COMMITTEE ON LAND USE JOINTLY WITH

COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY 1

CITY COUNCIL CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON LAND USE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY

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March 9, 2023

Start: 11:12 a.m. Recess: 3:06 p.m.

HELD AT: COMMITTEE ROOM - CITY HALL

B E F O R E: Rafael Salamanca, Chairperson

Committee on Land Use

Jennifer Gutierrez, Chairperson

Committee on Technology

COUNCIL MEMBERS COMMITTEE ON LAND USE:

Shaun Abreu

Joseph C. Borelli Erik D. Bottcher

Selvena N. Brooks-Powers

Kamillah Hanks Shekar Krishnan Farah N. Louis Darlene Mealy Francisco P. Moya

Kevin C. Riley

Pierina Ana Sanchez

COMMITTEE ON LAND USE JOINTLY WITH

COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY 2

COUNCIL MEMBERS COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY:

Robert F. Holden
Ari Kagan
Vickie Paladino
Julie Won

APPEARANCES

Sarah Carroll, Commissioner of Landmarks Preservation Commission

Lisa Kersavage, Executive Director of Landmarks Preservation Commission

Akeem Bisharu, Director of Financial Management

Dan Garodnick, Director of City Planning and Chair of the City Planning Commission

Edith Hsu-Chen, Executive Director of City Planning Commission

David Parish, Chief Financial Office of City Planning Commission

Matthew Fraser, Commissioner and Chief Technical Officer at Office of Technology and Innovation

Chantal Senatus, Deputy Commissioner for Legal Matters at Office of Technology and Innovation

Edwin Pemberton, Deputy Commissioner for Management and Budget at Office of Technology and Innovation

Ryan Birchmeier, Deputy Commissioner for Public Information at Office of Technology and Innovation

William Spisak, Senior Program Associate at New Economy Project

Stuart Reid, co-Chairman of The Smart Community Initiative

Paula Segal, Senior Staff Attorney in the Equitable Neighborhoods Practice of TakeRoot Justice

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SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Good morning. This is a sound check for the Committee on Land Use jointly with Technology. Today's date is March 9, 2023.

Located in the Committee Room. Recording done by Pedro Lugo.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Good morning and welcome to today's New York City Council hearing for the preliminary budget for the Committee on Land Use joint with Technology.

At this time, we ask that you silence cell phones and electronic devices to minimize disruptions throughout the hearing. We thank you for your cooperation.

Mr. Chair, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: [GAVEL] Good morning and welcome to the preliminary budget oversight hearing for the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Department of City Planning, and Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications known as DoITT.

This hearing will begin with the

Landmarks Preservation Commission before moving on to

the Department of City Planning and finally DoITT

where the final portion will be held jointly with our

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Committee on Technology under the leadership of Chair
Gutierrez.

Public testimony related to the three agencies will be taken after testimony and Committee questions for all of the agencies has concluded. If you are here to testify today and have not already done so, please see one of the Sergeants-at-Arms to prepare a speaking card.

At this time, I want to welcome any

Colleagues joining us as Members of the Land Use

Committee including Council Members. We've been

joined by Council Members Moya, Hanks, Bottcher, Ung,

Borelli, Chair Louis, Abreu, and Chair Riley.

I want to especially thank Council Members Riley and Louis for their leadership as Chairs of the Zoning and Landmarks Subcommittee.

Before we begin, I would like to recognize the Committee Counsel to review the meeting procedures.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL HUH: Thank you, Chair Salamanca. I am Arthur Huh, Counsel to this Committee.

For the benefit of those here today or viewing the livestream, please note again that the

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public testimony portion of this proceeding will be after all three of the administration panels have testified.

If you have written testimony that you would like to submit, you may email it to landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov.

Council Members who are physically present and would like to ask questions should indicate so verbally. Council Members joining remotely should use the Zoom raise hand function. Chair Salamanca will recognize Members to speak.

We ask all participants for your continued patience in the event of any technical difficulties.

Chair Salamanca will now continue with today's agenda.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Thank you,

Counsel. This is a critical time to invest in City

Planning. Our communities are being deeply impacted

by a lack of affordable housing. The historic lack of

investment in communities of color compounded by the

environmental justice issues that affect the health

of our youth must be addressed now. The City also

needs to adapt to remote work, and neighborhoods need

to become more resilient to climate change. As the Administration likes to say, we need to get stuff done, and we need to build more affordable housing and provide the needed infrastructure now. Yet, today we are presented with a preliminary budget that proposes to reduce the City Planning's budget by 10 percent. The agency already has a staggering 20 percent vacancy rate. How can DCP get stuff done with such a high vacancy rate and reduced budget? If the City is actually going to plan and provide for the needs of our community, City Planning must have sufficient staff and resources to address those needs. We have two objectives today. First, to clearly understand the causes of the high vacancy rate and City Planning, and the second, identify the resources that DCP, LPC, and DoITT needs to make the City more equitable and to actually get stuff done.

Chair Louis would like to make a statement ahead of LPC's testimony.

CHAIR LOUIS: Thank you, Chair Salamanca.

Investments in Landmarks Preservation Commission are investments in what makes our city the greatest in the world. The people and places that make up its

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2 history and communities and that inspire us to move 3 into the future.

I would like to commend the Commission work for its recent work in communities who history has to be often marginalized, that of black,
Hispanic, LGBTQIA, women New Yorkers to name, and I look forward to a discussion around continuing and expanding this work and the LPC's preliminary budget process to reduce rather than increase agency resources. As we discussed the proposed budget, we must work to ensure that the Commission has the resources it needs to continue its vitally important work.

I am especially interested to discuss the disturbing citywide trend of the demolish of designated buildings following unpermitted or poorly executed repair work. The City must make sure that the historic designations are not just symbolic and that they actually fulfill their essential public policy purpose of protecting our city's great heritage.

I also look forward to discussing LPC's staffing needs. Headcount and budget for salaries have both been reduced. Given the increase in

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2 CHAIR CARROLL: I do.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR KERSAVAGE: I do.

DIRECTOR BISHARU: Yes, I do.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL HUH: Thank you. You may begin.

CHAIR CARROLL: Thank you, Chair Salamanca and Chair Louis. Good morning to you and the Members of the Land Use Committee.

I am pleased to be here today to speak about the Landmarks Preservation Commission's Fiscal Year 2024 preliminary budget. I am joined today by Lisa Kersavage, our Executive Director, and Akeem Bisharu, our Director of Financial Management.

The Commission's mission is to protect the significant architectural, historical, and cultural resources of our city. The preservation of historic resources revitalizes communities, supports economic development and contributes to the vitality of New York City. It is my honor to lead the agency in its successful efforts to realize these important public policy and quality of life goals.

To date, the Commission has designated and regulates almost 38,000 buildings and sites throughout the five boroughs. As Chair, one of my

primary goals is to incorporate equity and diversity in all aspects of the agency's work, particularly to ensure diversity and inclusion in our designations and fairness, transparency, and efficiency in our regulations so that all property owners have equal access to resources, technical assistance, and expertise.

Since I last testified on our agency's budget, LPC has been focused on several key initiatives:

Designating buildings and districts that reflect the city's diversity and tell the stories of all New Yorkers.

Transforming the permit process to make it more accessible to all New Yorkers.

Developing programs to support small businesses and educate property owners about permitting processes and grant opportunities.

Importantly, we are also working with other agencies to advance Mayor Adams' Get Stuff Built Plan, and we have identified steps to improve efficiency and transparency in our permitting process.

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I will begin my testimony today by giving a brief overview of LPC's budget and how resources are allocated. LPC's preliminary budget for Fiscal Year 2024 is 7 million dollars, which consists of 6.3 million in City funds and 622,000 in federal community development block grant funds. LPC is fundamentally an agency of professionals. 90 percent of the preliminary budget, 6.1 million dollars, is allocated to personal services and 10 percent, 862,000 dollars, is allocated to other-than-personal services. Our budget supports the agency's five departments including the Research Department, responsible for evaluating and advancing properties for designation, the Preservation Department that reviews permit applications for work on designated properties, the Enforcement Department that investigates complaints of potential violations and helps owners correct noncompliance, and the Archeology and Environmental Review Departments that assist city, state, and federal agencies in their environmental review process. The agency's total headcount in the Fiscal Year 2024 preliminary budget is 74. Of the CDBG funding, about 80 percent of allocated to personnel supporting critical community

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development related functions such as surveys,
environmental review, archeology, community outreach
and education while about 20 percent, or
approximately 115,000 dollars, is allocated for our
Historic Preservation Grant Program for low-income
homeowners and not-for-profit organizations.

I will now discuss the work of the

Commission that these resources support. LPC's equity framework guides our priorities for designations, and the agency has focused on places that represent New York City's diversity and areas less represented by landmarks. In the first half of Fiscal Year '23, LPC designated the Lesbian Herstory Archives and Julius' Bar Building, two sites of significant LGBTQ+ history, the architecturally significant Gompers Industrial High School in the South Bronx, an area where we have few landmark designations, and the Melrose Parkside Historic District in the Flatbush Neighborhood of Brooklyn, a distinctive district in a diverse, predominantly African American and Afro-Caribbean community. We have also recently calendared for designation the Linden Street Historic District in Bushwick, and two individual landmarks with important cultural and historic significance, the

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2 former Colored School Number 4 in Manhattan and the 3 Bronx Opera House.

I will now turn to our Preservation and Permitting Operations. Owners of designated properties are tasked with the responsibility of stewardship for the city's significant historic buildings. I believe it is imperative to support them. The key to success in preservation is effective regulation, which requires an efficient, transparent, and accessible process for applicants. Buildings are living, thriving contributors to the dynamism of New York City. Our job is not to prevent change but to manage it so that we can ensure these significant buildings and sites are protected and allowed to remain a vital part of our city's continued growth. Our Preservation Department is the regulatory arm of the Commission, and it is the largest department within the agency. Our staff are professionally trained preservationists who work with property and business owners to help them obtain approval for work that meets their needs and is sensitive to the historic building and context. Each year, approximately 94 to 97 percent of permits are issued by the staff pursuant to the Commission's rules. The

remaining 3 to 6 percent of the applications are 2 3 reviewed by the full Commission. LPC staff works 4 closely with property owners including meetings and other communications to ensure they understand the criteria and review process and to help them put 6 7 together a complete application and presentation. In 8 Fiscal Year 2022, the Commission received 12,378 permit applications and took action on 11,423 applications ranging from restoration and repairs to 10 11 windows in storefronts to additions and new 12 buildings. Through February of this Fiscal Year, we have received about 7,800 applications and are on 13 pace to match or surpass the Fiscal Year '22 total. 14 15 LPC is working with OTI to advance a major technology 16 upgrade, an e-filing portal that will streamline our 17 permitting process and improve customer experience. 18 Applicants and property owners will be able to upload 19 supporting documentation, view the status of the 20 applications at every step in the process, and 21 receive final permits. We anticipate that we will 2.2 launch the portal at the end of this Fiscal Year. 2.3 Once launched, our staff will conduct training sessions on how to use the new system for our diverse 24 25 constituency which ranges from homeowners to seasoned

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professionals. Our Preservation Department continues to develop and maintain resources to help applicants and owners put together complete applications and process permits quickly. We've continued our Open Office Hours Initiative, launched as part of our equity framework in which members of the public can virtually drop in for technical assistance and to discuss pending applications with our Preservation staff.

In summer of 2022, LPC launched a new program, the Business Express Service, which is a one-stop shop for business owners in Landmark buildings making it easier for them to get permits. We coordinated with the Department of Small Business Services and Building Improvement Districts citywide to spread the word about this program, and we look forward to continuing our efforts to support small and local businesses in the new Fiscal Year.

While the risk of demolition or deconstruction of designated buildings is very low, LPC and DOB are working together to analyze threats and assess our policies and practices. The two agencies are in the process of finalizing an action plan that will strengthen enforcement tools that

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preserve the City's most vulnerable historic buildings. The plan is intended to protect designated buildings that are at risk due to hidden pre-existing conditions, owner neglect, and contractor negligence. It will focus on earlier detection of risks to designated buildings, more robust engineering oversight, increased coordination between the agencies, and more robust community outreach, employing new digital tools and stakeholder outreach.

I will now share some further details about the outreach and education work LPC conducts. Outreach and education are also essential to our success. My goal is to make information accessible to everyone, and in a city as diverse as New York, we need to make sure that we are effectively communicating with property owners across the city. Since my tenure began, we have increased community outreach efforts and now place special emphasis on reaching out to communities across all boroughs that have not traditionally been well-represented by LPC. We have also published new educational materials to improve access to important information. This is important for our regulatory work and generations support for designations.

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Before I conclude, I want to return to the Historic Preservation Grant Program, a modest federally funded program targeted for low- and moderate-income homeowners and not-for-profit organizations to help restore and repair the facades of their Landmark buildings.

In Fiscal Year '22, the program awarded two grants to homeowners in the Bronx and Brooklyn and one to a not-for-profit institution in Brooklyn for amounts ranging from 30,000 to 36,000 dollars.

The homes are located in Bedford-Stuyvesant Brooklyn in the Manida Street Historic District in the Bronx respectively. The institution is the Brooklyn Sunday School Union within the Brooklyn Academy of Music Historic District. In Fiscal Year '23 thus far, LPC voted to award four grants to homeowners and one not-for-profit institution for amounts ranging from 25,000 to 35,000. The homes are in Addisleigh Park Queens, Greenpoint Brooklyn, Manida Street in the Bronx, and Central Harlem. The institution is the New Amsterdam Music Association located in Harlem.

In summary, we're excited for the future of preservation in New York City and thank the Administration and the Council for your continued

support and the resources provided in this budget. We 2 3 4 5 6 7

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are a small agency, and nearly the entirety of our budget is personnel-based. This is a hard-working, dedicated, and professional staff with an outsized impact on our city responsible for the protection and preservation of its most significant buildings, districts, and sites. Our commitment is that we will continue to do so with the resources provided and strive to do so equitably, efficiently, and transparently.

Thank you, again, for allowing me to testify, and I'm happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Thank you, Chair. I will allow Chair Louis to start with the line of questioning followed by Council Member Bottcher.

CHAIR LOUIS: Thank you, Chair. I just want to thank the LPC for all your efforts in my time as Chair of this Committee communicating and educating BIPOC communities across the city on the agency and what you all provide so I want to thank you on that. If anyone beats you up, that's not my fault.

My first question, the Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Budget includes a saving of 113,000 in

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Fiscal 2023 and 226,000 in Fiscal 2024 and the outyears, eliminating the three vacant positions that I
mentioned earlier. Additionally, as of December 2022,
LPC has six vacancies within the agency for a vacancy
rate of 11.7 percent. Are there particular titles
associated with the three reduced positions as well
as the six vacancies within your budget?

CHAIR CARROLL: Yes, there are. The headcount reduction of three is associated with two Landmarks Preservationist titles and a Community Coordinator. The vacancies include those three positions as well as a Computer Associate which is critically important for implementing new technology tools for efficiency and transparency and a Director of Communications. The sixth vacancy is a member of our research team who is on parental leave and will be returning by the end of this Fiscal Year.

CHAIR LOUIS: Are those particular positions you mentioned part of the new program that was implemented?

CHAIR CARROLL: Part of?

CHAIR LOUIS: There was a new program that you all implemented, borough program.

CHAIR CARROLL: The Business Express?

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2 CHAIR LOUIS: Yes.

CHAIR CARROLL: Not specifically connected to the Business Express Service.

CHAIR LOUIS: Got it. What do you project your active headcount to be at the end of Fiscal Year 2024?

CHAIR CARROLL: At the end of Fiscal Year 2024, the headcount would be 74 with six part-time staff for a total staff of 80 people.

CHAIR LOUIS: LPC has seen a steady increase in the number of permit applications. The number of work permit applications received during the first four months of Fiscal 2023 was 4,234 compared to 4,091 during the same period in Fiscal 2022, a 3.5 percent increase. What factors do you believe led to the increase in the number of work permit applications during the first four months of Fiscal 2023?

CHAIR CARROLL: I think the increase in the applications is good news. I think it's a sign of the economy recovering, and we're actively working to meet the demands of those increased applications.

CHAIR LOUIS: I think I kind of asked this before, but I want to make sure I add it now. With

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the reduction of the three positions, how will that impact the increase in the process of applications now that there's more applications?

CHAIR CARROLL: One of those positions is an LP position from the Preservation Department.

However, I would say that over the last year, we had a number of vacancies in that department, and we worked very hard. Those positions are subject to the Civil Service Exam and so we worked very hard to navigate that system and have backfilled all of those vacancies so at this point that department is where it had previously been staffed so I am confident we can meet the increased applications, which are still not quite at pre-pandemic levels.

CHAIR LOUIS: With more communication, I think we're going to have more this year.

My last question and I'll hand it over to council Member Bottcher. Has LPC awarded any Historic Preservation Grants to date of Fiscal 2023?

CHAIR CARROLL: We have awarded four grants in Fiscal Year 2023 to homeowners, and we have awarded a grant to a not-for-profit as well. The four grants for homeowners are one in Addisleigh Park question, one in Greenpoint Brooklyn, one in Manida

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Street in the Bronx, and one in Central Harlem, and then the institution is the New Amsterdam Music Association which is also located in Harlem.

CHAIR LOUIS: Right, which you mentioned earlier. Thank you so much. Council Member Bottcher.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Thank you so much, and thank you for this courtesy, greatly appreciate it.

Last year, a cut was proposed and collectively we all fought the cut and ultimately that was restored in the budget. This year, an additional cut is proposed, somewhat smaller, but it would result in a reduction of headcount of three which in a small agency like the LPC that's meaningful. Over the past year in my Council District and across the City, we've seen the loss of historic structures due to owner neglect and contractor negligence. Should we not be increasing funding to the LPC to stop this pattern from happening? Additionally, in your testimony you stated that the LPC and the DOB were in the process of finalizing an action plan that will strengthen enforcement tools that preserve the City's most vulnerable historic buildings. Can you give us a preview of that action

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plan and how would these proposed cuts hobble these
efforts?

CHAIR CARROLL: Thank you very much. I do want to start out by saying that we have seen an unfortunate clustering of buildings that have been put at risk due to owner neglect and illegal work and also unknown pre-existing conditions. It is still relatively rare when you consider the 38,000 buildings that are under our jurisdiction, but we were also very concerned that it happened in a relatively short period of time, and so we undertook a study to analyze those threats and worked with our Colleagues at the Department of Buildings. We also met with the Preservation and Community Groups and we met with preservation professionals in other municipalities across the country to understand if they were seeing similar impacts on aging buildings, and we convened a round table of engineers to understand what happened in each of the instances, and ultimately our analysis led us to identify these three primary risks. One is unknown pre-existing conditions which are not caused by work or neglect. They just are an aging building, and those conditions can be revealed when work is happening, and actually

1 that's an opportunity to make a difference and 2 3 protect those buildings or deal with public safety. 4 Illegal work, which is something that is a real challenge because you can't control bad actors, but 5 you certainly can take enforcement actions, and we 6 7 have been doing that. I am pleased to say, though, that the illegal work, we've gone back 20 years, and 8 there have only been really three instances of illegal work resulting in the demolition or 10 11 deconstruction of facades so it doesn't appear yet to 12 be a significant pattern, but something we're deeply 13 concerned about and taking action on. The third is sort of the broader category which is owner neglect 14 15 and how to pursue demolition by neglect, and that's 16 something that we have always taken very seriously, 17 and we work very hard to pursue it. In the case of 18 one of the buildings in those recent five incidents that did have to be demolished, that was a building 19 where we had worked for years, sued the owner, 20 prevailed in court, and, despite prevailing in court, 21 2.2 the owner still didn't make repairs. The judge issued 2.3 three orders for the owner to make repairs. Those were still ignored, and, despite being in contempt of 24

court, the owner didn't make those necessary repairs.

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This is a long process but something we actively work on, but I would say each of these three distinct causes are not staffing related per se. This why our plan really focuses on early detection so that we have the time to get through the legal processes and the court system before we're at a place where the building becomes a public safety issue. It also focuses on more engineering oversight of our applications to help us identify some of those preexisting conditions, and that is going to be dealt with by changing the process of applications. It's not a staffing issue. A large part of it is also increased coordination with our Colleagues at Department of Buildings, and that includes sharing data and coordinating more site visits together and joint inspections. Finally, we really do want to partner with our Colleagues in the community who are on the ground so local Council Members but also the community groups and block associations who are the eyes on the street and make sure that they know what's happening and what buildings are at risk and we're going to create some digital tools to create that transparency but also increase communication

with them so that we can benefit from their

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experience on the street.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: I will recognize Council Member Hanks for questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: Good morning. Thank you so much. I appreciate it.

My District is the North Shore of Staten Island. We have many historic buildings. I'm not sure whether they're landmarked as of yet, but do we have any public/private partnerships that we do with development because I know in my District some of the buildings are being looked at as development as preserving them so I just wanted to ask the question, especially in lieu of the disparity with the budget, is there any public/private partnerships with development as of yet?

CHAIR CARROLL: I think when it comes to designations really, we have expert researchers and historians, and when we designate we have to ensure the accuracy of our information so I think that that's something that even if we do have sort of a partnership with a private entity, we have to do that work ourself to ensure that it's accurate. In terms

of permitting, I think that also is sort of something we have to do solely as the objective and expert eyes looking at applications so I'm not sure that there are opportunities.

just add that we have designated a number of cultural institutions, parts of Sailor' Snug Harbor are designated, and I think we try and work very closely with the institutions running those. We try to bring awareness about the various grants, tax credits, other kind of opportunities for funding so we try to be very, very collaborative with those cultural institutions and try and sort of develop those partnerships.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Council Member Mealy for questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Thank you. I just have one question. You said, what would you start doing about buildings that are in disrepair? You would take it over and try to...

CHAIR CARROLL: We don't take over buildings, but we work very closely with property owners for all of our landmarks to ensure that they can remain in good repair and that they meet the

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owner's needs. In cases where buildings are being neglected, it takes a lot of work to work with those property owners. Sometimes it's hard to even find the owners, and we've had to take some creative steps to find owners and then to work with them and sometimes they don't have the resources so we do partner with other institutions that can maybe provide some funding assistance, but, ultimately, they are as Landmark owners responsible to maintain the building in good repair. We work really closely to help them do that before we have to enter into a lawsuit, but, if nothing is happening, we will pursue it legally.

in regards to religious institutions that are in disrepair and neglected and need help? Is there any money set aside in this budget to really help them, if you know who the owner is, and sometimes they just don't know how to go about filling out the paperwork, but it's a plight on the community because it's in disrepair so how much of this city budget...

CHAIR CARROLL: The budget funds are staff, and our staff works incredibly closely with houses of worship.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: But no specific

3 budget for that?

CHAIR CARROLL: Our budget really is personnel-based so it pays for our staff to designate, review applications, and to assist property owners, and we have a dedicated staff that works specifically with religious institutions that understand their needs.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: How many staff designated for that?

CHAIR CARROLL: We have a main

Preservationist and then a second Preservationist who assists. They understand the unique needs and challenges that our religious institutions are facing.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Do they have a database in regards to how many churches or religious institutions that do need dire help, that you have a list now?

CHAIR CARROLL: We have a list, and we can get you exact numbers, but it's about 270 religious buildings are designated as individual landmarks, and about 370 are designated within historic districts so that 500-something number of buildings is a

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relatively small percentage of our 38,000 buildings and sites so we are very selective. We understand the needs. We do outreach to them, but we also, as I said, we meet them at the site, they have a personal Preservationist that they can call if something happens, if they need technical assistance. Some of the technical assistance that our expert staff can provide can actually save money in the long run so I think we try to be a resource for those institutions.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Okay, but y'all probably need more money in the budget to help to get these institutions and historic buildings off your list, right? Do you have enough funding for it?

CHAIR CARROLL: Well, no, they're designated, and they'll remain designated. We don't have a list of which ones are in disrepair, and I'm not sure that there is such a list, but we do know that many religious institutions have smaller congregations and complex buildings and unique needs, and we work very closely with them to help them meet their needs.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Y'all are historic, right? If it's an historic building, the City is trying now to change over office buildings

retrofitted to housing. If a church wanted to do that, would that be open or any...

CHAIR CARROLL: We do. We partner with religious institutions to change the use in a portion of their buildings or to develop a new building on their lot if they have additional lot that is part of the designated site and then even when religious institutions no longer occupy the building, we do approve new uses for those buildings.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Thank you. You answered my question. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Thank you, Council Member Mealy.

Just before I start my line of questioning, I just want to follow up on some of the questions from Council Member Mealy. Chair, do religious institutions qualify for the federal community development block grant?

CHAIR CARROLL: We do accept applications from religious institutions. Because it's federally funded, we cannot award a grant on a portion of the building that is used for worship, but we can award grants for other portions of the building. Last year in Bushwick, we funded work to repair a leaning

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steeple at the First Reform Church in Bushwick. We

paid first for an engineer to do an assessment, and

then after that we awarded 30,000 dollars for a grant

to do the repairs and partnered with the New York

Landmarks Conservancy, which is a not-for-profit that

has a program for religious properties, and they also

8 provided funding for the repair of the steeple, and

it's an incredible success and we're delighted that

10 we were able to participate in that.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Chair, could I ask you something? Is this church and state?

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: That goes to my next line of questioning. If there's a church, the actual structure, if it's landmarked, just give us some clarity, do they qualify for the grant to fix any exterior capital needs, and the interior capital needs they cannot, or can you just explain that to us?

CHAIR CARROLL: Right. We couldn't fund restoration of the sanctuary where they worship, but we could fund the restoration of the steeple on the outside, or if they have a related community space. We gave a grant to the portion of the building of another church that was used for a daycare.

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2 CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Okay, all right.

3 With that, thank you, Chair Carroll.

First, I want to say thank you to you and your team. Maybe about a year and a half ago, two years ago, we did a landmark in my District, the Hunts Point Manida Street, and I know that there were some challenges there, but your team did some research and we figured out to ensure that they are preserved, that block, that neighborhood is preserved, and my constituents are extremely happy with the decision, and it's great to see that they've qualified for these grants.

CHAIR CARROLL: Yeah, we've now awarded two grants in that historic district.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Is that just one homeowner or is it multiple homeowners?

CHAIR CARROLL: It's two separate homeowners so last Fiscal Year we awarded a grant to 841 Manida Street, and this year we awarded a grant for 856 Manida Street.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Okay. Do you know the amount of these grants? You don't have to give me per home, but in total?

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CHAIR CARROLL: 80 percent of it goes to personal services for community-related functions like survey work and environmental...

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: I'm sorry. You said 80 percent goes to personal services?

is the 115,000 dollars for the grant program, and every year we have awarded as much as we could, we've gone up to 115,000. We have not received applications that we've had to reject because we don't have the money, and if we did receive additional eligible applications we would work with our Colleagues at OMB to address those needs.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: 80 percent is almost 500,000 dollars out of the 622,000 dollars. How many staffers do you have working there?

CHAIR CARROLL: We have three staff that are dedicated to the grant program, and they work with the property owners to help them through the application process, then we do the bidding process, we award the contracts to the contractors, and then we do project management of the work. Again, I want to be clear that we have not had to reject any applications for lack of funds so if we did have more

applications than we could fund we would work with

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our Colleagues at OMB.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: If you were to

calculate personal services, research, and the grant, what's the average amount that you spend per awardee?

CHAIR CARROLL: The average amount is between 25,000 and 35,000 dollars.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Yes, but if you add, I'm just trying to understand if it's almost 500,000 dollars for personal services and you have three employees, that averages out to about 165,000 dollars per employee.

the money that supports our PS portion of our budget is not just for the grant program. That money actually supports community-related functions like our survey work that our research department does, our environmental review work where we do survey and assist the lead agencies through environmental review, our archeology department, and our outreach programs so the 400-something, nearly 500,000 dollars supports all of those staff.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: All right. Go ahead. I'm sorry.

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CHAIR CARROLL: It supports five full-time and one part-time staff.

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CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: I'm sorry?

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CHAIR CARROLL: It supports five full-time staff and one part-time staff.

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CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Last year, how many awardees did you have for this grant? Four?

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CHAIR CARROLL: Last year we had four

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altogether, and this year so far we've had five.

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CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Awardees?

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CHAIR CARROLL: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: That's great news.

I want to move on to some other lines of

I want to speak briefly regarding your

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Okay. Thank you on that.

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questioning. I want to recognize that we've been

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joined by Council Member Brooks-Powers and Council

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Member Sanchez.

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20 PMMR, regarding your enforcement. The LPC enforcement

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actions increased tremendously year over year from 32

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in the first four months of Fiscal Year 2022 to 136

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reallocation of staff services. Those were the

in Fiscal Year 2023 as a result of a temporary

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wordings that the LPC gave us at Land Use, temporary

reallocation of staff services. What is driving the surge in enforcement actions?

enforcement program is complaint-driven so we respond to complaints by the public, and I would say first that post-pandemic as people started to be out and about more, people started to notice work and call in complaints so I think is what has increased the amount of complaints, and then we investigate every single complaint and as those complaints increased we shifted staff within the department to investigate those complaints, to meet those demands.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: What kind of actions specifically have increased?

CHAIR CARROLL: I'm sorry?

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: What kind of complaints have increased?

CHAIR CARROLL: If we get complaints and we investigate it and we find that the work is work that has happened without a permit or in noncompliance with a permit, we issue a warning letter, and, if the violation is not addressed after that warning letter, we then issue a summons which requires an appearance at OATH, and, if they don't

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address it again, we issue a second summons that requires also an appearance at OATH and penalties, but the majority I would say of our enforcement actions are resolved before we have to take those second and third steps. One thing that I would note is that the numbers of complaints and the numbers of actions don't necessarily correlate because we may get five complaints for one building and it's one investigation to that building. Similarly, we might do an investigation at one building and find multiple conditions that are in violation and issue multiple actions so in some ways the number of complaints, number of investigations, and number of enforcement actions varies, and they're sort of distinct.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: What's the most common complaint?

CHAIR CARROLL: Windows, I think the installation of windows without permits or the replacement of windows without permits.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Okay.

CHAIR CARROLL: I think signage is probably also another top one. We can find out the exact work type.

we've been working through that, and we've filled a

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large number of vacancies that we had had prior to this year, but, unfortunately, as is a national trend, we also lost a couple of other positions. We are working with OMB to actively fill the two

6 vacancies that are not subject to the PEG, which are

critical positions for us. It's a computer associate

8 that is going to help us with our technology

improvements for efficiency and our Director of

10 Communications.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: So you have no Director of Communications now?

CHAIR CARROLL: Not at this time. We're working actively to fill it.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Okay. All right.

Do you have any questions, Council Member Louis? All right.

Finally, your permit applications. LPC
has seen a steady increase in the number of permit
applications. The number of work permit applications
received during the first four months for Fiscal Year
'23 was 4,234 compared to 4,091 during that same
period, which is an increase of 3.5. What factors do
you believe led to an increase in numbers of work
permit applications during the first four months?

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CHAIR CARROLL: Yeah, and I think this is a sign of the economy recovering so I think it's a good sign that people are doing work again, and I would say that we're working hard to meet and balance the needs of all of our applicants and meet the demands. We have backfilled all of the vacancies that we had last year in the department that reviews applications and issues permits so that department is now where it was before we started having vacancies, and we are continuing to evaluate and monitor the increase in applications and the agency's needs and will continue to work with OMB on any needs identified.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Has your vacancy rate made the increase in permit applications more difficult than usual?

CHAIR CARROLL: I would say last year the vacancy rate did have an impact on our staff's ability to process permits as efficiently as they would have in the past, but, as I said, we have backfilled all of those vacancies, and we're confident at this point that we'll meet the needs.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: How big is your backlog for the permit applications?

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CHAIR CARROLL: I'm sorry?

3 CHAIRPERSON

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Your backlog, do

you have a backlog?

CHAIR CARROLL: We don't have a backlog per se. Applications come in on a rolling basis, and some can be issued within two days, some can be issued within 10 days, and those, again, 5 percent of our applications cannot be approved at the staff level, those require review by the full Commission at a public hearing so obviously those take longer, but they're moving on a sort of rolling basis, and the staff issues 80 to 85 percent of all of the permits within 10 days that are being handled at staff level, and I would like to say, as I mentioned in my testimony, last year we had a new need that was funded to develop and build an e-filing portal which we anticipate will increase the efficiency immensely both for the staff and for the applicants who engage with us and thereby improve customer experience.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Okay, thank you.

Are there any other Members that would like to ask
questions? I want to recognize Council Member Pierina
Sanchez.

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much, Chair. I just have a brief question. Over the years, there have been several instances, some of which we've worked on together, where buildings that are not calendared, not designated as landmarks have been proposed for demolition and communities have been concerned about that, wanting to take action. Do you have a number of the amount of times that that has happened over the last three, four years for instance, and can you remind us what is the process to calendar a building? Do you think it's fast enough to be responsive to community concerns like this?

CHAIR CARROLL: I don't think I have a number specifically on that, but what I would say is that our research staff surveys thousands of properties every year and develops an inventory of properties that may merit designation. We also get requests to evaluate properties from the public, which we do, and if those properties are determined to may merit consideration they're also included in that inventory, and we work very hard to make decisions on which items the agency should calendar, and those decisions are based on whether they're sort of equitable across all five boroughs, whether they

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fit within our goals of equity and equitable representation in our designations, and what the level of threat is can also be a factor and how they compare to other similar building types that are designated. We do an extensive amount of comparative analysis, but all of our decisions are merit-based decisions, and we do act on those as we first determine merit and do the research to determine merit. We also do an extensive amount of outreach as well with the local Council Members and owners.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Just because I'm on the clock, my question is really around the timeline.

advance properties to the calendar, we calendar and we designate for individual landmarks within one year and for historic districts we have within two years to designate from the time that it's calendared, but decisions on what to calendar and what to prioritize are done with the research team and staff and consider factors including goals of equity and looking across all five boroughs.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: From the time that a member of the public or community or some

for the calendar, how long does that take?

entity like that proposes a site for consideration

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CHAIR CARROLL: We don't have applications for designations so all so all designations are

Commission-led initiatives so if we get a request to

evaluate a property from a member of the public, we

doesn't merit consideration. In cases where we do

do an analysis. In some cases, we find that it

find that it merits designation, it's included in the

inventory with the other properties that we've

surveyed and among those we determine...

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: What is the timeline from the request to the...

CHAIR CARROLL: We generally respond within a month. A request to look at a historic district can take longer because we do a more indepth building-by-building analysis.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Thank you. Just a quick followup and then maybe, Lisa, you can answer both of them. You said thousands are reviewed annually. What are the criteria for properties entering into the list for consideration by the Commission?

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CHAIR CARROLL: We work with the research department to determine priorities for surveys, and they're looking across, again as we are now focused on equity across all communities, we've been focusing our survey work on neighborhoods that have been less well-represented by landmarks. We actually last summer did an extensive district-by-district survey in the Bronx because that's a borough in general that is less well-represented by landmarks and so we determine, as we do with which items to move ahead with designation, we prioritize which areas we want to allocate resources for survey work.

wanted to note when something is calendared, our timeframe for actually moving through the designation process in the last few years has averaged around three months or four months for individuals, sometimes a little bit longer, but as Sarah, we had the one year, and then districts we've been doing generally in about six months, although we have the full two years, but it depends on the owner outreach and we've been trying to do a lot more owner outreach in communities where there aren't as many designations.

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CHAIR CARROLL: And in those communities as we look at representing areas that haven't been as well-represented, there's also less familiarity with Landmarks Commission and what it means to be designated so that outreach is important.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Got it. Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Thank you. I want thank you, Chair Carroll, and your team for testifying today at the Preliminary Budget hearing and we look forward to continuing to work with your agency.

We're going to take a two-minute recess, and we're going to bring up the Department of City Planning up next.

All right, good afternoon. Now, we will continue the Land Use Preliminary Budget hearing and hear from the Director of City Planning and Chair of the City Planning Commission, Dan Garodnick, with the Executive Director Edith Hsu-Chen and the Chief Financial Officer David Parish.

Before City Planning testifying, Chair Riley would like to make a statement.

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CHAIR RILEY: Thank you, Chair Salamanca.

Thank you to all the Administration panelists and my

Colleagues on the Committee and Subcommittee in

attendance here today.

The Council's work in land use touches the lives of all New Yorkers. Today, the Council exercises it's mandate for fiscal oversight over public funds as prescribed by the City's Charter. To that end, part of our task today is to assess the work conducted by the Department of City Planning and to ensure the Department is equipped to undertake its own important work. DCP is uniquely positioned to address a vast array of challenges confronting New Yorkers, including the need for housing and affordable housing, addressing food insecurities, providing reasonable access to public transportation, and protecting against the consequences of climate change. The Department has the potential to foster comprehensive long-lasting positive impacts on our physical, social, and natural environments, and it's our goal to realize its potential. However, this can only be achieved through a critical review of its operations.

1	COMMITTEE ON LAND USE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY 51
2	Thank you, Chair Salamanca, for the
3	opportunity to speak, and I look forward to a
4	productive conversation today with the
5	Administration. Thank you.
6	CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Thank you, Chair
7	Riley. I will now ask the Counsel to swear in the
8	panelists and we may begin.
9	COMMITTEE COUNSEL HUH: Panelists, would
10	you please raise your right hands and state your
11	names for the record?
12	CHAIR GARODNICK: Dan Garodnick.
13	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR HSU-CHEN: Edith Hsu-
14	Chen.
15	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH: David
16	Parish.
17	COMMITTEE COUNSEL HUH: Do you affirm to
18	tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the
19	truth in your testimony before this Committee and in
20	answer to all Council Member questions?
21	CHAIR GARODNICK: I do.
22	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR HSU-CHEN: Yes.
23	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH: Yes.
24	COMMITTEE COUNSEL HUH: Thank you. You may
25	begin.

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CHAIR GARODNICK: Great. Good afternoon,
Chair Salamanca, Subcommittee Chairs Riley and Louis,
nice to see you, and distinguished Members of the
Land Use Committee. My name is Dan Garodnick. I am
joined by City Planning's Executive Director Edith
Hsu-Chen and our Chief Operating Officer, David
Parish. We thank you very much for the opportunity to
be here today to discuss the Department of City
Planning's Preliminary Fiscal Year 2024 budget.

Before we get to our budget items, I
wanted to highlight some of the critical work that
City Planning has led since the start of this
administration and the initiatives that we are
preparing to advance into public review.

First, I will point to the fact that in 2022, the City Planning Commission advanced and the City Council approved over 12,000 new homes, 7,500 of them income restricted, through New York City's public review process. This is a big deal and is enough homes for approximately 30,000 New Yorkers. As we work to take on our severe housing crisis, and from many angles, it is important to say that every home we can approve and then see built across our city plays a role in our collective efforts to bring

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rents down, reduce gentrification pressures, protect tenants, and address homelessness so I wanted to take a moment to thank you for your critical partnership.

We really do appreciate it and enjoy it.

One way we're looking to create housing and create more affordability is our collective work to make it easier for underutilized office buildings to convert to homes. This is part of the larger agenda set by Governor Kathy Hochul and Mayor Adams through the Making New York Work for Everyone Action Plan to reimagine our central business districts. Advocating for rational changes to the dates of eligibility for office buildings to convert as well as the applicable geography along with a tax incentive that would bring permanently incomerestricted units to office conversions is a key part of this proposal and is something that would help us to advance our fair housing goals.

We also are very excited about three indevelopment City of Yes zoning initiatives, which
seek to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels, support
economic growth, and create a lot of new housing. The
first of these initiatives, which we call City of Yes
for Carbon Neutrality, is expected to enter public

review the Monday after Earth Day so only a few short

3 weeks away.

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We also have several neighborhood plans that are already underway. In connection with the four new Metro North Stations that are expected to open in the East Bronx in 2027, our Bronx Metro North Plan is projected to create 10,000 jobs and 6,000 homes in Morris Park and Parkchester/Van Nest.

Council Member Marjorie Velazquez, Council Member Amanda Farias, Chair Riley, Chair Salamanca, and Council Member Oswald Feliz have been extremely engaged, and I thank all of you for your ongoing work.

Additionally, with significant guidance and leadership from Council Member Crystal Hudson, public engagement around our Atlantic Avenue Mixed-Use Plan is well underway. This plan seeks to bring jobs and housing to an already transit-rich stretch of the Brooklyn thoroughfare.

And launched on the heels of the Mayor's

State of the City announcement, we're also in the

preliminary stages of studying potential changes to

areas of Midtown South to ensure the long-term

success of the area's legacy manufacturing zones as

vibrant, 24/7 mixed-use communities. We are working closely with Council Members Erik Bottcher and Keith Powers and also Borough President Mark Levine.

As this Body knows, we recently announced a new division at City Planning, the Community Planning and Engagement Division. Led by Lara Merida, this group of seven is leading public engagement and community outreach on all our initiatives to make sure that community voices and needs are front and center as we shape these plans. I will add here in that I used to sit in the seats where you all are sitting, it is extremely important to me to make sure that we do that and we do that right.

With support from across the agency, and as the division was being shaped last year and working closely with tenant advocate groups, the division built in-house what we call the Equitable Development Data Explorer. The award-winning tool is used by City Planning, the City Planning Commission, and New Yorkers to directly access data about how New York City communities are changing. This tool is the result of a local law passed by the City Council in 2021. I will add that because it was built in-house

2 City Planning was able to return 500,000 dollars to 3 the City in savings.

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With a 2-million-dollar federal grant, our new engagement division and our Bronx Office are presently working with the City's Department of Transportation as we seek with community to reimagine the Cross Bronx Expressway, a roadway that has divided and polluted local communities for more than half a century. We are eager to move this process along with our federal partners.

Now, looking internally, City Planning continues to be laser-focused on hiring staff to meet the ambitious goals we've set under your and the Mayor's leadership, for housing, job creation, and climate resiliency. In the last year, City Planning has hired 74 new staff members. That translates to us hiring a planner or IT professional, for example, roughly every three working days in 2022. It has reshaped and renewed our ranks at all levels and has brought our head count to 282.

Before I turn to City Planning's budget needs, I want to speak about our efforts around the Mayor's Building and Land Use Approval Streamlining Task Force, otherwise known as BLAST, which includes

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111 concrete actions. DCP is leading approximately 20 2 3 of these initiatives and serving as a partner agency 4 on 20 more, and our explicit goal is to provide better, faster, and improved service in our review of 5 applications. For example, we are currently advancing 6 7 proposals to establish a Land use Express Application 8 Process, LEAP, to skip process steps and expedite review for simple projects, reducing the pre-cert period for these projects by more than 50 percent, 10 11 improve our application commenting process to reduce 12 the revision loops between our staff and applicants, 13 enhance the quality of our environmental review data products to facilitate faster and more consistent 14 15 analyses, and bolster our menu of digital tools to 16 automate more of the application preparation process, 17 facilitate improved communication through our 18 applicant portal, and provide greater transparency on 19 public applications.

Now, for a financial overview: DCP entered Fiscal Year 2023 with an Adopted Budget of 49.1 million dollars and an authorized headcount of 347 full-time staff positions, of which 34.8 million dollars, 71 percent, and 178 positions are funded with City Tax-Levy dollars. DCP's remaining 14.3-

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million-dollar budget allocation and 169 positions are funded by State and Federal grants, primarily through HUD's Community Development Block Grant Program. The 49.1 million dollars Fiscal Year 2023 Adopted Budget allocated 31 million dollars, almost two-thirds of DCP's operating budget, to agency-wide personal services, which include part-time staff, interns, and members of the City Planning Commission, and the remaining 18.1 million dollars to other-than-personal-services.

In comparison to the Fiscal Year 2023

Adopted Budget, City Planning's Fiscal Year 2024

Preliminary Budget of 44.3 million dollars and 348

full-time staff lines, represents a net 4.8 milliondollar decrease, the combined effect of a 5.1million-dollar reduction in OTPS and a slight 318,000

dollar and one-headcount increase in Personal

Services. This 4.8-million-dollar decrease in the

Fiscal Year '24 Preliminary Plan is largely
attributed to the completion of work that was funded
by one-time Federal grants to measure building
elevations and subgrade spaces throughout the City
and to examine adaptive reuses of outdated office
buildings with the goal of converting underutilized

commercial space into new and affordable housing, a subject we had the pleasure of speaking with this

4 | Committee on just about a week ago.

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Focusing on DCP's OTPS, the Department's Fiscal Year '24 Preliminary Budget allocates 13 million dollars to pay for agency operating expenses aside from staffing, such as supplies, community outreach, and various contractual services. The OTPS budget contains 5.1 million dollars less than its 18.1-million-dollar Adopted Budget from '23. This relatively large outflow of funding reflects 1.1 million dollars in efficiency savings identified to achieve DCP's share of Citywide PEG targets combined with 4.9 million dollars in temporary funds that expire at the end of this year and are offset by 900,000 dollars in new needs to implement the BLAST initiative, which as I noted a moment ago is a series of land use and environmental application process reforms.

Shifting to staffing, the Department's

'24 Preliminary Budget allocates 31.3 million dollars

to PS compared to 31 million dollars in the '23

Adopted Budget. The 31.3-million-dollar figure

represents a 318,000-dollar increase for funding for

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agency personnel and net gain of one new position. Headcount and associated funding changes include a reduction of seven positions and a reduction of 402,000 in personnel funding, elimination of six tax-levy funded vacancies and 284,000 dollars to achieve agency savings in line with the Mayor's Program to Eliminate the Gap, expiration of one short-term staffing tax-levy funded resource and 75,000 dollars funded in previous plans that are slated to exit the budget at the end of Fiscal Year 2023, 44,000 dollars in savings to the City as a result of lower-than expected spending in DCP's paid 2022 summer internship program, these seven positions and the associated 402 dollars in reduction is offset by the

Overall, these combined PS and OTPS

budget changes result in a decrease of 4.8 million

dollars accompanied by a one-position increase to

City Planning's budget, establishing a Fiscal Year

'24 Preliminary Plan of 348 full-time authorized

positions and 44.3 million dollars, of which 31.3

million dollars is allocated to agency-wide personnel

addition of eight new positions and 720,000 for the

Mayor's BLAST initiative.

services and 13 million dollars is allocated to 2 3 other-than-personal-services.

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DCP will continue to distribute its resources in the most effective way possible to advance the Department's work program and to meet the needs of New Yorkers, all while striving for bigger, better, and brighter future for our beloved city.

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Thank you very much, Chair Salamanca and Subcommittee Chairs Riley and Louis and Members of the Committee for the opportunity to share that information with you, and, of course, we are here to answer any of your questions.

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CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Thank you, Chair Garodnick.

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I'm going to start with a line of questioning regarding the vacancy rate. The average city planner at DCP earns 85,000 dollars per year with a range that begins as low as 63,000 dollars a year. This is below the average salary for comparable private sector jobs and even public sector jobs in other agencies. Other agencies such as DOT, HPD, and DCAS employ city planners at salaries over 100,000 dollars per year, which incentivizes qualified candidates that are interested in public service to

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go after other agencies and subsequently keep the vacancy rate for DCP high. Do you believe that raising the starting salary for city planners for DCP would lower the vacancy rate and improve agency performance and speed?

CHAIR GARODNICK: First of all, thank you for the question, and it certainly is something we hear from employees, former employees, prospective employees when considering their options. Certainly, the starting salaries for certain titles are, as you mentioned, in some cases even lower than what you mentioned so we recognize that this is a point of concern for applicants and the impact is that potentially we lose people to some of the other agencies just like you cited in your question. One of the real challenges that we have seen over the past year is we have been not-exempt from the challenges that have been national in scope, tight labor market, and we, as a result, saw the departure of 73 planners or other professionals in our agency, and we hired 74 people in the year 2022 so for an agency of our size we hired at a very rapid clip, one employee every three and a half working days so we were working very hard to try to keep up and to make sure that we were

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able to provide the highest possible level of service, but that was a significant swing of about 140 people in an agency of our size was a big shift so we were not exempt from the challenges that we're seeing nationally, but we do believe that with our current headcount and where we are headed with training our new people, bringing them up to speed, able to invest in them that we believe we are now in a much better position than we were in the start of last year.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: How many city planners do you currently have on staff?

CHAIR GARODNICK: I'm going to turn to

David Parish to answer the specific question because

it's about a specific subset of our team.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH: It's about 172.

CHAIR GARODNICK: I will note, if the question is about current active staff, it is 269 is what we are. Now, our staff is made up of city planners which is how I interpreted your question specifically to city planners but we have professionals who do all sorts of different things.

1	COMMITTEE ON LAND USE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY 64
2	CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: How many city
3	planners specifically?
4	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH: It's
5	roughly 170.
6	CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: 170 city planners
7	on staff currently right now.
8	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH:
9	Currently.
10	CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: When you hire a
11	city planner, what is the starting salary?
12	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH: The
13	starting salary for a city planner 1 which requires a
14	bachelor's degree and two years of experience or a
15	master's degree is 55,208.
16	CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: 55,000
17	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH: 208
18	dollars.
19	CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: For a city planner
20	with a master's degree?
21	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH: Yeah.
22	CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: What's your
23	retention rate with your city planners? How long do
24	they stay in DCP?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH: In the last year, we had significant attrition as Dan noted. I believe it was, overall 26 percent, for city planners specifically it was 24 percent so a very significant shift.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: So 26 percent stayed for how long?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH: This is just attrition in the last year.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Do you know in terms of your city planners their average lifespan working for DCP?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH: I'd have to get you exact figures and I'm happy to do that after the hearing. Anecdotally, it's generally two to six years.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Two to six years?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Chair Garodnick, have you spoken to OMB about increasing the starting salary for city planners? I mean 55,000 dollars is extremely low. That's actually the starting salary in my office for an employee, and city planners play such an important role in planning for the city. In

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my opinion, someone who is qualified with the education and has to pay back student loans, how can they survive off of that salary?

CHAIR GARODNICK: First, let me just thank you again for your identifying that and for your advocacy for this professional context because you are right to say that this is a concern that has been presented by the folks who have left and certainly by prospective hires. We are in constant conversation with OMB about how to make sure that we get to the optimal place for us as an agency and enable us to continue to do this important work, but, as you correctly observed, the folks who are coming into City Planning, like a city planner 1 at 55,208, they certainly can earn more elsewhere, and we have seen a decline in the number of candidates applying for these roles, and I will also note that the people who can take those lower paying jobs frequently are disproportionately more privileged because they're doing something as a mission-driven effort and they tend to be more white on the whole so it is not an area in which it helps our ability to create a more diverse workforce at City Planning.

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CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: The Vacancy

Reduction Memo issued in November described a change

in the City's hiring process, ending the policy that

allowed agencies to fill one of every two vacant

positions. Since November, has your agency been

enabled by OMB to hire to fill all vacant positions

or are you still required to provide two vacant

positions for every one to be hired?

CHAIR GARODNICK: We're able to hire, and we have been hiring actively with the support of OMB. The numbers are really, I will repeat them only because I'm proud of them, that we have brought on 74 new people to our agency within calendar year 2022 and if you consider that number relative to the overall size of this agency it is a big percentage. Now, the good news is we were able to hire people. The challenge for us, of course, is we need to train these new people, we need to support them, and our hope is that we would be able to keep them over time because once we have invested time and energy into our own team we want them to build a career at the Department of City Planning, stick around for a while, and help us to be able to move applications

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH: Correct

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CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: It is a civil service title. Okay. What is your new vacancy rate now that you've hired these 70-plus?

CHAIR GARODNICK: Our new vacancy rate is

16 percent. Now, you won't see that in the math

before you because I can share with you that we have

17 people who have also been hired who are currently

in the process of being onboarded so to the extent

that there's a difference in the number that you may

have and the number that I'm presenting to you, it's

because there are 17 new people who have already been

hired who are not reflected in that statistic so our

vacancy rate now is 16 percent, and we were at 19

percent last year when I came before you.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: What is allowable headcount at the moment?

CHAIR GARODNICK: Under the Fiscal Year '24 preliminary budget, allows us up to 348.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: 348, and you currently have how much?

CHAIR GARODNICK: We currently have 286 if you include the people that we just hired but have not yet been onboarded. If you don't include them, we would be at 269.

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CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Do you not agree

that even if you were at full capacity of 348,

because of the complexity of work that City Planning

does, that you actually need more employees, more

than 348 employees?

CHAIR GARODNICK: I think with the budgeted number here, we can do the work that we need to do to be able to advance not just our ambitious text amendments that are coming to the Council but the neighborhood plans and also to find ways to address private applicants that are coming to us regularly, and we still have some hiring to do as you might observe here so we have some work to do. We hired a lot in 2022. We have more hiring to do. We are hopeful that we continue to hire at the same pace and that we continue give people a chance to grow professionally at the Department of City Planning, but we're not even at our budgeted headcount so, to me, I think we should aspire to get there, and that is what we are trying to do.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: All right. My last round of questioning, I'm just going to move around from vacancy to you mentioned in your opening statement that the Council and the City Planning

Council and we together change the rules to enable

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things to happen, that does not allow us to snap our fingers and have those units suddenly appear on-site where we have approved them. There still needs to be the financial structure at place, putting aside HPD for a moment, but all of the component parts of actually getting these developments built which include the interest rate environment, the presence of any tax opportunities that are presented, the risk tolerance of the individual who is investing this money in the city, if only it were just we could snap our fingers and make it all happen. We are enabling the thing. We're not actually building it ourselves. As to the HPD question, we are in regular contact with HPD about their projects and, to the extent that you want to know where we are exactly today on the ones that were approved, we will come back to you and would gladly give you that report.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: There in the

Commission right before the application comes to the

City Council, your Commission reviews the

application, you question the applicant, is HPD

present in those hearings?

CHAIR GARODNICK: If HPD were the sponsor of a project, they would be present at the public

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hearing of that project, which, for us, comes just before we vote and just before we send it on to you at the City Council. At certification and before certification, we are in direct contact with HPD or whoever the applicant is, even if it is a private applicant that is being supported with HPD LIHTC funds or any other program, we are in touch with them making sure that they're complying with the environmental rules and regulations, getting them to a place of certification so that they can begin their process officially, but, yes, HPD would show up ordinarily to the hearing at the City Planning Commission to discuss their project.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: In your public hearings, HPD, they present, correct, and they're questioned by the Commissioners...

CHAIR GARODNICK: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: And I'm pretty sure that Commissioners have, at least my Bronx Commissioner, he's very specific in terms of the AMIs. I'm pretty sure that there's questions in terms of the AMI structure and how that particular project that's being reviewed at the moment, how did they get there. Am I correct?

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CHAIR GARODNICK: Yeah, it frequently is a conversation that comes up at the City Planning Commission.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: What worries me, and I know that this is HPD and I know that Council 6 7 Member Sanchez will have a hearing, so I'm just throwing you an alley-oop so when you meet with HPD, 8 what worries me at least in my district when I approve projects it averages anywhere between three 10 11 to five years to close on a project, and, therefore, 12 what we agree to here in the Council and what you 13 agree to when you have your public hearings, it's not really what's happening once this project closes. 14 15 Every year, the AMI changes per the federal government. We have no control over that, and, 16 17 unfortunately for communities such as mine which are 18 low-income communities, I am going back saying we won, this is the rents that we were able to secure, 19 20 but yet, if they don't close within a reasonable 21 timeframe, those rents are going to increase 2.2 drastically so I just want you to please keep that in 2.3 mind and grill them just like we are going to grill them here during this budget process to be realistic 24

2 as to what is preventing them from closing on

3 projects.

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 $\label{eq:with that, I'm going to hand it over to} % \end{substitute} % \end{substitute} % % \end{substitute} % \end{substitute} % \end{substitute} % \end{substitute} % \end{substitute} % % \end{substitute} % % \end{substitute} % \end{subs$

and thank you to the Administration for your testimony today. I think Chair Salamanca really discussed the vacancies, something that's really concerned the Council, the Speaker, made a note in the State of the City that we really want to address the vacancies across our city agencies. Do you know specifically where in the Department these vacancies are?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PARISH: Yeah.

We're closely monitoring that, and we work with all of our divisions so we are ensuring that we're focused on every team's needs and, in fact, we've invested in an Assistant Director of Recruitment and Retention to help us push recruitment. This year, we're holding hiring panels through the civil service process roughly every six weeks. We have done salary exercises to look for promotional opportunities and increase wages so we're doing everything we can to recruit and retain as quickly as possible.

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CHAIR RILEY: Thank you. Chair Garodnick, you mentioned a new Community Planning Engagement Division that you announced. How many staff are proposed to be within this new division?

CHAIR GARODNICK: Seven.

CHAIR RILEY: Seven. How does DCP intend to decide which communities the new division focuses on?

CHAIR GARODNICK: Entirely on your district, Council Member. That's a joke. We have initiatives that are undertaken throughout the whole city. We have three citywide text amendments, we have neighborhood plans, we have private applications, we have our own responsibility to be support to Community Boards, all 59 of them. We want to do all of that better. We want to find ways to speak the language of the various communities of New York City, and I mean like literally actually speak the language, and I also mean talk in ways that demystifies some of these complicated concepts that we're frequently engaging communities on. The real answer to your question is that we intend to deploy this team throughout the whole city, focusing on the moments when we really need them to show up, think

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about ways for us to talk to a specific community
about a specific issue or to plan talking to a
specific community about a specific issue, and that
is already underway as we're doing our Bronx Metro
North efforts, our Atlantic Avenue efforts, and
certainly when we are working with you all on our
three citywide text amendment proposals, the way that
we do public forums, engagement, and information
sessions with New Yorkers, that is really being led
by this team so it's going to be a focus them as we
need them, but we really do need them. It's an
important part of our work, and we recognize that.

CHAIR RILEY: Yeah, definitely. You've been in this seat before, and you realize how important it is to have a division like this to communicate with communities, especially over tough projects that we've seen even within the last year so I really am pleased to know that you guys are taking this seriously in creating this division and look forward to partnering with that division as well.

How does DCP intend to budget for neighborhood capital investments along neighborhood rezonings? A lot of rezonings we're seeing now where we're adding density to a specific neighborhood, but

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there's transportation needs, there's resiliency needs, there's a ton of different needs, so how do we plan on addressing this when we're at a rezoning?

CHAIR GARODNICK: Yes, I think it's a really important point that you're making, and it also is an important point separate and apart from any specific rezoning that is happening in one specific neighborhood. We need to be thinking about our capital budgeting process and the way that we correct historic disinvestments in various communities, use capital planning to do its own efforts to spur growth and job creation, economic opportunity. That is what the Mayor was after when he announced our SEED Fund, our Strategy for Equity and Economic Development, which will be part of all of these conversations, both in and out of the formal land use process so we look forward to working with you and your Colleagues and our sister agencies to best define those sorts of projects that will accomplish those goals, both in the process of a rezoning but also separate.

CHAIR RILEY: Thank you. Chair, if I may?
CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Yes, you may

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equity, now that the Racial Equity Report is a requirement, is DCP actively asking applicants to discuss their applications in relation to the neighborhoods where the project will be located such as whether the housing they are proposed to build is affordable to black and brown populations in the neighborhood? I ask this because the Racial Equity Report released today has a heavy focus on citywide benefits and now the impact on the neighborhoods.

CHAIR GARODNICK: Yeah. We do ask these questions. Certainly, the applicants have started to provide these reports only as of last June, and they were created pursuant to Local Law 78 of 2021 here at the Council, and they were developed as part of the Racial Impact Study Coalition. There are 12 projects so far that have seen them, and advocates and the coalition called the presence of this tool a significant victory, and, as a way for us to allow for a risk map for displacement and between this and the community engagement team that you were highlighting a moment ago, we are trying to find ways to advance our work to promote fair housing and equitable development, and we think these are all

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important tools, and we refer them to the City
Planning Commission and to the Council for their
consideration of this additional information.

CHAIR RILEY: Thank you, Chair. As the threat from climate change such as sea level rise, intense cloudburst rainfall, and other hazards grow, has DCP considered the city long-term development patterns for communities such as Rockaway, Coney Island, I know in the Northeast Bronx we do have some resiliency issues as well, do you guys hold this and think about this when you all are developing?

CHAIR GARODNICK: We do, and, in fact, we recognize that there are neighborhoods for which we want to be very cautious about enabling new development, and that is why we have already created six coastal special risk districts in New York City, most recently in partnership with you all at the Council in Edgemere and the Rockaways but it also includes places like Broad Channel and Gerritsen Beach and others, places which are very susceptible to coastal risks here and where we believe that we should be extra cautious and take steps to reduce population as opposed to enhancing it so the short answer to your is yes, it is certainly front of mind

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as we consider neighborhood plan and certainly individual projects as well.

CHAIR RILEY: Just two more questions,

Chair. As was discussed last week, you talked about
the office conversion which I believe is an amazing
idea, but Chair Salamanca and Council Member Sanchez
brought up a very good point. Right now the proposal
only has 5 percent of units of affordability at 40
percent AMI and the rest only have to average 70
percent AMI which is 84,000 for a family of three,
but the median income of black and Hispanic
households is approximately 50,000. That means these
units will not be available for the people who
actually need them. What does DCP propose to do to
make affordable housing actually available to the
people who really need it?

CHAIR GARODNICK: I think most

fundamentally we recognize the challenges here and

that we need to find ways to incentivize the creation

of affordable housing in connection with office

conversions today. There is no incentive to do that.

Office conversion gives you a market-rate unit, full

stop. There is no opportunity for us to be able to

deliver affordable housing in connection with office

2 conversions so we are supportive of the proposal to 3 create an incentive to do that exactly that because right now there is none and with a 19-year tax 4 abatement in exchange for a permanent affordability program at the rates that you described we think is 6 an important and significant improvement on where we are today which is zero. The precise contours of the 8 tax abatement, the AMI levels, etc. would certainly continue that conversation with you and our partners 10 11 up in Albany, but most importantly to us, we wanted to make sure that there was an incentive to create 12 13 affordable housing here as part of office conversions because we see that that does not exist today, it 14 15 should exist today, and that's why, as part of our 16 taskforce, we proposed creating one so that is a live 17 conversation up in Albany and certainly would

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CHAIR RILEY: Thank you, Chair, and one last question, Chair Salamanca. The Metro North coming to the Bronx is an amazing opportunity for the people within our community. Has DCP identified a list of priority community projects to complete as part of this rezoning and, more importantly, how is DCP making sure funding will be available to complete

encourage you to share your views there.

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these projects because our communities cannot take 2 3 empty promises anymore, and the reason I'm bringing 4 this up is there's an empty lot in my District that fell through from prior administrations, Baychester Square, it's not too far away from the Co-op City 6 7 Metro North, a huge lot that's owned by MTA but it's 8 not being utilized right now. I had a tour there with the Land Use team last week and the Community Board, and we're just thinking of comprehensive ways that we 10 11 can improve the area, maybe some homeownership 12 opportunities and things of that nature, but are we 13 thinking about this along with the Metro North project being that it's going to add mass 14 15 transportation to communities that haven't received 16 transportation for such a long period of time, how 17 can we improve those areas with this rezoning?

is yes, yes, we definitely see the urgency of making direct city capital investments to go along with significant changes that we anticipate. That is an ongoing conversation. We are having this conversation now with sister agencies about what should be included, what we need. We want to have this conversation with you, with the community, this

is a really important part of the equation, and the City should not make empty promises either. This is a real opportunity for us, and there are a lot of infrastructure needs in and around these stations even today, before you have Metro North coming. We see that, we are eager to do thoughtful engagement with the communities and also thoughtful engagement with the agencies that have the projects and have themselves identified significant needs to be able to deliver real opportunity for the people of the Bronx here, not just through new stations, which itself is extraordinary, but also through city investment to deliver a real chance of success for housing, job creation, and for the people of the Bronx and beyond.

CHAIR RILEY: Thank you, Chair. You have been amazing in this position. Our communication and the way that you communicate with other members of the Bronx, we truly appreciate it, and we're looking forward to partnering with you on many more collaborations to come.

Thank you, Chair Salamanca.

CHAIR GARODNICK: Thank you. I appreciate

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CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Thank you, Chair Riley. Now, we will recognize Council Member Hanks followed by Chair Farah Louis followed by Council Member Sanchez.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: Thank you, Chair Salamanca. I want to associate my comments with Council Member Riley. Being from Staten Island, we are the bookends of some really challenging districts that often have been overlooked when it comes to investment so I just wanted to drill down a little bit on coordinating the capital planning and city planning. How did the Department of City Planning select neighborhoods to focus on when it comes to looking at neighborhoods capital investments alongside neighborhood rezonings?

CHAIR GARODNICK: The process of identifying an area that would be suitable for a neighborhood rezoning is a complicated one, and it is a number of factors including the existing land use pallets, the opportunities that the city sees if we were to change it in any way, the partnership that we have with elected officials who are engaged and want to drive change in their communities and are willing to do what is really hard work to make this stuff

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happen, and I certainly, having sat right where you're sitting, understand the complexity of doing that so it's a number of factors that would animate where we would think about doing a neighborhood rezoning, but when we do do one, and this is to the point that Chair Riley was asking a moment ago and I certainly think this is an important one, we need to look at it not just as a zoning opportunity. This is a city opportunity for thoughtful planning, and that includes capital investment in neighborhoods and thoughtful capital investment to correct historic problems and also to spur the change that you actually want to see so it's real important to us at this table to make sure that we get those component parts right and that we're not operating in a silo. The Mayor has made this very clear. He does not want his agencies working in a silo from one another. We think he's absolutely right on that point, and that has certainly been a leading factor in bringing us all together to think about solving some new problems and also some existing ones, which I believe you may even have on your mind.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: 100 percent, so my District, one of the things that I'm quarterbacking

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is a master plan, do you think that all Council

Members or all Districts should have some sort of a

master plan of some sort that would help City

Planning do the best kind of planning possible?

CHAIR GARODNICK: I think it's incredibly useful when Council Members step up and show a path for change or evolution of their own communities because it is so difficult as a political matter so we really appreciate the leadership that you have taken on the North Shore to advance change, economic development, waterfront access, housing, all the things that you have made very clear that you want to see and that you need in that part of your district and we agree. The short answer is it's very useful when it happens, and we're really excited to work with you on this one in particular.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: Thank you so much, and the feeling is mutual. Like I said, I associate my comments with Council Member Riley when it means to have City Planning and you as a Commissioner and having been in this role I think it's extremely helpful to help guide us through this extremely important process and difficult challenging process.

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I just want to kind of drill down on another piece. I know everything is all about filling vacancies. Being part of the Finance Committee, OMB had testified that 25,000 vacancies and they associated a number, but you testify that you're bringing on 74 new people, and I just wanted to ask what are your recruitment strategies, and I know you mentioned that you're having those open houses, but I think it may be something else so I'm just curious as to why is City Planning not having an issue attracting people, retaining is always going to be an issue with the salaries, but what are some of your recruiting strategies that we can kind of maybe adopt for some of our other city agencies?

that, and we brought on the 74 and we're bringing on the additional 17 so we were very proud of our efforts to go out and do that. That included participating in hiring pools every six to eight weeks. We hired an Assistant Director of Strategic Planning and Human Capital to help us think about how to find people, attract people, bring them in. We have continued a popular paid internship program where people come into our agency, they see what

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we're all about, they get to see the incredible, talented, brilliant people that I now get to work with at this agency, and it is a great sales tool because people see what we're actually doing and they want to be part of it, and we're looking to expand that with a paid fellowship for post-graduates and graduates, although I can't credit that with our hiring in 2022, it is something that we are embarking on, and we think will continue to help us going forward.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: Thank you so much.

Thank you, Chair Salamanca, for allowing me to ask those questions.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Thank you, Council Member Hanks. We will now recognize Chair Farah Louis followed by Council Member Sanchez.

CHAIRPERSON LOUIS: Thank you, Chair Salamanca. Thank you, Chair Garodnick and your team, for being here today. Some of my questions were asked already so I'll ask them in another way because they're very important.

I'll start with this quick question on the BLAST program, and I think it's a great way to improve the services that DCP provides. It's an

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ambitious initiative. Regarding the advanced proposals and the four prongs mentioned in your statement, I wanted to know would that require new hires or do you already have existing staff?

CHAIR GARODNICK: We actually got some new

hires for the purpose of implementing the BLAST initiative which is important because we think that not only will those people allow us to fill gaps that we've had but also will help us to move these applications and these processes better and faster. Yes, we agree with you that the BLAST initiative that the Mayor has introduced is really important and will be meaningful in speeding up our land use processes, and we believe that we have the people necessary to be able to implement it.

CHAIRPERSON LOUIS: Thank you for that.

Within the new Community Planning Engagement

Division, I know Chair Riley asked about it already,

I noticed that you could either have staff or

consultants, right, so I wanted to know are

consultants on staff or is there like an RFP process

for your consultants?

CHAIR GARODNICK: For our Community Engagement, those are members of our staff.

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Periodically, there is a consultant which is done through the Economic Development Corporation to engage in more depth with a specific neighborhood which is something that is presently happening on Atlantic Avenue, for example, with Council Member Hudson. That is not done through the Department of City Planning. The only consultants that we engage at the Department of City Planning relate to the highly technical environmental review, which is best done by a consultant rather than keeping all that expertise in-house where you use it only periodically, but those are the consultants that we use.

CHAIRPERSON LOUIS: Got it. My second followup question is does DCP intend for the new Division to replace engagement and facilitation work previously done by consultants?

CHAIR GARODNICK: No, we do not, we do not. We expect them to be really productive in our ability to reach more communities and more people, but I don't think that they will have the capacity to replace that.

CHAIRPERSON LOUIS: Okay. Thank you. Quick question on the rezoning process and the impact on FY24 Chair Riley mentioned earlier. What projects

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will DCP undertake in the FY24 funding for neighborhood capital investments?

Question for us. We are looking at this with our partner agencies as well as with OMB to think about how to identify those projects that will be really meaningful for communities in their own right and certainly to support some of the neighborhood planning work that we are already embarking upon so that is an ongoing conversation, but we look forward to reporting to you what those are and how we think they will actually impact the lives of New Yorkers.

CHAIRPERSON LOUIS: Would Community Board
17 happen to be one of those projects you're
considering?

CHAIR GARODNICK: We appreciate Community
Board 17's efforts in talking about a community-based
plan, and we look forward to continuing that
conversation with them. The conversations with
Community Board 17 have gone well longer than my
tenure by about four or five years, but we look
forward to continuing that conversation with them.

CHAIRPERSON LOUIS: Thank you. I'm happy that's on the record. They're probably watching. I

heard about the other Districts that you're working

with in the Bronx and in Central Brooklyn, particular

in Council Member Hudson's District, but I didn't

hear much about the IBX program that Kathy Hochul had

proposed and DCP's involvement so I wanted to know if

you could share a little bit about that.

CHAIR GARODNICK: We think that that's a really exciting initiative, the idea that we would be adding new rail opportunities connecting parts of New York City that today are underserved. We will want to engage as that project gets closer to formality and detail to think about what sorts of land use changes would be appropriate. Transit-oriented development is central in our minds and in our efforts. We want to make sure that we're being thoughtful about adding density, homes closest to where you can move around the city. That's certainly animating our work with the Bronx Metro North stations. It's also really important with Atlantic Avenue and also with Manhattan's M Districts so, yes, taking advantage of that moment and that opportunity and thinking about our land use changes is something that we definitely would want to do.

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CHAIRPERSON LOUIS: We look forward to that. Thank you.

CHAIR GARODNICK: Us too.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Thank you, Chair Louis. Now, we will hear from Council Member Sanchez.

Thank you so much, Chair. I think I'm just following up on a bunch of comments and notes by Council Member Louis, but the first one is it used to be the Tri-Borough Express so if we can bring back the Bronx into that conversation, that would be phenomenally. We also have underutilized rights-of-way, and that would be a boon for the Bronx as well.

My question is around the Office of
Community Planning and Engagement, or the Division.
Super exciting to hear about this office. I think we
have all who work in this space have heard so many
criticisms lodged at the Department of City Planning
for being the Department of City Zoning, right, and
not doing as much of the thinking about the big
picture, New York City planning framework, and so
this is a longstanding recommendation that many
advocates have had and I'm very excited to see it and
see you move in this direction. I would like to ask,

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and I'm just going to lump my questions together.

First, around the staffing for the new Division. Are

4 | there new proposed staff for the Division, one, and

5 then, two, similar to Council Member Louis, thinking

6 about District 14, we have the largest plot of real

7 estate that is underdeveloped in the City of New

8 York, one of the largest, if not the largest, which

9 is the Fordham Landing Development, and Fordham

10 Landing is an assemblage of sites that have 2,280

11 proposed units on it, 50,000 square feet of retail,

12 | 800,000 square feet for life sciences, and all in all

13 \parallel a 3.5-billion-dollar development, and so thinking

14 | about a huge asset like the Fordham Landing proposed

15 development, how is the office going to be tackling

16 | and helping to tackle projects like this? It is a

17 | fully private site, fully recognizing that, but with

18 | so much potential to meet so many of the City's goals

19 | for affordable housing, for job creation, everything

20 | else, would just love to hear how the Department is

21 | thinking about it.

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22 CHAIR GARODNICK: Great. First, on the

23 | Community Engagement, it's a team of seven, and we

24 look forward to your seeing them around plenty and

doing more and trying to find ways to not just rebut

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but actually correct that impression that this

Department is just one thing or another. We really

recognize that we are in partnership with the

Council, with Community Boards, and our communities

around the city, and we want to project that. We know

it's not going to be 100 percent agreement all the

time, but we want to make sure that we're on the same

playing field and talking about the same facts and

being thoughtful and honest about that.

To the question about Fordham Landing, we are already deeply engaged in the subject of Fordham Landing South and North. We know there's an applicant that's interested in developing the sites, there's complexity as it relates to access from the bridge, there's proposals that could create park land and other opportunities and access. It's a really exciting opportunity for the Bronx and for the City. We are already engaged, and we are talking to the applicant and thinking about how we can best move this application. You are correct to observe it is a biggie and one that is worthy of our time and attention, and we have been focused on it for sure and certainly would be happy to run through with you where we are, where we think it's headed, how quickly

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we can get there, all of those things if it would be
of any value.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Yeah, absolutely, and thank you, Chair. Just to follow up on that, I want to make sure that the community is also intentionally brought into the process, why I'm so excited about the Division for Community Planning, and this is something that I don't need to repeat in this space but will anyway just about how much need there is in my community. We are one of the lowest income communities in the city. The way that you tackle inequality if you ask me is you pump money in, right, so pumping jobs, pumping opportunities, and I just want to make sure that we are using this opportunity in concert with DCP to train the community on land use, talk about land use, and really drive something that will benefit the community and the rest of the Bronx.

CHAIR GARODNICK: We'll do you even better. We'd love to chat with you about how we can best do that, particularly as it relates to Fordham Landing South and North and to, with you, develop a plan that actually makes sense and that you believe would accomplish those goals.

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2 Did you want to add something?

love to amplify. It's hard to amplify the

Commissioner because his answers are so fulsome and yet succinct. Thank you for your question about our

Community Planning and Engagement Team. I wanted to underscore a point about that team. It is a seven-person team, but they work in conjunction and really closely with the divisions throughout our Department. They're working closely with our Borough Offices in particular, our Planner Liaisons which we have incredible relationships with the Community Boards across the City so while there may be seven people there, we really have a hundred people in our agency who are actively working to improve and do our best work on Community Planning and Engagement.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: That's great to hear. Thank you, Executive Director, and I have great respect for all of you. I'm very excited that Lara is leading this team, and I look forward to conversations. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Thank you, Council Member Sanchez.

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Chair Garodnick, I want to go very quickly to my last question in terms of citywide zoning text amendments. The Speaker and the Council have repeatedly raised concerns about the zoning for economic development text amendment, which must include holistic reforms of M zones to support industrial businesses and preserve central core industrial districts. In short, City of Yes should include yes to growing good industrial jobs and ensuring we have enough space for infrastructure in our transition to green energy including offshore wind facilities. Can DCP commit to supporting full reforms of M zones including creations of a core industrial district?

CHAIR GARODNICK: Thank you for the question. We certainly understand the concern here and the competition for space in M zones. As the Speaker noted in her speech yesterday, the current zoning tools are clearly outdated, and we're hearing that from lots of players, certainly from Council but also from manufacturing businesses that are looking to grow and evolve in New York City and are finding that our zoning designations are out of date and prohibiting their ability to evolve over time. That's

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through high parking requirements or limits to single story buildings, etc., and so we do need new tools here and want to have that conversation with you all about more opportunities to allow growth in M districts and, as it relates to heavy industry and protection of heavy industry at M districts, that is also a conversation that we are open to exploring and considering whether there are ways to create new zoning districts to that as well, and we look forward to having that conversation with you all.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: All right, thank
you. I, too, look forward to having these
conversations as I have one of the biggest industrial
zones in the city which is the Hunts Point and Port
Morris. Many areas are underutilized and we need to
be creative on how to keep them industrial but create
jobs.

With that, I want to thank you and your team for testifying today, and I'm going to hand it over to the Counsel.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL HUH: Thank you, Chair.

Just as an announcement, reminder to anyone wishing to testify, if you are here with us in the room, please see one of the Sergeants to fill out a speaker

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card, and, if you are viewing the livestream of this proceeding, you need to register at the Council's website, and you may do that by clicking on the Register For One Of Our Hearings link at the website and select the hearing for 12:30 p.m. on March 9th, that's today's date, Technology joint with Land Use, and then submit your information. That's for those who wish to testify remotely.

For everyone else, there is also the option to submit written testimony by email. You can send that to landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Thank you,

Counsel. Now, we will take a two-minute recess, and

next up will be the Department of Technology.

All right. Good afternoon. Welcome to the Committee on Land Use. Lastly, we will hear from DoITT, and I will now turn it over to Chair Gutierrez who is our Chair for the Committee on Technology for the Council.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Thank you, Chair.

Good afternoon and welcome to FY24 preliminary budget hearing for the Department of Information,

Technology, and Innovation, more recently known as the Office of Technology and Innovation.

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I'm Jennifer Gutierrez. I'm the Chair for the Committee on Technology. Today's hearing is joint with the Committee on Land Use, and I would like to thank my Colleague, Council Member Salamanca, Chair of the Committee, for co-Chairing today's hearing.

The FY 2024 preliminary budget for DoITT totals 697.4 million dollars, which includes nearly 155.7 million in personal services funding to support 1,637 full-time positions. The budget also includes nearly 541.7 million in OTPS, half of which, 275 million, is allocated to contractual services. In the preliminary plan, DoITT's Fiscal 2024 preliminary budget is 23.3 million dollars less than its Fiscal 2023 adopted budget. This slight decrease of 2 percent is mainly driven by a reduction in technology services. Additionally, in the preliminary plan, DoITT's budget introduces significant funding in Fiscal Year 2023 for the onboarding of consultant resources to build the MyCity project, an app, which we have learned from both previous hearings and the press will be a one-stop shop for New Yorkers to access services as well as significant funding for the buildup of a technology platform to support the Administration's effort on the asylum-seekers crisis.

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At today's hearing, this Committee will focus on a range of components of the agency's budget and new projects to ensure that New Yorkers and city agencies receive the services they deserve and are entitled to. We will spend significant time on the status of the universal broadband capital projects that were announced in 2020. We'll also discuss funding models of more recent programs such as Big Apple Connect which is intended to provide free broadband and cable for NYCHA residents. The Committee is concerned about vacant positions across program areas and potential impacts on the Agency's operations, and we will inquire about OTI's efforts to address these vacancies. We'll request a status update on critical services for our communities such as NextGen 9-1-1 and 3-1-1 customer services. We'll explore OTI's ambitious 2022 strategic plan. Finally, in line with all of the other without of the Tech Committee, we will approach many of the questions from the lens of equity to ensure that everyone from New Yorkers we serve to those that we contract with are provided equal opportunities. I'm looking forward to an open conversation with Commissioner Fraser, OTI's strategy and budget plan, and hope that we can

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focus this hearing on concrete updates and progress.

We look forward to working with you to ensure that

City investments in technology provide long-term

benefits to all New York City residents regardless of

the borough they live in, their age, their race, or

immigration status.

After the testimony, Members will have the opportunity to follow up with questions.

In closing, I also want to make sure that we thank our Committee Staff for their hard, hard work including Principal Financial Analyst Florentine Kabore, Unit Head Aliya Ali, Committee Counsel Irene Byhovsky, Policy Analyst Charles Kim, and my team, Senior Advisor Anya Lehr, and Chief-of-Staff Anna Bessendorf.

Now, I will ask the Committee Counsel to please swear in the Commissioner.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL BYHOVSKY: Thank you very much, Chair Gutierrez. My name is Irene
Byhovsky. I'm Committee Counsel to the Committee on
Technology, and I will be moderating the hearing today.

We are pleased to welcome representatives from the Administration, Commissioner and CTO Matt

OTI's Deputy Commissioner for Public Information.

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Thank you for the opportunity today to speak about

OTI's Fiscal Year '24 Preliminary Budget, our recent

accomplishments, and our priorities for the coming

year.

When I assumed my position as CTO and head of OTI a little more than a year ago, I hit the ground running. As you know, my first major task was to consolidate six different technology offices, the Department of Information Tech and Telecommunications, New York City Cyber Command, the Mayor's Office of the Chief Technology Officer, the Mayor's Office of Data Analytics, the Mayor's Office of Information Privacy, and 3-1-1, under a single entity, OTI. Bringing these disparate offices together streamlined overall operations and inspired a much higher level of collaboration among staff to support common goals. Once these workstreams synergized, OTI created a Strategic Plan to outline the path forward for technology across the entire City. We have proposed several strategic priorities that will underpin all of our future efforts: building a connected City to make access available to all; modernizing how City agencies deliver services; making data-driven decisions and operations

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ubiquitous in City government; powering up our tech sector for innovation and diversifying participation in the tech economy; creating the strongest, most secure, and best value technology service and team necessary to deliver on our priorities; and supporting our technology professionals and creating opportunities for them to grow.

Fulfilling these goals requires optimizing resources to the greatest extent possible. That is why one of our strategic priorities aims to further develop procurement processes and partnerships to create IT procurement efficiencies and leverage citywide buying power. Last year, we undertook a review of historical citywide IT spend and surveyed City agencies on critical needs and near future spending to identify high impact areas for standardization. This effort will help expedite future funding requests and will assist in identifying the areas where we can use our total buying power to lower costs and to include the participation of City-certified M/WBE in technology contracting.

Another innovative way we have invested in our existing pool of resources is implementing a

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comprehensive workforce strategy through agency Cyber Command Liaisons. We launched the inaugural New York City Cyber Academy this past fall to provide specialized training for these positions, and we plan to expand this training program in the coming year. Further, we are continuing to undertake cybersecurity road mapping assessments for governmental entities that interact with the City's systems, including elected officials. We welcome support and input as we take on this exercise.

As we continue to execute our overall technology strategy, I want to emphasize we are focused on achieving real, tangible results for New Yorkers. I'm proud to say that Big Apple Connect, the program that provides free internet and cable services to NYCHA residents, currently has an adoption rate of 76 percent, and is being offered to more than 96,000 households. OTI conceived of this program, finalized contracts with Charter and Altice, and rolled this out to over 130 developments in less than one year. Thousands of New Yorkers, who previously either did not have a home broadband connection or had to prioritize the expense of internet over other essential services, have

benefitted from this program. We will expand Big
Apple Connect to more developments in the coming
weeks and would be thrilled to partner with the
Council to get the word out.

Another top priority we will be rolling out in a few weeks is the MyCity application. As we previously announced, the Administration's first priority is a childcare subsidy portal, which will streamline this process for parents and caregivers. User experience testing has been very successful, and we are looking forward to unveiling this tool for the Council and the general public. As we work towards launching MyCity, we have coordinated with partners across all levels of government. Our final hurdle is getting a seal of approval from our colleagues in State government, whose subsidies are included in the portal.

Before I speak to the numbers in the Fiscal Year '24 Preliminary Budget, I also want to take the opportunity to mention how rewarding it is to support and celebrate milestones for some of our most essential public-facing initiatives. Today, we celebrated 3-1-1's 20th anniversary, and starting this weekend, we will be co-hosting Open Data Week,

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which has continued to expand over the past several years. It is the continued dedication of our staff and the cooperation of our sister agencies and offices that makes these programs successful.

Finally, I'd like to briefly summarize
OTI's budget. OTI's Fiscal Year '24 Preliminary
Budget includes operating expenses of approximately
697.4 million, allocating 155.7 million in Personnel
Services to support the 1,637 full-time positions,
and 541.7 million for Other-Than-Personal Services,
or OTPS. Intra-City funds transferred from other
agencies account for 137.6 million, or about 20
percent of our total budget allocation.
Telecommunications costs are the largest portion of
the Intra-City expense, projected at 100.3 million
for Fiscal Year 2023.

For Fiscal Year 2023, the Preliminary Budget decreased by 3.1 million, which is largely attributed to the vacancy reduction savings initiative.

For Fiscal Year 2024, the Preliminary
Budget decreased by 9.7 million, which is also
largely attributed to the vacancy reduction savings
initiatives.

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Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. I will now take Council Members' questions.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Thank you,

Committee. Before handing it off to Chair Salamanca,

I just want to recognize our newest Committee Member,

Council Member Ari Kagan, as well as recognizing

Council Members Abreu, Council Member Holden who is

via Zoom. Chair Salamanca.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Thank you, Chair Gutierrez. Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner, I just have a few questions and then I'm going to hand it off to my Colleagues. I want to speak to you about some of my NYCHA developments, the Melrose Houses, was receiving free internet access from the prior administration, and it seems that when this administration came on, they put a pause on that contract for the Big Apple Connect. Are you familiar with that?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: I would need more specific details on that.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Basically, Big

Apple Connect is bringing free high-speed internet
services to NYCHA.

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CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: That is correct. Yes.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Prior to the administration, they were using what was called People's Choice Communications, a small New York City cooperative cobbled together by striking Charter Communications workers as one of several ISPs left in the lurch by a sudden reversal by the Adams' administration. Basically what's happening is that there is free internet access that's being provided to NYCHA residents, at least in my District, Melrose, and it seems that this Administration has put a pause on that, and they're going to go into a different direction. In that direction, with the Big Apple Connect, they're going to be using Charter and Altice to provide these services, which you know they have a monopoly when we're talking about internet services in the City of New York. Can you just speak a little bit about why there was a new route going replacing the route that was working?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: Sure thing. When we look at that specific issue, the issue that we had at those developments with People's Choice, essentially what had happened was People's

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Choice had subbed the work out, meaning like they brought in another provider to provide the service to developments, and, due to a dispute that occurred, there was some impact to services, and what I mean by that, some equipment was removed from the site and then all the residents that live within those facilities that were dependent on those services had lost access. Instead of the residents feeling the blunt of the dispute between the primary who was awarded the contract and the person that they subbed it to, we stepped in and we said it's not that residents are impacted or feel that loss of services so what we did was we offered Big Apple Connect to the development, we brought in the providers that service that specific development, and we gave them the ability to deploy forthwith, minimizing impact to the people that lived in the community. Before we stepped in, between the dispute between the primary and subcontractor, services were interrupted for over 48 hours.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Their services have not been interrupted?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: No.

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CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Okay. All right. I have not met with my constituents. I know that we've gotten calls, and I will be following up. Who is your contact person so that my office can connect with directly?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: Brett Sikoff, which is our Senior Director for Broadband, or Franchise Administration, and he will connect with your team accordingly. I think for us we take connectivity very seriously and we want to make sure that those that need it get it as quickly as they can.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: All right. For my line of questioning, I want to talk about LinkNYC. In my past years as Land Use Chair, going through this budget dance, we brought up the issue with LinkNYC so Fiscal Year 2021 and 2022 actual budget indicates that DoITT collected a revenue of nearly 27 million dollars on LinkNYC in each of these Fiscal Years.

Since Fiscal Year 2023 adopted budget, DoITT recognized revenue of 5.4 million at adoption, of 5.6 million in Fiscal 2024 preliminary budget, which represents a significant decrease in revenue. How much is the renegotiating franchise agreement with

debt, it actually has a staggered amount. It started

1	COMMITTEE ON LAND USE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY 116
2	at 1.6 and it is moving into 2.2, 2.6, it keeps
3	growing every year. They've paid 28.5 million to
4	date, and the remaining is 31.5.
5	CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: They're on
6	schedule for debt?
7	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: Yes.
8	CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Okay. They have
9	not defaulted?
10	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: Have not
11	defaulted.
12	CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: All right. In
13	terms of the actuals, what they have to pay every, do
14	they pay monthly or do they pay yearly for their
15	services?
16	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: I believe
17	they pay quarterly, but they pay the City 2.7 or 3
18	million dollars per year on their regular scale.
19	CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Okay, and they
20	have not defaulted?
21	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: They have
22	not defaulted.
23	CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: All right. My next
24	question was to see if they pay on time, which they
25	do.

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All right, my last line of questioning, I promise, mobile telecommunications. DoITT anticipates the decline of 29 million dollars in revenue from mobile telecommunication franchises compared to Fiscal 2023 adoption. Mobile telecommunication franchises bring the second most revenue collected after cable television franchises. Can you help us understand the decrease?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: For that question, again, the Deputy Commissioner of Management and Budget will defer to.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: OTI, we look at revenue trends on a quarterly basis, every fiscal plan, we talk to our revenue taskforce at OMB. What we actually do is adjust the plan accordingly as we can until we see a consistent trend. Mobile is actually going up as you stated, but it's updated every financial plan, around the (INAUDIBLE) plan is when we actually change the budgets, and we will go back to OMB and figure out what's the best baseline for that revenue source.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: All right, so we don't know why?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: Well, it's definitely increasing steadily because, again, we see more revenue coming from the mobile side than the cable side.

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: All right. I will follow up with other line of questioning. I will hand it over to Chair Gutierrez. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Thank you, Chair. Thank you all so much, once again, for your testimony.

I'd like to just spend a little bit of time on OTI's priorities for FY24. I know you touched on them a little bit in your testimony, Commissioner, but if you can just expand a little bit more on just OTI's budget priorities are for FY24 and how you plan to implement the Mayor's Blueprint vision, especially a year into this new office.

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: Our budget priorities are focused as we started the last year moving into this year, many of those priorities have remained the same, and that's, one, ensuring that we democratize access to city services. A lot of challenges that we face and what our constituents face is we have a bureaucracy that's overly complex

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to interact with and figuring out ways where we can streamline and simplify that process is one of the things that we're focused on. Within the next couple of weeks, we're looking to launch MyCity, which signifies a change to how we've done business historically where we take the emphasis from the agency-specific service and we shift it to the customer, the person, the resident that requires that service. In addition to that, what's coming from the childcare perspective, the other portions of MyCity that we're focusing on now which includes looking at workforce development and how we bring people into public service, looking at small businesses and how they grow and interact with the City and get access to the services that they need, and, in addition to that, looking at other things that live within the Health and Human Services umbrella to see how we can bring those into a common platform. The key here is as we move over time, moving away from individual systems and bringing them into a single place, it's like a snowball that builds mass as it goes downhill. It took a lot of effort to get the underpinning platform done. Now that we've got the platform done and we've got the first service, the things that come

TECHNOLOGY 1 thereafter will come at a much more expedient pace. 2 3 In addition to that, continuing to invest in the 4 areas where we've seen great success, areas like Big Apple Connect where we offer to date to about 96,000 5 households and, of the 96,000 households, we have a 6 76 percent adoption rate so we're seeing a 7 8 significant utilization of the service. Currently, we're in 130 developments, and within the coming weeks we plan to have an expansion that takes it 10 11 beyond that. In addition to services like MyCity and 12 Big Apple Connect, part of our fiscal priorities is 13 also to ensure that we're not wasting city resources so part of the thing that we've done is we started up 14 15 an office, Deputy Commissioner of Strategic 16 Initiatives, to focus on coordinating technology 17 efforts across the city. We've conducted a survey all 18 citywide significant tech programs that have an 19 aggregated or projected spend of 2 million or more, 20 we've looked at the vendors that we're looking to 21 invest with, and we've looked at ways where we could 2.2 leverage the City's total buying power into driving 2.3 down those costs. In addition to doing that, we've

looked at our regular recurring telecom expenses and

looked at how we're spending money. There is massive

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variance between what our big agencies and small agencies pay, and recently we've coordinated between the heads of these agencies and we're bringing streamlined wireless plans and wireless services across the city, which will equate to reductions that are well north of 50 million. Again, we're focused on democratizing access to city services, making sure that in New York City those that need access to broadband and other services that are essential that they can get, we're focused on being fiscally responsible, and the final piece that we're focused on is making sure that we are working smart, and when I say working smart, it's leveraging the data that we have to ensure that we have KPIs, key performance indicators, that we can measure that ensures that we're moving the needles forward from a progress perspective. As the Mayor has spoken about, New York City STAT, building a portal where we can track the performance metrics from the different verticals that we have across the city and also building a portal where we can see the quality of our response, the quality of service jobs at 3-1-1, we're in the process of delivering those and we expect by the end

of the year to have significant both internal and public releases around both of those toolsets.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Thank you,

Commissioner. I think you expanded on this a little

bit towards the end, but I'm curious on the

streamlining process, it sounded like it's obviously

a top priority for the agency in this Fiscal Year,

how do you plan on achieving streamlining with the

reduction in headcount, what are some examples of

where you feel confident that the streamlining is

going to be successful even with less people to

potentially do that work?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: When you look at how bloat occurs in an organization over time or how unnecessarily complex processes leads itself to needing more people, I think that's a lot of what we suffer from today so by bringing in more automation, by bringing in capabilities where we can do things like pre-eligibility determinations so that those that are reviewing files can get the topline information that they need so they can get to decisions quicker. That helps reduce the burden on the staff that today is dependent on reading or pulling out information and going through that in a

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very manual process. A good example of this is childcare. From a childcare perspective, in order to submit or get access to childcare services today or childcare subsidies, it's a 15-page form that gets delivered to one of three different agencies, and every agency that gets that form, intakes the form then has to call for an interview then has to call for supporting documents, and then at some point a determination is made whether that person is eligible for the service or not. By digitizing the process, making sure that all those required documents are submitted ahead of time, it reduces the administrative burden on the people that are responsible for that task so by continuously pushing more innovative, more automated toolsets that helps the workforce work smarter, it reduces our dependency or our need for more people, and we can shift those resources, where we have them, towards the areas where we have greater needs around people.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. Thank you.

I'm going to have a followup question about that in a little bit. I want to just wrap up on the FY24 priorities. We noticed in the preliminary budget that it does not include any new needs for the agency's

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budget. Have you asked for any needs from OMB that
you did not receive funding for in this budget?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: At this point, everything that we have needed we have received funding for from OMB. In any area where we have an additional need, we're looking for opportunities beyond what we've been provided funding for, we're looking for opportunities to realign and self-fund internally.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay, so you are satisfied with OMB's response on the Agency's needs?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: Yeah.

OMB is a true partner, and what we've tried to do is, given the fact that we are the tech authority for the city and that within every agency there is a tech function and there is a subsequent tech budget, we've tried to reassess or realign our thinking. Instead of looking at it as an individual agency's problem, look at the City's tech need as a cooperative task so the things that we're focusing on, making sure across the agencies is aligned with our top priorities. In areas where we need to increase funding because things are underfunded, realigning things that are less of a

priority from other places and bringing that money

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into the appropriate places.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. I hope to

learn a little bit about what those shifts look like.

I do also want to acknowledge Council Member Erik

Bottcher who has joined us.

I want to get into headcount and vacancies. That's a big theme with this

Administration in this year's budget, you, in your testimony, you also alluded to some of the vacant positions. I believe it's the elimination of about 101 vacant positions through this year's PEGs. Can you share with us a breakdown of these vacant positions by program?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: Sure thing. To go through our vacancies and our existing vacancy rate, our Deputy Commissioner for Management and Budget will run through the details, and I'll fill in any additional context as necessary.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: Currently, the agency has 200 vacancies based on the (INAUDIBLE) numbers. We have a 12 percent vacancy rate, and what we're actually doing with OMB is negotiating areas of

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risk to make sure that any PEG targets that we have to meet are not coming from areas of concern for service levels such as 3-1-1, risks such as cyber, and services such as infrastructure management. We're trying to make sure that whatever reductions that we have to meet are in the areas that we have seen some form of savings from consolidation, admin, clerical lines, technology has made reductions, so we're planning to make sure that we don't have any major impacts when we do those cuts.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: So can you just share as of when are the vacancies at 200, and can you just list the programs where those vacant positions exist?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: For 3-1-1 we have 25 vacancies, applications we have 12, 41 is in strategic initiatives, data analytics is 14, general counsel office, I could group them and send it back to you, but these are the main areas of vacancies.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Yeah. That's fine. What was the one before general counsel?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: There was data analytics, 14.

role, and you kind of alluded to this, Deputy

was an entity that was created from the ground up so

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a lot of Cyber Command's initial operations came out of the DoITT Information Security Arm, and then, from there, there was some staff up that was performed, but they've never been at a level that was necessary to take its vacant headcount under that 100-person threshold. What we're doing on that front is we mentioned that we've launched our Cyber Academy. Across the market, whether you're in public sector or private sector, cybersecurity is one of the most sought-after skillsets so there is a market rush in sort of pulling those resources in so, to abate that, what we've done is we've created a program also as part of the executive order that established OTI and New York City Cyber Command where we've created Cyber Liaisons so within every agency, they identified a resource that wasn't the Chief Information Officer or the Chief Information Security Officer that would have a mandate that would focus specifically on cyber, and, from those agencies, we built a Cyber Academy where we could take those resources and build them at a level where they can run as a senior level cybersecurity analyst. Now, it's a process very similar to how the federal government, you take a special agent who has never done anything in cyber

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and build the capability to do that, we've modelled our program very much like that so we've had our first class go through, and we have about 25 people that's completed the first class and then we have a second class that's going through this year, and we plan to continue to expand the program. As it stands right now, in addition to the resources that we have at Cyber Command, we also have external partners that help us complete and ensure that New York City and all of its surrounding assets are safe.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. Thank you.

There's no amount that you can share with us of like
an ideal number of staff to ensure the City's

cybersecurity?

isn't a specific number, and I think there's a number of factors that go into how many people you at any given moment, and in areas where we have more needs than others or areas where we have capabilities that we need filled we also, in addition to our staff resources, we also use partners to do that just like any major organization running a similar (INAUDIBLE)

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. What restructuring or shifting in your words has the

Agency done that may have led to both vacancies and

3 new roles?

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CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: I apologize. Can you repeat, please?

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: What restructuring within the agency, you said in a previous response that you're looking at priorities and where you can shift budget in areas that make sense and move them into areas where you need them so can you give us some examples of where that shift or where that restructuring happened?

When you look in the budget, one of the areas that we've done the significant restructuring and, as many of you may be familiar, New York City Wireless

Network, so NYCWiN was, for those of you who aren't familiar, just a quick run-through, NYCWiN was a carrier-grade wireless network that was commissioned in the early 2000s to support mobile telecom needs for agencies. DoITT had a baseline in its budget of around 41 million to support NYCWiN. When we came in, we looked at the work that was left to decommission the NYCWiN network, and we're at a state where that network has been fully decommissioned. Now, in order

2 to support programs like Big Apple Connect it was 3 4 5 6 7 8

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important that we found funding sources that could be baselined to ensure that once we provided this service we didn't our constituents in the place where we had funding that would dry up very similar to the Affordable Connectivity Program, because that funding from the federal end is provided year-to-year so we took the baseline NYCWiN funding, and we used it to cover the funding to support Big Apple Connect so that's one way where you can see how that materializes.

One of the other things that I mentioned is we looked at wireless telecom across the city. We looked at rate plan variances, and what I mean by variances, a good example is for our largest agencies they may have been paying 27 dollars per month for a cellphone. For our smallest agencies, they may have been paying maybe 30 dollars per month, 32 dollars, 33 dollars per month per cellphone. In some cases, more, in some extreme cases maybe a little less. What we were able to do was we were able to renegotiate with all of our telecom carriers and, after the renegotiation, we were able to drive down the average cost for a rate plan significantly by over 20

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percent, and that projected savings will carry us, once standardized across the city, over 12 million per year, and then when we eliminate excess devices, we should go up significantly beyond that. Our plan is to use those excess funds to cover other programs

like MyCity and other areas where we have needs.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Thank you. I just have two more followup questions regarding attrition. You said earlier that the rate is about 17.5 percent. Can you speak to what efforts OTI is making to reduce attrition and attract new hires?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER:

Currently, we've expanded recruitment efforts significantly. We've partnered with entities like the U.S. Army to get veterans that are coming back into areas like Cyber Command. They've built dexterity responding to global cyber conditions so what better place to come than New York City Cyber Command? In addition to working with entities like the Army, we're partnering with higher ed institutions to create a more robust pipeline so that instead of people that are coming out of college trying to jump out into the private sector, we can attract them directly into government. In addition to that, we're

TECHNOLOGY 1 working very closely as we focus our digital equity 2 3 efforts now that we've brought things like broadband 4 into public housing and we standardize it like a utility. In addition to that, we are looking to bring 5 in digital workforce upskilling and career pathways. 6 7 Imagine, one of the things that we're working on 8 within the next year is we want to ensure that when we look for talent in areas where we have the highest need, and now that we've brought connectivity into 10 11 areas where people have historically been underserved, we want to bring digital skills programs 12 13 into those neighborhoods. In addition to that, 14 provide them a pathway where they can come into the 15 city's workforce. We look at our entry-level 16 positions, our entry-level cyber analyst positions, 17 our entry-level network engineering positions. After 18 completing a 12- to 16-week program, you can train someone and certify someone and get them an entry-19 level job to cover one of the needs that we have on 20 one of those fronts. In addition to our efforts 21 2.2 partnering with external entities, partnering with

higher ed, and looking at our community-based efforts

to build stronger workforce out of our public housing

community, in addition to that, we are working on, of

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course, other things like recruitment fairs and partnering with other entities that do workforce development in New York City.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Fantastic. Thank

you. I'm excited to learn more about the veteran

program and obviously expanding more on the higher ed

program. I think that's really good. Thank you.

I just also want to recognize Council

Member Julie Won who has joined us. I think I'm going

to, out of respect for my dear Colleagues, I'm going

to hand off some questions to them. First up we have

Council Member Ari Kagan with a question. Look at

that.

much. I'm a little bit jumping ahead of the schedule, sorry, and we have questions here about program, Link NYC, and I know it's like a little bit further down. Thank you very much, again, for this opportunity.

I represent Coney Island in Southern

Brooklyn and when people read about this program, of course, everybody likes it, but do you have any plans to open some of these kiosks in the Coney Island area?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: Of		
course. What we're trying to do right now is		
accelerate our deployment of Links, especially in the		
areas that need them. Coney Island is a great example		
of an area where we have high traffic. It doesn't		
matter where you live in New York City, everyone		
knows where Coney Island is, and the moment that it		
gets warm out, that's where everyone gravitates to,		
and we want to make sure no matter where you come		
from, when you get to areas that have that high		
traffic, that high demand, making sure that broadband		
is open and available like here. We're working very		
aggressively to get that connectivity into those		
neighborhoods, and you can rest assured that it will		
be there. For specific timelines, we can have the		
office follow up, and, if you have a specific area of		
need, we can look to prioritize those accordingly.		

COUNCIL MEMBER KAGAN: Thank you. I would love to have it in Coney Island, of course. It's not just me. It's community.

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: I love a fan of Link. It's great.

COUNCIL MEMBER KAGAN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay, great.

Fantastic. I just want to come back to a couple of the FY24 questions in the preliminary budget. Can you share what positions the agency currently has open and is actively hiring for?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: A list of vacant specific titles?

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: I know in the last hearing we talked a little bit about the positions that you all are hiring for with regard to blockchain planning so if there's any of those examples that you can share with us. I guess in the spirit of the agency kind of looking at priority areas versus non, can you share what some of those positions are that you're hiring for?

Our higher priority areas and a significant portion of our vacancies come from the cyber space so looking to bring in cyber security analysts, threat hunters, data engineers to mine that information. That's one area where we're doing a significant amount of recruitment and we have a lot of postings out. In addition to that, application development and data visualization. Making sure that we have a strong and

robust city workforce that is capable of building the 2 3 applications, and not just building them but 4 sustaining them after they've been developed. From a data and analytics perspective, as you heard, we're trying to work very smart, right, and we want to make 6 7 sure that for the things that we build in the areas where we have performance demands and needs and 8 expectations from the public, that we can create the visualizations and tools that are necessary so that 10 11 we can work effectively. In addition to our cyber 12 needs and our application development needs, business 13 analysts and data analysts to help us do that sort of work is high. In addition to those few areas, 3-1-1 14 15 is an area where we're always recruiting. As we said 16 today, we celebrated 3-1-1's 20th year, and currently 17 we only have about 20 vacant positions within 3-1-1, 18 but we're looking to ensure that we continuously staff that model because the public expects a certain 19 20 quality of service and we want to make sure that we

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Thank you. The vacant positions under 3-1-1, the 25 or 28 that I think I heard both of you say, those have not been reduced, correct?

maintain that.

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1	COMMITTEE ON LAND USE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY 139
2	CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: Those
3	have not been reduced.
4	CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay, they just
5	haven't been filled. Okay, fantastic.
6	I'm going to pass it off to Council
7	Member Bottcher who's going to ask a question.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Hi, how are you?
9	CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: Good.
10	How about yourself?
11	COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Good, thank you.
12	There's 101 vacant positions being proposed in this
13	budget. How many of those vacant positions are out or
14	the 3-1-1 program?
15	CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: About
16	25?
17	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: 25
18	currently.
19	CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: 25
20	current.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: There's 25 that
22	are proposed to be eliminated from the 3-1-1 program
23	What are those
24	CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER:

Apologies. Sorry. There are 25 current vacancies in

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3-1-1. There are no planned eliminations from the 3-1-1 program.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Great. That's what I wanted to know.

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Very important that 3-1-1 be kept whole if not increased. It's so, so important. I don't need to tell you how important it is. It's the link of constituents to the government to get problems solved, and we should be building it up, not cutting positions.

wholeheartedly agree. One of the things that we've seen, a fun fact is that we survey the performance of the 3-1-1 operators. In addition to that, we survey the performance of agencies as they respond to 3-1-1 conditions. For 3-1-1 operators or satisfactions with 3-1-1 service itself, 9 out of 10 people that we survey rate the performance of 3-1-1 operations at least a 9 out of 10, which means that 9 out of 10 New Yorkers are very satisfied with 3-1-1's performance, at least the performance that they get from a call center operator. With that expectation, there's a mix of having the right number of resources, making sure

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is in order, as he says often, if you don't inspect what you expect, everything is suspect, so we want to be...

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: That's a great Eric Adams-ism.

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: Yeah. I love it. I think for us, in that there's a key lesson, and if we don't inspect what the public expects, right, so when we respond they expect the high quality of service, they expect us to respond in complete and close the condition that they've called about, and if we don't inspect that expectation to make sure that we're doing that, then how can we surely and truly measure how successful we are in fulfilling that. One of the things that we've worked on of late is building a dashboard to track the public satisfaction for response to 3-1-1 conditions post-call, and in that, there's a lot of revelation in terms of areas where we could be doing better. In terms of providing an overview of what that looks like per service line, we can certainly follow up after this and look providing a preview of what that looks like.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: I would love to get those numbers. I think the call from the operator in my experience is almost always a good interaction.

5 CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: I love

that.

experience, I always get a good interaction when I call, although I normally do it digitally. It's the followup from the complaint that to me is arguably the most important, and that is a conversation I'd love to follow up on and the portal, very important. Thank you.

 $\label{eq:chief_technology} \text{ OFFICER FRASER: Thank}$ you.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Thank you, Council Member.

Next, I also just want to shout out

Council Member Bottcher. This is isn't his Committee

but he actively participates, and I love that you

join us. Thank you so much.

Council Member Won.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Thank you so much,
Chair Gutierrez. Hello. Good to see you all. I had a
question about the telecommunications costs since

program that we did to carry it to all of those, but

we wanted to make sure that we prioritized the family homeless shelters because they have school-aged kids that need that resource so that they can compete in school. In addition to that, we're looking to expand into those other areas as well within this year.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Okay. For Big Apple Connect, congratulations on having 76 percent adoptions, that is extremely high...

 $\label{eq:chief_technology_officer_fraser:} Chief technology officer fraser: Thank you for the partnership.$

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: For a government program so is there going to be an increase in that amount for this next Fiscal Year so that you can increase the contracts since there is such a high demand for NYCHAs that weren't part of the initial release that want to be?

the coming weeks, we have an announcement where we'll focus on an expansion of Big Apple Connect that will carry to more developments. The Mayor made a commitment both in the first 100 days in the State of the City of what that would look like, and we expect that we will meet all of the commitments along that line to public housing. Short answer is yes we plan

exam that you take, there's a list that gets called,

and then we conduct interviews. Those that respond,

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they go through an eligibility review, and then we bring them on accordingly. For our noncompetitive hires, it's a process very similar to what you have in your traditional employment search. It's collecting candidates, interviewing candidates, bringing them on board, and partnering with the Office of Management and Budget and broader team to ensure that as candidates are identified that we can streamline the hire.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Got it. What is the ideal number of positions necessary for your agency to deliver key services? Do you have that?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: I don't know if there's a specific number, and I think that that number is a moving target depending on what we are focused on and what we are working on at any given day or any given moment. The one thing that I can say with certainty is that we have not nor do we expect to be near our threshold where we expect any disruption of any critical service that the agency provides and nothing that has inhibited our ability to deliver any of the commitments that we've made. I think one of the things that we, as a City, and as all other verticals across the nation are facing, is

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that the job market is a high-demand market, and there's a resource shortage and in order to get around those challenges, we're trying to build those talents and build capabilities locally.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Thank you. My last question around this and, as you know, we're trying to do a job fair in our District, is the Agency working with DC37, for example, to do these job fairs or how are you thinking the best way to help recruit and just raise awareness about the urgency to fill these vacant positions?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: A lot of the challenges that we have in terms of awareness, we're trying to partner with both unions, higher ed, faith leadership, and also other recruitment firms across the city to bring resources in. In addition to that, we're looking to rebrand like the nyc.gov jobs portal. If your first experience with any entity is solely judged based on their web presence, you want to make sure that that sends a strong message around who you are and what they can expect as part of that experience so the Mayor has been a big believer and a big supporter of updating and streamlining that process and making sure that it looks like what the

is we've said let's close the budget line NYCWiN so

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1	COMMITTEE ON LAND USE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY 150
2	going forward we don't have to look at NYCWiN again
3	in the budget so let's close the budget line and
4	let's reappropriate it under Big Apple Connect so
5	we're fully transparent in where the money is
6	actually going.
7	CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: That's right.
8	Okay, great. The last time there was a budget item
9	was FY23?
10	CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: That is
11	correct.
12	CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. Great. The
13	breakdown and transition off the system, has that
14	already been completed, all of the infrastructure
15	breakdown, all of that stuff?
16	CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: All the
17	infrastructure breakdown for the network that
18	supported NYCWiN is completed.
19	CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: It's completed.
20	Great. So there's no more equipment on rooftops?
21	CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: Not that
22	I'm aware of and, if it is, it's squatting.
23	CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: It's what?
24	CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: It's
25	squatting.

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2 CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. They have 3 rights too. Great.

My next question is around M/WBEs. We've talked about this at length at so many of our hearings. I think this is something that obviously the Administration and the Council as a whole we're super committed to. I understand that in FY24, the contract budget total was 274.6 million, 40 percent of which represents OTPS, and the agency budget covers 222 contracts in the same Fiscal Year. My question is how much of the contract budget was allocated in FY23 and how much do you anticipate to be allocated for M/WBEs in FY24?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: To respond to that question, I will defer to the Deputy Commissioner for Management and Budget.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: For M/WBEs, the Department has seen an increase in usage. Currently, we have awarded, looking at a period from Fiscal Year '20 last quarter to Fiscal Year '23, we have increased close to 400 percent M/WBE vendors. The dollar value went from 522,000 to 2.6 million. Black women vendors, we went close to 900 percent; it went from 90,000 to 879,000, and Hispanic women we've

OTI holds the most M/WBE contracts?

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CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: I would say that's highly dependent on how we classify so in terms of direct M/WBE contracts, we can get you a summary of what that looks, but in addition to direct M/WBE contracts, we have larger city requirements contracts with entities like SHI, and through those larger requirements contracts, I believe this year that accounted for, through partner spend with them, over 400 million in M/WBE spend that went through one of the major contracts so I think depending on how we look at it, either one of our larger requirements contracts through partner spend with M/WBEs or direct from City, we can get you a breakdown catalogue of what that looks like.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay, that would be great.

Are there any issues related to contracting M/WBEs? I don't know if you touched on that, but are there any...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: There are no issues, but we're trying to do more outreach. At the end of next month, we're doing a big outreach for M/WBE vendors just to show them exactly how the City system works. A lot of them need some education on

few, but I was just categorizing them. There's over

20 on this list, but I can give you a grouping...

24 CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: 20?

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2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: Yeah.

There's over 20 open CPs right now for projects related to modernization.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. I know you don't have the borough-by-borough breakdown, but how does OTI work to ensure that the capital spending is as equitable as it can be, obviously related to where the demand is and where the need is?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: From a capital perspective, in terms of resources where we get them, I mean ensuring that it's equitable we depend largely on the threshold for M/WBE contracts, which now brings that with the new million dollar threshold, it brings us a higher capability to leverage that. In addition to that, in terms of where resources are spent, it's largely driven by demand. When you look at programs that we have like Link New York City, the significant majority of new Link kiosks that will go out will go out in the areas outside of the business districts in Manhattan, which will bring it into areas that have historically been excluded, and those same sort of approaches are what we use to streamline and rationalize where we place investments for other types of services.

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CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. Does the expense budget capture all of the cost for staff, maintenance, leases, costs associated with capital projects?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: That is correct.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. Great. I would like to move on to your favorite topic and mine, Big Apple Connect.

 $\label{eq:chief_technology_officer_fraser: oh, all right.$

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: I know. The

November plan added 15.7 million in FY23 and 27.2

million in out-years for Big Apple Connect, which is
a program like we all mentioned intended to provide

free in-home broadband and basic cable television to

NYCHA residents. Can you clarify the source of

funding for Big Apple Connect?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: The source of funding for Big Apple Connect if what was once classified as NYCWiN funding. We have closed the NYCWiN budget line, and we have reappropriated it under Big Apple Connect.

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CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Fantastic. Given that the goal for Big Apple Connect to connect approximately 300,000 New Yorkers with internet by the end of this year, can you tell us once again how many New Yorkers are currently connected?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER:

Currently, we have 74,000 households connected, and that is 74,000 of over 96,000 households that are eligible for access.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: All right. Great.

Do you have a sense of what that breakdown is by borough? I know that there's the designated NYCHA developments?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: We can certainly provide a detail by borough of the total subscription rate. We've actually built a dashboard, which again, some of the things that we're also looking to do is create more transparency around what we're doing, so we built a dashboard to summarize the deployment of Big Apple Connect which we hope to launch soon, and it will give the public both transparency into where the services are offered and how many people are consuming the services in each development.

available. The process is simple as calling the

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manual effort to do it.

provider that offers the service in your building, confirming details and the unit number, and scheduling an installation date. No other information is necessary. That's all that is required. If you're an existing customer, it's just calling the (INAUDIBLE) have to call so we created it in such a way that if you are an existing customer and those services you were consuming that they would automatically get flipped to the Big Apple Connect program so that you didn't have to go through any

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Great. Have there been any instances where residents are being charged?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: Not for any of the services that are covered under Big Apple Connect, but Big Apple Connect, you can consider that like a baseline service. You have basic TV and free high-speed broadband. If in the household, someone wants to make a determination to carry something other than what we cover with Big Apple Connect, anything that's different or the difference, the household would have to cover. As an example, if the household instead of basic TV they want any one of the premium channels, like they want HBO, Starz,

housing developments.

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CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Except Cooper Park in my District so not all of them.

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: We can work on that. The police service areas or the housing areas work directly with the tenant associations and they have a very robust relationship so instead of, for any service hitting a tenant association from multiple directions, we try to have a coordinated approach so if we have community affairs teams that are working with the public and the community to build strong relationships, one of the things that they can use in their toolbelts is also saying, hey, by the way do you know if you live in a household, you don't have access to broadband, these services are available free. It's also one of those tools that you use because, again, our Police Department is more than just a Police Department. It's also the bridge between the community and the City because they have a lot of touchpoints with the community so we want to make sure that during those touchpoints, especially the ones that aren't related to enforcement, they have the capability to talk about things that can help a household. With things like broadband, it may not be the thing that may be the silver bullet to

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bring crime completely down, but it's certainly a tool that can be used to help provide alternative services, alternative access to tools that can bring violence conditions down in neighborhoods.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: This is the first time I'm hearing about it so, again, maybe I just hadn't caught that before, but what has been the feedback from the various PSAs because I often think that the City is asking the PD to do things that they're not typically trained for, while I understand that in the scenario they're potentially just asking, I'm just curious if there are other avenues to do that or outside of the PD, perhaps just because again that connection doesn't seem seamless to me. Are there other instances or other non-profits that are aiding in this? I represent a community that I think my NYCHA residents have a decent with PSA3, for example, but it just strikes me that they would, in any interaction whether it's positive or not, would kind of drop Big Apple Connect on them.

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: I think there's a couple of ways that you look at it. I wouldn't look at it as it's a primary function on any given day for them to do that. You have to remember

that we have resources like the community affairs
team may be local in the developments themselves.

4 They may be there doing any other activity that

5 | they'd be doing any other given day, but also in a

6 conversation just being aware that that broadband is

7 available and those services are available. It's

8 something that they can use to continue to build that

9 relationship with community. When we went live with

10 the first development, which was Hughes Houses in

11 Brooklyn within the confines of PSA2, one of the

12 | things that we did was in addition to working the

13 | tenant association, we worked with the PSA Commander,

14 we work with the NYCHA tenant association. In

15 addition to that, we had teams from both Charter and

16 Altice, their community affairs teams, and we had

17 other organizations partner to get out to get the

18 word out that these services were available. As I

19 mentioned, this isn't one of those things where it

20 deters them or distracts them from their day job...

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: I'm so sorry to

22 interrupt you, but they're not doing the application

23 | for folks?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: No.

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CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: As I mentioned, the funding for Big Apple Connect was already baselined in OTI's budget so it isn't like we're looking for new funding, and part of the magic of using baseline funding is that it's there.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Right.

Apple Connect contract was established primarily for three years with a two-year option to renew, and then from there we can renegotiate to see if we can bring rates down lower than where it is, but, as it stands right now by leveraging baseline expense costs, the need is already carried in the baseline operating budget.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. That's expense?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: That is expense.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. Does the Administration plan on renewing those contracts with still Altice and Charter or, I have to bring up again the conversation around Verizon, kind of what is the plan to extend the project after that three-year term and who are you all thinking about working with?

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CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: At this point, we're evaluating our options, again, to see what's the best path forward. We try not to be in a position where we make a decision and we don't look back. We want to make sure that periodically we sanity-check to make sure that it's the right thing to move forward with.

In terms of partnering with anyone beyond Charter Communications and Altice, certainly the opportunity is open, and it's possible that that may occur. The key for us is minimizing impact to residents and making sure that we get them access as quickly as possible. A lot of the prior efforts were focused on these big monolithic programs that did not really deliver any material success, and I think, for us, who we partner with and how the Administration moves forward is largely dependent on who can deliver those services as quickly as possible and the most reliable service as well.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Right, but it does sound, like someone on the outside like Verizon is a candidate, are those conversations happening?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: We had conversations with Verizon. They were a part of the

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initial rounds of conversation, but we were unable, at least at this moment, we were unable to come to an agreement in terms of the service cost. Just long story very short, there's a big disparity in the rates that Verizon provided versus the ones that Charter and Altice provided, and, for us, it was disproportionate so spending excess expense for the same service is something that wasn't fiscally responsible.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay, I would love to get a better sense of what those rates are at a later time.

Do you have any examples of coordinating with any local internet service providers?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: The local internet service providers outside of the RFEI that exists within NYCHA right now where we have 18 buildings across six developments where those services are partnering with local providers to provide broadband into those areas, that's the largest opportunity that we have running at the moment. Beyond that, we're continuously assessing the availability of resources and opportunities to bring those providers into the ecosystem.

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CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. My next question is related to the cost of the buildout in these NYCHA developments. I know Chair Salamanca had asked about Melrose in your District. In that example, for Big Apple Connect to move in, there was a provider there before, who incurred the cost of that infrastructure?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: It depends. I'd have to look at the direct contract and tell you. It may be the provider or the City may have subsidized a portion of it, but, sitting here at this moment, we can get back to you.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. It's important because my next question is in these Big Apple designated developments, is the development allowed to receive infrastructure buildout from other internet service providers other than Spectrum and Optimum or are they the ones exclusively doing that buildout?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: No. In those developments, we do not place a prohibition on any other service provider that wants to offer service to any development. However, we will only cover the services that are offered through Big Apple

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Connect so a household can choose to use a different provider or move in any direction that they want, the power is in the household's hand, but if they leverage Big Apple Connect, it has to be through one

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of our authorized providers.

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question on this topic, under Big Apple Connect. When 8

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CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. My last the Big Apple Connect was launched, although I understand it was piloted months before back in September, we at the Council were still trying to grapple with what was going on. We had Council Member Menin's NYCHA broadband program which seems to be very successful. I know Council Member Won signed up folks. She did as well under the Affordable Connectivity program to essentially do the same thing, to deliver broadband to NYCHA residents at no cost. What was the rationale behind launching Big Apple Connect and using taxpayer dollars to fund a program instead of federal money?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: The emphasis on federal money is an interesting one. The ACP program, which is 29.99 per month, is a program, yes, subsidized by the federal government, but then a household has to make a determination on whether they

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cover their home internet or they cover one mobile device, and in that case you're making a household determine whether they have access in their home versus having access outside. What we saw as a need, especially when we looked at the fact that in many housing developments, over 40 percent of those developments didn't have access to broadband, and then we looked at historic events that were, as you said, were successful, it really depends on how you define success. For the developments that we provided services to and the ones that had access to the programs the longest, we've seen adoption rates go from 60 percent or 50 percent to over 80 percent so what we've seen is a significant uptick in both use and subscription over time. For us, the fact that we had that significant portion of the developments that weren't covered, we had school-aged children that didn't have access to resources that they needed, it's a problem. The way that we look at is that instead of having our constituents, our residents, dependent on services that may disappear, because remember the federal ACP program isn't baselined, it's year-to-year approved, we built a program that was functioning off of baseline operating expense

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that was going into a vacuum that provided little utility to the city. In addition to that, we've partnered with both community and the organizations to increase adoption rates so when I look a representation across the City, let's say in your District as an example, we have nearly 1,000 people, actually it's about 900 people that have subscribed to Big Apple Connect, and across the city we're at, again, 74,000 of the 96,000 that are eligible. As we continue the deployment, we expect to get north of 200,000. With that, I guess the short of it is in situations like this where we can undoubtedly that we've provided more free access to broadband in one year than any administration has done over an eightyear term. One may argue with the method, but no one can argue with the effectiveness of what we've done.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Thank you,

Commissioner. Sorry. I'm just being rushed over here.

Can you share how much of the budget is allocated for the MyCity portal?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: As it stands right now, the specific allocations for MyCity, our Deputy Commissioner of Management and Budget can give you an overview.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PEMBERTON: Currently,
MyCity, for this Fiscal Year is 4 million dollars,
and that's to take care of the initial buildout of
MyCity.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Okay. I know that the app is going to continue to evolve. Do you have a sense of what that cost will look like?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: The costs are heavily dependent on the services that we consume. One of the things that I mentioned earlier is that we did a survey of all the city tech programs north of 2 million so what we're looking at now is instead of spending any of that money in an independent system that lives outside of MyCity, how can we take those investments and point them towards a consolidated platform. The specific budget around MyCity, depending on the services that we consume, will shift, but the significant majority of the funds for MyCity is already allocated to tech programs and agencies that would've been standalone. We're just bringing them into a single ecosystem.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Are we still looking at an end-of-this-month launch?

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CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: We are very aggressively looking at an end-of-this-month launch, but what we...

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: There are 31 days in this month, Commissioner.

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: I am very aware. We're working very closely with the State. As I mentioned in the testimony, that's the last hurdle. The MyCity program for childcare is build and it's available, and we'd be happy to provide Council with a preview so that you see it. We've tested it with families that have applied for services through the traditional means, meaning the paper-based process, and we've gotten a tremendous amount of feedback that it's significantly better and easier than not just what they used to do but any other system that they felt from the City. We are very hopeful that we will get it launched by the end of the month, and the long pole in the tent at this moment is just getting through the State approval.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Great. My last questions are related to technology service too. I think one of the most important agencies is DSS and, obviously, we've gotten a lot of feedback from where

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the falloff has been with the agency's inability to process these applications quickly enough, a lot of it has to do with staffing. What is the agency's

5 role, if any, in technology service on SNAP

6 | specifically?

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER FRASER: We have started a process through review, not just SNAP but SCRIE, DRIE, cash assistance, and looking at how we can streamline those processes. As you can imagine, for entities that have existed for almost over a century, there's lots of ways that we can create efficiencies in how we both review and approve those sorts of applications. The one thing that I would remind Council is that a lot of our processes and some of the inefficiencies aren't regulated at a City level because a lot of that funding is provided from the State so what we're trying to do now is streamline the process by which people both apply and how interviews take place so looking at ways where we can increase the amount of interviews on demand that occur so instead of waiting for someone to come into a center, being able to do an interview virtually. Looking at the process that they use to apply and the information that's collected to make sure that we're

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collecting as much information upfront as possible and we're reducing the amount of times that people have to supply the same information. Imagine being a family that's getting cash assistance in some way but then every quarter you have to update and provide a copy of your passport, how often does your passport expire and why do I need that every month? Those are areas where it seems like an undue burden on the families that are dependent on these services that we could eliminate by being more smart about how we collect and keep that information. For us, those are some of the areas that we're working on with DSS, and I'd remind Council that OTI's role in the city, we're not a managed hosting provider or a managed service provider; we are a business partner to the City to ensure that we're using technology in the most efficient and effective ways.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIERREZ: Thank you. I think that, out of respect for everybody here, I think that that is it for my questions regarding you, lucky you, play the lotto today, Commissioner. You know we love (INAUDIBLE) I appreciate this.

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WILLIAM SPISAK: Great. Two minutes, thank you. Good afternoon, Council Members. My name is Will Spisak. I'm the Senior Program Associate at New Economy Project, a citywide organization that works with community groups to build a just economy for all New Yorkers. We are the cofounders and coordinators of the New York City Community Land Initiative, a coalition working to expand Community Land Trust, or CLTs, to ensure permanently affordable housing and equitable neighborhood-led development. Since Fiscal Year '20, the City Council has supported CLT organizing education, technical assistance through the citywide Community Land Trust Initiative. We serve as the technical assistance provider for the Initiative, which has helped to catalyze the growth of CLTs in low-income, particular black and brown neighborhoods across the five boroughs. CLTs are gaining recognition as one of the most effective ways to address our City's affordability crisis, combat displacement, and advance racial equity in housing and land use. We currently have 1,200 homes in CLT portfolios or pipelines according to HPD, and CLTs are stewarding dozens of affordable storefronts or small businesses, working to develop community and

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affordability...

cultural space in historically red-lined neighborhoods. We thank the City Council for its vital support and urge you to continue funding the citywide CLT initiative this year, for Fiscal Year '24, at 3 million dollars. With this enhancement, the Initiative will support 20 organizations including new CLTs in Edgemere Queens and Flatbush Brooklyn and expand urgently needed CLT organizing, legal and technical assistance. We urge the City Council also to ensure robust capital funding for the acquisition, development, and preservation of affordable housing and community space in order to support CLTs and their mission. We urge you to fight any proposed budget cuts, especially to agencies like HPD, DSS, DHS, and other agencies that would threaten the housing security of thousands of New Yorkers. By giving communities shared ownership and control of land, CLTs serve as a bulwark against predatory development and displacement, and by maintaining

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Time is expired.

WILLIAM SPISAK: Over generations, CLTs protect public investment in housing and other community development so please to continue to

innovative technology applications and services.

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TSCI testified before this Committee on September 19, 2022, regarding equal access to the internet in New York City. In that testimony, TSCI talked about the decades-long history of its principles in providing fiber and wireless free access, applications, and services to public and affordable housing residents in Harlem, the Bronx, and Brooklyn. We talked about how there will only be technological equity when residents themselves, when we take control of the technology solutions deployed in our neighborhoods. Finally, we spoke about how our group, TSCI, brings resident training, skill development, and economic opportunity to our communities as it creates a resident-based technological ecosystem that is both self-sustaining and innovative in its approach.

While we at TSCI are extremely disappointed that after almost two years of vetting by the previous administration where we were selected and designated for a contract which would have literally been a first in order of magnitude for a NYCHA resident group, despite being the only resident group in the country to be certified as a provider in the federally funded ACP program to provide internet,

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despite being recently granted an OVS license by the FCC, the largest ever granted to an African American resident group, somehow, once again, the forgotten among us were forgotten again. We would be remiss in our testimony if we didn't recognize these facts.

Today, I'd like to applaud Mayor Adams and CTO Matt Fraser for the Big Apple Connect program, which is bringing free internet connectivity and broadcast TV service to thousands of underserved in NYCHA. With one bold initiative, the City has probably done more than any previous administration in helping to close the access divide in our low-income communities. However, we feel this is not enough given some of the major issues affecting many of our communities. We need meaningful economic opportunity, training, and skill development for our residents who are going to be in the same dire need of income. Even if we all have free Big Apple Connect internet in our homes, we will still be poor tomorrow.

TSCI believes that we should always help folks to be smarter, that training and engaging our residents in learning and providing the technology solutions, applications, and services themselves is

still here, but like New Economy, where my Colleague,

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William, works, we are a member of the New York City
Community Land Initiative, which is an alliance of
over 20 groups that are creating and supporting
Community Land Trust organizations in neighborhoods
in all five boroughs of the city. We at TakeRoot
support this borough movement for affordable
community-controlled housing, commercial and
community spaces through legal services to CLT
members of the initiative and to other groups
exploring the CLT model. We provide everything from
education, orientation and preparation to transaction
and representation in negotiating ground leases and
joint venture agreements.

Our work and the work of our clients would not be possible without our contract with HPD that is the result of this Council's Community Land Trust Initiative. Since Fiscal Year '20 when the Council established this initiative, we've seen the demand for our services and the services of our partners grow exponentially and CLT organizing flourish in every borough of the city.

The amount that's allocated in the preliminary budget for this initiative is exactly the same as it's been in the last two years despite this

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growth so I'd just like to echo my Colleague's remarks and request an enhancement this year. With an enhancement to 3 million dollars, the initiative can support (INAUDIBLE) Community Land Trust in Edgemere Queens and in Flatbush Brooklyn and expand citywide education, organizing, and technical assistance to meet the growing and urgent need for Community Land Trust.

Equally importantly, the budget must include capital funding commitments to support CLT-drive revitalization of buildings that fell into disrepair while under City ownership...

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time has expired.

PAULA SEGAL: Leased buildings recently acquired by our clients in the East Harlem El Barrio Community Land Trust in Manhattan and Kingsbridge Armory in the Bronx through which community vision and (INAUDIBLE) is now underway.

If you don't mind, may I finish?

CHAIRPERSON SALAMANCA: Please, you have five seconds.

PAULA SEGAL: Thank you so much. This

Council has made great strides ensuring that such

public properties are disposed of to Community Land

[GAVEL]

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 March 24, 2023