensive services for language translations?

MANUEL CASTRO: Yes, this is part of our ongoing capacity building for all of the city agencies and offices. We convene language access coordinators. Each agency has an appointed language access coordinator. And so, we work closely with them to share best practices. Certainly, we're going to take the time to review our work during COVID-19 and make

sure that the learnings from there are implemented into our future work.

EVIN KIM: And I can just jump in on those emergencies Council Member. What SBS does is we have a business preparation program. So, prior to any future emergencies like Hurricane Ida, Hurricane Sandy, we send out our staff to work with business especially in those communities to help them prepare for future emergencies. To know all the things that they need to do in terms of gathering and having copies of important business documents, tax returns, not to all be at their business location in case

So, we do want to emphasize that the B-Prep program that we have is something that everyone should take advantage of.

something like that happens.

MANUEL CASTRO: And Council Member, Anne can add more details that I think are critical.

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ANNE MONTESANO: Yeah, just to add, you know I think certain agencies also you know create their own guidance materials and are translating those. I know DOHMH does that in public health crisis. MOIA has often developed our own documents to simplify certain information and resources, including developing

graphics and social media content, as well and translating those.

And so, you know we are taking the content that is out there and trying to make it accessible and multilingual. And NYSIM, through their Notify NYC program, as the Commissioner mentioned earlier, is translating emergency notifications into 14 languages and they're often amplifying emergency messages from other agencies through that channel.

MANUEL CASTRO: And can I just because this is an important aspect of what I've encouraged us to think about at the office when it comes to language access. It's not just language access, it's cultural competency for sure. It's also using language that is accessible and you know, plain language so that our communities can actually understand what is we're trying to communicate, especially in the case of an emergency or in case of documents that you know they'll have to really follow. You know otherwise consequences exist right.

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And so, uhm, which is why I'm thinking through how would it look like to integrate state and federal materials. I'm not sure they always consider those

things as we are trying to but yes, definitely, this is an issue that matters quite a lot to us.

is, for the — once the languages are translated for emergency cases, what is the protocol for MOIA and SBS to ensure that the most vulnerable small businesses that are run by immigrants are getting this information? Because we know that they have lower digital literacy. They aren't as connected. They are not on the emergency app on their phones.

So, what protocols do you have to ensure that your outreach is done to cast the widest net possible during such an emergency?

MANUEL CASTRO: Yeah, I mean I think uhm, just you know as to your question about also how we work with federal and state agencies. We did translate — we have over 70 materials that we actually translated during the pandemic and subsequently and we do work closely with the state and federal agencies that issue those kinds of information packets to make sure the translation is coordinated.

In terms of outreach, we understand that the immigrant populations in particular aren't the ones on the receiving ends of email, blast email

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notifications. And so, that's why developing the close community partnerships that we've done, also focusing with our BID and merchant association. So, while we may have 76 BIDs in the city, there's also a large number of smaller merchant associations that focus in on immigrant communities. We have established very strong relationships, so that whenever something new comes out, they get alerted real time and that way they can get the word out to their members as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Thank you. Chair Ung and Menin, is it okay if I ask questions on Intro. 700 or do you want to come back to me? Okay. For Intro. 700, it would require compliance documents distributed by city agencies to be translated into designated citywide languages. What are some of the more common compliance documents that agencies distribute to small business owners?

KEVIN KIM: Well, when we go out to our commercial corridor lots for example, we have a nice little bag, we have a nice little packet that explains all of our resources and you know while we may be a relatively small agency, we do a lot of work in different areas. So, we want to make sure that

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the business owners know that we have a capital access program. They can call us to learn about not just city programs, not just our CDFI community partners but all the state grants and loan programs that might be out there and any federal type of opportunities as well.

So, that's something we know. Access to capital is a major issue for all small business owners and in particular, our BIPOC and immigrant community, immigrant owned businesses. So, capital access is definitely translated. Our Compliance Advisor Program, our NYC BEST program, which helps all the small business owners cut through a red tape, that is also very thoroughly translated. And then, we talk about our Commercial Lease Assistance program and all the other programs that we have.

So, in terms of every resource that we have at SBS in the required languages, at least we have materials that are translated.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Currently, if a small business owner needs those materials translated, how does the city assist them? So, there's a compliance document that it currently isn't translated, who can

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they go to and how is that translation done and distributed?

KEVIN KIM: So, I think one of the ways that we've been able to effectively reach people during the pandemic and thereafter is our hotline. When people have I think over 80,000 people have called the hotline and been helped through that. We have our business solution centers that are spread around the city and they also have various language capabilities, but the language line access is something that we use if we don't have the in-house capability. We do cover our compliance advisor, small business advocates by themselves. You know cover six different popular language or the top most used languages. And so, if it doesn't fall into that category, then we do rely on other services like language line.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Okay and I know that the Commissioner from MOIA has said how we need to make sure that it's in plain English. So, compliance documents are often complex and legalistic, even in English. Whereas one with higher education may still not understand it if they don't have a law degree. So, are translated compliance documents available in

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plain English, so that people may understand fully what is required of them to run their business?

MANUEL CASTRO: I think we'd probably have to defer to DCWP and DOHMH, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene for you know ways to go about to developing those languages. MOIA did create a great guide to writing in plain language. That is, you know appears to be more effectively translated and we do share these resources across city agencies.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Are there other avenues that small business owners can obtain help if they don't understand the materials that they've received. even if the compliance materials have been received in their native language, and they still don't understand it, is there somewhere they can go for helping them further their understanding?

KEVIN KIM: Yeah, I think if they call the hotline or if they're part of local community organizations, they can turn to them, but we definitely have been making a concerted effort to go into smaller communities. For example, you know we reached out proactively to the Mung community, which is very small here, but I think it's just an example of us not trying to leave any community out. We've

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gone into little Pakistan and when we had meetings with their group, community leaders and group members and business owners, they brought out the ethnic media that's covering their communities and I think that's been very effective.

So, we understand that proactive outreach is incredibly important and so, we are actually intentionally going in to make sure that then when we go in that they bring out their ethnic media groups to be able to spread the word, so that all those who are not actually able to attend those roundtable discussions, still understand and get information about all of SBSs services.

about from a lot of the small business associations from ethnic groups, they talk about how they feel that it's inequitable, because not only do they not speak the language, but they also don't have the legal resources to pay for it. Therefore, they continue to agate fines, and they have to pay them while they see their counterparts who may be more privileged, are able to afford the lawyers to go to court and fight those fines and appeal and they get away with it.

which we'll share with you later. We do try to make

local Council Members. We also coordinate with the

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local merchant associations. Because we know that we don't know everything. We need to be culturally sensitive as well as language accessible. We do send our mobile unit out because we know that not

local community-based organizations, local BIDs,

everybody can come to our offices in One Liberty Park

or access our seven business solution centers. And

we do that I think a little differently than has been

10 done in the past, where we really do partner up with

11 MOIA and other DCWP and other agencies, sister

12 agencies so that when we're out in a community, we're

13 | not just offering our services about workforce

14 development centers and all of our division of

15 | business services. But we can also talk about all

16 the other great things that the city has to offer,

17 | whether you're an immigrant or somebody who has been

18 here for many, many years and require the access of

19 some of our services.

We are very proud of the social media campaigns that we've really accelerated. We helped create RV into a digital character called MOBY and that's gotten a lot of views over the past few months, and we understand that the constant communication to our

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constituents is changing and we're trying to stay on top of that.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Do you have — speaking of social media, do you have a digital content person that helps you? Because I know the platforms keep changing all the time even with my staff in my office.

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KEVIN KIM: Yes, no, that's an excellent point.

We have multiple people on our team now focused on creating more digital content in our social media channels. You realize that people don't absorb information the same way and so, you know we're proud of the work that we've put into for example, creating a 30 second video on what is a BID, so that we can get that out. Because you know, most people hear BID, BID, BID but they don't know what it is. They don't know how to get it started. So, we put it down into like a school house rock format and then with music and then, we're hoping that more people will start digesting this and realizing how important it is to try to create these organizations, commercial organizations in their districts.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Thank you. I'm going to switch gears slightly to COVID. So, what steps

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has the city taken to evaluate how immigrant owned small businesses were impacted by COVID-19 pandemic? And what has the city learned from its analysis?

KEVIN KIM: I think we learned clearly that there

were certain neighborhoods that were more impacted than others and that also BIPOC and immigrant owned communities and small business owners were also disproportionately impacted. A lot of what we do at SBS, almost everything we do is based on the social equity principle of making sure that we can serve the underserved. All of our programming that we are talking about with respect to the smaller BIDs for example, the \$800,000 and the \$3 million that we're investing and supporting merchant - and there'll be more support for merchant associations that's also coming. But the BID, the smaller BID support for example, identify those commercial corridors that got hit extra hard and we want to make sure that they get the back-office support. They get the city's resources to be able to help the small businesses that sit in those commercial corridors.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Chair, can I ask a couple more questions? Thank you.

Does the city have data on the percentage of impacted businesses that required in-language assistance or translation interpretation services through COVID?

KEVIN KIM: I don't know if we have the — actually, I'll have to get back to you on that. We do know that over 80,000 people called our hotline alone on top of all the additional outreach we did and anyone who needed the additional language services, we were able to connect them with the appropriate language.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Okay, if you have that, that would be great and were impacted businesses concentrated in certain parts of the city amongst specific communities to your knowledge?

KEVIN KIM: Yes, absolutely. As I mentioned, I think the analysis shows that the immigrant owned and BIPOC owned businesses were disproportionately impacted. So, a lot of what we're trying to do as part of this economic recovery, small businesses are as you mentioned the lifeline of the economy and the immigrant owned businesses are at the center of you know, make up over half, almost half of all small businesses.

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So, we are every day focused on trying to get them to lead our economic recovery because we have to.

I'm also the Chair of the Health Committee and so, at some point I'd love to have a conversation with you and DOHMH about preparing for the future. And I also look forward; I know my office is working with your office to have you come out to my district, so thank you very much.

KEVIN KIM: We look forward to that too. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON UNG: Thank you. I just have one quick follow-up question for OATH. I'll be quick. Who is OATH's vendor for translating written decisions.

KEVIN KIM: The vendor? The vendor is uhm, one sec., LM services.

CHAIRPERSON UNG: Great, thank you. That's all of the questions I have. Does any other Chairs have any follow-up questions?

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: I do. Thank you. Uhm,

Commissioner Kim, okay, so, I really appreciated

learning about this like interesting dynamic of how

we utilize Google translate to then connect with the Japanese business owners. Could you speak to which other immigrant communities you've been building with that have never been connected to SBS services in the past.

KEVIN KIM: I do have a list here somewhere. I'm happy to send it to you but we do have a sampling of the list that I know is in here somewhere, but you know for example, while Deputy Commissioner is looking for the actual list, I can tell you that when we went to Borough Park for example, with the [INAUDIBLE 2:04:20] community and we were just going to go — we proactively reached out just to have discussions and as part of what we've been trying to do to reach communities that we hadn't really seen as much engagement. And they had told us that themselves organize a big breakfast and probably about 70 to 100 business owners showed up and they said, we had never had SBS here.

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So, I think that's one example. I know little

Pakistan. I mean, it's hard to say because sometimes

you're only dealing with a segment of a particular

community and they, themselves may never have seen it

while you know, SBS might have had engagement in

## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 107

other parts of the communities. But at least from the people that we're talking to, when we went out to Jamaica Queens with a Bangladesh community there, they said, they hadn't seen us out there. So, we are really looking to see where — where's this. Oh, uh, so you know, and I think we had done work with the Sri Lankan community in Staten Island for example. I had mentioned that and uhm, and we do have plans to go to Little Manilla for example in Queens. We went to Little Columbia as part of Small Business Week and then the Yemeni's community, we've been working very closely with. Although they had some parts of the community had prior relationships and so forth.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Yeah, that's really encouraging to learn and speaks to your leadership here and the team that you've assembled. How often for these interactions and building with these uh, the businesses that have not been already incorporated to SBS services, uhm, have yet to rely on Google translate for document translation.

KEVIN KIM: Well, so far those communities, I don't think we've had to because like Urdu is one of the top ten languages. Bangla is also one. Uhm, you

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## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE 1 ON IMMIGRATION 2 know the other communities in general, I don't think 3 we've had to rely on Google translate. CHAIRPERSON HANIF: So, Google translate comes in 4 5 when -KEVIN KIM: And that's only for actually website. 6 7 So, it's not for other documents. Because other 8 documents we use vendor services and yeah. CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Got it. So, Google translate is like not the kind of go to -10 11 KEVIN KIM: No, it's just for the website and all 12 the information we have on there. It can just be a 13 first stop for people whose languages might now be you know in-house available. 14 15 CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Okay, that's good to 16 understand. 17 MANUEL CASTRO: Can I add? 18 CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Oh yeah, go ahead. 19 MANUEL CASTRO: Council Member just going to add, all agencies and offices have contracts with vendors 20 to use - to translate their official materials with. 21 2.2 And so, uh, we always encourage all the agencies to 2.3 use that. As Commissioner Kim mentioned, you know sometimes Google translate appears when it's the last 24

you know resort. So, websites and it seems like you

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were visiting someone and that was the only thing available. But uh, certainly the available resources are there for professional interpretation and translation.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: And then the Google translate that you might use, is that like just uh free version that we all have access to or is there something that the city has subscribed to that is like — has unlocked a different version of Google translate?

ANNE MONTESANO: No, but again, the Google translate is what's appearing on websites, not for materials that -

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: That's good to know.

ANNE MONTESANO: And not all agencies are relying on Google translate. So, some agencies are human translating parts of their website at least. MOIA translates all of it. So, there's different strategies used here.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Okay, okay, that's good to know because then that definitely raises concerns about various agency documents that are then shared out that have some challenges in or criticism around whether this is actually understandable or comprehensive.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Good to know.

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KEVIN KIM: So, I think I'm the one who started all of this. I need to clarify. It is really a last resort and the example I used with the Japanese Restaurant Association was because we were there. And then just to introduce them more about our website, we were able to show them, if you need it here, you can also do this but they spoke English and so it was just another way to show that if as a last resort. But all of our other resource material documents would be done by vendor, not through Google translate and print out and hand out. We wouldn't do that unless it was — we wouldn't do that and it's just on the website that we use as a last resort.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: And then how quickly or could you share the timeline of how long it might take for a document to be translated by a vendor?

KEVIN KIM: I don't know but I'll get back to you.

ANNE MONTESANO: I mean, the time it takes to translate a document depends on so many factors.

What language? You know how many languages? The

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length of the document? The complexity? Whether
there is desktop publishing that needs to be
utilized. So, it really depends on what the document

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: So, let's say there's an announcement that there's a grant available to small businesses and it goes out in three days. Is the vendor available to translate in an expedited fashion to get that information out alongside the launch.

KEVIN KIM: Having seen the grant process, I know it would rarely be three days. It would be a much longer, much, much longer lead time. And so, we would make sure you know the priority for the administration is to make sure that every New Yorker gets access at the same time.

And so, we would definitely have those prepared prior to such an announcement.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Okay, that's also good to know. You mentioned that on your SBS hotline, uh, 1,100 calls were received in languages other than English. What were some of the prominent languages?

KEVIN KIM: What were the most common language?

I think Spanish was probably the most common and then followed by a dialect of Chinese is probably the two

most common. But we've had Russian, Bangla, we've had all sorts of Urdu.

Since we've done the outreach in those communities, we have seen an uptick in calls in those particular languages, which is what we're hoping to see.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Understood. And then it's really wonderful to know about the free business courses that are offered across languages designated by the language access law. Could you share what outreach looks like for participation in these courses?

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KEVIN KIM: A lot of it is through — well, we have the traditional email network, but we also make sure that again, as I had mentioned, that social media is a big part of it and understanding different communities preference for different social media channels. So, we try to get word out through all of the various social media channels. For the first time this year, we also use Tik Tok for example, understanding that some of the younger generation in particular are more tuned to that and as you had talked about, sometimes with immigrant business owners, it's really the children that kind of are the

been you know distributed out. So, we again, also do

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use the ethnic media as a vehicle to get to communities.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: That's really great. Uhm, and then on the compliance advisors that provide onsite consultations, how are these languages determined? Because I see like the courses are offered in many more languages than the compliance advisors. Like, could you share a little bit about

the discrepancies.

KEVIN KIM: Well, with the compliance advisors, I think it's just that we have six, seven compliance advisors in-house. And so, while they're out in the field, we're obviously very mindful to have as much language capability. And so, the seven compliance advisors in particular speak those particular languages. That's why it's the limit of the human person.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Understood and is there interest to expand or bring on more compliance folks on the team?

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KEVIN KIM: I think that currently with the seven plus we have how many small business advocates?

Four, we have four small business advocates and then what we did was we reorganized our agency last month

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to include a brand-new outreach team. And I think
the outreach team will also be able to connect as
many more small business owners because we'll just be
a little bit more efficient in how we do our outreach
and then get them connected with the small business
advocates and the compliance advisors who speak all
these multiple languages and make sure that more
immigrant small business owners gets access to our
services.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Wonderful, thank you.

Commissioner Castro. So, based on the latest Local

Law 30 report, it appears that MOIA hasn't updated

the list of designated citywide languages since the

law first took effect in 2017. And as a result, the

current list is based on data from 2016 and earlier,

which at this point is outdated. When does MOIA

intend to update the list of designated citywide

languages?

MANUEL CASTRO: So, we conducted a review last year and the top ten languages remain the same.

There was some variations in numbers of course but they remain the same. There is no requirement in the Local Law 30 that triggers a review every so often or a way to determine you know when these you know

# COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 11

languages changes. But we're committed to conducting these reviews often, so that we make sure that those ten languages you know are those that appear in the data.

With that said, we go beyond the top ten languages. And so, we are translating materials into this year, 46 languages and that will likely grow. So, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: And then the Local Law 30 report indicates that DCAS has a number of citywide language services contracts that expire this year. What services were provided pursuant to these contracts and what vendors did the city use?

ANNE MONTESANO: So, DCAS has citywide language services contracts for a range of language services, including telephonic interpretation, in-person interpretation, translation services as well as ACL transcription. Uhm, and so, those contracts you know were initiated over ten years ago. The contracts expired but agencies still had the ability to extend their task orders.

And so, we MOIA, along with DCAS and the Mayor's Office of Contracts in advance of the expiration,

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almost a year in advance, have been working with agencies to ensure that there's no gaps in services.

And so, you know our work over the last almost year was working with agencies so that there would be no gaps in services when those contracts expired.

But like I said, agencies could, and many did extend

their task orders.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Okay, that's really good to know. And then, how does MOIA monitor covered agencies to ensure robust compliance with Local Law 30?

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MANUEL CASTRO: You mentioned the Local Law 30 report. You know this is one of the things that MOIA is charged to do, to work with agencies and offices on their language access plan. Being in constant communication with them. Provide one-on-one assistance and support throughout the year. Collect these plans, review their language access, work and publish it, and you know, we also report on you know data that we receive from the public about language access. You know 311 calls with feedback and so on. So, we have an ongoing relationship with all these agencies. We also monitor their contracts of course with providers in you know their use. And as well,

some of the agencies track data themselves. We work

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advocated and secured a commitment from the Admin to

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you. The Council

include \$5 million in the November plan for a community interpreter bank and language service

worker owned cooperative. I want to emphasize you

know again that there's no silver bullet solution to

language access in New York City and we really need

all the range of opportunities to address language

justice.

And so, I'd like to know if you can share an update Commissioner Castro on any ongoing conversation with OMB or other agencies about the \$5 million funding.

MANUEL CASTRO: And we're very excited about this initiative. In fact, I shared last time that this was something I advocated for when I was working as an advocate.

We're right now still waiting some details to come from City Council and to learn more about which agency will have oversight over this project and once we know, we'll definitely work very closely with the agency and the nonprofits, and the Council Members

## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE 1 ON IMMIGRATION 2 involved to make sure that this is successful. 3 think it will go a long way to developing a workforce really that can do this for this kind of work for our 4 agencies and beyond. I know a lot of other nonprofits that are excited 6 7 to tap into these resources as well. CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Wonderful, excited about it 8 too. I have a question for DCWP. Many street vendors in New York City as we know are immigrants, 10 11 speak many languages. How does DCWP conduct outreach 12 to these vendors to ensure they receive important 13 information in their spoken languages? And of course, really grateful to learn that you already 14 15 work the Street Vendor Project, they've been such an incredible advocate. 16 17 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Before you begin, I'll just 18 swear you in. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the 19 whole truth and nothing but the truth before this 20 Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member 21 questions? 2.2 CARLOS ORTIZ: I do. 2.3 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thanks. CARLOS ORTIZ: Thank you for your question 24

Council Member. I think with respect to outreach,

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you know community partners, advocacy organizations are one of our primary routes to communicate with street vendors. Additionally, in terms of our marketing and our guidance materials, we ensure that those are translated into more than the ten languages mandated by Local Law 30.

I think for us, across any type of business that we're inspecting, language access is an essential tenant to ensure that there is an understanding of the inspection process and any next steps that subsequently follow. Within our entire enforcement unit, we speak I think 29 languages and within the street vending unit itself, we speak 13 languages.

And so, I'm sorry, just one more piece. The inspection process that you might see for a street vendor is very kin to what you might see for a brick and morter business. And that is to say, if we have language capacity with the inspectors language capacity to speak with the business in the preferred language, they will utilize that language capacity. If we do not have that capacity, then we use language line as a way to facilitate the inspection.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Got it and could you just walk us through, I know a variation of this question

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has been asked. Like, how language line is utilized during these inspections?

CARLOS ORTIZ: I think it's very similar to what my colleague mentioned earlier and what probably happens at other agencies. We have a card that we utilize and to try and work through with the business what language they might prefer. I personally have utilized language line in the field during outreach and there have been times where perhaps that language is not on the card and it's really a process of working with the contracted provider and the constituent trying to identify any key words that might be helpful in figuring out which language is most successful to complete the inspection. Or in my particular scenario, it's a complete sum of the education we are conducting.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Got it, thank you. Do any of my colleagues here have additional questions. Go for it Council Member Brewer.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you. I know you mentioned — first of all, congratulations on everything but my question is about DCAS and languages and the contracts. So, I think what you're saying is DCAS has all the contracts and then the

#### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE 1 ON IMMIGRATION 2 agencies access them, but then how is that true? And 3 then DCAS will obviously give us a cost, not you. 4 But then if you have example, new law, state, city or federal, it has to be translated for somebody in terms of the paper. Is that like an emergency 6 7 contract? Is it a retaining contract? How does that work in terms of just the contracts for the different 8 agencies. ANNE MONTESANO: So, for the first question, DCAS 10 11 had citywide language services contracts for a range 12 of services, which city agencies had the opportunity 13 to buy into and many did. Not all city agencies utilized the DCAS citywide contracts. Some go 14 15 outside and -16 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: To get their own. 17 ANNE MONTESANO: Yeah and get their own through 18 the you know -19 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: To supplement or to 20 compliment, right? 21 ANNE MONTESANO: Yeah, or just instead of. 22 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Instead of, okay. 23 ANNE MONTESANO: So, it's up to the agency. Uhm, and then I'm sorry. 24

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need something translated. The word would be last minute because there's some new law blah, blah, blah. How do you — is that an emergency contract? Is it something on retainer? You need a new, in Creole. You need something translated in Creole that's coming out of Health Department, Consumer Affairs, buildings or whatever. How would that — is that part of a citywide contract? That's what I'm asking.

ANNE MONTESANO: Uhm, well city agencies you know have their own mechanisms for doing that. MOIA has in the past supported sort of rapid translations during COVID. We supported rapid translations. You know, so it depends on the city agency and what their resources are.

to say, we're all trying to save money right. So, I mean, I'm hoping there's no duplication between the citywide contract and what the agencies are doing.

Not review I'm sure but there may be others. And then I'm trying to figure out, do we have to pay somebody at the last minute for a contract to translate because we didn't get organized enough to have a retaining? I don't know, I'm just asking.

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MANUEL CASTRO: So, we'll just say that MOIA is always at the ready to support whenever these issues come up and we can help determine which agency might be best equipped to hold this translation, or we could do it ourselves. It just depends.

So, for instance, in case of emergency situations, we often step in and support. For instance, with the Bronx fire earlier in the year or currently with the asylum seekers. You know, we take on you know wherever we need to feel gaps but certainly, you know when it's a health concern for instance, DOHMH will step in and take that on.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Alright, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: I just wanted to uhm, to

DCWP, you know advocates and so many of us fought

really hard to remove enforcement away from NYPD to

DCWP. So, I just want to make a push and encourage

the department to beef-up the educational materials,

the outreach, uhm, and really rely on the community

advocates and the folks who have been pushing for

this from the very beginning, so that our

microbusinesses are not accosted and fined

inappropriately unjustly and that they really

understand the services available. What to do, what

2 not to do and I know the Street Vendor Project is 3 putting together a package of legislation that we'll 4 be pushing for in the coming weeks and months. But

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really just wanted to make that push as I have you

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here face to face.

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8 Certainly, with respect to Street Vendors and all our

CARLOS ORTIZ: Yeah, thank you Council Member.

Brick and Morter businesses, education is a key

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component of creating a culture of compliance and it

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is fundamental with the work that we do.

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ultimately ensure that consumers and workers are protected in New York City, which our agency is our

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number one priority.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF:

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON UNG: Thank you. I just want to also

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welcome Council Member Cabàn. Also, I believe OATH

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has an updated response.

JOHN CASTELLI: I want to - I misspoke earlier

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regarding the appeals question. Oh, thank you. I

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misspoke earlier regarding the appeals question. The

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owner submits the submission in a language other than

translation that we do is for when a small business

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English, we will translate that. Not the final or

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appeal decision. And we do look forward to your

your way up to the table.

2 | SERGEAT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

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SHEILA ACTAR: Good morning everyone. My name is Sheila Actar(SP?), and I am a member of New York City Chapter of - the New York City Chapter of Asian

Women's Organization NAPAWF, also known as the National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum.

I'm writing this testimony on behalf of the bill number 0570-2022, which will allow the establishment of an office of translation and interpretation within the Office of Immigrant Affairs.

As a child of Bangladeshi immigrants, I have had first hand experience in witnessing and enduring the indirect, as well as the direct causes of the lack of language access in New York City. Growing up, my siblings and I would take turns missing school, we can be our parents translators. We had to accompany our dad to civil court, so we can win against our negligent landlord, take our parents to doctors appointments and even translate during parent teacher conference, whether it was our own report card or a siblings report card.

At the time, we never thought much of it as we believed we were helping our parents and our family. The people that sacrificed their entire life for

# COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 12

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ours. But as we grew up, we realized how fast we had to face reality as we were forced to learn about things we should not have to worry about as young children. We were given adult responsibilities, such as filing lawsuits, writing checks for our rent and utilities, translating for our parents when they were buying a house, with the fear that if we were to make a mistake, the fault would fall onto our shoulders, even though we were just kids.

Now, the Bengali community has grown immensely in areas such as Kensington and Ozone Park, causing Bangla to be one of the top languages in New York City. However, behind the prospering Bangladeshi community, there is still a lingering issue that has yet to change. The lack of language access for these Bengali immigrants. As a canvasser in our Bangla team in Kensington Brooklyn, which is another predominant Bengali neighborhood, we have communicated with hundreds of Bengali women about the barriers that are presented to them —

CHAIRPERSON UNG: You can keep going.

SHEILA ACTAR: Oh, okay, thank you. We have communicated with hundreds of Bengali women about the barriers that are presented to them when they try to

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obtain governmental assistance such as SNAP benefits and rent relief. We notice that the main reason for this is there is a lack of resources that are presented to Bangla, in Bangla sorry. Instead, being written in English. As [INAUDIBLE 2:33:03] in Bangla, it was often incorrect to the point it could not be deciphered.

This prevents a large majority of the population that needs these benefits to be unintentionally excluded from hearing about this valuable information. Hence, the passing of bill number 0570-2022 is extremely crucial in catalyzing the change that is necessary for language access.

By establishing an office of translation and interpretation within the Office of Immigrant

Affairs, non-English speakers will be able to receive the assistance they need without obtaining the wrong information and communicate with individuals that are proficient in their languages. Thank you.

FATIMA MAZUMDAR: Uhm, hi, my name Fatima

Mazumdar(SP?) and I'm a part of the National Asian

Pacific Americans Women's Forum or NAPAWF here in New

York City. The bill that I'm supporting is 0570-2022

regarding the establishment of the Office of

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Translation and Interpretation within the Office of Immigrant Affairs.

Imagine going home, knowing you did not get the job because you did not speak or understand English. Imagine getting ridiculed because you have not learned the language of the country you just immigrated to. Imagine language being the biggest barrier in accessing governmental assistance to help bring food to the table and finding a home to live in for you and your family. This is what many of the millions of immigrants have to constantly face in New York City.

I'm a Bangladeshi immigrant and I'm the daughter of Bangladeshi immigrants. Being unable to understand English and the lack of translational services have also affected my family, especially for my mom. When we first immigrated, she spent so much time trying to find someone in the community who could understand English and translate it in Bangla. Because everything from important documents to basic resources were in English.

Today, when she doesn't understand something in English, my role is to be that bridge to help her understand. Often times, like me, many children of

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immigrant parents have to fulfill this role to help their parents understand and access their resources that should be easily available for them.

This can be hard because most times we as young adults are juggling many things in life and feel burdened having to find the time to translate these very resources that should be known, regardless of the language we speak.

It's hard to hear our parents say, "I'm sorry.

also feel embarrassed that I don't understand

English." Being a part of NAPAWF allowed me to

realize this is a story shared by many immigrants.

Canvassing, hosting listening sessions with Aunties

or having an unexpected chat in the Kensington

community expose us to the struggles that immigrant

parents and grandparents face by the same society

they have contributed so much to. Many women with

tears filling their eyes, speak about the lack of

resources offered in their languages.

In almost every story, the lack of services offered in various languages poses a barrier in accessing the benefits that can ease many of the hardship in their lives. This city is the melting pot of different languages and different cultures and

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knowing the very benefits and assistance programs that are supposed to be for you.

This is why I'm supporting this bill. It is the recognition and the voice that many immigrant families yearn for for many years. When we talk about our country, for the people and by the people, the passage of this bill is one of the many steps to do so. Your language should be an asset, not a burden. Thank you for this opportunity to be here representing my community and sharing my story.

HASHINA SUMI: Hello everyone, my name is Hashina Sumi. I am part of NAPAWF, National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum. An organization geared to helping the rights of many underprivileged women.

Today, I am here supporting the bill 0570-2022.

I am here to show my support in regards to the establishment of an Office of Translation and Interpretation within the Office of Immigrant Affairs.

Growing up as a first generation of Bangladeshi immigrant parents, I have seen my parents struggle a lot. Whether it be to get a job they are well qualified for or obtaining government benefits. They

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struggle because of the inability to understand many documents written in English in addition to services that were not provided in their language.

During the pandemic, as everyone was applying for unemployment, my parents also had lost their job.

But because they were unable to understand the documents, they had difficulty applying. As their daughter, I was happy to help my parents with the application process, however, I thought to myself, why is it that it is so hard to apply for government benefits for my parents? Is this all because they cannot speak and read English that well?

Being a part of NAPAWF and canvassing in the community of Kensington, also known as uhm, as Little Bangladesh, many Bengali women have expressed their concern similar to that of my parents. They were not able to apply for government benefits such as SNAP, rent relief, unemployment, all because they were unable to comprehend the documents given.

Often times, these documents also had many errors written within them because they were translated by online translation services. This in turn effects the understanding of such crucial information. Time and time again, we see the effects that the barrier

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to accessing services in one's language poses. By passing the 057 bill, we can finally bring about change to accessing necessary resources in our language. And thank you everybody for your time.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you so much. This is such an inspiring panel. Just shout out to NAPAWF and thank you for supporting my bill, Intro. 570.

So, I appreciate just how thoughtfully you've articulated the pains of language and accessibility and you know what it does to families like ours. And it creates a cycle of abandonment. It shows to our families, our communities, that the city just simply does not care about us, and it puts the onus on us, daughters primarily to fulfill this gap.

I too, am a daughter of Bangladeshi immigrants.

I was born and raised in Kensington and understand just what that cycle looks like having to interpret in PTA meetings or in parent — in the like report card meetings. And all sorts of other meetings when my sibling would get into school for discipline or any other things. Like, needing to really understand the system but also recognizing the vast limitations of the system that just was never built with us in mind to care for us in any capacity.

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And for me, the work in terms of where I've landed right now as a legislator, the catalyst to my coming into this work was language access. through my own diagnosis of Lupus and then seeing much more personally how our hospital system and this is 15 years ago. How our hospital system is incapable of really supporting immigrant families as they navigate the already complex. It's complex in respective of language Healthcare system. And then needing to travel across the city for care, landing you know work and uh, figuring out my education stuff and keeping my community abreast as to what was going on with me because I deeply believe that the onus will continue to be on us to create an ecosystem where we're prepared to share out information that's coming our way when emergencies happen.

And so, your feedback on this legislation is key. I know and I've seen the work that you're doing on the ground, and I applaud that work and I really applaud your generation because I was a 16, 17-year-old when I got involved in the fight for language access and I got involved with CAV organizing public housing residents to improve language access across NYCHA.

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So, this fight and the ripple affect is very encouraging to me and one of the things that it also pushed me to do as I was fighting the city to do better, and you know now we've got some legislation here that we are trying to pass to improve language access services upon the city. But the other fundamental piece for me was to ensure that those of us who are first generation are also becoming experts in our language, so that we as MOIA presented, this sector that will now be available for language access specialists. That this should be paid work. This should be work that requires a level of competency and not just because I speak the language, should I become a translator or interpreter but that these are skills that we need to advance in our communities.

And so, I encourage you to hone your own skills as you do this fight because it's going to require us to speak in our languages. It's going to continue to be our secret weapon as we organize all the Aunties in our communities across so many issues beyond language access. And so, thank you for being here and I'm looking forward to connecting with you separately to really win this fight because our

bill 0570-2022. As an organization who does

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2 chemistry on the ground, we have first hand knowledge

3 of how the immigrants struggled with language access.

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30, that translation services has not been functional 5

We can tell that since the passage of Local Law

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provided by the NYC government. To give you an

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example, we identified 48 places of translation

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errors, translation uh of translation, idiomatic

problems or worse, or grammar mistakes in this

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Chinese page of HRA's home page. Which I brought

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like 15 copies, and we can distribute it to the

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Council.

13 So, we also give the documentation of translation

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of HRA's Bengali pages to show words the Director of

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Language Access at the DSS on July 1st. So, why

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could this happen? The NYC COP tool contractors

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translation services, uh, [INAUDIBLE 2:46:06] or at

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work case, using software to translate, basically

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Google translate. This is the screenshot of their

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web pages. Saying that they use software to

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translate

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checkbooknyc.com, NYC's been beat with language line,

So, uhm, based on Comptroller's checkbook,

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the biggest contractor. The agency were not able to

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Translate.

answer question on the amount. I can tell you, its totaled \$140 million.

With translation contracts alone, uh, it totaled
\$37 million with \$22 million to spend until 2025.

Contracts on translation and interpretations alone
are \$12 million. Contracts interpretations are \$90

million with \$49 million to spend. Based on the

9 eligibility of the government, the website, we don't 10 see the difference of these contractors with Google

So, if the government just has to use Google software to translate to cut down cost, use Google translate for free. And the money spent on translation services to New York based human translators who are otherwise employed bilingual immigrants, to check on the translated materials for errors and the corrections and to the CBO's who are in-language provider for immigrants to access government services programs and information.

So, we know that the Council has power to put the government on that path. This is the paper copies, if you need it and I'll also electronically submit my testimony and the supporting documents. Thank you.

#### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE 1 ON IMMIGRATION 2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you and the last person 3 on this panelist was Zua Tao. 4 ZUA TAO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:48:44-2:48:491. 5 INTERPRETER: Respectful New York City Officer, 6 7 how are you? 8 ZUA TAO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:49:02-9 2:49:041. INTERPRETER: My name is Zua Tao. 10 11 ZUA TAO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:49:07-12 2:49:091. INTERPRETER: I live in Flushing. My age is 65. 13 I am the member of National Asian Pacific and 14 15 American Women's Forum. Today, I come over here for New York translation service the discussion point for 16 17 identify, especially the case number is 0570-2022. 18 I am an immigrant to another state in 2005. My 19 son in his younger age has brain damage and now is a 20 very, very low in IQ. I and my husband work very 21 hard and to bring up the children. And my husband 2.2 passed away due to overwork. I am taking over to 2.3 bring up my child's heavy responsibility. When I have to go to work, my son just wonder 24

around the street when he was hungry, and he doesn't

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## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE 1 ON IMMIGRATION 2 know how to use money to buy food. I am trying to 3 get his child welfare because I don't have free 4 interpreting. I'm running through all kinds of organizations within two years. CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Sir, could we have the 6 7 testifier to just read her statement. INTERPRETER: Yes. I was cheated for \$200. 8 CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Excuse me, instead of interpreting the English, could you have her read it 10 11 in the language that she wrote it in? She can say it 12 in Chinese and then once she's completed, you can 13 summarize. 14 INTERPRETER: You mean after she read in Chinese? 15 CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Yeah. 16 INTERPRETER: Okay. 17 ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:52:40-2:52:45. 18 19 INTERPRETER: Then the newspaper, the -CHAIRPERSON HANIF: It doesn't have to be line by 20 21 line. Can she just read her statement? INTERPRETER: Okay. SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2.2 23 2:52:58]. Then the reporter from the Chinese Newspaper saw my son. 24

#### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE 1 ON IMMIGRATION ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:53:04-2 3 2:53:07]. 4 INTERPRETER: Then we made our newspaper report 5 regarding to my saturation. ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:53:18-6 7 2:53:201. INTERPRETER: This is the reporting from the 8 9 Chinese newspaper right here. ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:53:29-10 11 2:53:37]. 12 INTERPRETER: Then the congressman [INAUDIBLE 13 2:53:42] and office get in touch, helped me to get in 14 touch for New York organization. ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:53:58-15 16 2:54:001. 17 INTERPRETER: Okay, the WASA in English is 18 Chinese American Planning Council. 19 ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:54:08-20 2:54:13]. 21 INTERPRETER: At last, I applied for the disability benefit subsidy. I appreciate the 2.2 2.3 American government and -ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:54:29-24 2:54:351. 25

#### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE 1 ON IMMIGRATION 2 INTERPRETER: I'm deeply, deeply appreciate, 3 grateful American government and New York City's 4 welfare policy. 5 ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:54:48-2:54:561. 6 7 INTERPRETER: And I'm deeply touched with the Chinese American Planning Council, Council's help. 8 9 ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:55:10-2:5517]. 10 11 INTERPRETER: I hope the city can provide much better Chinese interpreting service. 12 ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:55:29-13 2:55:35] to provide financial help for the local 14 15 Chinese organization to provide help for the people 16 like me. ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:55:52-17 18 2:55:56]. 19 INTERPRETER: To assist the family situation like 20 mine. ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:56:00-21 2:56:021. 2.2 2.3 INTERPRETER: Help us to blend in to this great society easily. 24

ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:56:09.

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INTERPRETER: And thank you. This is the paper

from Chinese.

ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:56:20.

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INTERPRETER: I finished my statement.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you so much. We really

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appreciate that you've testified and articulated some of the pains of not being able to access language services. If you'd like to leave us with any documents or your testimony, feel free to send them over to us and I just want to point out, I think what we just witnessed right now is a real picture of how incredibly difficult it is to do either simultaneous or consecutive interpretation.

And I'm getting better. I'll be checking in with just like the Council's approach in terms of how we onboard interpretation but usually what we prefer is for the person who's testifying to testify in their language of comfort and there has to be communication between the interpreter and the speaker in terms of what they prefer, whether that's consecutive or simultaneous.

But, just a real-life picture of how incredibly difficult and challenging it is to interpret from another language to English because of context,

### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE 1 ON IMMIGRATION 2 verbiage and so much more. But thank you again for 3 testifying and thank you to our interpreter for the 4 interpretation. ZUA TAO: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:57:51-2:58:24]. 6 7 INTERPRETER: SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 2:58:29-2:58:37. 8 9 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. We'll now hear from our second panel, which will include Ravi Reddi, 10 11 Aracelis Lucero and Urgen Sherpa, you may make your 12 way up to the table now. And if each panelist could 13 just state their name before they start their 14 testimony. Thanks. 15 RAVI REDDI: Ravi Reddi and do I just start? This is my first time actually doing it in person. 16 17 Alright. 18 Well, thank you so much for having us Committee 19 Chairs Menin, Hanif and Chairwoman Ung, as well as Members of the Council Committees here. I'm Ravi 20 21 Reddi, the Associate Director of Advocacy and Policy 2.2 at the Asian American Federation. We represent the 2.3 collective voice of more than 70 member nonprofits,

serving 1.5 million Asian New Yorkers.

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So, I'm just going to cut right to the chase instead of doing my debate speed reading. When it comes to language access in our small business community first, here's what we have to say on the several bills being discussed. When it comes to Intro. 685 by Councilwoman Menin, we are supportive and excited by this bill. We just have a couple of questions on implementation and how it will incorporate and prioritize the organizations that are already doing this kind of work.

You know we have our small business team that is doing a lot of this technical assistance in capacity building work. So, our question is just how can this office utilize the experts already on the ground doing this work? And so, we're excited to have that conversation. Excited to see where that goes.

Excited to see the potential.

this bill has our support, especially the language access enhancement section. We're ready to have conversations regarding how this could be implemented to center organizations already doing this work. But we are excited to see that our small business are

When it comes to Intro. 699, by Councilwoman Ung,

25 being heard. It's something our team has been

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dealing with on a one-on-one basis daily. So, we're excited to see that this is a priority at Council.

And as always, our questions will be deferred to when we talk about implementation. When it comes to

Intro. 382 by Brewer, again, this just get that a very simple need, language access in every fashion that our community members needed. This is first and foremost. They need to know if they're being penalized or there are summons. It helps to have it in their language. That just makes intuitive sense and more often then not, our small businesses have been paying a serious price just for the lack of this simple fix.

Just very quickly, uhm, Council Member Hanif's

Intro. 570 takes important steps in recognizing the

city's fundamental purpose and overseeing language

access work in the most diverse city in the world.

To that end, we would like to see this bill focus on

oversight purposes that MOIA is equipped for. But

we'd also like to discuss how this work fits jointly

with the victory that you discussed. The \$5 million

for the community interpreter bank and the worker co
ops. There are plenty of ways, plenty of

possibilities for how both of these can be duck

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tailed together but you know MOIA doing its oversight, that was kind of top of mind when we read that bill, but the possibilities are, we're excited to talk more about that.

So, again, instead of stuttering my way through, just thank you so much for having us. Thank you so much for holding this hearing. It's always exciting when we get to talk about pretty much, this is how we start every conversation when it comes to language access. Thank you.

ARACELIS LUCERO: Hi, good afternoon. I want to thank everybody for holding this very special hearing. I think language access is like, especially for immigrant communities, very near and dear to our heart. So, really thankful for this opportunity. My name is Aracelis Lucero, I am the Executive Director of MASA. A community-based organization in the South Bronx. That for the past two decades has worked with immigrants, especially recently arrived immigrants in indigenous speaking communities and providing them with critical services around education, wrap around family support services and opportunities to advocate for policies and issues that will dismantle the

systems of oppression, so that they can live a life full of dignity and respect in this city.

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members require.

MASA, in collaboration with the New York

Immigration Coalition, Asian American Federation and

African communities together, continue to focus on

addressing issues around language access and

advocating for more culturally competent interpreters

and translators who are sensitive to the needs and

can provide the level of support that our community

As such, MASA is pleased to support the language access bills being introduced today and especially would like to highlight Intro. 137, which requires agencies to translate and distribute to CBO's, emergency information in a designated citywide languages. As well as Intro. 697, which will requires city agencies to provide language access services to all specialty languages that are not included in the Language Access Law in times of global crisis and emergency response.

MASA serves many community members that speak indigenous languages, and we fully understand the barriers faced by communities that speak languages of limited diffusion. As 35 percent of the people

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receive services at MASA, speak an indigenous
language and have difficulty accessing resources in
New York City. New York City especially as we saw
during the global pandemic.

In addition, we would also like to share with you some of our recommendations based on our years of interaction with community members, who are largely affected by the lack of language access and navigation services in their native languages.

I think as we heard today; I'm going to try to speed up. Many of the families that we serve are navigating a complex of systems and institutions in unfamiliar language and often with limited literacy in their primary language and very limited, sometimes non-existent digital literacy skills.

In general, what we are seeing is that different communities may require different things and as we witnessed today, it's not just sometimes language barriers but also the way that these services are being delivered.

Uhm, this leads us to our second point, which is highlighting the need for more humane and compassionate approach in delivering information,

As part of our language access campaign, we have

interpretation and translation services for non-English speaking communities.

been speaking to hundreds of indigenous speaking community members on key challenges and accessing adequate language access services through extensive surveys. 100 percent of our respondents believe that there is a need for better and improved interpretation services in American indigenous languages across New York City sectors. 95 percent of respondents express that these services are primarily needed in the healthcare system. 68 percent in the education system and 58 percent in the

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court system.

I will submit testimony with two stories that I think you guys should hear. I don't want to abuse my time but in particularly, what we found is that there's an overwhelming instance of dismissive behavior, particularly in the Healthcare system and that discrimination towards indigenous speaking communities from healthcare professional.

Following interactions with healthcare providers, many community members were hesitant to seek healthcare in the future due to fear that their

healthcare needs would be ignored because of language barriers as they had in the past.

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very much for having me.

In addition, we have found that non-English speakers are not able to access resources in a timely matter, as it takes longer for them to schedule appointments or get basic information on services due to lack of fast interpretation services. So, I have two testimonies that I would have loved to share but I want to be respectful of everybody's time and I will submit them in the written record. Thank you

URGEN SHERPA: Okay. Dear Committee Chairs and Committee Members. I'm here to support these bills for language access. My name is Urgen Sherpa, and I work at Chhaya Community Development Corporation as the Small Business Organizer. Chhaya bears the power housing stability and economy of well-being of South Asian and inter-Caribbean communities in New York City.

I would like to start by thanking this joint community for allowing me to testify today. Today, we have a real opportunity to support the small businesses that fuel our local economy and create a more inclusive and fairer city.

# COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 153

New York City is one of the most linguistically diverse cities on the planet. Our small business community is largely made up of immigrant small business owners. Many of these small business owners are not English proficient. These people are important community members who deserve their dignity of being recognized by their local government.

When discussing translation services, we are asking each other to work [INAUDIBLE 3:08:03] of New Yorkers apart of our community and worthy of the resources of government provides.

This may seem like minor administrative detail but when people aren't afforded resources, they can understand that means, they don't have access to these resources. In my role, I work with hundreds of small business owners, many of whom upgrade the business themselves every single day.

Consider a Bangla speaking couple running a small restaurant in Jackson Heights. They are up each morning at 7 a.m. Three hours before opening to start preparing for the days meals and still until 10 p.m. cleaning and checking inventory after their restaurant closes.

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Now, for a moment, imagine that they are visited by a health inspector who only speaks English. They have trouble communicating and the inspector is unaware of the restaurants HACCP plan or the staffs leveling system. This leads to a notice of violation for the business that also issued in English. The couples hour of the need to make improvements but somehow, outside of their busy 15-hour day, they have to find time for someone to help them and translate the content of the notice of violation and figure out how to communicate with the next inspector that visits them.

In a city where COVID-19 pandemic has closed too many small businesses and left so many other with crushing theft, we should be doing everything that we can to even the playing field. Every day I work with immigrant and small business owners who have trouble understanding the financial systems here. They struggles with rising rents and all the difficult struggles of small businesses.

Intro. 382 will ensure that on top of these challenges, understanding results of an inspection isn't added to the list. If Intro. 699 were in place, a Bangla speaking couple would be able to

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request an inspector who speaks their language, who could better understand what's happening at the business and explain violations and remedies.

Language justice is critical. Immigrant owned businesses are essential toward communities economy according to 2017 report written by the [INAUDIBLE 3:10:43] for Neighborhood Housing and Development.

48 percent of NYC small businesses are immigrant owned and in some neighborhoods, small businesses employ up to 42 percent of the neighborhood population. Putting our immigrant owned small businesses at risk, not only with the livelihood of some of our hardest working community members but creates ripple effects throughout the neighborhoods and communities. Chhaya urges you to pass these bills in the spirit of creating a level playing field for business owners and in support of our local economies.

Intro. 137 is sponsored by Council Member Julie
Won. Intro. 382 sponsored by Council Member Gale
Brewer. Intro. 570 sponsored by Shahana Hanif.
Intro. 697 sponsored by Council Member Sandra Ung.
Intro. 699 sponsored by Council Member Sandra Ung.
Intro. 700 sponsored by Council Member Julie Won.

By passing these bills, supporting language

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justice, we will be creating a more fair and

4 inclusive economy that offers opportunities for more

5 | immigrants to start their own businesses and

6 recognizes the dignity of every human being in the

7 city. Thank you for your time and consideration.

TIENA WAGNAG: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGAUGE

9 3:12:19] First, thank you for your time. I know

10 | hunger is starting to set in, so I do want to say

11 | thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is

12 | Tiena Wagnag(SP?), I am the Senior Manager of Local

13 | Policy and Legislation at the New York Immigration

14 Coalition. And just to summarize and jump straight

15 | into the key point.

16 While we thank the Committee Chairs for putting

17 | forward this bill package, the work must continue.

18 | New York City took an important step with the passage

19  $\parallel$  of the language access policy Local Law 30. However,

20  $\parallel$  as we witness and see this every day, there are still

21 | barriers that remain for our LLD's population, and we

22 | see that this continues to effect those barriers

23 throughout this epidemic.

So, also to build on recent achievement, we

25 continue to propose that the Council support the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH
THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE
ON IMMIGRATION 15

creation of the community legal interpreter bank to expand language access and increase the supply of trained vetted immigration legal interpreters by committing funds through a City Council budget to be provided to a community-based nonprofit organization.

In addition, we are also proposing that the funding for the New York City Council's Workers

Cooperative Business Development Initiative be increased to an immigrant community-based communities to develop and launch three language service worker owned cooperatives. One for African Languages of limited diffusion. One for Asian LLD's and one for indigenous Latin American LLD's.

Language just cannot be interpreted seamlessly from one end to the other. This process involves consistence training, robust research to collect information on languages in the various regional dialects creating a CLIB and worker cooperative will help provide the additional resources for not just individuals but even the city government, including particularly for MOIA, as they take on this new responsibility for overseeing the new Office of Translation and Interpretation. A great resource

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that I'm sure that they will be able to find very useful.

Another issue that must be addressed is the

translation of local emergency notifications. Local Law 30 provides no allowance for the adjustment of documents most commonly distributed to the public that I translated for emergency purposes. And there is no specific on time table for when documents should be translated. And although the legislation put forward today would provide for the translation of any documents provided by the federal and state government, related to the declaration of emergency effecting the city, the bill does not include any adjustment or such adjustment. Nor does it dictate

As we previously saw over the last few, it feels like decades but really has only been a few years of this pandemic, getting timely accurate and accessible information and services is a matter of life and death for individuals and a public health imperative for all of us.

the time necessary in an emergency situation.

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And while we are focusing on a solution, we should not forget our immigrant adult learners.

There are 2.2 million people in New York City, one

2 out of every three adults who are either lacking a 3 high school diploma or have low English proficiency.

In support of these adult learners, we call on the City Council and the Mayor to restore all fundings for adult literacy program and to invest additional money over the next two years to fund a pilot program that will provide wrap around services

to adult learners.

Once again, thank you for convening this extremely important hearing and allowing me to testify myself, the NYC, our entire organization and partners across New York City look forward to continue to work with you all to come up with solutions. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Great, thank you so much to this panel. We really appreciate your very thoughtful testimony and obviously, look forward to working with all of you in terms of your questions about implementation on the respective bills. I know we have a number of people who are interested in testifying on Zoom. So, CJ, I will turn it to you.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. We'll now turn to a panel of Zoom panelists. I'll first be calling on Jeremy Laufer followed by Shaun Campbell

transportation committee meeting regarding DOT's

proposal to change 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Avenues to one-way streets in three community districts. A meeting forced on them by an Article 78 lawsuit.

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In our district, this area includes the heart of Brooklyn's China Town with many residents who are not proficient in English. Community Board 7 scrambled to get an organization to provide the technology to hold our first and to date only hybrid meeting. We asked DOT to provide interpretation services, so that we could properly communicate with the residents most affected by these proposed changes.

DOT let us know that they do not provide translation. The board found it unacceptable to fail to communicate with those most effected by the proposal and paid for a contractor to provide interpretation in Spanish and Chinese for a three-hour meeting. The \$900 cost represents at about five percent of the boards entire non-salary budget for the entire year for a single meeting.

Such costs are unsustainable for our tiny independent agency if we provided interpretation for every meeting we hold, which we believe should be the standard. Incidentally, DOT did not provide their presentation in any language other than English.

## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 16

Just a few months later, the MTA asked us to hold a transportation committee meeting on adding elevators to the  $8^{\rm th}$  Avenue Subway Station.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

JEREMY LAUFER: Again, in the heart of Brooklyn's China Town. Again, we asked the agency to provide interpretation services and we were once again told that this service would fall to us in our minuscule budget.

To put that another way, a \$50 billion agency asked a quarter million-dollar agency to provide a platform for their community outreach and told us it was up to us to figure out how to communicate to the people they wanted to reach.

As that meeting was towards the end of the Fiscal Year, we no longer had enough funds to pay for a contractor and had to rely on community volunteers who were unfamiliar with the acronyms and technical terms used by the agency.

While volunteers can be a stop gap, there is no quality control and our lack of knowledge of the language leaves us vulnerable to someone propagandizing an issue in their interpretation.

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## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 16.

Community Board 7 believes a budget increase for community boards, while desperately needed for a variety of reasons, should not be the city's sole answer to this need, as Ms. Campbell's testimony and my testimonies will demonstrate that different boards have different interpretation and translation needs.

A simple budget increase for these services penalizes those with greater need for these services, as boards can use these fungible assets for other purposes. Those with greater need would not be afforded such a luxury.

Our board has had the opportunity to read and question Council Member Hanif's staff on Intro. 570 and voted 41 to noting in favor of the legislation, while also calling on the Council and the Mayor to fully fund the service.

This legislation will greatly enhance our abilities to communicate with our constituents, provide opportunities for marginalized populations to weigh in on community issues and share their needs and interests with the city, and with the larger community in a way that does has not been provided uniformly in the past and would make the city a

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fairer place to live and work no matter what language

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4 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we'll hear

you speak. Thank you.

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from Shawn Campbell followed by Medha Ghosh and then

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Lorena Crusius (SP?). Shaun Campbell, you may begin

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upon the Sergeants announcement.

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

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SHAUN CAMPBELL: Thank you very much. Thank you

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Committee Chairs and members. I also want to thank

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my colleague Jeremy Laufer, I'm very glad to be

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testifying in tandem with Community Board 7.

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Jeremy's provided a great deal of support among

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Brooklyn Community Boards, as well as with the

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this issue. This testimony is to provide support for

citywide working group future of Community Boards on

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Intro. 570, although there certainly have been - all

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of the other Intro.'s are also laudable and support

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worthy.

But as the most local city agency in the City of 20

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New York, it is extraordinarily important that

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Community Boards offer language access. In Community

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District 14, nearly 50 percent of our residents are

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foreign born and nearly 25 percent self-identify as

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having limited English proficiency.

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The language needs are extremely diverse in our community, where over 30 first languages are represented in one of our local elementary school. However, Community Boards are one of the very few city agencies that have not had significant budget increases in the past 25 years and as of today, I am the only full-time staff member on this board. have had similar stories and hurdles that were articulated by my colleague Mr. Laufer a moment ago and in order to translate meeting notices, public hearing notices, agendas, event notices, websites and newsletters, and then to provide interpretation at those meetings, hearings and events, Community Boards must have access to city resources. Including, although not exclusively a baseline budget increase. It's important to note that language needs do vary from Community District to Community districts. Some districts have a higher percentage of people in need of language access services. Others might have a smaller percentage but a more diverse set of languages.

It is encouraging that all of these Intro.'s are pending before City Council right now. It does demonstrate that City Council values the need to

2 increase language access. And as recognize the

importance of access -

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

SHAWN CAMPBELL: When it comes to voting and when it comes to various enforcement efforts. providing New Yorkers their most local government office language access services and support is a priority. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we'll be hearing Medha Ghosh followed by Lorena Crusius. Medha Ghosh, you may begin when the Sergeant calls time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

MEDHA GHOSH: Good afternoon. My name is Medha Ghosh, and I am the Health Policy Coordinator at CACF, the Coalition for Asian American Children and Families. Thank you very much to Chair Hanif, Menin and Ung, for holding this hearing and providing this opportunity to testify.

Found in 1986, CACF was the Asians only Pan-Asian Children and Families Advocacy Organization and leads the fight for improving equitable policies, systems, funding and services to support those in need.

Language barriers are a huge obstacle faced by many folks in immigrant communities and especially in the API community. In New York City, the API community has the highest rate of linguistic isolation of any group. As 46 percent have LEP, meaning that they speak English less than very well according to a more recent study from the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

Moreover, more than two and three agencies in NYC are LEP and approximately 49 percent of all immigrants in NYC are LEP.

Language barriers can prevent folks from accessing vital services like healthcare. Despite there being 76 language access policies targeting healthcare settings in New York, we have found that many LEP patients still report facing difficulties like being unable to find an interpreter that speaks their dialect or being unable to fill out paperwork because a translated version in their language does not exist.

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A language of linguistically sensible services in healthcare settings can have grave consequences. 50 percent of adverse events that occurred to LEP patients in US hospitals were likely the result of

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communication errors. And nearly half of these events involved some form of physical harm.

In response to the CACF campaign, loss in translation aims to ensure that New Yorkers have equitable access to linguistically and culturally responsive healthcare services. Over the past two years CACF conducted quantitative and qualitative research to identify the key barriers that LEP New Yorkers face in healthcare settings and identify corresponding recommendations.

For this campaign, we conducted a focus group of patient navigators who better understand the experiences of LEP patients. One navigator stated a child was asked by a doctor to interpret for his mother. The doctor told the child that his mother had cancer and the child refused to tell her. The doctor continued to ask him to interpret, even though it was not his responsibility.

Putting the burden of interpretation of medical information on the child of a patient is beyond unacceptable. Language access also paramount for LEP families with children attending New York City public schools. During the pandemic, the DOE struggled to communicate with LEP families, often deprioritizing

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translation of key policy announcements such as obtaining or troubleshooting devices and Wi-Fi, which often only took place after community-based organization intervened.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

MEDHA GHOSH: Policies were in English first and translation later on. Rather than concurrently meaning that LEP families had less time to understand adaptive changes, if they were even able to access translations.

I'll skip to the important part. As language access is a critical issue faced by many New Yorkers, CACF is in full support of Council Member Hanif's Intro. Bill 570, that would require the creation of an Office of Translation and Interpretation with an Office of Immigrant Affairs and improve local access quality of language services. In addition to Council Member Hanif's Intro. Bill 570, we are also in support of Council Member Brewer's Intro. Bill 382, Council Member Ung's Intro. Bill 697 and 699, as well as Council Member Menin's Intro. Bill 700.

Overall, we see a need for more intentional collaboration between the city and CBO's to better identify language access gaps in our communities and

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH
THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMITTEE
ON IMMIGRATION 170

to find and implement solutions that will have a direct, positive impact on the wellbeing of our communities. Thank you very much for our time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I'll now call on Lorena Crusius. I believe that will be our last panelist, so if there's anyone on the Zoom who is waiting to testify, please use the Zoom raise hand function. If there's anyone here in person, please speak to the Sergeants. Lorena Crusius, you may begin when the Sergeant calls time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Lorena, you're unmuted but we cannot hear you. Unfortunately, we're not getting any audio from Lorena. Chairs, I don't see anyone else in the Zoom with a raised hand. I don't think we have anyone else in person who is signed up to testify, so I'll turn it over to you to close us out.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: I just wanted to make sure that uhm, Medha gets us the lost in translation report, so that we can take a closer look. Thank you for testifying.

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 NOVEMBER 12, 2022