CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

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Wednesday, March 22, 2023

Start: 3:09 p.m. Recess: 6:20 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room, City Hall

B E F O R E: Marjorie Velázquez, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Shaun Abreu Erik D. Bottcher

Gale A. Brewer
Amanda Farias
Shekar Krishnan
Sandy Nurse
Chi A. Ossé
Julie Won

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

Vilda Vega Mayuga Commissioner Department of Consumer & Worker Protection

Kenny Minaya
First Deputy Commissioner
Department of Consumer & Worker Protection

Carlos Ortiz
Assistant Commissioner
Department of Consumer & Worker Protection

Michael Tiger
General Counsel
Department of Consumer & Worker Protection

Sonia Perez Street Vendor

Miletus Morel Street Vendor

Mohamed Attia Managing Director Street Vendor Project

Aliza Compos Street Vendor

Guadalupe Sosa Street Vendor

Anna Lucia Maldonado Street Vendor Minerva Calderon Street Vendor

Vicente Ventimiglia Street Vendor

Joanna Tabor Arnolds Tamales

Karina Kaufman Gutierrez Deputy Director Street Vendor Project

Autumn Weintraub Fast Food Worker Organizing Campaign SEIU Local 32BJ

Megan D'Amato Starbucks Employee

Magdalena Barbosa Director of Legal Services Catholic Migration Services

Sarah Feldman Director Worker Rights Program New Immigrant Community Empowerment

David Orkin Worker Advocate Make The Road New York

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good afternoon and welcome to today's New York City Council hearing for the Committee on Consumer and Worker Protection. At this time, please silence all electronic devices. Chair Velázquez, we are ready to begin.

[GAVEL]

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Good afternoon and welcome to the fiscal 2024 preliminary budget hearing. My name is Marjorie Velázquez, and I am the chair of the Committee on Consumer and Worker Protection.

This morning we will be reviewing the proposed budget of the Department of Consumer Affairs and Worker Protection, also known as DCWP. Specifically, we will be assessing DCWP's programs and activities to ensure that the agency is serving the public in a fiscally responsible way. The fiscal 2024 prelim budget for the Department of Consumer Affairs totals \$64.2 million, which includes \$30.5 million in personnel services to support 448 full-time positions. The budget also includes \$33.7 million in other-than-personnel services to cover all general operating expenses of the department.

The funds in this fiscal plan are primarily allocated to resolve consumer worker complaints,

issue numerous licenses, educate and protect

consumers, and ensure that businesses comply with the

law.

At today's hearing, we will examine the various components of DCWP's budget, and I'd like the Commissioner to tell us where the Department currently is and making rules i establishing the minimum wage for app-based food delivery service I'd also like to better understand how workers. going forward, DCWP will transition over street vendor enforcement to the Department of Sanitation. And additionally, the Committee is interested in understanding if it is collaborating with the Office of Cannabis Management, and the work it is doing in regulating the growing industry. I particularly want to hear about the efforts DCWP is making to deal with the drastic increase in illegal smoke shops that are popping up on every corner. I'd also like to welcome DCWP's Commissioner Vilda Vega Mayuga, First Deputy Commissioner Kenny Minaya, Assistant Commissioner Carlos Ortiz, and General Counsel Michael Tiger.

After the testimony, members will have the opportunity to follow up with questions for the

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Commissioner. I hope that the Commissioner and staff 2

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remain to listen to the public testify.

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5 year is transparent, accountable, and reflective of

It is essential that the budget we adopt this

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the priorities and interests of the Council and the

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people we represent.

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administration over the next few months to ensure

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that the fiscal 2024 adopted budget meets the goals

I look forward to an active engagement with the

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that the Council has set out. I will now ask

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Committee Counsel to please swear the Commissioner.

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COUNSEL: Good afternoon, Commissioner, First

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Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, and

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counselor. Please raise your right hands.

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Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth

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and nothing but the truth before this committee, and

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to respond honestly to council member questions?

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ALL: I do.

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COUNSEL: Thank you, you may begin.

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COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Okay, good afternoon Chair

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Velasquez and members of the Committee on Consumer

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and Worker Protection. It is wonderful to be here

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today's very spring weather I'm looking forward to

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more of these days. I am Villa Vera Mayuga,

Commissioner of the Department of Consumer and worker protection, and I am joined by members of my senior leadership team. It is our pleasure to be here today before this committee to testify on the work of our agency and its budget for fiscal year 2024.

Despite being one of the city's smaller agencies,
DCWP has an outsized impact on New York City. In
almost every aspect of their daily lives, new Yorkers
are entitled to keep protections and services
provided by my agency. In the workplace, our laws
ensure that workers have basic rights to work with
dignity. In the marketplace, our consumer
protections prevent predatory actors from taking
advantage of New Yorkers. We work to educate and
uplift our small businesses that play by the rules so
they can thrive for the benefit of our entire city
and focus our enforcement on actors that flout our
city's laws.

And for our households, our financial empowerment programs allow individuals and families to optimize their financial health, whether by securing crucial tax refunds or learning how to manage their budgets and tackle their debt.

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When I spoke to you at this time last year, I was only two weeks into my tenure as Commissioner, I laid out a fundamental goal for you: To be a steadfast partner to New Yorkers, by aligning these agency's efforts with the work it does best.

One year later, under my leadership and that of Mayor Adams, I feel confident that this agency has been an effective champion for the residents of our great city on our central mission remains strong: To protect consumers and workers.

DCWP licenses more than 51 businesses and individuals in more than 40 industries. We serve countless New Yorkers through enforcement of our consumer and workplace laws, through business education and relief efforts, and through free programming that supports New Yorkers' financial health. To accomplish this, DCWP's preliminary budget for fiscal year 2024 is approximately \$64.2 million. Our authorized headcount stands at 449, with 416 active personnel.

Our intrepid team has been able to accomplish a great deal in the past year. In 2022, we received almost 28,000 consumer complaints and carried out almost 60,000 inspections for predatory business

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activity. We initiated almost 700 worker cases and secure more than \$23 million in restitution, including the largest workplace settlement in New York City history. And we provided financial counseling to more than 7,000 New Yorkers and prepared almost 80,000 tax returns, all for free.

In addition to this core work, DCWP has taken on a number of new mandates. Over the past year, we have implemented the Delivery Worker Protections passed by the city council in 2021. And we are moving as quickly as possible to set an equitable minimum pay rate for this essential workforce. We also expanded both of our flagship financial empowerment programs. The Financial Empowerment Center Counseling has been integrated into select Workforcel Career Centers, and select NYC free tax prep sites began offering specialized tax preparation for self employed New Yorkers with more services to be offered in the coming year.

Let me tell you more about each of these as well as provide a general overview of my agency's work.

DCWP knows that stability is key for New York's workers, whether you are trying to put food on the table for your family or put money away for your

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edification, knowing that you will have stable hours, stable income, and stable employment is crucial. In 2020, to our work focus on promoting this stability through the implementation of new protections, and the enforcement of existing ones. New York's large and growing population of delivery workers is one of our city's most essential workforces. I am sure that we can all remember the vital role they played in the early days of the pandemic, bringing us food when many of us were hesitant to leave our homes.

Despite the importance of what they do, these delivery workers are in a precarious situation working difficult jobs for low pay. We applaud the Council for recognizing this and taking legislative action. In 2022, we began to enforce rights allowing delivery workers to make informed decisions about the deliveries they take, including having an option to choose the maximum distance they want to travel, and receiving upfront disclosures about the route, pay, and gratuities associated with the delivery. We are working closely with workers and apps to ensure compliance with the law.

At the end of 2022, we announced our initial proposal for a minimum pay rate for app-based

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delivery workers based on a rigorous study of the industry, including pay and working conditions. We recently published an updated minimum pay rate proposal for an additional round of public comment after incorporating feedback from workers apps and many councilmembers, including members of this Committee. The public comment period will end on April 7, and we welcome any testimony you can provide. The minimum pay rate represents groundbreaking progress for New York City's delivery workers, and we want to make sure that our final rule allows New Yorkers the opportunity to review and provide input.

DCWP has continued to enforce the other worker rights under our jurisdiction. In August, we announced a major settlement with Chipotle over violations of the Fair Work Week law which gives fast food workers scheduling stability, and an opportunity to move into full time work, and the Pay Save And Sick Leave law which gives workers the right to take time off to care for themselves or their family.

The settlement has secure more than \$20 million in restitution to approximately 13,000 workers, and requires Chipotle to collect to pay \$1 million in

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civil penalties. This represents the biggest workplace settlement in New York City history, as well as the largest ever Fair Work Week settlement in the entire country. Our Fair Work Week enforcement has also included cases centered on the law's newest component, Just Cause, which ensures that fast food workers can no longer be arbitrarily fired from their jobs and have a right to reclaim their former jobs if they are illegally laid off or fired.

Last month, we settled with Starbucks in a case in which a longtime worker was illegally terminated. Starbucks will pay more than \$21,000 in employee relief and penalties. This builds on a previous case in late 2021 when we obtain restitution for two Brooklyn Subway workers who were illegally terminated to demonstrate that this DCWP is here to protect the city's fast food workers.

In December, we also announced a free mediation program for domestic workers and their employers to resolve workplace issues in a respectful and confidential manner without needing to go to court.

DCWP previously conducted a study of paid care workers which found that at least half of the city's paid care workers, the majority of whom are

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immigrants and women of color, have experienced exploitation such as wage theft, Pay Save And Sick Leave violations, harassment, discrimination or retaliation. This mediation program will provide an accessible forum for domestic workers to assert their rights in a supportive environment and resolve issues with their employers without the expense and adversarial nature of litigation.

Through our consumer protection work, we strive to create fairness in the marketplace. I am committed to ensuring that New Yorkers are free from exploitation when they are looking to purchase goods and services. At the same time, I also want to make sure that our city's small business owners have an opportunity to succeed. I believe that our efforts to protect New Yorkers from predatory activity should work hand-in-hand with supporting our small businesses and the contributions they make to their communities. It is a delicate balance, but we continue to endeavor to make progress on both fronts.

One way we try to foster an education-first approach is through our visiting inspector program.

We send senior inspectors to brick-and-mortar businesses that have recently received licenses from

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us to provide an educational inspection with the
business owner. During the educational inspection,
the inspector will identify any potential violations
and explain how the business can correct them. Our
VIP inspectors identify a potential violation at
three out of every four businesses they visit. I am
proud to share that since the start of the program,
we have conducted more than 11,000 inspections.

We know that despite their best efforts at being compliant. Many businesses may still receive violations, and because of that we are committed to making sure that the penalties we charge for violations match the gravity. Last year, Mayor Adams tasked city agencies with reviewing our most issued violations and identifying opportunities to reduce or eliminate penalties. We went one step further, reviewing all our penalties, leading to 24 proposals, many of which lower civil penalties to \$0 for first-time violations. The bill to enact these proposals is currently before the Council as introduction 845 carried by Councilmember Menin, and is projected to save businesses almost \$1 million a year.

I look forward to seeing an advance and provide substantive relief to New York City small businesses.

And I'd like to highlight that these great work also built in our reforms under Local Law 80 of 2021, which we also implemented last year to make business-friendly changes to 30 areas of our enforcement.

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In addition to reviewing our penalties, we have also been reviewing our procedures to reduce the burden on small businesses trying to operate in New York. This year, we are using our discretion to remove criminal background questions from our license applications unless city or state law require a fingerprint for the license. This will ensure that justice-involved New Yorkers paths do not limit their future. We welcome any suggestions from counsel as to other ways we can increase the fairness of our license application process.

While we try to structure our enforcement to ensure that businesses acting in good faith are educated about our laws and rules, and not unduly punished for any minor violations they may incur, when we do become aware of egregious non compliance we take action.

Let me tell you about some of our enforcement efforts to protect New Yorkers from bad-faith business actors. Last summer, we announced two major

settlements with use car dealerships. In May we obtained \$225,000 in restitution from JF Motors, a Queens-based business that use deceptive advertising to lure in consumers before exploiting them with illegal contracts and fake fees. And in July, we obtained more than \$300,000 from two used car dealerships, Brooklyn Mitsubishi and Brooklyn Volkswagen that use deceptive advertising in advertising and false promises of guaranteed financial approval to draw consumers in before selling them cars at prices well above what was advertised. Across both settlements, DCWP also secure \$650,000 in civil penalties.

In October, we announced a settlement with ASA College, one of New York City's largest for profit colleges, for running deceptive and misleading advertising that targeted immigrants on the subway and on social media. For example, one advertisement claimed that non-citizen students could get specific types of visas that would allow them to stay in the United States. Another falsely claimed that students could graduate from specific programs in 16 months.

ASA agreed to pay \$112,500 in civil penalties for the

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violations and to comply with city laws going
forward.

We also reached a settlement with Van Leeuwen ice cream for \$33,000 in civil penalties of a repeat violations of the city's cashless ban. Van Leeuwen's 19 locations have repeatedly refused to take cash, sending a message to the more than 300,000 unbanked households in New York City that their business was not welcome there. Our settlements send a message back that any New Yorker who wants to pay in cash will be able to, and that noncompliant businesses will be held accountable for repeatedly violating our laws.

Moving on to our financial empowerment efforts,

DCWP has some excellent programs that focus on

uplifting the financial lives of tens of thousands of

New Yorkers every year. New York City free tax prep

offers New Yorkers access to free professional tax

filings. We work closely with the New York City

Housing Authority, Department of Education,

Administration for Children's Services, houses of

worship, and other community partners to ensure New

Yorkers learn about and use this vital resource. Our

tax preparers working with nonprofits in every corner

of the five boroughs are trained to help maximize tax refunds, which are the biggest annual cash infusion that many New Yorkers receive each year.

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Next year, thanks to the support of Mayor Adams, the program will be expanding to process an additional 26,000 tax returns. I am proud to say that many of the returns we processed this year will likely result in a higher refund than last year's, thanks to the leadership of Mayor Adams. Starting this year, the New York City earned income tax credit is increasing from a flat 5% match of the federal credit to 10% to 30% match in a new equity-based structure that has a higher match for filers with the lowest income levels. This means a dramatic increase in the credit's value.

For example, a single parent with one child and an income of approximately \$14,000 will see the EITC increase by 400% to almost \$1,000 per month. This will make an enormous difference to our working families.

This free tax prep season will also be different in that for the first time, self employed New Yorkers like gig workers, freelancers, and small business owners can come to us for specialized help with their

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taxes. Our tax preparers are currently available for annual tax filing at select sites, and will be offering estimated quarterly filing, one-on-one consultations, and presenting workshops and compiling resources on topics like best practices for record keeping starting later this summer. This service will be provided year round. So we encourage New Yorkers to come to us for help with their annual tax filings this spring, as well as their quarterly estimated tax filings later this year.

Outside of taxes, New Yorkers can take advantage of our Financial Empowerment Centers, where they can meet with trained financial counselors to talk through any and all aspects of their financial health. I am particularly proud of this program, because I personally use it. I have been seeing one of our counselors in Manhattan since last year, and have really appreciated having a safe space to talk about my finances and get professional advice. My counselor and I have talked about everything from budgeting to the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program.

Looking back at my childhood, I wish my mother had the same opportunity to see a financial counselor

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as I do now. Growing up, I watch her work multiple jobs to raise my sister and me. Being young. I did not realize there was anything more to this than my mother being a hard worker. Now as an adult, I wonder how she could have benefited from financial counseling during those years. Did she know how to budget and find savings? Was she always struggling to stay above water? I remember distinctly how often she had to borrow to pay off debt. And I cannot help but think that some guidance from a financial counselor could have set her on an easier path.

We want to ensure that as many New Yorkers as possible can take advantage of our Financial Empowerment Centers. We talk about them in all of our outreach. When our community of first team travels across the city to meet with communities where they are. That outreach helped us reach a milestone last March, when we surpassed \$10 million in total savings, along with \$93 million in debt reduction facilitated by our financial counselors since the program's inception in 2008.

Since then, the savings have continued with more than \$1 million in additional savings by New Yorkers last year. This year, we have taken an additional

step to make financial counseling more available to

New Yorkers by bringing it to some of the Department

of Small Business Services Workforcel Career Centers.

Now, New Yorkers receiving job readiness services will also be able to meet with a financial counselor to ensure that when they get that first paycheck, they know how to maximize it. I think this is a wonderful example of how DCWP and this administration are taking smart steps to serve New Yorkers efficiently and effectively.

2022 was an exceptional year for DCWP, as we continue to effectively champion New Yorkers in every phase of their lives, and now as we look forward toward the new fiscal year, I want to reassure you that our commitment to our mission remains undiminished, and we plan to use our resources strategically to ensure that we can continue to do our core work, protecting and empowering New Yorkers in all phases of their lives.

Before I conclude, I want to take a moment to thank all of you, as well as your other colleagues in the Council, for your interest in and support off the work we do at DCWP. We are fortunate that New

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Yorkers have such staunch consumer and worker
advocates representing them.

Lastly, I want to shut out the dedicated members of the DCWP family who strive every day to fulfill the essential work of our agency. Without the committed and passionate efforts of these public servants, our work could not succeed.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

I look forward to answering your questions.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you so much. So the Department of Consumer Worker Protection fiscal 2024 preliminary budget totals \$64.2 million, including \$30.5 for personnel services for 448 full-time positions. What are the budget priorities that the agency has submitted to OMB for fiscal 2024?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you, Councilmember.

We are focused on our mission, right?, our core

mission of protecting New Yorkers and really looking

at ways we can continue to do more efficient work, or

work more efficiently and more effectively to make

sure that we can ensure consumers are not being

defrauded by any deceptive practices, that workers

are getting restitution that they need based on the

rights that the Council has asked us to-- mandated

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us, right?, to enforce. And at the same time, support the businesses that are required to comply with these laws. So we're looking-- You know, we're always looking at where is the most need so we can focus our efforts there.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: So-- But what are those budget priorities out of that, in the fiscal 2024?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: I can tell you, for example -- I mean, we continue to look at compliance with the Fair Work Week Law, and Pay Save And Sick I mean, Pay Save and Sick Leave is what created the worker protection arm for our agency. we are looking to make sure that workers continue to know what are their rights. We want to make sure that as Fair Work Week rolls out more, right?, we just added Just Cause. That is a big piece of our focus right now, not just for the workers, but for the businesses that have to comply with that law. want to make sure there is an understanding about the requirements so that we can be sure they can comply with it, and we can have answers, right?, when the workers come towards us.

I think we continue to look at where do we get the most complaints, so that we can put our efforts

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If you look at our numbers, you see that in that. the majority of our complaints come-- focus on tobacco, and e-cigarette retail dealers. So we put a lot of attention to that as well, and make sure that we're being diligent in those areas. And I will say also, that one last piece with our Financial Empowerment Centers: You've seen that we have worked to expand that line of work. We know that we need more New Yorkers to take advantage of our free tax prep program. There was an expansion we started this year, particularly with the self employed New Yorkers. We know that, especially during COVID, and as people have continued to come out of that, there's been a shift in gig workers. And we want to make sure that those businesses, right?, those entrepreneurs are getting the support that they need, so that they can succeed. Oftentimes, they have the subject matter expertise in what they've chosen to start a business, but we want to make sure that they also have financial success, and expanding the free tax prep program is a core priority for us and this administration. I think when Mayor Adams advocated for the increase in the matching from the city for the Federal Earned Income Tax Credit, that's a

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2 reflection of what some of our priorities are as well.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Are there any new needs that we can expect to see in the upcoming executive plan that you can tell us about?

an expansion of our free tax prep program, even beyond what we're doing right now, so that we can reach more New Yorkers, and also an effort to get more volunteers to come to the program. The program does rely heavily on volunteers through our community-based organizations. So we want to have a focus on those. We are currently in some conversations. I think I'm going to also pass it on to my Assistant Commissioner to add some more information.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Thank you. Yeah,
I would just-- I was just going to add that the-VITA program itself under which the free tax prep in
New York City is set up is-- it relies on-- on
funding these contracted providers who use volunteer
income tax assistance. So I think the Commissioner
has hit the nail on the head in the sense that we
have a number of priorities that we are deeply

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2 invested in, and we've-- we're extremely appreciative 3 of the Mayor's support on those.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Do you anticipate additional resources will be needed? Or is this current funding level sufficient?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: So any—— anything that's a new need, we certainly will want to have a discussion, and especially if there are new bills that are being discussed at the City Council, we will want to make sure that we have a conversation with, obviously, the City Council and OMB to ensure that we have the necessary resources to deliver on those mandates.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Does the agency have adequate

headcount to meet the needs of the community and effectively run all the programs and initiatives?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you. Thank you for that question. So let me let me tell you, I really appreciate the support that you give us, because I know that you are-- you're a true partner. You really do reach out constantly, and I really appreciate the-- the constant contact that we have with your office to make sure that we can deliver

services, and we can bring our expertise to not just

your district, right?, but to all New Yorkers. So I really I really thank you for that for caring so much about our work.

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I said in my testimony, right? I shared some of our successes from just the last year. I definitely want to make sure that we can do more of that. We are definitely in line to do, and repeat a very successful year, as we had last year. And I have a big focus on education as well. I really want to make sure that people understand the—for the businesses, what is required of them, and at the same time for New Yorkers, what are their rights, so that they can come to us. I very much enjoy going out into the community, and getting New Yorkers to, you know, come—come from behind the desk, right?, and engaging with them, and making sure that what we're doing, and the way we're doing it is the way that they need us to do it.

So right now, I am confident with the work that we've been doing, and I think we're going to continue to accomplish a lot.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: And I'm sorry, I rushed through my opening statement and I forgot to recognize the councilmembers that have been here from the

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beginning, Councilmember Won, Cabán, Nurse, Brewer,Bottcher, and virtually we have Ossé and Krishnan.

Alright, so another question I have for you:

Vacancies. As part of the Mmayor's Program to

Eliminate -- Eliminate the Gap, the prelim plan

includes a PEG that would eliminate positions at

DCWP. Fiscal 2024 prelim includes a savings of \$1.2

million in fiscal 2023 and \$2.4 million in fiscal 24

through 27 through vacancy reduction. Can you

provide us with details on what exact program areas

are impacted, and what positions will be removed?

question, Councilmember. We continue to do a lot of work, and always looking and strategizing, where do we move around with our headcount, and where we can have efficiencies? Sometimes we look for efficiencies through technology, right? We want to make sure that we can be more efficient. I can tell you that there have been no programs eliminated, no services eliminated. We are not cutting on anything, any of the work that we do. The vacancies are quite spread out throughout the agency. And we are— Even with the vacancies that we have right now, we are currently recruiting, we are constantly looking for

2 ways in which to promote also our openings so that we

3 can have the right candidates come and join our

4 agency. It's a very passionate group of public

5 servants. And we know that we're going to be able to

6 | get those filled.

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CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: How will these vacancy reductions impact the agency's delivery of programs and services?

negative impact, Councilmember. I think we continue to do the work. We've been very successful. We actually had a lower headcount last year, and we--you heard all of our accomplishments across all the areas of work in our agency. And we expect that we are going to continue to do all that amazing work with having direct impact in the lives of New Yorkers.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: How many vacancies does DCWP currently have, including this vacancy reduction?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: I believe we have 33? Let my-- [TO OTHERS: Is it correct? Okay.] It's 33.

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CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: And so, what are the main challenges DCWP has specifically been experiencing and hiring new candidates?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Well, Councilmember, I think we will read the news. And I think there is nationwide challenges with hiring and retaining talent, and we are not exempt as a city. We are constantly working with DCAS, OMB, City Hall to make sure that we are thinking broad on the strategies that we can implement.

I can tell you as an agency, we use LinkedIn Recruiter, for example. It's a platform that has allowed us to reach some candidates directly, and maybe a little bit even faster of onboarding, as we reach more individuals who may be interested in joining our agency.

We also very proactively share our postings with various groups. If it's attorneys, we may go to various bar associations. We all have networking circles that we promote, where we promote the open positions. Similarly with colleges to make sure that the recent graduates right that are coming and may be interested in public service know of the opportunities that we have.

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So those are some of the examples in ways that we are looking to address our vacancies so that we can quickly fill those positions.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Perfect. Can you walk us through the hiring process, starting from how the agency identifies a necessary position for hiring, all the way through the approval process with OMB, which I hear can be challenging, and the onboarding of new employees.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you for that question, Councilmember. Yeah, we definitely want to always be looking across our agency, and adjusting our headcount, and making sure that we are having the most impact in the work that we do. I'm actually going to ask my First Deputy Commissioner, Kenny Minaya, to give you a little bit more detail about the process itself.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MINAYA: Thank you,

Councilmember. So, in the current state, OMB has

authorized us to hire up to our-- our authorized

headcount. So there isn't much OMB involvement

there. Previously, I know as you're aware, there was

a two-for-one program in the city, and that obviously

entailed more OMB involvement. One thing I want to

highlight, that we're very proud of at the Agency is
that our headcount, our active headcount, is actually
the highest it's ever been. And I think that
reflects the effort the Commissioner was just
mentioning, thinking about creative ways, whether
that's using LinkedIn Recruiter, reaching out to
community organizations, different types of affinity
groups, to make sure we're casting as wide a net as

possible.

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What percentage of candidates offered positions accept them? And what are the top reasons they turn them down?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you for the question.

I-- [TO OTHERS: Do we have those details, that...?]

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MINAYA: I do-- We do
not have that.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MINAYA: We can get back to you on that, Councilmember.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Can you get back us?

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: What are the priority positions the agency most focused on hiring for? [SIRENS IN BACKGROUND]

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: I'm so sorry, can you repeat that question, Councilmember?

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2 CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Because that was really loud in the background.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Sorry.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: That's all right. What are the priority positions the agency most focused on hiring for?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: I understand. All of the work that we do is really important. I don't think we put one over the other. There are certain areas. It varies. The vacancies throughout the year vary. It's not static. There's no one area that continually is—continually has vacancies. So we—Depending on the moment in time, we take a look at our position, what initiatives we are working on to make sure that there is no negative impact on any of the work that we do.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I think something that is important to add as well is, you know, we're actively hiring all these vacant positions right now. And ultimately, you know, this— an agency is an ecosystem where each part is supporting each other. Whether that's an outreach part, or an attorney, an investigator, the person in IT operations who's helping you out. These— All these divisions work

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2 together for the ultimate goals of this Agency, and

3 which is why I think, certainly as an entire Agency,

4 we're proud of the successes of 2022.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Can you verify if any of these positions will be removed that are frontline customer positions?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: We have a number of customer-facing, consumer-facing, public-facing positions. As my Assistant Commissioner, for example, shared. They-- We all work together. We have individuals that come through our licensing center, right?, as the public. We have our inspectors and enforcement that are also out there serving the public, when they go do inspections or educational visits to businesses. And they are-- The vacancies are really just spread out through our-- the agency. There is no reduction in services, and no compromising in the customer service that we're providing to all New Yorkers.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Just to ask my final question on vacancies here: What criteria is the Agency using to make vacancy reduction determinations?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: What criteria is the Agency is using for what? I'm sorry.

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CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: ...making the vacancy reduction determinations?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you for that question, Councilmember. We are looking constantly at the services and our vacancies in our agency. I think it's important to stress that the exercise of looking at the vacancies is not a once-a-year exercise. We are always having meetings internally and determining where there is a need, where we should focus to make sure that we are targeting any hiring for a particular unit, if we see that there is an issue in a particular area. But it is something that we are doing constantly and it really is spread throughout the agency.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you for that. So now moving on to street vendors, and where I just want to recognize everyone here that is from the street vending— and we'll hear from us shortly. Hi there. Thank you for coming.

So back in 2021, the Council passed Local Law 18 of 2021, which expanded the availability of food vendor permits. It also created an office of street vendor enforcement, and establish a street vendor advisory board. However, with recent news that the

2 Department of Sanitation will take over aspects of

3 | the program, I have a few questions. First, who will

4 | issue the vendors licenses?

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COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: DCWP issues the vendor licenses, and DOHMH issues permits as they relate to mobile food vendors.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: What will happen to the jobs for enforcement inside DCWP, if and when DSNY takes over the enforcement?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: We support— Let me start by saying that we support the decision of the Administration to transfer the enforcement of street vending from DCWP to the sanitation department. We are concurrently in conversations with the sanitation department to make sure that it is an effective and efficient transition. And part of that discussion will include any— any necessary moves in terms of positions as well.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: What are the challenges DCWP is having with a sudden shift to sending folks to-- sending the enforcement aspect to DSNY.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Councilmember, we have been, as you mentioned, right?, based on prior

Administration in 2021, the office of street vendor

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identification.

enforcement was placed at DCWP. DCWP, since that moment, has faced a number of operational and legal challenges to effectively enforce street vending.

Some of those challenges relate to our inspectors, you know, attempting to obtain an identification so that if they found a violation they could issue—they could issue a summons. We had some challenges with that where vendors wouldn't provide

Similarly-- Or not similarly, the inspectors sometimes faced aggression and violence in performing their jobs. And that actually resulted in oftentimes of having to do some of these inspections together with NYPD, not just us, which I understand was the intention when the office was first placed at DCWP.

We know that the transition to sanitation is the right one. We are not the right agency equipped with the right knowledge to enforce street vending. We will continue to process the licenses for the vendors as they are needed, whether it's renewals or there's any discussions on— I understand, there's some concerns with caps. But when it comes to the enforcement, sanitation does have the knowledge and the expertise of the public space. We are working

with them to make sure that all of our learnings

throughout the last couple of years, that they have

those they have that knowledge and they can

incorporate it into their taking over this piece as

it relates to street vending.

And so the proposed date is April 1. So now, will-- And I heard you say multiple times already that you're having discussions about this transition, but will you continue going forward to have conversations about how to best enforce the vendor permits with DSNY?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: We'll be there for sanitation. Any questions that they have, we want to work with them. We want this to succeed. We believe it is the right decision. We certainly want it to succeed. We want to do it right. This is about getting it right. And so anything that they might need from us, or questions, or any information, we will definitely be willing partners to share that with them and support them as this transitions over to them for the enforcement piece. So still the licensing piece will remain with DCWP.

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CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Will the enforcement from your 2 3 understanding being multilingual? Will it have an ability to reach out to our multilingual vendors? 4 COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Sure. Councilmember, I can't speak for sanitation in terms of how they will 6 7 approach and all of the considerations that they'll have. We did find that to be helpful when we had our 8 inspectors. So that is information that we have been relaying to them. I think it's important that any--10 11 whether it's you or any of the councilmembers who may 12 have concerns with the next iteration of the 13 enforcement, right?, under sanitation, it is 14 important for them to hear. They will want to hear 15 what are the concerns so they can take those into 16 account and address them. Not just Sanitation, but 17 the Mayor himself, right? This is-- The 18 Administration as a whole wants to make sure that we 19 get this right. And that's only going to happen if 20 we hear about any concerns. You know, we've heard 21 some things throughout the last couple years when we We've relayed those. And then for moving 2.2

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Do you think you have the proper resources on the education piece, when issuing

forward, it's important to share that as well.

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the licenses, to make sure that folks are informed of 2 3 natto Only their rights but the expectations of

4 street vending in -- in their own native language?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: We are so proud of our language capacity at DCWP. So certainly when any-whether it's for street vending or something else, they come to our licensing unit, we have a broad-- we have an array of language capacity with our frontline staff. If there is a situation when we don't, then we-- certainly everybody's trained to use Language Line to make sure that we reach every New Yorker, and those that are in front of us at the moment. oftentimes to the licensing center myself to make sure. These are very dedicated public servants who really want to help individuals. Sometimes we have people come to us that are-- it's not related to the work that we do, but we still help them, we pick up the phone with them, and we try to connect them and make sure that they're getting what they need from-from our city, whether it's us or another sister agency.

I think it's important, also to know that with the education, I want to say yes. You know, I think we've been good in educating and passing along

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information. But to the extent that anybody feels that we're not, then I would want to know, right?

Because if there is something that we should be doing in the front end, when somebody comes to renew or get a license, we want to take that opportunity. So we do things. We think we're very thoughtful about the way we do it, and intentional to make sure that we're not— it's not like one size fits all. And if there's feedback, you know, we do that. I mean, part of a lot of the education and outreach that we do is through our Constituent Affairs Unit, and that's led by our Assistant Commissioner of External Affairs, so I'll also let him at some more information about that.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Thank you,

Commissioner. Um, yeah, one piece I wanted to

mention was are our educational tool, the Plain

Language Checklist. These are documents that are

available upon receiving a license and are also on

our website that are-- explain to a street vendor all

the different laws and rules you would have to follow

when you operate in New York City. These are

translated in more than the 10 languages required by

local law. I think, with this particular

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constituency, we were very sensitive to the fact of language access requirements and needs. And additionally, these all these documents were provided to the Department of Sanitation.

In terms of the-- the transition and the support that we're providing Sanitation, I think there's the enforcement piece, but also the educational piece, which I know is something that will be significant as we move forward and after April 1. So-- And the one last piece I want to mention too, is the maps that were created pursuant to Local Law 18 of 2021, are also being transitioned to sanitation. These will also help educate mobile food vendors or general vendors on where the permissible vending activity is in New York City.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: And so have you seen a significant shift after you developed the plain language in the multiple languages of a reduction in penalties and fines to street vendors?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Well, I would say from the those-- I think when we received the Office of Street Vendor Enforcement, the first priority was education. We had our initial educational period of, I would say, three months and developing those plain

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2 language checklists was the first thing we did. And
3 so I think anything afterwards was-- was also a

4 product of that educational work.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you. And last one on street vendors here. Do you think that DCWP should retain the authority to continue to enforce the law? Or do you think that DSNY will be able to provide just as good of a service?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Well, thank you for thinking that we are that good at service and street vending enforcement. We think sanitation is going to succeed. We support 100% the decision of the Administration to move the enforcement of street vending to the sanitation department.

Like I said earlier, they are the experts in the public space management, not DCWP. I shared in the beginning with my testimony all of our accomplishments across the areas of our agency, whether it is worker protection, millions of dollars for violations of the Fair Work Week, the Pay Save and Sick Leave law, whether it is in the consumer protection area against secondhand automobile dealers that really prey on a lot of individuals, oftentimes, immigrants, and there's like a language barrier. So

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we feel very proud of being able to intervene in those situations. And similarly, with the Financial Empowerment Centers, and the free tax prep program, these are the areas where we are experts. These are the areas where we can truly succeed and help New Yorkers across all areas in the entire city. Every New Yorker is a consumer. The agency used to be called Consumer Affairs. It is now Consumer and Worker Protection. That's what we know how to do. That's what we want to continue doing. And we know that this transfer to sanitation is going to help us to continue focus on— focusing on the core mission of the Agency to protect and help New Yorkers, workers and consumers.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: And I know I had said that that was my last question. But I have one final question. Now because of this transition, do you see a significant shift of funding to adjust for it?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: We are in the transition conversations with the Sanitation Department to see what may be necessary in that area.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you now to minimum wage for app-based delivery. In September 2021, the council passed Local Law 115 of 2021. This bill

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required DCWP to study the working conditions of third-party food delivery workers. Following the study, the department was required to give us the rules establishing the minimum wage for app-based food delivery services by January 1, 2023. I still haven't gotten them. What's the reason for the delay?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you, Councilmember.

We are the first municipality, right?, the first city to have these protections. We are incredibly proud, and we're so thankful to the City Council for taking action in addressing the needs of very essential workers for all of us.

I said it in my testimony. I think when a lot of us had the luxury of being able to be home, these essential workers were who brought us food. They-It didn't matter what were the weather conditions, what was happening outside, the risk with COVID, and all of that. They were there for us. And so it is wonderful to have partners in the City Council who champion this type of action, to make sure that essential workers are taken care of. And last year, we started implementing the various aspects of those bills, those laws that were passed, including

licensing of those third party apps, right? something that started in January, and then we moved on to the rights to the workers directly, as it related to having more information about the routes, the tips, the pay, the frequency of the pay, all of that to make sure that they were protected and had some power over deciding which routes to take, which ways, to go which deliveries to accept. And the last piece of that, as you mentioned, setting the minimum pay rates.

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We engaged in a process that included a study, very robust study that is still published on our website. That is what we base our preliminary— our proposed— sorry, our proposed minimum pay rate, we put that out for comment as is required— required of the rulemaking process. We receive 2000d comments. That is a lot of comments. And we take this seriously. We want to make sure we get this minimum pay rate right. And so we spent the time to engage with those over 2000 comments. That prompted a number of changes that are now in another rulemaking process, so that we can get the feedback from stakeholders, workers, restaurants, apps, consumers, all of us, to make sure that we get this right. That

2 public comment period will end on April 7. I really

- 3 look forward to getting all of you to comment and
- 4 give you give us your feedback. It is really
- 5 | important. It is the only way we're going to get
- 6 | this right.
- 7 CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you so much for that.
- 8 And why has DCWP decreased the proposed minimum wage
- 9 by \$3.82.
- 10 COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: As we are in the current
- 11 | rulemaking process of the CAPA process, I can't
- 12 comment on that, but we do look forward to-- if
- 13 | there's any questions about it, any comments about
- 14 | it, any concerns about it, really invite that
- 15 | feedback so that we can take it into account during
- 16 this rulemaking process.
- 17 CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: When will the increase finally
- 18 take effect?

rule.

- 19 COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: As soon as the comment
- 20 period closes on April 7, we'll-- we'll be reviewing
- 21 | all of those comments. And then deciding what are
- 22 | the next steps. We really want to get this right.
- 23 And as soon as that's ready, we will issue the final
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2 CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Now the plan also accounts for increases in inflation. Is there a cap on the pay raise if inflation outpaces predictions?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: We will put out in our final rule any considerations that will be expected of the third party apps.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: What influence have the technology companies in control of these apps had on the influence regarding the assessments on what the minimum wage ought to be?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: The third party apps are stakeholders, certainly, in this process. And so they have commented during the rulemaking process. We expect that they'll come in again during the current process. And we will take that into account just like anybody else's.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Have you had conversations with deliveristas? The workers that are affected by this app-based delivery?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Let me just phrase that correctly because I want to make sure I'm not in violation of CAPA. We constantly have conversations with stakeholders and certainly there are times when we see the deliveristas, and we are educating them

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they know their rights.

just in General. But in terms of the of the minimum pay raise, we've always encouraged anybody that we've had conversations with to make sure that they submit those through the rulemaking process so that we can take into account any considerations. I'm actually going to ask my Assistant Commissioner for External Affairs to also just give you a little bit more detail about ways in which we've engaged with them, not just for this, but in anything to make sure that

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Thank you,

Commissioner. Yes, I would say during the rulemaking process, we have encouraged external stakeholders to submit formal comments for the public record, which is what we use in our determinations for any adjustments or final rulemaking.

That said, as the Commissioner did mention, there was a study that we did before the rulemaking process that helped inform the minimum pay rate that was proposed. That study we did in close collaboration with the—those deliveristas. We held a public hearing with them last year where we gathered testimony to help inform a minimum pay rate. During those same summer months, we've also worked with

other stakeholders too, such as the hospitality lines
that helped us connect the restaurants.

So to your question: During the rulemaking process, we are very-- we take very seriously the requirements of the Citywide Administrative Procedure Act. But that said, in setting the minimum pay rating during the study and understanding this industry more, which itself was a very complicated process, we did work very closely with-- with these stakeholders that are involved here.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: So can you give me once again, either a direct e-mail or contact if I am affected by this, and I want to go ahead and issue a testimony. How can I go about that?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I believe it's rulescomments@DCWP.NYC.gov.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Survey says?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: We'll double check. I mean, there's also-- I know for sure we also have an e-mail address, generally we use for any kind of-- type of constituent inquiry, which is communityaffairs@DCWP.NYC.gov. If we receive a comment through that e-mail address as well, we would

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2 ensure that it was incorporated into the public record.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: I appreciate that. Now moving forward to cannabis and marijuana regulation. Wwo short years ago, New York State legalized the consumption of cannabis for recreational adult use with the passage of the Marijuana Regulation and Taxation Act. The Office of Cannabis Management issues licenses and develops regulations outlining how and when businesses can participate in this new industry. While one of the intended goals of legislation was to increase equity among segments of the population that have been harmed by the war on drugs, however, there are many illegal cannabis shops popping up. How does DCWP collaborate with New York State on rolling out this legislation?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you, Councilmember.

And just to put on the record, the address for your last question for comments. It is rulecomments@DCWP.NYC.gov.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Just to go back and just for clarity, if you're watching. If you are affected by the app-based delivery minimum wage, there's still an

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opportunity to comment, and commenting on that will be by e-mailing...

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Rulecomments@DCWP.NYC.gov.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Awesome. Thank you so much for that confirmation.

So now going back, how does DCWP collaborate with New York State on rolling out the cannabis legislation?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you Councilmember. I think I mentioned earlier that the area of tobacco and e-cigarette retail dealers is where we get the most complaints. And then where we end up spending a lot of time with our inspectors to go out and enforce those laws. We enforce the laws that relate to tobacco and any cigarette retail dealers. We-- Just to clarify also that we don't have-- We don't licensed cannabis, as you mentioned, right? That is-- That is part of the State. But we certainly want to make sure that when it comes to tobacco and e-cigarettes, we are making sure that those laws are being followed.

When it comes to licensed businesses, we very much focus on underage sales. We want to make sure that our youth are protected, and they're not taken

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advantage of if there's any even licensed businesses selling to underage youth.

At the same time looking at certainly at any unlicensed businesses, we want to make sure that that is not happening. So we do send out inspectors to look at, go visit the various places where there might be that activity. Sometimes we get those complaints. Sometimes some of you write and let us know. It is critically important for us so you do communicate with us whenever you see any unlawful activity.

We have been working together with other city agencies and the state, right?, on certain efforts to address the-- the cannabis piece, because certainly it does happen usually where there is tobacco sales or e-cigarette sales. Our Assistant Commissioner of External Affairs is our point person in that-- in those efforts, so I want to have him tell you a little bit more about that as well.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Thank you. Yes, I think, you know, as we spoke, I don't know if was a few weeks ago or a couple of months ago with the Sheriff's Task Force, the City under Mayor Adams, has been able to identify various city agencies that have

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authorities with respect to these businesses
operating in New York City.

In our particular case, the touchpoint is tobacco retail dealer licenses and electronic cigarette retail dealer licenses. And then of course, the Sheriff has a role to play as well. I know that OCM does— is in communication with members of the task force too, and I think generally it is— I think it has been a creative way for the city to address what has been a gap so far and enforcement. Because it's— the Commissioner's point is something that we hear about often from— from folks in the community.

So certainly it's something is very important to us. I think it's something of over 15,000 inspections conducted in 2022, more than 7,300 summonses and 2022 many of them for unlicensed tobacco retail dealer and electronic cigar retail dealer activity.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Does the agency track revenue that New York state collects, and with marijuana licenses given that New York City has the most marijuana shops?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: No.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: That was a quick answer.

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CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: How much revenue does DCWP estimate that it's expected to generate in the coming years, the cannabis sale?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Oh, we don't regulate cannabis. I don't know that we're the agency to have that number. [TO OTHERS: But go ahead.]

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I think perhaps—
I think perhaps the SPS who— under which— over
which, I should say, has New York City cannabis.
They might have more information about expected
revenues or the expected growth of that market.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: With only a handful of legal shops that have opened so far, does-- has DCWP been in a conversation with other entities to expedite the licensing process in New York City?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: DCWP does not play a role in licensing of cannabis sales.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: What actions can the City take to help alleviate the issue of illegal cannabis shops?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Councilmember, we-- You know, as Carlos, my Assistant Commissioner of External Affairs shared, we are working with other agencies. Our role still remains for tobacco and e

cigarette licenses. We don't have any oversight when

it comes to cannabis sales.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I think-- I think we'd be happy to connect the committee with folks in the Mayor's office, whether CLA or-- or sorry, State Legislative Affairs or City Legislative Affairs with respect to any plans they have in adjusting any cannabis laws and rules. But again to the Commissioners point, it's not something that we're currently involved in.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Would licensing more legal recreational stores in New York City address the legal cannabis shops?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: I think again,

Councilmember when it comes to things related to

cannabis, DCWP is not an agency that is involved in

its enforcement or licensing. So we-- As Carlos

mentioned, we can certainly connect with SBS, because

I know they're supporting that agency or there may be

other efforts between the administration at the state

level.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: In a recent hearing about smoke shops that health, DCWP, and PD covered, is there--

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2 there was a discussion about inspectors. Are there
3 plans to increase the number of inspectors for this?

DCWP has always enforced the law. Since whenever we took— we were mandated to inspect tobacco, and ecigarette dealer— retail dealers, we have been inspecting them, sending our inspectors out to conduct certain routine inspections that we do regularly to make sure that there is compliance with the licenses, in terms of specifically like I said underage youth, and then also to make sure that we address any unlicensed activity. So we will continue to does that work. It has become the largest number of complaints. So, you know, it's— we're constantly looking at where should our focus be? And that certainly is an area of focus for our agency right now, just together with efforts by the mayor.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Um--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Can I also add
Councilmember, we of course are working closely with
OMB to meet our service needs. That said, you know,
when I'm comparing the inspection numbers that we had
of-- of tobacco retail dealers, and electronic
cigarette retail dealers this year, that was about
15,500. Last year was 7,300. It's an 111% increase

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in inspection activity. And I think this really speaks to the point that the Commissioner is making about strategically allocating our resources based on what we're hearing from you, from members of the community, from all sectors, about how these-- these unlicensed-- these smoke shops that have not been licensed by the State, how they're affecting our needs here.

So ultimately, the Administration has been a close partner in terms of our resource needs. also work to create efficiencies and strategically allocate resources, and certainly always will-- are open to conversation with the Council about what else we can be doing.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: So I mean, do you have an estimate as to how much that increase would be? And financially, how much would that be for your department? Of what percentage of your funding or your budget?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Councilmember we would have to-- you know, we would have to look at what we're currently doing, and how can that work be expanded? I actually would like to have my General Counsel share also a little bit with you when it comes to

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2 enforcement of the licenses of TRDs, Tobacco Retail

3 Dealers, and e-cigarettes because I think there's a

4 number of steps there, and it might give you a better

5 sense also of the various factors that impact this

6 work, from our perspective as it relates to tobacco

7 and e-cigarette retail dealers.

MR. TIGER: Sure. Thank you, Commissioner. So as Mr. Ortiz and Commissioner Mayuga have indicated, this is the number one consumer complaint that we get now. And so we have allocated our resources significantly towards this work recently. There's a complicated structure for licensing, for both tobacco retail dealers and electronic cigarette retail dealers, that was passed by the Council back in 2017, with community district caps, and certain violations that were— that mandate revocation of those licenses.

So we're always on the lookout, as my colleagues were saying, about especially specific violations that we hear complaints about: Underage sales, flavored tobacco, flavored—— flavored vape sales that can lead to mandatory revocation of the license when those summonses are adjudicated at the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings.

So when there are certain amount of those violations, that results in mandatory revocation of those licenses. I think the number is in 2022 was 462 tobacco and ECRD licenses were revoked.

So it has a very clear effect the work that we do out on the street. Based on the feedback that we get from community members, from councilmembers on what is happening at businesses in your district.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: And I guess-- What is DCWP's vision for legalized tax and regulated cannabis market in New York City within the next few years?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Again, Councilmember, our-our purview is with the sale of tobacco and ecigarettes. DCWP does not currently play a role as it relates to the-- to cannabis. We see that as a State function. We understand there might be conversations happening between the Administration and the State. And we will provide comment if there is a bill or any discussions that happen at those levels.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: All righty. And then-- Now miscellaneous revenue. DCWP is a revenue-generating agency. What is the department's various revenue streams?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you Councilmember. 2

We want to focus on -- you know, sometimes the 4 revenue, right?, may come from penalties for our

5 purposes. But I also want to stress that our goal is

to achieve compliance with the law. So we are always 6

7 looking at ways to achieve that and get better at

that. We want that education piece to happen both on 8

the end of consumers and workers, and also on the end

of businesses. We want them to succeed. 10

> Specifically to any revenue, I would like to pass it on to my First Deputy to share some more information.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MINAYA: Thank you, Councilmember. The main sources of revenue for the agency as the Commissioner mentioned, are civil penalties and fees that we receive through the licensing process, and some of the scale inspections that we do pursuant to our weights and measurement authorities.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: How much did the agency generate in revenues in fiscal 2022?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you Councilmember. We collected \$12 million in civil penalties.

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2 CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Sorry. Just doing three things 3 at once. Totally fine. How much does the agency

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you Councilmember.

6 We really only just started, I guess, in the year.

7 We don't have a number right now. We don't

expect to generate in fiscal 2023?

8 necessarily have a target. Again, our goal is to

9 | achieve compliance. Revenue certainly is not what

10 | funds us, so we don't necessarily have an incentive

11 | to drive it up. We really want to focus on achieving

12 | compliance through education to the businesses that

13 | when we go and visit and enforce the law, that we're

14 mandated to enforce, and at the same time, educate

15 consumers to make sure that they have the information

16 | about their rights.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: And then finally, will there be any new sources of revenue in fiscal 2024?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: I don't believe so,

20 Councilmember.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Okay, so I'm opening it up to questions from my colleagues. I also want to recognize that Councilmembers Farías and Abreu have joined us. So we'll begin with Councilmember Nurse.

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meet you, Commissioner. I don't think we've ever met before. I just have some questions about the street vending. Obviously, because now it's being dumped on sanitation. I had some questions just in terms of how, you know— The SVAB be had their final meeting almost a year ago today in March of 2022. This announcement comes almost a year from that. At what point was the conversation starting with the administration of saying, "We want to consider sanitation."

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you, Councilmember.

It is great to see you. And I do hope we can have many more conversations, and really always trying to bring our services to your district. So-- So I hope we can have more of those. And I think we actually stood together in the in the celebration or maybe not celebration, but overtime pay equity, the day of my hearing last year, in front of the steps. So that was a thing the first time at least I saw you. I think you're right, I don't think we got to meet, but I hope we can have many more conversations.

We have encountered a number of challenges that I shared earlier, in terms of when it comes to street

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vendor enforcement, and I want to really reiterate

that, we are still going to be handling the licensing

fees.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Do you know when the conversation started? Just so I don't run out my clock.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Oh, I'm so sorry. I didn't mean to do that. I'm actually going to then have my Assistant Commissioner first tell you a little bit more. He was our point of contact for the-- with the board.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Thank you.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Yeah, I think-- I don't know if I have a specific date in mind. But I think over-- definitely over the past summer, for sure, we identified that this was going to be-- the ongoing legal and operational challenges were going to be difficult for us. You know, ultimately, we--we had to work closely with the Adams-- with the Administration and with our partners to identify where the next place-- where the next best place would be to do that work. And I think we believe that sanitation is the best place.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: So in the summer.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I would say that over the summers is— for clarity is when we've identified that these operational and legal challenges were.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay. And when did you identify that sanitation would be the one? I guess my thing-- my question: At any point, have you engaged the Street Vendor Advisory Board?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I believe that—
I believe that with this—— with this moving
transition, that sanitation is working with your
office as well.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: But you've never-- you've never had a conversation with the Street Vendor Advisory Board?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: With respect to the Street Vendor Advisory Board, that meets once a year now, annually before June 1. The discussions of those board meetings are supposed to be about the release of--

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: My understanding was that they are about--

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: --supervisory licenses, not necessarily about the Office, or treatment, or enforcement.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: So there's just been no conversation with the group of small businesses that would— this would impact?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Councilmember, I think ultimately, like the-- the administration is-- is committed to making this-- making this succeed, and they are, and there will be--

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: I understand. I think we all are. I'm just trying to get clarity on whether or not, yes or no, there has been a conversation with any of the formal bodies that have been formed to deal with street vendors. Because there was a whole board put together that put forth recommendations, which I believe were recommendations that are supposed to be in concert or in collaboration with your agency to improve and put solutions on the table to make the situation better. And yet there has not been a conversation with them since those recommendations have been put forward. And I'm just trying to get clarity on: Yes or no, if that's true.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Oh, to be clear, during the Street Vendor Advisory Board conversations, there was discussions about a different— a different— about the Office of Street Vendors being in a different place in DCWP. So that definitely happened.

Now with respect to moving-- the conversations moving forward, I know the administration is committed to having those conversations with the Street Vendor Project.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Yes. I imagine moving forward, there will be a lot of conversation.

A question from me about what you all have done in 2022. How many tickets were issued to vendors in 2022? And-- Or how many inspections and how many tickets?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Oh, thank you.

I'm in 2022, we conducted about 15,000 inspections.

With respect to summonses, over the past two years—
over the past two years, we've— we've issued 4,300 summonses.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay, and then you can follow up--

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Sorry. I have the exact I have the exact number for this year.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: In 2022, we issued 3300 summonses.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay. In in your opening statement, Commissioner, you alluded, or you mentioned that some of the challenges you face was violence and aggression coming from vendors towards your inspectors. Without really much specificity, that's kind of a alarming statement, right? So is there a percentage or— of how many inspections done? Like, what percentage of that was of that nature?

Yeah. It was certainly a concern of our inspectors when they were going out there to try to enforce street vending. One of the things that we took a lot of pride in was one of the things that I mentioned earlier with the language, right?, capability. So we often sent inspectors that had the same language capacity of the vendors that we expected to encounter in the area.

I don't have right now a percentage of the times when that happened, but if you--

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COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: A followup-- If I could request a followup of that.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Absolutely. We think that's also helpful for the transition to keep in mind. We want to make sure that all the information is— is available to make it successful.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay, Okay, I'll go for a second round. Thanks, Chair.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Councilmember Brewer?

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Thank you, um, just in terms of— I'm very aware, because I've been out with the Sheriff a few times. So I'm very aware of— that you only do the tobacco. But when— And when we would go to the sites in the drawer, because we opened all the drawers, would be the summonses that you had, understandably, levied, and it would be a copy of what the violations are. So we opened all the drawers. So— but the coordination though, so the service folks, were— were pleased, but not knowing that there had been that kind of— that you had been there.

So do you coordinate with the Sheriff on things like that? Because he didn't know that you had been there, according to him at that moment.

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efficient.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you, Councilmember. 3 We certainly aim to coordinate. We do our part of 4 the taskforce. We continue to do inspections outside of the taskforce as well, to inspect the licensed businesses, and if we get complaints about unlicensed 6 7 businesses. When we observe cannabis, we report it to the taskforce as well. So if there is a specific 8 instance, we would certainly want to make sure that we are checking with the sheriff and ensure that 10 11 there's no gaps so that we can be effective and

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay. Because that would be helpful for him to know. I think that it went to the taskforce, but it never got to the Sheriff, just so you know. It happened twice.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I just wanted to add, I think--

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: I'm an expert on going-- I even know all the different types of marijuana and cannabis, which I didn't know before.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I did want to add that, you know, as we become -- as the work of this taskforce has-- has become deeper and more-- and more coordinated. You know, before-- The taskforce and

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2 our enforcement team does communicate before every

3 inspection to check for licenses, check the status of

4 licenses. We also communicate back in our

5 | independent inspections whether we've seen cannabis.

6 So I think, um, you know, certainly the staff members

on the taskforce are in communication with our team.

And we can certainly work always to make that

9 communication tighter.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay. The other question I have is just about pricing. And people are supposed to -- the store is supposed to have their prices, obviously displayed. And I know that you do that. So do you know how many inspections you do along those lines? Obviously, I know that the microfulfillment centers, were not doing that. And I have been-- harped on them recently. I certainly did harp on them quite a bit when they first arrived. But I do think that they still are not pricing. I think, at least the one I've been in, but it's not across the board. And I do wonder, given all your many, you know, commitments, if you're still doing enough of that pricing. Because I do think in today's times people need to know the prices because they are so incredibly high.

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COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you, Councilmember. We certainly want to make sure that we're addressing the problems and the issues, the challenges that New Yorkers are facing. We have our complaints. Our largest categories of complaints that we receive is related to the tobacco enforcement, and certainly sometimes grocery/retail. So if there is something that we should be addressing specifically, we will want to make sure we get those details. I know, my General Counsel, you know, oversees a lot of that. So I want him to give you a little bit more information as well.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay. I don't know if it just complaint-based, or you do some surprises.

MR. TIGER: No, we still we do-- we very much still do consumer-protection-oriented work in the field with our patrol inspectors and our enforcement division. I mean, one of the overall themes that we want the Council-- the Committee to take from this is that our core consumer and worker protection work is where we are best-positioned to focus our-- focus our labors, and we think that we can really bring our expertise to bear for the better of all our communities.

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So this is definitely something that we have been doing in 2022. And we'll continue to do in the future.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: But do you have any numbers as to how many proactive consumer protection—

I don't know what you call—visits? you have made, that kind of thing?

MR. TIGER: I don't think we have that sliced exactly that way here. We have different business categories, how many inspections there are. But we can— we can get back to you.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Get that to me?

MR. TIGER: We can.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay. And then the other thing is on paid sick days, as you know, that was a bill that I passed a long time ago. I know that you have been, to your credit, levying, you know, any kind of— Chipotle being the perhaps the biggest one, but you have been working to make sure that people have— follow the law.

However, what about education? Because there's still an awful lot of people who don't know about paid sick days. And I didn't know if you're the ones

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2 that do education, or is it a different agency to do
3 education? That's my question.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you, Councilmember.

We-- We do aim to do a lot of education.

Unfortunately, I think there's still a lot of people who don't know about that, right? So we-- it's a constant work to do that. We do it through our inspectors. Also for the businesses. When we do the educational visits, we make sure that they know about it. And then we do a lot of outreach events to make sure that individuals know. Carlos, again, is in charge of all that outreach. So I want to I want him to give you a little bit more detail about those efforts.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Yes, thank you, Commissioner.

We have a mighty-- a small-but-mighty outreach team that goes out and does educational events with constituents in New York City, over the course of 2022, over 620 events, tens of thousands of New Yorkers. Pay Save and Sick Leave is an utmost importance to us to educate on. Ultimately, I think we would always appreciate greater partnerships around Pay Save and Sick Leave. For me outreach is

both about breadth but also depth in reaching

communities and touching them consistently with new

information or more information. So for sure, this

is something that we will be happy to work with the

Council on with your office specifically on.

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COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: So I have a bill which the Health Committee is kindly hearing soon to have more information in pharmacies et cetera. Because hopefully people— unfortunately or fortunately — go there to get medication and hopefully would learn more about paid sick days. But we do need to tell more people. It is— there's no way that you can, except from a complaint based, know. But we need more people to know, so they can complain if it's not being followed.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Pay Save and Sick Leave is a vital minimum labor standard that we feel passionately that New Yorkers need to know about and should have a right to use.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay, and then just finally, I have a grocery store. I'm not going to name it now, but I sent you letters because it's really unfortunate to me, they're actually overcharging people, and they're adding grocery items

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to people's credit cards when they never purchased them. Is that something— that, I guess falls under consumer protection Is that something that's common? Is it more or less? Is it something that is growing? Or is this been going on for a long time, and it's just something that people do? Pretty outrageous.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you Councilmember. I think I'm going to have-- You know, we want to make sure that we're doing, and having the impact where we see it.

So if you're seeing it, that's important enough to me, honestly. So we want to make sure that we address it, and then see if there's any trends. I'll have my General Counsel speak to that.

MR. TIGER: Yeah. I mean, obviously, this one of the beauties of a forum like this, and our Consumer Services Unit, which is where the intake alarm for the agency is. It allows us to have an ear to the ground about what's happening, what predatory conduct is occurring. So to extent to you've already sent out, you know, we'll-- we'll look back at those and we'll drill down on those complaints. If you have other instances, please, please let us know. And we'll definitely look into that and see if it's a

2 broader -- a broader prism across the entire city.

3 Again, having an array of consumer complaints that

4 comes in, it allows us-- when some-- when one

5 Councilmember, one constituent points us to

6 something, it allows us to dig deeper.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay. Because I think--

8 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Councilmember, I

9 just will add that I did receive those letters and I

10 | want--

11 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: I write a lot of letters.

12 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I know. And-- But

13 | it's helpful for us, for sure. And we did go out

14 there with inspectors. We tried to identify the

15 | overcharging activity. I think now our team is

16 working with the constituents you most recently

17 | identified to have our Consumer Services Division,

18 | contact that business, get more details from them and

19 | figure out how we can get that money back. But we're

20 working on that case, for sure.

MR. TIGER: But we do take things like that

22 seriously.

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COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much. I

24 | just will say finally, I know you're doing a lot of

25 work on many topics, but the consumer protection, I

think, needs to be even more intense. Because I

think that in today's world, people think sometimes

they can get away with things. I know there's worker

protection, but I'd also like to see more emphasis on

the consumer protection.

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COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you for that. We're looking forward to doing more on that. I think we had some major accomplishments last year. And I think perhaps we also need to do a better job of advertising those accomplishments. Because they are—they're really nonstop. And you know, sometimes that is the way that we get the trust of the community to come forward and understand that there is something that can be done about a wrong that was done to them.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: So thank you for that feedback.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Now, Councilmember Farías.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Thank you, Chair. Hello,
Team DCWP. Good afternoon. I just wanted to run
through some quick questions, from what I've heard of
your testimony and just the dialogue today, around
cannabis. I just want to go back to that.

2 I understand that this is fully under the State's

3 | jurisdiction right now, between licensing and

4 enforcement. But in terms of licensing and

5 permitting or enforcement that we have, are we saying

6 as a city that we're hoping to never have any

city in that in that sphere of work.

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jurisdiction or power in regulation or enforcement?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I believe those conversations are happening now with the—— with the Mayor's office. I think it's best if I could connect you with them in terms of what the plans are for the

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Okay. You know, we have a bill in the Council that's sponsored by Councilmember Riley to create, you know, an office of cannabis business services, which will help in identifying maybe either DCWP not having any role in its licensing and permitting, or in business services and the regulatory measures.

But I just want to, I guess, reiterate or put out there that I don't necessarily know if I agree with us holistically allowing a top-down approach from the State with our five boroughs not having any enforcement or regulatory measures right now.

25 | Particularly because, I mean, we have areas like

Councilmember Brewers district that has trucks 2 3 everywhere that's selling, and I have bodegas in my community that are selling, and we really need to be 4 5 as consistent as we possibly can in terms of the regulation. Do we happen to have-- Do you folks off 6 7 the top of your minds, know the breakdown in terms of 8 like the taxes or revenue that we're seeing from any of the enforcement as a city? Does everything go straight -- like in terms of the fines or anything 10 11 like that, go straight to the state?

Councilmember, I can tell you that related to smoke shops, we did collect over \$8 million in 2022.

In terms of fines. I'm not talking about taxes, because we don't-- we don't do that piece.

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COMMITTEE FARÍAS: Sure. In 2022 in terms of fines, over \$8 million.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: And those are—
those are for— those— that's for activity related
to our licensing regimes. So tobacco retail dealer,
and electronic cigarette retail dealer.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Got it. Okay, thanks. I just want to switch a little bit over to the DSNY taking over for you folks on enforcement around street vending. I just wanted to ask questions

around communication to DSNY, if any, around

licensing, permitting information, and proper

enforcement. Is there a protocol that's going to be

set in place in terms of who you approve to have a

license, or permit and how that information is

transferred out to the agency that will be enforcing?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you, Councilmember.

That's right. We are continuing to do the licensing fees. And we will always be working with our sister agencies that may have any dealings with street vending enforcement, so that they are aware who's licensed. I mean, the vendors do have the license to produce, and they can certainly show that, but as part of the transition, we are sharing information, and we expect to continue to share information in whichever way makes it effective.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: So let's say a vendor doesn't have their license on them that day and doesn't know their number off the top of their head. How will a DSNY agent go off of a call that they get to go and force to verify that it's a licensed vendor?

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COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: I can't really speak for the sanitation department, and what ultimately what would be their protocols--

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: What would you be providing them to make it accessible?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Whatever information they need to make sure that they-- they know who's licensed and who's not-- who's not licensed.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: I guess I'm-- maybe I'm not being clear. I'm just asking what-- Is there a setup protocol in place. Like an agent goes out to me, and someone has said I'm an unlicensed vendor. How does the agent come to me and ask me-- other than-- if I don't have my license on me to produce, how will they vet that in that moment, other than going off of the word of mouth of the person that--

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Sure. We'll be working with sanitation during, you know, the next couple of weeks, and whenever— as long as it takes to make sure that the right protocols are in place. I'll have Carlos also add anything else that they may have been in conversations that he was part of.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Yeah. I think, ultimately under Title 20 and Title 17, street

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vendors are required to have their licenses and present them. And if-- that's the requirement of a street vendor, if you're operating in New York City.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Okay, so--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: And that's part of what's-- part of what we communicate in terms of both educational measures and our enforcement measures.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Yeah. Will we have a digital database that DSNY and— and DCWP have access to that have a roster of all the licensed and approved vendors?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I believe-- I believe on New York City Open Data, we do have our general vendor licenses available--

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Open Data-- I'm sorry. I don't mean to cut you off. Open Data is the worst aggregated data we have in New York City. I will put that on record. It is not reliable.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Councilmember, you know, I think-- It's an issue, right? I mean, I hear you raising it. So I just want to make sure that you'll at least hear me say that "We've heard it. We will work on it." We will share it with sanitation. I encourage you to reach out to them as well, to make

2 sure that it's-- we address that as a concern as we work on the transition.

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COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Absolutely. I mean, I think part of this too, the mayor's goal is to streamline our city agencies. So this should be part of the goal is to make sure it's streamlined, and it's open and available and transparent, and we have the least amount of hiccups as possible.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Can I also-- I mean, I also wanted to add that we do have a license, lookup on our website as well.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Okay.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: And additionally, in terms of mobile food vendors, those licenses and those permits are held by the Department of Health.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Sure.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: So I think it'd be important to also to-- to include those folks in these meetings as well, which we-- you know, we're happy to be part of to facilitate this transition to be successful.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Awesome. Yeah, I mean--and Chair, forgive me for taking up additional time.

Just, I guess for us on our ends. And I think just

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helpful.

2 citywide, as many black-and-white on paper, like, 3 listed ways that we know, that open, transparent data 4 is being provided and accessible. It is the most 5

And I just have just a quick couple of questions. Have we discussed -- Have you been a part of any discussions with DSNY-- And I know you cannot speak on their -- their behalf, but any discussions on how vendors, products, or food will be managed upon them not being licensed?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: It is part of the discussions and part of the transition. I mean, I think it's important to know that sanitation has been part of street vending enforcement with us and other agencies, depending on the area and what we expect to encounter. There has been collaboration already happening. So I also want to make sure that that's-you know, that we remember that. This is not like, I haven't been involved, like, "Alright sanitation. Here you go." We have been collaborating for the last two years with a number of agencies depending on where we're going, and the issues that we-- that we encounter. So the conversations are ongoing, and the collective knowledge of those experiences are coming

2 together to make sure that this is an effective and
3 efficient transition.

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COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Great. And then just my last question, do you folks happen to have the breakdown of licenses for like veterans, women, et cetera? Do you have that breakdown?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Let me take a minute to find out we have it here. We don't have it here. But we can certainly provide that piece.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: In terms of-- In terms of general vendors, the cap for general vendors is 853. And then anything above that would be veteran vendors.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Okay.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I'm sorry, and when I say "the cap", it's a cap for 806-- Bless you. The cap is 853 for non-veterans, and then any-- any additional folks would be veterans.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Okay, great. If you can get us those numbers, like specifically, that would be great. And then are we-- My last one. Last-- Final. I swear. I know I said that last time.

Are we looking at ways or any time to expand these permits and licenses for any of the categories?

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COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you. We understand that's a very nuanced question. And we certainly would be happy to have conversations to discuss what that could look like.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Great. Thank you. Thank you Chair for the additional time.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Sure thing. Now we're entering the second round of questions. Very quickly, one of the first ones I had was: You had mentioned that you chatted with the street vendors advisory board about your operational concerns and overall issues. Can you let me know what issues you expressed to them and what the biggest problems your agency faces, especially in the summer months?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you Councilmember, I think we try to always have ongoing conversations for sure. And there's a number of issues that we've been raising, and there is a dialogue. We certainly want to look at it that way, not just one way. Again, Carlos has been a part of— part of a lot of those conversations, and has been leading those efforts and those conversations for our agency. So I'll pass it on to him to share a little bit more detail.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Yeah, I think, um, you know, ultimately, we've had a two-year sample size of our enforcement of-- of street vending activity. And the street vendor advisory board was certainly a diverse composition of stakeholders in New York City, whether it was brick and mortars, unions, advocates for immigrants, advocates for street for street vendors. Certainly the challenges that we had, that the Commissioner mentioned: being able to compel ID, not being able to issue a summons, and essentially not being able to, kind of, establish any type of deterrence for repeated activity. I think those all were shared over the course of the Street Vendor Advisory Board, and that was-- that process underwent at least six months, if not more, six to eight months. If not, if I'm not mistaken. At least six months, but uh, I think you know, the work that we've done here, over the course of these two years, all the inspections, you know, all the summonses.

We worked diligently on street vendor enforcement. And our team worked very hard on this. But ultimately, these legal and operational challenges made it made it something that we

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empowerment.

shouldn't have been doing. And ultimately this can

make us-- this can allow us to refocus our-- our work

on our core mission, whether that's consumer

protection, worker protection, or financial

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: And just to clarify, I know I just mentioned the group, but the Street Vendor Advisory Board consisted of what stakeholders? Who were the stakeholders in that conversation?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: There was-- I could try to remember very quickly. On the agency side, there were five agencies, us, PD, DOHMH, DOT, There were also 10 stakeholders from the and SBS. community, each appointed either from the Speaker --Speaker Johnson at the time, or Mayor de Blasio at the time. These included various reps from the Street Vendor Project, NYIC, UFCW. Somebody just passed me this, but I can't read it. It's too small, UFC-- UFCW, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Downtown Brooklyn partnership, I believe also the Sunset Park BID. And I-- if I didn't get to 10, there's one or two folks I might be missing there. But I-- it was certainly a very diverse group, 15 members in total.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you for that. And thank you for clarifying. Now moving back to a statement in question that Councilmember Farías had asked: You had given me \$8 million for fiscal year 22 for the fines, violations related to tobacco, illegal or unlicensed tobacco sales. What do you have for fiscal year 23 so far? And what are you what's your forecast for 24?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: We don't-- I don't have those numbers for you right now on-- on the current year. We just-- We brought in what was for the budget for the last year. So-- It's a little early also, for us to find out what we have. Again, we really tried to focus on-- on the compliance and try to put our efforts into that, to make sure that the various businesses that we have to enforce the law against have the information they need to succeed.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Perfect. And then I'm going to read several questions from Councilmember Cabán, who unfortunately, had to dash, and because of the delay couldn't ask them.

So how many staff are assigned to fast food Just Cause enforcement?

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And this is-- we're going back to Local Law- I believe, hold on.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: We currently have, I think, 44 in the Office of Labor Policy and Standards.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: And then how long does an investigation typically take?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Related to worker protection?

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: There's-- It varies a lot.

There are a lot of factors that impact our investigations when it comes to any of our cases.

Specifically, with worker protection, it depends on, you know, how many complaints we receive, what is the-- the scope of the investigation that we decide to pursue based on the complaints that we received, and certainly, you know, the time period that goes into it.

There's a lot of conversations that happen with the complainants directly, with the company, the employer that we're investigating, requests for records, attempts to— to settle a case, possibly filing a case at OATH. So it really varies a lot in terms of how long it would take.

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CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: How about specifically for fast food Just Cause investigation. Is it the same? Is it that amount still?

Especially when it comes to Just Cause, so much of it depends on individual workers, right? We have the case that I mentioned in my testimony with the Starbucks worker that was terminated. That's one individual, right?, that we are going to focus on making sure that if that individual wants to have their job back, we can focus on that first. We want the worker to be able to get their job back if we find that it substantiated the complaints. But certainly there are other violations related to Just Cause that could take longer depending on again, what is the scope of the investigation and how long it may take.

[18 SECONDS SILENCE]

Councilmember, I'm looking at our PMMR, where we do have a median number of days to close investigations in worker protection. For fiscal year 22, it was 143.

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CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you. And so what factors make an investigation last longer? What makes them resolve more quickly?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Well think it's a little bit of what I mentioned, or it's what I mentioned earlier. We're going to see how many complaints we're receiving. That determines the scope of our investigation. So it could be even one complaint, but based on the allegations that are made on that complaint and how we engage with the complainant to ask more for more information, we may do an investigation that involves, when it comes to fair work, which relates a lot to fast food, it could be one store, it could be multiple stores, it could be 100 stories, right? That was the situation with Chipotle. And that took a very long time, because it certainly is going to add a little bit to the complexity of the case. It is going to require that we have multiple conversations also with the employer to ensure that we get the necessary records so that we can make the right determination, and then engage with them and try to resolve the issue. We're always going to be trying to make the workers whole at the same time as we work towards compliance from the

company, if there's any misunderstanding of the law
so that we can address that. And once we resolve a
case, that we can move forward in ensuring

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CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: What happens and what is the timeline if the case needs to be litigated?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Say that again. What is the...?

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: What happens? And what is the timeline if the case needs to be litigated?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: If the case needs to be litigated, a lot of the time line falls outside of our hands. I mean, we certainly had to file at OATH, which is another city agency. They're going to have their own procedures in assigning a hearing officer or a judge depending on the case. And then how long that takes to to be heard. It could be multiple days. We're going to always try to settle the case, even after we file. So that may put a pause on the litigation moving forward. And we're trying to get back to the table to negotiate a settlement.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: What are the current staffing levels for the enforcement of Fast Food Just Cause?

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information.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: That is all within the

Office of Labor Policy and Standards, the headcount

of 44 that I shared earlier. There's a combination

of attorneys and intake workers, as well as data

scientists so that we can look at all the

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Are current staffing levels for this, enough to meet the demand.

in the last year. We had— Even as my First Deputy shared, had a lower headcount last year, and we still accomplish those groundbreaking cases related to Fair Work Week. There was a lot more that I didn't mention in my— in my testimony. So we are going to continue to work towards more compliance from the businesses and more education from the workers. If there any concerns about violations, and we really just invite any of the councilmembers to please let us know or encourage their constituents to bring complaints with us so that we can address them promptly.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Do you anticipate current demand staying the same throughout 2023? If not, how do you foresee it changing?

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COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: So sorry. Can you repeat that?

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Do you anticipate current demand staying the same throughout 2023, of basically the enforcement agents? If not, how do you foresee it changing?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: We are always looking for ways to be more efficient in the work that we do. I think we're very proud to mention our data scientists for example, in a worker protection cases. It has really helped us address the cases that come in very large—very large amounts, not just in money, but in the number of workers who may be impacted by these laws. I can tell you because I used to work at the Department of Labor, and it was wonderful to come here and have the data scientists at the city level to look at this information in a way that's going to help us.

So we're always going to be looking at ways to be more efficient, to move faster. At the moment, I think we are accomplishing wonderful work. We are getting incredible results. And we look forward to just addressing it any complaints that come our way.

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2 CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: What impact will this have with 3 respect to staffing needs? With regards to the

4 demand changing for the Fair Work Week?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: I mean— When I say— When I mentioned it earlier, we are— it's an exercise that we engage in throughout the year to look at where, you know, our strategize seen, where our vacancies. If there are any new mandates, we will definitely want to have a conversation about new needs, together with the City Council as legislation may be drafted, and certainly with OMB.

So that's-- that's what we look towards. Right now, we are very proud of the work that we've done in enforcing the Fair Work Week Law, the Just Cause protections, Pay Save and Sick Leave. Lime Councilmember Brewer mentioned, a lot of people still may not know about it. When we get a complaint from a worker, we also just look at any of the-- of the laws that we enforce, right? Somebody might have a complaint related to Fair Work Week, but we're going to ask them questions about Pay Save and Sick Leave.

Another effort that we've engaged recently, a pilot that we launched in December, right?, specific to paid care, domestic workers. We know that

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different cases are going to require a different approach. So that's another— that's something else that we do. We're constantly looking about creative ways to address the various issues that are brought before us. With the Paid Care Mediation Program, we really ask that you help us spread the word about it. It's a way for us to, through mediation, professional mediators at the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings, we are asking workers and their employers to come in and try to resolve any workplace issues that they may see, whether it is related to our laws, or even minimum wage laws that are generally enforced by the state.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you. Now Councilmember Abreu.

COUNCILMEMBER ABREU: Thank you, Commissioner.

My question is: How can DCWP strengthen the role and partnership with worker advocates to make sure the mission of the Fair Work Week and Just Cause, and Fair Work laws are realized?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you for that question. I think that goes to the one of the core things that we try to do, which is education.

25 Certainly strong partnership, is like how many--

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where do we reach a workers? What's the language that we need to use to reach them? What's the medium? How are the workers going to feel comfortable coming forward, sharing information among themselves, believing that we are here for them? think we try to do some of that when we publicize the results of our work. We are constantly working with any partners, any willing partners, to share the information education, whether it is flyers, whether you know, it's me going somewhere to talk, whether it's them hearing directly from our investigators, individuals who have come forward and brought cases to us. Again, we do a lot of outreach through-through our external affairs unit. [TO ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Is there anything you want add, Carlos?]

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I think, to-- We always want to have strong partnerships with community-based organizations, folks that New Yorkers trust that get this information into their hands.

I think ultimately, you know, I-- the

Commissioner said it best when she mentioned the

Mediation Program. It's-- We want people to know

about this. We want people to come to us. And

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certainly we will always work to-- with our team to address these complaints as needed.

COUNCILMEMBER ABREU: That's great, for me, it is very significant when DCA, you know, transformed to DCWP, especially when it comes to the enforcement of workplace laws. Can-- Is there a possibility or a world where-- I guess there's a world, but is there a possibility where DCWP can help fast-track workers who are retaliated against for trying to enforce the Fair Work Week laws or-- or Just Cause?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you, Councilmember.

We do incorporate that into our practices, right now.

We certainly gave an example with Just Cause for example, right? If there is an employee who is terminated and they want their job back -- because that's not always the case, and we want to respect the decision from the worker -- we are going to tackle that issue first, so that we can be sure to get this worker back to work as we continue with the rest of the cases. Does that mean that the case is done? We can certainly take care of the more immediate need and then move on. So absolutely, if there's-- please, if there's anybody who feels that hasn't happened, we would love to hear more details

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2 so that we can be sure that they are— they are 3 getting their issue addressed right away.

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COUNCILMEMBER ABREU: Thank you, Commissioner.

My last question is: From a budgetary standpoint, is there a shortfall or more resources that we should pursue in this budget cycle, to help you enforce the amazing work that you're doing to protect worker rights?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you. It really is wonderful to hear all of you really care about the work that we do, and making sure that we have the proper—the proper resources.

We are constantly engaging in an exercise to find out ourselves, right?—— to look internally. What our processes looking like? Do we get more—— more people? Or is it something else? Is it something that we need to do about technology? Is there something in the processing of things? Is it something we're doing that we shouldn't be doing? So that we can focus in the core mission of our agency? If there are any new needs, any considerations that might work, we certainly want to have those discussions. I think we are constantly also in communications with OMB to make sure that we have the

necessary resources. So those conversations are
ongoing. And we know that we have a willing partner
in you. And we'll reach out if there is more

6 COUNCILMEMBER ABREU: Chair, one last question?

discussions that we want to have about those.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: [inaudible]

COUNCILMEMBER ABREU: My last question is: When- From-- Where do the proceeds go from settlements?

Do they go to workers for restitution for the most
part?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Absolutely. That our focus, again, is always going to be on the worker. So that is what we prioritize, looking at monies that are owed to the workers. If you look at our chipotle case, \$20 million, that was all to the workers. There was a million in civil penalties to the city. Similarly, with consumer protection, we have a lot of the of the money that goes to the to the individuals that were deceived. We're going to try to make them whole. That is going to be our priority.

COUNCILMEMBER ABREU: I asked that last question because it just speaks to the level of investment that we make in DCWP. So you can be able to enforce

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2 these rights, means more pocket means more money into 3 the pockets of working families.

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And so I think this budget cycle, we need to double down and making sure that you have the capacity you need to carry out this work, to make sure that we're-- whether we are seeing discrimination cases or retaliation cases at places like Starbucks, or you know, a place like Chipotle, that you have the resources to go after the bad guys. Thank you so much for your time.

And we have amazing stories of like over \$10,000, right?, that through our community-based

2 organizations, our partners that we've contracted to 3 provide these services, we get that money for New Yorkers.

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So we definitely want to have those-- you know, we want to make sure that our work, everybody knows about it. The more that people come to us, the more we're going to educate them, we're going to handle those. And at the same time, it is ensuring that the businesses have the information they need to comply.

So I don't want to I don't want to talk about any single one of them, because I think they're all equally important, and they all bring money back to the pockets of New Yorkers.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: I just wanted to--Councilmember Nurse, you had some questions?

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Yeah. Thank you, Chair. had questions, more questions on street vending. How many outreach and education staff were on the books last year and went out and did outreach and education to street vendors? Specifically how many people were reached? And how many people you had doing it?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Absolutely. Thank you so much. It definitely goes back to one of our focus in making sure that we are out there sharing the

information. I'm going to pass it on to Carlos to
share those numbers. He oversees the staff that goes
out there.

And let me just stress that similar to our inspectors who— when they're out there, they're similarly doing outreach. You know, they are the ones having that— those frontline conversations with the— with the vendors. When our outreach team goes, they are similarly equipped in a variety of languages so that we can make sure that there's always that connection more natural if you speak that same language?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Yes, I think overall, right?, we have five folks on our community affairs team and those--

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Five? You said five?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: It's five. And we handle constituent issues as well as outreach. With respect to street vending, as I mentioned, we had that literature that we discussed earlier, which we distribute at outreach events. There's a presentation which we also posted on our website,

Facebook Live. We've done--

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2 COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Do you know how many people 3 you've contacted?

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I don't have the exact number of people we've contacted, but I remember we have done extensive outreach events in person as well, 21 business education days in high-density corridors where we encountered street vendors. We've-- We've really focused on making sure that folks have this information with respect to our enforcement. Additionally--

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: That's helpful. That's helpful. I just have a few more questions.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Sorry.

Additionally, with each of our inspections, it was always an education-first approach. So that was an important part of our work.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: I just wanted to know the staff and number of folks. For the 16 recommendations that came out of the SVAB, can you share specifically how you work to advance the 16 achievable recommendations that came out of that a year ago?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I think, um, currently, the Administration is still working with

respect to certain— certain amendments that—
certain legislation that was required to enact the
amendments.

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I know one major recommendation the city has completed is— is providing additional small businesses support to street vendors through— through SBS, although I think they would have the specific details on that.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay, so one out of 16?

Are there any other of the 16 recommendations that has been advanced?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: As I mentioned, these have to go through a legislative process, so they have not gone through that, the full legislative process to be enacted.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay, thank you. Can you say or share, just like your-- the nature of your conversations, with SPS?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Our conversation with respect to... education?

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: To the increasing SBS business support programming?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Oh, yes. I mean, when-- when they were putting together that business

2 support programming, we work with them to ensure that
3 they had our materials in place, that they had an

4 understanding of what information was important to

5 street vendors.

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Yeah, I think ultimately, within the-- within this Administration, though, we've been very committed on breaking down the silos and helping-- each agency helping each other out appropriately.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay. And just my last question: For the five community affairs folks that you have, how many— how many positions were allocated? Were you fully at capacity for what you were budgeted for, for last year in terms of those specific outreach positions?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Yes. All our-all our positions are filled.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay. And that was-- Was that an increase from the year before?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I believe the year before, we also had five folks. Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: So you've not had an increase for fulfilling those positions? You only have five people?

2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: From 2021 to 2022, we did add three.

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COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay. And my last question: Do you feel that that was sufficient capacity to engage all the street vendors that you probably needed to engage?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I felt that our team did amazing work--

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Of course, all of you-- we know that everybody works really hard.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: --in coordinating with folks. Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: But from your position, given the amount of street vendors out there who could use a lot of support in a lot of different languages, do you think five people was enough?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I think-- I think our team did amazing work. And yes, that was-- that was--

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: That was adequate?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: That was work that we needed to have-- to have done. Yes.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Yeah, and I think-- I don't want to just only focus on our outreach workers,

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because again, our inspectors, when they were out,
they really engaged in a lot of conversations. I
mean, I went on some myself to make sure that I
could-- I could observe and have firsthand knowledge
on how, you know, how the inspections took place.

And it took a long time, because they were not just there, and be like, "Show me your license."

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: I know. That's why I'm saying, like I feel like you don't have enough people to actually engage all these folks, to get them to understand their rights and responsibilities. You know, were there presentations to community boards? Did you enlist the help of councilmembers? Which community-based organizations did you work with to help get the word out that, you know, are the credible messengers with these-- with these folks? You know, from my understanding, there's only been-the last email that happened to-- to Street Vendors Project was March of last year. And this is a major program switch.

So I'm just trying to understand, like-- I understand, you see, you know, you're required to say you have sufficient funding. But I mean, from my point of view, five people to cover the amount of

street vendors who might need support and might need
to understand their rights and responsibilities, I

cannot believe five people is adequate.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: And what I'm saying is that it wasn't only the five people who do outreach, what I'm saying is that when the inspectors were out doing the inspections, they also provided information to the street vendors to comply— this is a reference to the plain—language checklist that we were providing when we will go out. That would also happen through the inspection. So there's a number of efforts. It wasn't only through— through the five outreach workers.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: How many inspectors do you have?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: We have 49 inspectors.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: You're welcome.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Thank you, Chair.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Madam Chair, I just have one quick question. Maybe you asked us but is there a date for the next street vendor taskforce meeting?

Or that hasn't been set? Even if it's a month from

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2 now, two months from now, whatever? And is it an open meeting?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: That hasn't been set. There'll be-- It's required to be-- to be before June 1st.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: It has to be before June 1st?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Yes.

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COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Thank you. And it's covered by open-meetings law, as far as you know?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I have to double-check that. I'm not sure. But I can get back to you for that.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Thank you.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: All right. I'm going to ask you a series of questions for PMMR.

For DCWP's Office of Financial Empowerment, the number of clients achieving long-term financial goals decreased by three percentage points from 11% in fiscal year 2022 to 8% in fiscal year 2023. Can the department explain why long-term financial success rates have dropped? And what are you doing to increase these numbers? And I know that was super fast. So let me know if you need me to slow down.

I'm just trying to make sure we keep the translator here in time to help our street vendors.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you. Thank you,

Councilmember. No, certainly it's-- as you know, I'm

very proud of the work that we do across the

agencies, but it's really feel-good work when it

comes to the Financial-- the Financial Empowerment

Centers.

We-- Like you said in 2022, 18% of those clients achieved the long-term financial goals. We have a lot of different ways in which we're measuring this and different-- different customers, different New Yorkers are going to have different needs. So that is part of what-- what is reflected in the financial empowerment counselors are going to meet the needs of the consumers that they-- that they meet with.

There's going to be a variety of ways. Some of them don't even have a bank account, but some of them may be ready to do other things related to their-- to their financial goals.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Additionally, what can the department do to raise these numbers up more substantially? And what's the difference between

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eight-- excuse me, the difference between eight or eleven seems minimal? Percent, that is.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: The difference between what? I'm sorry.

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CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Eight and 11% seems minimal. So what can the department do to raise these numbers up more substantially?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Well, we hope we can continue to partner with all of you to make sure that New Yorkers know to come to these centers. I mean, myself, I started going to one and it's been an incredible experience. I'll share publicly here how even I was able to get my student loans forgiven, thanks to my meeting with a financial empowerment counselor. Oftentimes, I gave up trying to follow the process that was set at the federal level and I couldn't understand it. And it was having that meeting with the Financial Empowerment Council that got me there.

So I think the more we can continue to get the word out, the more we can share the successes of individuals who have gone through that process, the more individuals that we're going to—— we're going to get to come through our doors to meet with the

counselors and try to achieve their various financial goals.

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CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: DCWP's Office of Labor policy and standards OLPS, their restitution increased by 2,752%. Due to the multi-million dollar settlement with Chipotle, a case which also accounts for most of the \$1,063,354 increase in penalties assessed, and the more than 13,000 increase in the number of workers entitled to restitution.

Excluding this massive case, how has OLPS performed otherwise, and has OLPS been able to get proper restitution for other cases on file?

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: The amount of work the-the results that our Office of Labor Policy and
Standards produces for workers, it is outstanding. I
think a lot of us think of Chipotle, correctly so, as
a big achievement, a big accomplishment because it is
a large number.

However, there are a lot more cases ongoing.

There's also cases that we are very purposeful also when we share the information, because we want to make sure that it reaches the individuals that it needs to reach. And some of that may be more—more concentrated in a neighborhood. And so we want

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individuals to know about particular cases. the results that we've achieved through OLPS have really been consistent throughout the years. And we look forward to just doing more of those. again, it goes back to spreading the word about the rights that the workers have, and any opportunity that we haven't encountered with them, we want to make sure that they know about these rights. to work with all of you to make sure that as individuals come to your offices or engage with you, they trust you, right? That you are the representatives in the neighborhood. That they feel confident to come forward to us and share any-- any questions. Sometimes it may not result in an investigation, or we may find that there's not a violation of something that perhaps we-- it's under our purview, but we will certainly want to make sure that we connect them and provide them the information. The team game takes a lot of pride in just engaging with the community, passionate workers that we have in public service to ensure that workers are getting what they're supposed to be getting under the rights and specific laws to New York City.

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2 CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Businesses participating in
3 engagement and outreach events in fiscal year 22
4 totaled 21,168. The four month actual for fiscal
5 year 22 was 7,020. In this year's PMMR, there was no
6 data on how many businesses were participating. Do
7 you have an idea, or any data on how many are
8 participating now?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I'm sorry,

Councilmember. I don't have I don't have the data on

the exact amount of businesses participating,

although I can follow up with that.

I will say in calendar year-- calendar year 2021, we had 85 events. In calendar year 2022, we had 81 events. So in terms of the amount we're producing, it's consistent with what we've had in past years. And on the attendees, I can get that for you.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you. Do you guys have any questions for the Admin? Cool, thank you all.

COMMISSIONER MAYUGA: Thank you. We're really looking forward to continuing engaging and spreading the word.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: And Councilmember, we will make sure we have somebody on the livestream

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2 as well for any follow ups that you might need from 3 us.

COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. We will give the Administration an opportunity to collect their things and then we will turn to public testimony. If you're testifying in person, please come up and take a seat at the table and you may begin once the Sergeant has notified you that your time has started. You will have two minutes to testify. So please begin once the time starts.

For panelists on Zoom, once your name is called a member of our staff will unmute you and the Sergeant At Arms will give you the go ahead to begin. So please wait for the Sergeant to announce that you may begin before delivering your testimony.

For those testifying in person, make sure to press the button on the microphone so that the red light goes on so that we can hear your testimony. We do have translation services available on Zoom, so those testifying in person will complete their testimony and then there will be an additional two minutes for translation.

[3 MINUTES SILENCE]

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Our first panel will be in person, will be
Mohammed Attia, followed by Sonia Perez, followed by
Miletus Morel, followed by Joanna Nabor.

Panelists can come forward and take a seat in these four chairs.

MS. PEREZ: [SPEAKS SPANISH FOR 2 MINUTES]

[TRANSLATOR] I am-- I have been a tamale street

vendor in Bushwick. For the last 16 years I've been

very involved in the approval of local law 18.

During this process, I was-- I was approved to be one

of the people on the Board-- on the Council Board in

charge of street vendors. We have had a very active

role on this.

When they took decisions to change the agency without consulting us, my work was greatly diminished, and to see also that none of our recommendations was taken into account was very difficult, and to see that the city has taken more and more measures against the street vendors, but not to work on the reform, it has also been very hard and also the fact that they're not offering opportunities to us.

So I think that it would be best if they recognized our contributions as street vendors, and

we asked the Local Council to put the-- the reform platform to work for us. Thank you very much.

COUNSEL: Thank you, can you repeat your name for the record, please? [TRANSLATOR SPEAKS SPANISH]

MS. PEREZ: Sonia Perez.

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CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Sonia Perez. Thank you.

COUNSEL: Thank you. Thank you. For our next witness, we're going to ask that you testify to just one or two lines and allow the translator to translate. So we're going to have four minutes in total between your testimony and the translation.

[TRANSLATOR SPEAKS SPANISH]

COUNSEL: You may begin.

MS. MOREL: [SPEAKING SPANISH]

[TRANSLATOR] My name is Miletus Morel. I'm from Brooklyn, New York. So the objective of this group is that we want to have the opportunity to have a license as street vendors that represents us. Because we want this as a right as people to work and to help the city grow. So we would also want that the sanitation department doesn't have power over us because we are not garbage, we are human beings.

And so it's the right and responsibility as people. It's a right and responsibility that God

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gives us all to work, and those that don't work

cannot eat. Thank you.

[APPLAUSE]

SERGEANT AT ARMS: No applause please. Would you translate that please?

MR. ATTIA: If the interpreter can help us translate, please do not applause, that will be great. [TRANSLATOR SPEAKS]

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Wait can I just translate myself? [SPEAKS SPANISH]

MR. ATTIA: Good afternoon Chair Velázquez and members of the committee. I'm Mohamed Attia, the managing director of the Street Vendor Project.

First of all, I want to acknowledge all our members who are here today, who took take today off, sacrificing their income for today. None of these vendors are waiting for a paycheck at the end of the week or the end of the month.

The Street Vendor Project is a membership-based organization with more than 2900 members, street vendors who call York City home and make a living in the streets and sidewalks. I'm here today to share with you the grievance of our members who feel that they are being disrespected and targeted by the City

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2 Hall decision to transition the offers of street 3 vendor enforcement from DCWP to DSNY.

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According to their website, DSNY's mission is to keep New York City clean, safe, and healthy by collecting, recycling, and disposing of waste.

And how is that relevant to street vendor enforcement? What is the administration trying to tell us? Does the Administration considering street vendors waste and recyclables that need to be collected? The number of tickets that were issued by sanitation department to street vendors in the last four years have been the following: 14 tickets in 2022, 14 tickets in 2021, two tickets in 2020, and zero tickets in 2019.

That's how little the agency knows about street vendors. That's how little they get involved.

We'd love to learn from the administration how this decision was made and who was consulted

Before, you said there were two members of the Street Vendor Advisory Board, Sonia Perez on myself.

We didn't hear a word from the Administration or any city agency about this whole transition and this whole plan. We would love to learn when New York

City will start thinking about something different

than enforcement when they think about street vendors.

The Street Vendor Advisory Board report is here.

It includes 16 recommendations. The word enforcement cannot be found in any of them.

We finally want to acknowledge that DCWP is the appropriate agency to keep the Street Vendor Enforcement, and DSNY should not be involved with Street Vendor Enforcement.

I'm happy to answer any questions you may have for us.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Councilmember nurse?

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Just one question. Okay,

I'm going to try with this. Can you speak to the

experience of one of your members receiving an

inspection and/or a community affairs person from

DCWP interaction? What did that interaction look

like when they did outreach to any of your members?

MR. ATTIA: Sure. So when it gets to education

and outreach, what we have heard from our members since early 2021, when they started the outreach efforts.

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Sadly, the outreach efforts created more

confusion to the street vendors community then being

informative to them on the rules and regulations.

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The materials that were distributed was not clear. It was really confusing language, and they did little to no education efforts and drives in certain neighborhoods. We know that certain neighborhoods probably received more education and outreach, while others never received any information about this whole transition from the NYPD to DCWP.

But throughout 2021 and 2022, we have seen that the number of tickets have increased significantly, the number of inspections we heard them earlier from DCWP. But last year in 2022, the number of fines being issued to the street vendors by NYPD and DCWP have almost tripled compared to 2019 prior to the pandemic.

I also want to open the floor to my colleagues here who may share their own personal experience.

The interpreter was muted. So if you would like to repeat the question, that would be great.

[TRANSLATOR TRANSLATES COUNCILMEMBER NURSE'S

QUESTION ABOVE ("Can you speak to the experience of

one of your members receiving an inspection and/or a

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community affairs person from DCWP interaction? What did that interaction look like when they did outreach

MS. PEREZ: [SPEAKS IN SPANISH] It has been very frustrating because when we go to work we have the urgency to bring \$1 back home. And when they come and pick up our things, we end up with nothing in our pockets. So how do we come back and tell our children that this was not a favorable day of work—at work because they confiscated our things? Or how do we explain to them that there's no money to pay

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Thank you. Yes, thank you, Chair.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Gracias.

to any of your members?")]

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their school?

COUNSEL: Thank you all. Our next panel will also be an in person panel. You'll be hearing from Anna Lucia Maldonado, Guadalupe Sosa, Minerva Calderon, and Aliza Compos.

MS. COMPOS: [SPEAKS SPANISH] [TRANSLATOR:]

Good afternoon to all. So today, this is a very important day for street vendors. And first of all, I want to introduce myself. I have been a street vendor for the last 18 years.

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So I have been battled a lot as a street vendor. 2 3 Even from my days in Mexico, I have never been able to stay inside. When I've been inside I even got 4 sick. Ever since I arrived here I have devoted my time to the production of Mexican candy which is what 6 7 I did there. With sanitation, with the police, a lot 8 of records that couldn't be cleaned. So the judge in fact said that their job-- they were just doing their job, sanitation and the police. But my job is to 10 11 sell.

I would like to ask you, your honors. I have been working all these years in the shadows, in darkness. If you had someone in your family, say your father or your mother, working as street vendors, you suffer a lot.

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I come from Corona, from Rosedale, from Corona

Park. I ask of you please, on behalf of all the

street vendors in every county to please go and touch

your heart and please allow us to have a dignified

place, a license. We are tired of being in the

darkness of always running.

I am a single mother, in my case. So I am responsible for my rent, for food. I also have my mother who is alone. My dad unfortunately died last

year. So imagine if I didn't have anything to pay for my expenses.

So it is very sad and it is unfortunate to be a street vendor, you're always either in the cold and the heat, and the police already knows us so we cannot even hide anymore.

Gracias.

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MS. SOSA: Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Guadalupe Sosa, and I've been a street vendor for 10 years now, and I've been vending alongside my mother for almost all my life. I sell a mix of general merchandise items in East Harlem. Today I'm here with all my colleagues that are— were able to make it and those who are still outside vending.

And as vendors we faced so many things. With this outdated system, it's a lack of licenses and permits and abuse by police, harassment by different agencies and hefty fines. It's traumatizing and heartbreaking when you spend all your savings and your time to prepare your merchandise or cook for the Department of Health to come along with NYPD to dump and confiscate your stuff.

These departments don't care about the age,
disability, race, pain vendors go through as they see
their stuff taken from their hands.

We urge that you guys reconsider your decision, and allow the proper department to keep dealing with this. Because I have never been approached by a DSNY a member employee to come and tell me something about how I vend. So this is something that should be reconsidered.

MS. MALDONADO: [SPEAKS SPANISH] [TRANSLATOR:]

Good afternoon. My name is Anna Lucia Maldonado, and

I'm Mexican. I sell tamales and food on the street.

With due respect to all the authorities in this

country, I want to apologize for working in your

streets and your country. And we don't do it because

we want to do something bad. We're doing it because

we wanted to help our families.

Many of us are single women with children and we cannot work too many hours, and that's why we need to work on our own, in order to be able to take care of our children at the same time.

What I would like is that the delegate please give us more time and permission to work.

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In my case with my work I have been paying my daughter's college.

She is about to finish college and she will serve the community.

And so, with a lot of pride, I can say I do my work, she does her studies and I really ask for sanitation to understand us and not take our ability to work, and not take our materials.

We are working people. We are the brothers, and we have no evil for anyone we just want to move ahead in life.

So please help us with some ID some identification so that we don't have to keep on running and hiding and having sanitation remove our things. Thank you very much.

MS. CALDERON: [SPEAKS SPANISH] [TRANSLATOR:]

Good afternoon. My name is Minerva Calderon. I have also been a street vendor for the last 14 years. I left Mexico and came to this country fleeing from domestic violence. Thanks to this country, I found a better life, a better future for my children.

I believe that WP must continue in charge of the broadcasting of the information for street vending,

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2 along with all the petition for all the IDs for 3 street vendors-- of the licenses, I'm sorry.

Please remember that to my children, I'm the example of a hard-working mother, and to remind the children that work is not a felony, because in the year 2013, only because I was working in the streets, my merchandise was thrown away and I was arrested. Thank you very much.

COUNSEL: Thank you. Our next panel will be an in person panel. Karina Kaufman Gutierrez, Vicente Ventimiglia (sorry if I'm mispronouncing), and Joanna Nabor, if she is available.

MR. VENTIMIGLIA: [SPEAKS SPANISH] [TRANSLATOR:] My name is Vicente Ventimiglia. I have been a street vendor for the last 47 years. I come to request that you give us the opportunity with the principal actors of this, to know what is going on, and so that we can debate it.

We also want to be the part of a solution that's definitive, democratic, and fair. A norm or policy that goes to the vendors cannot— is not the same than those that have a license, because this excludes a great majority of those who don't have a license.

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We believe that to update a legislation is not only transcendental but necessary. The city grows around it and also day to day. Life changes, but laws are not adjusting to the real necessity.

So there are no real programs that arouse and that are inclusive to train the vendors, and this with the finality to become more efficient.

We are small business owners in development and we are an essential part to the wheels of the system that moves the economy of the city and we want to be part of the process of development, and thus give back or give to our beloved city.

Because of the timing, there are several questions, but I only want to pose one question to you: I have children at home, and to these children, I cannot find the way to explain to them that I may not have a job. So I would only like that answer. Thank you.

MS. TABOR: Good afternoon. My name is Joanna.

I represent Arnolds Tamales, which is my small street business. I feed my people who works in construction, cleaning, drivers, housekeepers. I feed people who are essential workers.

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I feed my people who have to leave home early. I have a son that is about to start college this year.

I want to support him as a street vendor. I want that he finish his studies, feeling proud of me, and me feeling proud of him.

As many of my street vendor partners, this project is a trampoline to a job and in the future have our own restaurants. But we need a support from you guys.

Working together, I'm allowed to follow rules,
I'm allowed to receive studies, education, how to be
a street vendor correctly.

I would like this project to have the right agencies to educate us and to support us. We get informed that yesterday, sanitation start removing some stands on the street, and we ask why is this happening? As street vendors, probably we need training, classes indications, but sanitation department is acting like they don't have education or they don't respect us.

For some people who sell on the street, COVID was traumatic for how they've been removing, because that is the only way to get income to their homes.

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It was a pleasure to be in this meeting. It's my
first time, and I like it. But, please think smart
to decide smart about our situation. Thank you. And

 \mid I, as always, my son and I say I love New York.

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MS. GUTIERREZ: Good evening, I guess evening now. Thank you Chair Velázquez for the opportunity, and just also want to shout out everyone who's here from the Street Vendor Project, who has again taken their time off of work to be here to share about how-- how critical this change will be for their livelihoods, as well as highlight the lack of services and education that have been provided to street vendors across agencies and policies.

My name is Karina Kaufman Gutierrez. I'm the

Deputy Director at the Street Vendor Project. And as

you've heard today, we are the only organization

across the entire city that exclusively serve street

vendors, and essentially are the centralized hub for
for everything street vendor related.

And I'm here today on a bit of a different note, from what you've heard already, regarding our request for support from City Council to sustain and expand our Community Outreach and Education Program for street vendors.

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As you've seen today, right?, street vendors come-- do come from some of the most marginalized communities, specifically immigrant communities of color, and low-income households. Most vendors are new immigrants who rely on vending to provide for themselves and their families. And since the start of the pandemic, this industry has grown exponentially, which has turned to-- led to a dramatic increase in our membership, and hastened the need for culturally relevant educational services, for vendors to educate them on their rights and responsibilities.

We conducted a survey of over 2000 of our members in 2021, in which folks responded: 96% had never received any business training from city or state government, and 97% did not receive any small business loans or grants from city or state government during the pandemic, which again, just highlights— and as you heard today, the true lack of educational services for this essential industry, which serves— which includes about 20,000 street vendors across the city.

And so that's where we stepped in as an organization. Through our community outreach and

education program, SVP conducts multilingual outreach
in a variety of formats to street vendors to educate
them on rules and regulations, teach them about their
legal rights and responsibilities and connect them to
a variety of resources from public health and

And so through our pro bono legal assistance, technical and financing assistance, financial literacy and assistance with sales tax applications, we are respectfully asking for support to continue to be able to do our work. Thank you.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you.

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immigration.

COUNSEL: Thank you. Our next panel will also be an in-person panel. It will be Autumn Weintraub, followed by Megan D'Amato, followed by Magdalena Barbosa. zzz

MS. WEINTRAUB: Good afternoon councilmembers, and thank you for holding this hearing, and thank you to DCWP. Thank you if you're still listening. My name is Autumn Weintraub, and I'm the Director of SEIU Local 32BJ's Fast Food Worker Organizing Campaign, and I'm here to testify in support of providing DCWP with additional funding. Towards that end, I want to speak about the critical role that

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DCWP plays in supporting labor standards in the fast food industry, and other industries citywide.

Employment in the fast food sector grew rapidly over the past two decades. This has been especially true in New York City, whose growth and fast food employment outpaced the national rate between 2000 and 2014.

While employment in the sector fell during the pandemic, it has again been climbing as the city's economy and employment recover. Recent data from the Center for Urban Future State of Change Report shows that fast food employment in New York City returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2022. And I just want to add that it was supported by the deliveristas.

Despite the industry's growth, fast food remains notorious for its poor labor standards. In 2022, fast food workers saw the lowest median weekly earnings of the over 350 industries surveyed by the BLS, a mere \$557 a week. Fast food corporations meanwhile, continue to pull in ever soaring profits.

In 2021, the top seven publicly traded fast food companies earned \$16 billion in profits and paid out over \$12 billion to their shareholders in the form of buybacks and dividends. The inequities inherent to

the fast food industry were only intensified by the pandemic, when fast food workers risked their lives and those of their families to continue to maintain the food services that the city relies on.

As a result, during the pandemic food service workers saw disproportionately high mortality rates. communities of color who are the most at risk of death from COVID-19 are over-represented in the fast food industry, especially in urban centers like our city. The city has taken seriously the need for greater protections for fast food workers by passing legislation like the Fair Work Week Law, paid sick and safe leave, freelance protections, and the 15 minimum.

More recently, the Council passed groundbreaking

Just Cause legislation, making New York the first

city in the country to protect fast food workers

against unfair firings and reduction in hours as well

as protections for delivery workers.

DCWP has been an unflinching champion of these new standards and 32BJ has been proud to work with this agency to enforce the rights of thousands of New Yorkers subjected to unjust working conditions.

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At our union, we see the impact of DCWP's advocacy every single day. In 2022, DCWP supported Chipotle workers and winning a \$20 million settlement after filing a complaint alleging thousands of violations to their predictable scheduling rights.

We've seen similar victories and other industries in which we organize.

In 2021 a settlement with American Airlines concerning violations to the city's Paid Sick and Safe Leave Law, DCWP recovered \$220,000 for 598 ground crew workers.

While the Agency has been a phenomenal advocate in all the complaints that oversees the reality is can only take on so many with its current budget.

When a worker files a complaint with DCWP. The current wait time just to be assigned for an investigation is 10 to 12 weeks, due to constrained resources. Workers living paycheck to paycheck and worried about retaliation, as many in underpaid industries like fast food service do, cannot afford to wait this long if they've been unjustly terminated or denied hours or pay that they're owed.

The department's level of funding impacts larger investigations as well. The recent Chipotle

investigation, after workers filed complaints,

started in 2018. So, last month 27 Starbucks workers

from 23 stores filed complaints with DCWP alleging

systemic violations of the Fair Work Week and Just

Cause Laws. Earlier today, another 11 Starbucks

workers filed additional complaints. Starbucks

operates three times as many restaurants in New York

as Chipotle.

The victories DCWP has achieved are a testament to the caliber of the department and its staff.

Imagine what they could do for working New Yorkers if they were given funding that matches the scope of their responsibility.

Currently, the agencies responsible for enforcing the Fair Work Week and Just Cause Law at more than 2600 fast food establishments.

The Agency is also responsible for protecting the rights of more than 3.4 million private sector workers under Paid Sick and Safe Leave, for administering the city's new laws protecting more than 65,000 delivery workers across the city, which will require intensive resources given the scale of this industry, for enforcing the Freelancers and Free

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Act, and for providing outreach and education to paid care workers.

Adding to this the Council is currently considering legislation that would even further expand DCWP's responsibilities, such as universal just cause legislation that would provide further recourse to workers for wrongful termination, and legislation that would provide for training on the city's Fair Work Week laws, and a licensing system for responsible fast food employers.

All of these workplace protections are a tremendous step forward for working New Yorkers, but our laws are only as strong as our ability to enforce them. We need more investigators, attorneys, and intake personnel to enforce these standards and ensure that every worker has timely access to the critical services that DCWP provides. If we want these laws to be effective and responsive to the people who need them most, it's essential that we expand this office.

In passing Just Cause amidst the pandemic, pandemic New York City sent a bold message that we will rebuild our economy by protecting essential workers, not by sacrificing them.

We ask that the council stand by its commitment
by funding DCWP, so it can make these laws a reality
for fast food workers. Thank you.

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CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you. And we'd like to remind folks that it's a two minute testimony. So if you go a little over, we would like you to just submit your written testimony to make up for it.

Just because, you know, it's been a long day for a lot of our committee staff. So we'd like to keep it under— for two minutes under. Thank you.

MS. D'AMATO: Good afternoon. I should be quick, I think. Chair Velázquez and the members of the committee, it's an honor to be addressing you today in support of the increased funding of the Department of Consumer and Worker Protections. My name is Megan D'Amato. I'm from Brooklyn and I've worked for Starbucks for the past 12 years.

I love my job as a barista. I enjoy making coffee and drinks and serving our customers and connecting with the members of my community. It's my love of my job that motivates my union organizing. Though my store in Caesars Bay was the first in Brooklyn to unionize, I'm here before you today as one of the 11 new workers to file a complaint with

2 the DCWP for alleged violations to Fair Work Week
3 law.

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My complaint details my lack of access to a regular schedule, which only became an issue for me after my store won our union election, and the lack of access to additional hours before the company hires new workers. These 11 new complaints succeed the previous batch of 27 complaints filed by my coworkers last month. Together, DCWP has before them 38 complaints from workers across 30 stores from all five boroughs in New York City. If we were able to file 38 complaints in two months, you can imagine how many more workers are experiencing similar violations and don't have the time, energy, or resources to file the complaint on their own behalf.

DCWP is tasked with the ensuring vitally important protections like Fair Work Week and Just Cause, both huge victories for the City Council, are enforced across New York City.

With the appropriate funding and resources DCWP could help workers like me receive justice. This historic settlement the city was able to reach with Chipotle last August was a huge victory for Chipotle workers that sent a very clear message to fast food

companies who use abusive scheduling practices that
the message is: There's a rule for conducting
business here in New York and those rules are to
ensure the workers are treated fairly and with
dignity and respect.

New York has always been at the forefront of championing workers rights so I just think we should be supporting more funding for this. Starbucks workers need it.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you.

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MS. BARBOSA: Hi, good evening. My name is
Magdalena Barbosa. I'm the Director of Legal
Services at Catholic Migration Services. We provide
free employment, housing, and immigration legal
services.

This evening, while I understand the focus of today's hearing has been around the DCWP, its programs and budget today, I'm actually here to testify on another issue that's equally important to low wage and immigrant workers. I'm here to testify in support of the renewal and expansion of the Low Wage Worker Support Funding. This is the only dedicated city funding for employment legal services that supports low wage and immigrant workers.

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Catholic migration services is a member of SILIC,

which is a coalition of legal services providers and

base-building organizations that work to strengthen

low income immigrant communities. Catholic migration

services along with some of my SILIC colleagues are

recipients of Low Wage Worker Support Funding.

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We use this funding to provide legal advice and legal representation to low-income and immigrant workers. Our clients include some of the city's most vulnerable workers, including undocumented workers, who toil in the most dangerous and lowest-paying jobs in the city. They work on construction sites, in restaurants, supermarkets, salons, deliver our meals and provide care to homebound seniors, and the disabled.

By and large a majority of our clients are victims of wage theft. They're paid less than the minimum wage. They work long hours. They don't receive overtime. And they fear the possibility of retaliation for speaking out.

Our advocates provide advice. They provide representation before agencies like DCWP, and also in court. Just-- Just very quickly, and I apologize for going over.

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The most important thing is that for the last five years, the city has funded this critical work.

We're incredibly grateful for this Council for stepping in last year to ensure that this funding stream was fully restored after it was cut by the Administration.

And this year, we're asking the city to increase funding for this program from \$2.12 million to \$3 million to both expand services and address the needs of cost of living adjustments that affect our agencies. Failure to renew this funding will result in agencies with reduced staff that will limit the number of workers that we can serve, and may also leave— may also risk putting cases that are pending without representation.

So we just ask you to renew your commitment to low wage and immigrant workers and support the renewal and expansion of this funding. Thank you.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you.

COUNSEL: Thank you. Our final panel will be a virtual panel. We will be starting with Kevin Umanguano, whose testimony will be translated by Sarah Feldman. Sarah Feldman will then follow with her own testimony. And then David Orkin.

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has begun.

MR. UMANGUANO: [SPEAKS SPANISH] [TRANSLATOR:] Hi, my name is Sarah Feldman, and I'll be translating for Kevin. My name is Kevin Umanquano. I've been a member of NICE for three years. I work in customer service and in cleaning. Unfortunately, I've been a victim of wage theft. I got a job where I was working as a supervisor for some colleagues who did cleaning for several weeks at a company called NGC Cleaning Services. The employer told me that he would give me my pay on the weekend, and later delayed it by two weeks. Two weeks passed, and I got, I got my payment in the form of a check. deposited my check. And it turned out that it didn't have funds. And overtime, I couldn't collect the payment from that check.

It's very frustrating to have to live in this situation. I feel disappointed, sad and powerless. As you know, one has the obligation to pay for their basic life services. I wouldn't want this to happen to any other person. NICE has supported me to follow up on my case, and it's a pleasure to have an organization like NICE, since there are not many other organizations that help immigrant workers.

That's why I'm supporting NICE in this hearing, since

I was also a victim of wage theft, and we need to

stop this.

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We urge City Council to give resources to organizations like NICE who are in charge of dealing with the thousands or millions of cases of wage theft that happen in New York City. Thank you.

MS. FELDMAN: My name is Sarah Feldman. Again,
I'm the director of the Worker Rights Program here at
NICE, New Immigrant Community Empowerment. And I'm
going to offer my own testimony on behalf of NICE.

Thank you so much to everyone who is here today.

Kevin's story is just one of the many examples of how wage theft is so harmful to immigrant workers.

Today, I will testify in support of the stabilization and expansion of the low wage worker support funding, which is essential to combat wage theft in New York City.

Waste theft is systemic in New York City. It is sadly the business model of the construction, cleaning, and restaurant industries, disproportionately affecting immigrant workers, the population that NICE works with. We know this

25 | because at NICE, we receive more than 500 wage theft

2 cases per year. In the year 2022, \$1,009,540.95 was

3 reported to NICE in stolen wages by our members

4 alone. But we know that the amount is significantly

5 larger and underreported, since most wage theft

6 | victims who are fearful of retaliation or

7 consequences with immigration do not report their

8 cases.

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We know as well that this is only a fraction of about \$1 billion in wages that are stolen from New York City workers every year. In NICE's Worker Rights Program, our organizers do Know Your Rights Trainings weekly to make sure and we're going to workers are aware of their rights.

Workers come to NICE when they experience wage theft. We collect all the information about their case, we research the employer and contact the employer directly to try to reclaim the stolen wages. When it's a larger group of workers, we organize a direct action outside of the worksite as we did last week at La Macarena restaurant in Midtown, and as we have two more actions planned this week, to put public pressure on the employer to pay the workers back.

If we're unable to resolve the cases through these direct actions, we collaborate with legal services attorneys, some of which we heard from today, or with enforcement agencies such as the Department of Labor, the DA's, and the AG's offices to investigate these cases. All of this work at NICE is done directly by our organizers, as we have no attorneys on staff.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. Your time has expired.

MS. FELDMAN: Thank you.

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COUNSEL: Thank you. Next we'll be hearing from David Hawkins.

MR. ORKIN: Hello, thank you for having me. My name is David Orkin, and I'm a resident of Queens and a worker advocate with Make The Road New York. I'm honored to present this testimony on the subject of the critical need to ensure city funding to support low-wage immigrant workers through the Low-Wage Worker Support Initiative or LWWS, and to provide adequate resources to the Department of Consumer and Worker Protection. This is the agency that is primarily charged with enforcing workplace justice laws in the city.

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Make the Road New York is a nonprofit community based membership organization with over 25,000 low-income members dedicated to building the power of immigrant and working class communities.

Our workplace justice legal team represents hundreds of workers each year in cases to enforce the workplace rights, and provides rights education that reaches thousands more.

This critical work is possible in large part y city funding through the LWWS initiative. Thanks to this funding, we and other legal services organizations in the SELIC Partnership, which was mentioned earlier, have helped workers recover millions of dollars in stolen wages from their employers, fight sexual harassment and other forms of discrimination, protect the rights to paid leave, and safeguard their rights to protest these violations free of retaliation.

Just this past year, we represented a client who worked at a bakery warehouse and was victim of pregnancy discrimination. Her employer refused her request for accommodation and required her to lift heavy loads, compromising both her health and her baby's health. After that, she was then fired. We

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were able to reach a substantial settlement, which required the company to retrain all of their New York managers and Human Resources staff on pregnancy discrimination, ensuring better compliance company wide. Workers across the city depend on the program supported by LWWS to help them enforce the workspace—

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. Your time has expired.

MR. ORKIN: Thank you.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: Please submit your testimony so we can have it on the record. Thank you so much.

Thank you, I'm now going to call on registered test witnesses. If you are here, please use the Zoom raise hand function to notify us that you can testify, Ibiya Coyote, Antonio Howes, Amy Zulata. Thank you.

CHAIR VELÁZQUEZ: And with that, we are adjourned.

[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 04/08/2023