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# [START RECORDING]

MR. OMAR NAZEM: I'm going to suggest if everyone is ready, let's get going. Mr. Chairman, is that okay with you?

MR. ALFONSO CARNEY: It's perfectly okay and if I call you Commander Nazem don't be offended.

[Laughter]

MR. NAZEM: I'm going to run through a number of -- as quickly as I can -- a number of administrative housekeeping items before we start the formal portion of the meeting. Probably everyone has heard me say this about ten times now. But I just want make sure we are clear and on the same page and the benefit is really to anyone who is calling into one of these meetings who has not been on the phone before and heard me say this. So, to state clearly this is a business meeting. It's the New York City Water Board. Normally, we hold these meetings in person. However, due to the ongoing health issues of the pandemic we are working in this remote conference call format. We will be maintaining all the transparency of records that we normally do and posting minutes

of the transcription of the meeting's content to
the water board's website a couple of days from
now. I'll give you that website shortly. I
would ask everybody to please keep their phone
on mute unless you are speaking in order to
limit the amount of background noise. We are
making a recording of this meeting, which will
not itself be publishedit actually will be
published on the website as well as the
transcription on the recording normally
made. The public is always again welcome to
submit feedback or comments to the board on
anything they may have in terms of questions
with board business or billing or anything they
like via email or by phone number or by written
correspondence to the board. This meeting is
not the forum to do that. There are other
forums for that. This meeting is not that. The
meeting materials we will be discussing are
already posted to the water board website. You
can access those at nyc.gov/nycwaterboard.
There on the right-hand side is a little
vertical column labeled announcements. If you
look under announcements, there's a clickable

link that says meeting materials. If you open
that up, there's a PDF packet with exactly the
same materials all the members and all DEP
personnel have in front of them now. You'll see
the agenda and all the other documents we'll be
discussing. And you're free to follow along if
you like. That's the information we maintain on
the water board for some time to come. The last
thing, for any members who have difficulty
hearing, we have a real time text captioning
feature that's available It's run through
streamtext.net. You have to access it by
clicking URL, which is fairly lengthy. So, I'm
not going to read the entire URL. But if you
want to get it, what you do is go to thatgo to
the water board website like I said
nyc.gov/nycwaterboard. Under announcements like
the PDF for the meeting materials, on the agenda
page, which is page number two of the packet at
the very bottom there's a long URL with
streamtext.net. Copy and paste that to your
Internet browser and you can get closed
captioning in real time of the contents the
transcript again the audio will be posted to the

website later on. With all that said, I'm going
to hand it now to board's secretary Al Rodriguez
to start the formal business of the meeting.

MR. ALBERT RODRIGUEZ: All right. This is Al Rodriguez, the board secretary. I'm now going to call the roll. Chairman Carney.

MR. CARNEY: Here.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Member Carolina.

DR. DEMETRIUS CAROLINA: Present.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you. Member

12 Fernandez-Ketcham.

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MS. EVELYN FERNANDEZ-KETCHAM: Here.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you. Member Freed.

MR. ADAM FREED: Present.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Member Goldin.

MR. JONATHAN GOLDIN: Present.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Member Hsu.

MR. JUKAY HSU: Present.

20 MR. RODRIGUEZ: Member Shaw.

MR. ARLENE SHAW: Present.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you all. Mr.

23 | Chairman, we have a board quorum.

MR. CARNEY: Mr. Secretary, thank you very much. To members, staff and any quests on the

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call to what is our first meeting of the calendar year, it's great to get together even if it is virtual. I looked up virtual recently and there are a number of definitions. One of them suggests that if a thing is virtual it's simply made to exist—made to appear to exist when in fact it doesn't, which raises the question whether we're actually having these meetings. That said—I'm sorry. I didn't get the snicker I was looking for.

FEMALE VOICE: Some of us our muted but I appreciate it.

MR. CARNEY: Well, anyway, welcome to all of you and happy spring on what is really a fairly dreary day weather-wise in New York. And of course, it is dreary too because it is Monday after yet another mass shooting. Our thoughts are with the victims and their families. Some of us were very moved by what happened yesterday--very upset about it. It's a terrible commentary on any number of things. Having said that we will go to the first agenda item, which comprises the minutes of the November 19, 2020 meeting assuming the members have all had a

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attending today. I'm going to give a very brief
overview of the presentation that's going to be
made on the design-build because the details
will be got into by the team. But I wanted to
go through and express why we're coming to the
board for this review and consideration of a
design-build support and advisory contract.
Many of you may or may not be familiar with
design-build and we'll go into that but we have
this authorization from the New York State
legislature and the governor signed to consider
design-build and it's a known means of
contracting and delivering capital projects that
have been working throughout the country for
many years. It's not as well-developed in the
New York City region in the city itself because
there has been some restrictions. Some of that
is now getting listed and we're hoping that this
will become a recurring tool that we'll have in
our capital delivery portfolio. And why we're
here today is that unfortunately when this was
passed or given the consideration when it was
passed, the deadline for having projects for
consideration established by the legislation was

December 31, 2020. And that put quite a
constraint on our ability to go through and
fully understand and know how to deliver such
projects, you know, considering that we have
never done this before at DEP. Compounding that
has been the fact that we do have certain
constraints not having the expertise as well as
the staffing that, you know, would have the
ability to manage design-build procurement. And
that was even further added to during the past
year with the pandemic having taken place. So
that's why we want to bring this to the board
for their consideration. We do expect that
design-build will be an effective tool both for,
you know, timemaking more timely delivery on
capital projects as well as we hope for cost
effective capital projects which we expect would
then help the system both being able to
delivery more capital projects within the
framework of the funding that we have or even
act as a potential future rate mitigation, you
know, which is, you know, primary purpose of
what the board's responsibility is. We do have
a team of, you know, DEP personnel that will be

MR. MURIN:

2	speaking. It's going to be Deputy Commissioner
3	Ana Barrio, who is the head of the Bureau of
4	Engineering Design and Construction for DEP
5	Agency Chief Contracting Officer Elisa
6	Velasquez, Chief of Staff to the Commissioner
7	Kimberly Cipriano, Deputy CFO, Michael O'Keefe,
8	Deputy ACCO Joe Vaicels, and Chief of Staff to
9	Deputy Commissioner Barrio, Lindsey Degueldre.
10	I will also ask that as people go through
11	the presentation, they will be referring to the
12	packet that Omar has posted on the website and
13	that all the board members have. Each member of
14	the DEP team will identify themselves and
15	they'll also reference, you know, both for the
16	transcript as well as for following through what
17	slide they're referring to and we except that
18	we'll pause each slide so that board members
19	can ask any questions and engage in a dialogue
20	as to, you know, the need for this contract.
21	MR. CARNEY: So, you would prefer that we
22	not interrupt going page to page, but only at
23	the end of each of the pages if we have
24	questions. Is that your preference?

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I defer to the board members.

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If there's something they really do feel, I would just, you know, ask they that they do say,

you know, yes, they could interrupt. I think it

will flow easier but, you know, I think that if 5

they see something compelling, they should feel

free to interrupt the speaker. But the speaker

will-can answer it the same at the end as well.

MR. CARNEY: Thank you, sir. Thank vou.

MR. MURIN: No, thank you. So, with that being said I'm going to turn the presentation over to Deputy Commissioner Barrio. Ana.

MS. ANA BARRIO: Thank you, Joe, and good morning everyone and thank you so much to the board for this opportunity for DEP to talk to all of you about design-build. It's exciting for us and it's a new approach. It's a new way to deliver projects and we're going to talk today about benefits as well as what we have done so far and what our critical metrics are. Before I go into design-build I do want to talk a little bit about the design-bid-build, which is the standard today. As some of you may know, it's a very linear process whereby DEP as the owner will contract a designer, the general

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contractor, as well as the construction project manager. In some instances, we also hire a contractor -- up to four contractors for the four major trades. This would be for general construction, plumbing, electrical and heating and ventilation. As you can see, this process I am - -. This process is linear. There's not a lot of overlap between the process and that in itself creates rifts in the schedule and rifts in the cost as well. Now with design-build that we recently were given authorization to pursue-this was a little--about 15 months ago actually. It's a new approach but it's a change in how we delivery our projects. It's a different mindset. It's a different process. Contracting negotiation and delivery are all different and you will hear more about that from my colleagues later on in the presentation. We as the active owners will hire a single design-build team. This team will span the design construction and commissioning of the entire project. So, one entity is responsible for the cost, the schedule and performance as opposed to having for example three separate entities, which would be the

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designer, the builder, and the construction project manager. Having one entity avoids the situation where you have the entities possibly blaming each other as to who owns what whether into the design or the construction or the project management of the project. So, designbuild--it's a holistic approach. It's basically DEP as the owner working with one firm as opposed to DEP as the owner working with multiple firms. If we go onto slide number three, design-build benefits. And before I go into the benefits, I want to say that to gain these benefits through another project delivery tool, again we have to change the way that we deliver our projects. And it is critical that we gain the confidence of the industry at the outset of this program. This is why we have worked diligently over the last 15 months to get to the point that we're at now. But to the benefits. It's faster construction. Obviously, there's one procurement instead of two and possibly there are more procurements if we do the construction manager or additional contractors. It's faster construction because a

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lot of the work can be done in parallel. design-build can be both at once. It's teamwork with a single point of responsibility. faster construction is very important to DEP and obviously for the city due to the criticality of our assets. There is cost savings. looking at likely about five percent -- could be more. You know? If you look at the numbers nationwide, sometimes they're higher. And there are cost savings because there's a - communication between the integrated team, the designer and the builder. This state of communication limits the changes. So, there are savings on both time and money. Another benefit is that the owner gains cost certainly earlier in the project life cycle resulting in lower likelihood of cost overruns and of course change orders as well. The allocation of individual project risk is apparent and agreed to upfront. This is where DEP will negotiate the risk allocation at the outset and again, you have some very good negotiating risks, but designbuild projects are different projects and we have to change the way that we do business in

our negotiations. There's also accountability 2 3 of risk. Going by outside vendors is concentrated in a single vendor group. 4 opposed-as I said earlier-to dealing with 5 multiple entities, we're dealing with one 6 7 entity. And lastly there is room for innovation and, you know, who doesn't embrace innovation. 8 The design-build team has more project control 9 10 and accountability. Design-builders want to meet performance needs. None of - - minimum 11 12 design requirements and this is where design-13 builders are compelled to be more innovative in delivering their projects. If you look at the 14 illustration that's on the bottom, the owner's 15 role are multiple roles and that the designer's 16 17 role is to deliver the entire project. And what 18 we're talking about here today is how some of 19 those roles are going to change for DEP. 20 would like to pause here to see if there are any 21 questions before I turn it over to our chief of 22 staff.

23 MR. CARNEY: Members - -.

24 [Crosstalk]

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I have a question. MS. SHAW: - -. Yeah.

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2	I justAnaand I don't know. I looked through
3	the presentation. Sorry. This is Arlene Shaw.
4	I looked through the presentation. I don't
5	think it coveredone of the things I just would
6	love to understand and maybe if it's not in here
7	we can circle back on it. But what's the impact
8	of taking this approach on our ability to
9	procure WMBE contractors. I know DEP has
10	traditionally had a tough time doing that with
11	the, you know, sort of thefor the idea being
12	that it's hard to find WMBE's to scale. So, you
13	know, I think that this would create a larger
14	barrier because you're talking about you need
15	someone who has basically all elements in-house.
16	So, I just want to sort of understand. Has
17	anyone kind of ran the analysis on how does this
18	impact our kind of efforts to get more WMBE's
19	inside of the DEP contracting, you know, sort of
20	procurement.
21	MR. CARNEY: Arlene, it's one of my
22	questions too. Deputy Commissioner, if somebody

MR. CARNEY: Arlene, it's one of my questions too. Deputy Commissioner, if somebody is going to address that then we'll put a pin in the question until we get to that presenter.

But if not, then would somebody think through

T	NIC WATER BOARD MEETING 10
2	that a bit while we're sitting here and let us
3	know the answer to that.
4	MS. BARRIO: Yes. Thank you, Arlene. Thank
5	you both for that question. Our chief
6	contracting officer is going to speak later on.
7	So, let's pin it until later in the
8	presentation.
9	MR. CARNEY: Thank you, Deputy Commissioner.
LO	I have a couple of questions. This is Al
L1	Carney.
L2	MS. BARRIO: Hello.
L3	MR. CARNEY: Where doesin the design-bid-
L 4	build approach, where is thewhere does the bid
L5	occur? And I'm looking, I'm looking at the
L 6	MS. BARRIO: Okay.
L7	MR. CARNEY: At the visual, but
L8	MS. BARRIO: Okay.
L9	MR. CARNEY: Where is the bid?
20	MS. BARRIO: So, let me walk you through the
21	process. I'll startit's actually a little
22	more complex than what we're showing. So, to
23	hire a designer, we would issue a request for
24	proposal. After the design has been completed,
25	we will issue a bid and we will also issue an

RFP for a construction manager. That can be done in parallel, but it's after the design has been completed.

MR. CARNEY: Okay.

MS. BARRIO: So, we design, we bid the project with a general contractor to build the project.

MR. CARNEY: Is there any loss of transparency with the loss of the bidding process?

MS. BARRIO: With the loss?

MR. CARNEY: Right. We're not--we're designing and building. We're not, we're not designing and then bidding and then--I'm sorry--the owner. I lost the thought. Forgive me.

The owner--yes--goes to the design. Is that contract bid?

MS. BARRIO: Yes. It's actually solicited.

This is for the design-builder, Al?

MR. CARNEY: Yes.

MS. BARRIO: This is - - through a series of--first we would issue an RFQ with - -.

[Crosstalk]

MR. CARNEY: An RFP. Right, right.

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2 that's another benefit to using design-build.

MR. GOLDIN: Chair Carney, this is Jon Goldin. I had a quick question, which is when the designer submits the bid in design-build what does the bid look like? Does the designer submit a preliminary design along--and--or a final design for that matter? And then as the selection is made does that entail taking into account both the price and the design?

MS. BARRIO: Yes. The designer will submit a 100 percent design. The contract documents are compiled and all elements of design are included in the bid.

MR. GOLDIN: So, the designer has done all of its work by the time it submits the bid.

MS. BARRIO: Yes. This is under the traditional design-bid-build process. Yes.

MR. GOLDIN: And what about under the design-build proposed revised version?

MS. BARRIO: It's a little different because a design-builder is proposing on delivering the entire project. It's not as specific as design-build. Because ultimately the goal of the design-builder is to deliver the entire project

and the design-builder can have the opportunity

to use innovative approaches to delivering the

4 project. So that's what I was saying earlier.

5 It's a very different approach, but there have

6 been many successes through design-build. But

7 it's very different from design-bid-build.

MR. GOLDIN: I guess—this is Jon again.

Let me just ask the follow up, which is—so what is the bid package then look like? I mean if you're talking about a particular project and there are very different interpretations as to what can go in it or how the design can be done so that it's relatively more ascetically developed or whatever the, whatever the issues are. How is that communicated in the revised process if the designer is not submitting a design?

MS. BARRIO: On the...

MR. GOLDIN: In other words, how do you compare the bid, how do you compare the bid?

How do you know they're apples to apples if you don't know what the designs are going to be that they're bidding on?

MS. BARRIO: Uh huh. So, on the traditional

design-bid-build, I mean, we are giving, for example, in many cases, you know, just several items that they have to bid against. With design-build, the firms are given clear performance metrics and performance standards that we're looking for and it's a clear scope of what's expected for the firm to deliver within the project.

MR. CARNEY: Okay. I think I understand that. And to follow up on Arlene's question, what is the expected impact of design-build on MWBE's as compared to design-bid-build where low bidder often will, will always, I guess, this be the first considered for the project.

MS. BARRIO: Yes.

MR. CARNEY: I'm asking about the difference.

MS. BARRIO: Uh huh. I'd like to turn that question to our DEP Chief Contracting Officer, Elisa Velasquez.

MS. ELISA VELASQUEZ: Yes. Hi there, everybody. Nice to meet you all by phone and thank you very much for--to the members of the board for having us here today on this

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presentation. So, I just want to just -- on MWBE, I know there was--before one of the board members mentioned that, you know, we do have challenges and DEP has had--traditionally has had challenges on that front. You know? we have massive projects. We have -- our footprint is statewide. It's not just locallybased in the city. Our infrastructure is very unique. So, we have had, you know, availability issues in the past. But we have really, I 12 think, really have, you know, improved over the 13 last four or five years certainly. We do run two - - programs, a state program and a city 15 program. We have, you know, and, and, and we have certainly in the last couple of fiscal 16 17 years done, you know, done well. We have certainly for - - and FY, you know, for FY 20, FY 19 we had, we had signed contracts that were 19 over \$75 million. We had subcontracts that were 20 over \$60 million. FY 20 was a little lower. 22 That was just the city program. On the state side, we also had over the last two fiscal years 23 over \$100 million that we had given to MWBE subs 25 on our state programs that were also city-

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certified. And that's just on the large side. We also have on our smaller procurements where we have a lot more flexibility for MWBE where we could do micro-purchases, where we could use the city's new non-competitive small purchase rules. We've actually--we've done very, very well. we're hitting an over 65 percent utilization--MWBE utilization on those types of procurements. So, we're doing well and we certainly don't want our pursuit of the new project delivery method-that being design-build--to interfere with our Right? So, we routinely for our--on progress. our state programs, we have a 20 percent goal. That is what the state requires us to have on the city side. Most of our procurements are at a 30 percent goal if we can--if they're highly specialized that is different. We are--just because you utilize a design-build project delivery method, doesn't mean that MWBE requires The MWBE requirements will still be-go away. we will still, we will still have them. We have to and again, I can't represent what that process looks like or how we arrive to those goals on the project because we've never done

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one. And part of what we're looking for here is, you know, again is a contract and a consultant that will help us get--develop those out. So that we have very, very--we get out to the vendor community the message that even though we are pivoting to this project delivery method our commitment to keeping our goals where they are is not waning in any way and will be incorporated into that.

MR. MURIN: If I may interject. This is Joe Murin. To embellish on what Elisa just said and I think to get to what, you know, Arlene had asked as well is that I believe this will give us an opportunity if anything to enhance our ability to secure the services of MWBE particularly as subs on our larger contracts and develop more holistic relationships with our contractors. And so as opposed to a low bid contract where they're going to be, you know, going to the tried and true, we will be negotiating these at the outset and part of the negotiation process that we could put -- that we will be able to build into there is making sure that all of those goals are incorporated in and

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how we're going to achieve those. So, I think
there is perhaps more of a space within the
design-build framework to be more rigorous about
enforcing and encouraging and bringing on board
MWBE either as the prime or as the
subcontractors because you do have more
flexibility in how you're going to choose your
vendor. Elisa, I don't know if you want to add
anything to that.

MS. VELASQUEZ: Yeah. So that's a good point and again just kind of to piggyback on that in our, you know, when you have either a bid or an RFP and you get your proposal and you get your bid in, the vendor is telling you how they're going to--with their proposal and with their bid, they're telling you how they're going to meet their goals and usually who their subs The city has been trying to, again, in an effort to expand availability really try to get to what, you know, what the city is calling the disparity within the disparity. Right? Having the same firms or the same type of firms used for the same type of work and not being able to build that availability in other areas. Right?

So, to Joe's point because we're not--this is not straight seals bid. This is a negotiation where you have your team. Not only your designer, but you will have your constructor, your builder talking about what things are supposed to look like. You know? And having that transparency and negotiating with the city, you will have much more of, much more of a say and be able to I think work with the, work with the team to identify MWBE's, again, that aren't--that--where, where you can expand that base and make that--make them work for that and I think it's important.

MR. CARNEY: Arlene, did you have any comment?

MS. SHAW: I think moving on said-you guys said--are there other city agencies utilizing the model? Is there any way that we can we like sort of see what other people, like, you know, sort of what happened once they implemented the process? Because to me a lot of it sounds aspirational and I know that we weren't hitting on metrics originally. So, I'm very sensitive to sort of being in a situation where, like, we

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put in place a process that we hope has one objective, but in that sense like has the

4 complete opposite impact of that.

So, Arlene, this is Joe again. MR. MURIN: I'll speak and then probably turn it over to Elisa or Ana. Within the city itself, the design-build, you know, paradigm is just getting off the ground. Probably the biggest utilizer of it and Ana could speak to this is DDC and they have done it on some smaller projects. They are looking to do a very large scale on the jail projects. DOT has it somewhat, you know, but they haven't gotten off the ground with that because one of the biggest projects is the BQE [phonetic], which as we know has a lot of issues surrounding it. A lot of the focus has been on large projects. That's not where we're going to be at. And I don't know to take away from the rest of the presentation. So maybe I'll just turn it to Ana to speak to that in terms of some of the historical places we've been at as the city with design-build, you know, based on her experiences at DDC. Then I think we could take it back to the presentation and that I think

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will answer that concern or we can, you know,weave that into the response from there. So,

4 Ana, I'll turn it back over to you.

Sure, sure. And, Joe, some of MS. BARRIO: this is going to be covered by Lindsay - - later But I'll be touch on just some of the items that Arlene just mentioned. So, yes, as you mentioned Joe, DDC is working on a design-build program and one such big project as you just mentioned is the borough-based jail program. DOT again BQE--it's a big project that there. But let me just say DDC and DOT they did receive authorizations prior to DEP and the rest of the city agencies receiving authorization. because it's fairly new to the city, Arlene, we have been very cognizant of that fact and we have been talking to other municipalities as well. We have been talking to the New York State DOT and Lindsay can go more into that We have also spoken to the Port later on. Authority and we're looking to--we've attended many seminars and we're looking to speak to other municipalities outside of New York as well so that we can really gauge best practices,

lessons learned, and as I said before we do want
to get it right from the beginning and I think
one of the recommendations fromthat we have
received from other municipalities is that, you
know, just gettingbuying in within the agency,
it's not just one group. It's not just my group
delivering the project. It'sas Joe was saying
it's holistic. It's on the contracting side.
It's on the procurement side under Elisa
Velasquez. It takes an entire agency to
delivery that program. But, yes, it is fairly
new. Yes, they are a risk. But nationwide what
we have seen is that there's great potential for
saving, saving in time and saving in money as
well.

MR. FREED: This is member Adam Freed.

Sorry. I really appreciate the recognition in talking about the risks. And I know that was one of the questions I raised in the run up to this meeting. Could you talk through some of the risk mitigation methods that you're putting in place as we begin this work or contemplation of it?

MS. BARRIO: I think that is covered by

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2 | Lindsay as well.

MR. MURIN: I would ask that—so Adam could we—and Mr. Chair, could we bring it back to the debt. These are all great questions and I think some of them will be answered as we go further on. So, let's, uh, let's just move through it and we'll just—we'll also make sure that we have these—put these on the pin that we're going to follow up on that question, Adam, as well.

[Crosstalk]

MR. CARNEY: With one exception and that is

- happy to do that with one exception and
that's the question that Arlene just asked.

Actually, two questions. Are we able to collect
data that will give this board a better sense of
what has happened in other design-build
circumstances such that we can get a sense of
the impact on MWBE's? Is that data out there?

MR. MURIN: Yes. We will, we will get that
data, you know, one way or the other and get
that for the board.

MR. CARNEY: Terrific.

MS. FERNANDEZ-KETCHAM: This is Evelyn,

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MR. CARNEY: Yes, please.

MS. FERNANDEZ-KETCHAM: Yes. So, in addition—maybe a list—an identified list of, you know, the woman business owners is doing an identified list that could be provided that—as a way of showing intent that you researched. That's one. And I think it was Joe who mentioned something about there being performance metrics that you go by. Maybe providing us the metrics that you have to fulfill. That might be helpful as well. Thank you.

MR. MURIN: Yes. Thank you, Evelyn. We'll take that into account as well as we pull that together for the chair and for the board.

MR. CARNEY: And then one last question,

Joe. Ms. Velasquez mentioned a 65 percent

utilization rate. I didn't understand what the

connection was. Sixty five percent utilization

rate of what?

MS. VELASQUEZ: Hi, there. So, when we do procurement on the smaller side for things--for micro purchases under \$20 million or for non-

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other municipalities that we can reach out to

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answer some of the questions that were raised today, but also to help inform our program, make sure that we're building and taking projects that are best suited for design-build. Can you move onto slide five? We'll just see that in New York State design-build was extended to the Department of Transportation -- State Department of Transportation in 2011 and they have a strong track record of delivering capital projects via design-build in the New York State area. Mostly bridges and roads. That's their core competency. Other New York State agencies are able to use design-build to deliver their capital programs as well. In 2019, the state legislature did give New York City agencies -specifically DEP among others -- the ability to implement projects using design-build as long as the project was greater than \$10 million. That legislation requires that we release an RFQ-that's the first step in the design-build process--by the end of 2022. And as long as we've released an RFQ for project by then we are able to delivery that project design-build. Our goal is to release at least one but hopefully

more before then so that we are able to have a track record for if there are future considerations for the legislation to be expanded. And you may be familiar with some of the design-build projects in the area including - - bridge and the Moynihan train station, both of which were delivered design-build by the Lindsay can talk--I'm going to hand it state. over to Lindsay - -. She'll talk a little bit about what learned so far about the design-build and the other agencies that we've been talking to on their track record. So, Lindsay--or I'm sorry - -.

[Crosstalk]

LINDSAY: Hi. Good morning.

MR. CARNEY: Hi. How are you?

LINDSAY: Okay. I'll go ahead. was waiting to see if anyone had any questions. Okay. As Ana mentioned after the state the legislation in December 2019, which is a little more than a year ago, we engaged an experienced design-build professional from a civil engineering firm to work with us to evaluate our existing organization, how we're running

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projects and to help us prepare and implementation plan to set up a successful framework to deliver design projects. From this effort, there were several recommendations.

[Crosstalk]

MR. CARNEY: Somebody is talking in the background.

MR. NAZEM: Can folks go of the air if you're not speaking, please.

So, we developed an implementation LINDSAY: plan with this design-build experienced professional's team and there were several recommendations from that plan and I'm just going to share a few of those recommendations there and show that we've already made significant progress on many of them, and then maybe I'll touch on some - - too in case you guys have any questions. First, create and build a team of design-build champions in key strategic area, like, I think DC Barrio said earlier, it's really a holistic effort. So, we've trained folks to be the champion for the agency from the legal group, procurement, engineering, budgeting, planning, and the

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permitting side. We've already sent these champions and a few extra folks to training on design-build principles and best practices. So, we've really already started a lot of the learning and this group is working together on many of these other items that I'm going to talk We were also recommended to evaluate the about. capital program now to identify what would be some strong pilot projects for us to do designbuild. We've done this exercise once already as a group and we're going to just continue to be tracking projects for design-build as the program continues to develop. And I'll just add that in the process of working with this designbuild professional from the civil engineering firm who came in and looked at our organization, they helped us figure out what best practice is and what criteria to look at when we're selecting good projects that we can be successful at at the agency. So, we're very mindful of that. Another thing we needed to do is draft new contracts that will meet the design-build expectations especially if the industry is different than what we do now. So,

we're working on this. Our bureau of legal				
affairs is coordinating with the law department				
who is working with those other city agencies				
who are starting up their design-build program.				
So, our target is to have the new contract				
template that we can use by the end of the year.				
We were also advised to engage with the industry				
for interest in our project in this program and				
help them gain confidence that, you know, we				
have a plan and we're setting this up and we are				
actually planning out first outreach event with				
the industry for next month. But along those				
lines we've also been reaching out, like, DC				
Barrio said, with other organizations around the				
country and in the region. Me and some of my				
colleagues have already attended a couple of the				
Design-Build Institute of America's conferences.				
They have a general conference. They also have				
a targeted water and wastewater conference				
that's actually coming up next month. And there				
you are able to meet a lot of other owners and				
you're able to learn from their experiences.				
So, we've been doing that a lot over the past				
year and a half, and in addition to talking to				

as we said earlier -- the city DOT and the 2 3 Department of Design and Construction, who have been working on this a little longer than us. 4 5 They have less - - programs but we can coordinate on the new policies and procedures we 6 7 need to get in place. What else has been really beneficial to us is working with the Port 8 Authority and the state DOT who have presented 9 to us their lessons learned. 10 They have a lot They've done projects of 11 more experience. 12 different sizes. So, we really plan to continue 13 to lean on them and learn from them and actually they're very receptive to that. They're excited 14 to be helping us out. 15 So, we're going to continue to coordinate with all of them as we 16 go. And the last final item, which I was 17 18 actually going to turn over to Elisa, the agency 19 chief contracting officer, to get into more 20 detail about the major last recommendation, 21 which is really why--one of the reasons we're 22 here to develop that new procurement process and 23 the documents we need to support the program because so much of that work happens upfront in 24 25 design-build in that procurement process. So, I

24 LINDSAY: Right.

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MR. GOLDIN: - - authorization for the funds

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to hire part of what person would do. And would that be done by a committee? Would that be--how is that typically done? Obviously, there's a fair amount of objectivity in the lowest bidder.

LINDSAY: Yeah.

MR. GOLDIN: And so, to the extent subjectively has increased, I understand that that helps grading change orders. But obviously subjectivity also introduces some risk. So, I'm curious about what's been done on that front already.

LINDSAY: So, I can just briefly answer that and then if one of my colleagues wants to chime in, they can. But basically, what we--there are different ways to do design-build and we have agreed that we want to do a best value type procurement -- a two-step procurement process and there is a lot that goes into that. It's very different than what we do now. So to define what that values means to the agency, we have more work to do there and that's something we need somebody with a lot of design-build experience to come in and help us define that for ourselves, and really lay out that process

because that all goes into the evaluation of the proposals that we're going to get and how we determine basically when we put out the budget for the project what is the best product we're going to get or, you know, what we feel is important. So, designing best value is a big part of what we need to do next and then share that with the industry so that everybody can propose what we want. I hope that answered your

MR. GOLDIN: It does. The piece of it that-the one follow-up that I just wanted to ask
again more pointedly is would the discretionary
component of that--and I understand you don't
have the specifics of it set up yet in terms of
how it would be determined but in the
contemplative that would--the discretionary part
of that would be decided by more than one person
--.

[Crosstalk]

question.

22 LINDSAY: Yes.

MR. GOLDIN: Or...

Lesley: Yes. Yes. So, we will be forming a team and that team will have technical folks,

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procurement folks, operations. It will be very

important that we compose that team of the right

people including for our first few pilot program

project—a professional practitioner from the

design—build world to help—— to make sure

MR. GOLDIN: Thank you.

they're guiding us to the decision.

MS. VELASQUEZ: And if I can also jump in-this is Elisa Velasquez again. So, we, you know--and, and currently when we, you know, when we do things by competitive field proposal, we have an evaluation committee that selected throughout the agency and they have to evaluate the proposal based on, you know, criteria that are in the rules and then criteria that's scoped out but expertise in the bureaus or, you know, based on that particular procurement. And that's something we know. What the consultant that we're looking to onboard will help us with is to develop a new evaluation committee process, which is your point. It's not going to be one person. It's going to be a team and we have to put together a wholesome team to ensure that we're appropriately

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evaluating all of the proposals, all the 2 3 different aspects, and again it's going to be different because we are now evaluating 4 That's part of it, which 5 construction. Right? 6 is not now. That's not the type of process that 7 happens. It's a low bid process. So, doing all 8 that is going to be a very different type of orientation and approach for our value for 9 10 whoever becomes that team. That this vendor-this consultant is going to help us build that 11

and helps us reorient in that way.

DR. CAROLINA: This is Demetrius Carolina.

This holistic approach. Can you speak to how time is an important element in terms of overall savings? It sounds to me because it is a holistic approach that key element of this is start to finish, conclusion, and sustainability of course. Can anyone speak to that? The idea of time.

MS. VELASQUEZ: This is Elisa Velasquez again. I'll just jump in and then if any of my colleagues want to. One of the things that—and time is—this is a great point. In the design—bid—build environment you have designers

2	designing. They have not spoken to the
3	construction vendor. They might not know that
4	what they designed when a construction vendor
5	goes to construct might not have worked. And
6	had there been collaboration upfront, had maybe
7	there been a construction manager upfront that
8	could have also intervened and said you know
9	what we need to arrange this differently because
10	the work has to be staged in a certain way. If
11	all of that was discussed upfront, we'd save
12	time at the back end. And that's the beauty of
13	the design-build project delivery method. All
14	of that happen upfront. Those discussions
15	happen up front and that team approach is, you
16	know, the idea is that it is supposed to save
17	time. And we have definitely in the agency kind
18	of suffered for that design-bid-build approach
19	when we have towhen we've had to go back and
20	redesign and do things at the construction
21	phase.

MS. BARRIO: Yes. This is Ana Barrio. Ι just want to add to what Elisa just said. Another element is that even--let's say--for example for the design builder at the design

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phase, they can certainly be working with the team constructing the project. So therefore, they can be designing all the materials and supplies in advance as opposed to designing, waiting, putting out procurement and then constructing the project. That in itself can save so much time. So, I just wanted to bring that up. There's a lot of things that can be done, you know, simultaneously and that is what saves guite a bit of time within design-build.

MR. CARNEY: I think my last question other than talking about the proposal itself and for this record. I understand that the projects to be considered here will only watershed and wastewater projects. Is that correct?

MS. BARRIO: Yes.

MR. CARNEY: Okay.

MS. BARRIO: Yes.

MR. CARNEY: Thank you.

I can talk about risk. I can wait until the end. I don't know if I covered anything that the board member was interested in terms of - -.

I can turn it over to Elisa to talk more about

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the specific procurements.

MR. FREED: This is Adam who asked that question. I think you've addressed that question.

LINDSAY: Okay. Thank you. Well, then I'm going to turn it over to Elisa for slide number seven.

MS. VELASQUEZ: Hi, again. So--okay. I also wanted this to - - an idea of - - our shop here in DEP, the procurement shop. We do every fiscal year between RFP's and bids--we do between--anywhere between 120 and 130 per fiscal year. And those are very large undertakings and that's also between capital and expense. you know, for FY19 we were at 1.5 billion just for those, just for those. And in FY20 we were at 900 million. And so, it's--and that doesn't also include anywhere from 270 to 300 change orders per fiscal year, all of our renewals, all of our small and micro transactions that we do and we're--a team on the procurement side--I don't think they were on fiscal, but on the procurement side of about 45 people. So, it's a lot of volume that we have to get through for a

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fiscal year. And - - we have to obviously follow the city's procurement rules and the rules sometimes don't lend themselves to passing So, what we're looking for here is approval - - for a contract that would be up to a million dollars to hire partners, to hire a consultant that has that significant experience dealing with design-build projects. That's going to do two things for us. Because we just don't have--we, we don't have the bandwidth, you know, we don't have the bandwidth to build out an ultimate administrative infrastructure to support this design -- to, to support the project delivery method that we've never used before. We don't have the bandwidth because we're so busy working on our regular stuff and also, two, we don't have, we don't have the expertise. are in essence, you know, throughout this presentation still in design-bid-build environment and that's what we know. actually, even if we wanted to try to take a stab at it, that's not our expertise. So, the consultant that needs to be onboarding would really be helping us with both. And again,

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developing these new policies and procedures around design-build that we, you know, we don't have that expertise to do. We need to start immediately. You know? We're running up against as Joe Murin mentioned the sunsetting of a legislation and in order to even -- in order to begin all of the work, you have to have that -the rules of the road. You have to have the parameters and you have to have those administrative polices and procedures set up. That's your backbone of the entire program. So even before we start putting out those RFQ's working to identify the projects, you know, working with the BEDC team, we need to be doing that. So, we need to really, really, really start work now. And that's another reason why coming to you is important because it does save us time. So, we do--we would really like to get to work before June 30th and that leaves us 18 months to complete that groundwork and to then, you know, work on the specific RFQ's. So, the key activities that this consultant and this procurement would achieve for us is--first and foremost, is develop a work plan and a schedule

that gets us a definite RFQ out by June 20, 22. 2 3 But also gives us a flexibility, you know, if we're up and running and we're doing well and, 4 you know, my money is on us. I believe that we 5 can do that. We would be able to put out 6 7 additional RFQ's so we would have additional 8 projects going and that would be really good I think for the agency. We also have to--like I 9 10 said, you know, create all those internal documents and training manuals and FAQ's. 11 12 Training is going to be and change management is 13 going to be really important for my team. 14 that is something that this vendor will help us And also, very, very important, again, 15 you know, forms, templates, communication 16 17 material and helping us communicate with the vendor community and all of our other 18 19 stakeholders including, you know, our MWBE stakeholders, our Office of MWBE, to, you know, 20 21 to make sure that they're included, they know 22 what we're doing, and communicating as we're 23 going and making it an inclusive process. So, I also want to just add, um, add in Joe Vaicels to 24 25 see if he wants to add anything here.

MR. VAICELS: Thanks, Elisa. Good morning				
all. Joe Vaicels. Yeah. I mean I, I would				
just add from what you heard from Elisa and our				
other colleagues that, you know, design-build is				
new to DEP, but it's not new. You know? There				
are people out there who are quite competent				
with design-build. And that's the expertise				
that we seek through this procurement. You				
know? We still have to follow all the city's				
PPB rules and the other guidance that from, you				
know, direct procurement in New York City. But				
at the same time there's also a set of standards				
and best practices available regarding design-				
build itself and people who are, you know,				
professionals who have great experience in that.				
So really what we're looking to do with this				
consultant is to bring those two things				
together. We need to bring in that design-build				
expertise to help us, you know, incorporate our				
own rules and processes that are unique to New				
York City. We essentially want to bring in this				
expert to help us through these pilot projects.				
As you heard from my colleagues, you know, the				
design-build process is quite different than				

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design-bid-build. Most of the work is done upfront on our end. You know? We have to have all of these discussions and get all of our performance-based specifications together in advance of awarding any sort of contract. Even the actual, you know, selection process itself is so much more complex and different from design-bid-build where instead of just reviewing a proposal, you know, we get in qualifications. We make a short list of vendors. Then we have, you know, we issue an RFP and we have proprietary meetings with each of these highestrated vendors where they have some input as to what goes in the final documents and it's a very collaborative effort and, you know, it really just requires that we have someone sitting on our side of the table to hold our hand who has that particular design-build expertise to show us where the pitfalls are really. To make sure that we are including and considering everything and that document upfront. Because once we award a contract, you know, we've essentially done all of the work that we would have two or three opportunities to do under the design-bid-

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have.

build where you're going out with separate 2 3 procurements. So, we feel confident that, you know, our team is going be ready do this with 4 this expert on our side. And the thought being 5 that, you know, after we get through our few 6 7 pilot projects by the 2022 deadline, we'll be then positioned, you know, with some experience 8 of our own to see through additional projects 9 10 without that sort of consultant help, you know, if the legislation is expanded. That's all I 11

MR. GOLDIN: Mr. Chair, this is Jon Goldin. May I ask one other follow-up question?

MR. CARNEY: Yes, of course.

MR. GOLDIN: Given that when the--during the course of the conversation the reference to the consultant sounded as if what is contemplated is an expert--not a consultancy that has a--necessarily a staff of people that would be working on this. But that we really need the expertise of a person who has the design-build background. I understand that and know that there's been a lot of work done with design-build around the country and a lot of it has

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been quite successful in terms of saving time

and saving money. My question though is have we

considered whether it is more economical to hire

a design-build expert rather than to - - a

contract for up to a million dollars to retain

MR. CARNEY: That's a great - -.

one from the outside?

MR. MURIN: This is Joe Murin and I'll start it, but then I think either Ana or Lindsay and Elisa could step in. I don't think that is our intent to have one person. It really is -- we believe that we need a firm for this because there are firms out there that have the suite of responsibilities that Elisa just went through. And we feel that it's -- or believe that right now that's what we need as Elisa said to get the backbone of this up. And I think that would be where we might move to in the future where we would be hiring particular staff once we get through this phase. And that's why we're looking at it as just a transition for us to be able to get these parameters established and the backbone of how a design-build is going to work. Then, you know, overlay it onto the suite of

projects that we're considering, which is just very limited right now. And we're not looking at anything as large as what DOT and DTC are talking about such as the - - and the borough-based jail because we want to be able to have this be successful going into the RFQ process by the end of next calendar year and then be able to build on that so that we can then be able to demonstrate that this is an effective tool that we want to be able to get long-term reauthorization from the legislature that we can be doing this on an ongoing basis as DEP and as the city. I will turn to Ana if you wanted to add anything or Lindsay on that.

MS. BARRIO: Okay. This is Ana Barrio. I just wanted to add that there are some municipalities who have set up a separate—a dedicated separate alternative project delivery group within the organizations. But as Joe was saying we're not quite there yet. That would be something that we would certainly consider long—term and when we have a better sense of what this process really—what the end result of this process will be and also, want to ensure that we

would be successful. But ultimately, yes, that				
would be our goal. But it's still quite a bit				
of work to get to that point. We just need a				
lot of guidance especially at the beginning as				
Elisa was saying procurement is but				
ultimately the delivery on my ends but just				
as important is the procurement side of it.				
Just getting it right, getting the confidence of				
the industry that they see that, yes, we value				
this process, that we were methodic in how we				
put together this program. I think that if				
just needs that credibility, that support, and				
we just don't have the skillset internally. And				
to bring others from the outside would beI				
mean there are hiring restrictions and then it's				
a time-consuming process as well. For that				
again would add to the timeframe thatand you				
don't have a lot of time given that we were just				
given this authorization not too long ago.				
MR. GOLDIN: And is the RFP that's is				

MR. GOLDIN: And is the RFP that's is contemplated, do you put out to the expert on this form that would be oriented towards hourly billing or flat billing. What is the nature of how this would work? And it's term. How long

million dollars.

[Crosstalk]

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2 MR. VAICELS: Yeah. And it would definitely

MR. MURIN: Yeah. We're expecting it to be multiple staff, you know, with the skillset and having had a background in having developed these types of template and processes in previous design-build environments.

[Crosstalk]

be a staff.

MR. CARNEY: Well, that's my question actually. Who--you're contemplating hiring a consultant who is in New York and who has worked on New York projects? How are they rated?

Well, maybe they worked outside of the state as well. But how do you rate them given the size of the system here? Who else--who are the people who have working on systems this large and this complex such that you can actually make decisions--quality decisions as to whom you will select?

MS. VELASQUEZ: So, this is Elisa again.

There are--I get it that our system is unique
and it's very large. But out in the west coast
design-build is almost the preferred project
delivery method. So, you have a lot of the

utilities on the west coast and, you know,				
certainly in other parts of the country. We				
have, you know, there are, there are				
many firms that are national and that have done				
design-build work on other, you know, on other				
water and wastewater utilities around the				
country. Also, another big utilizer of that				
method are big, big universities. So, like,				
Penn State, which is like its own city. It does				
a lot of its work by design-build. I think it				
even had its own kind of like little water				
system over there. Whatever. But there's				
several large, large universities like that that				
also do design-builds where the same players				
whoconsultants who play in, you know, in the				
public space also play in the private space.				
So, there's capacity out there. I think we have				
to, you know, again, as we're evaluating the				
proposals, we have to put together evaluation				
criteria where, you know, where we're looking				
at, you know, looking at their prior, at their				
prior projects and at their qualifications to				
make the best decision.				

MS. BARRIO: This is Ana Barrio. Yes. That

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is correct, Elisa. And I just wanted to add
that we also have to keep in mind that designbuild best practices are universal. So, whether
the project is a small project or a much larger
scale project, the level of effort you can say
is almost the same. So that's one thing to keep
in mind and this is through many discussions
with the Port Authority, state DOT, as well as
other consultants and that's one thing they have
stressed. Level of effort will probably be the
same. What's important is that we have to make
sure we retain those aspects of best practices
when it comes to design-build.

MR. CARNEY: Fair enough. Thank you. Are there other questions from the members? Hearing none, there is a resolution that begins on the flipside of that very pretty picture that we all have in our packets. It's a page and a half long. It's dated March 23, 2021. Have the members had a chance to review it? If so, then may I have a motion to approve it?

MR. NAZEM: Mr. Chair, can I--this is Omar.

Can I, I would like to make one amendment to the resolution if I may. At the very bottom of the

MR. GOLDIN: I'll make that motion, Mr.

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MR. CARNEY: Jon, thank you very much. Ιs there a second, please?

MR. HSU: I'll make that motion. I mean

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MR. CARNEY: Evelyn, we just finished the last--we--the second vote of the day and the last vote of the day. Do enjoy your day. Thank you for joining us.

MS. FERNANDEZ-KETCHAM: Okay. Thank you. I'm sorry about that. Thank you.

MR. CARNEY: No, no. You have commitments. Go take care of them.

MS. FERNANDEZ-KETCHAM: Thank you. Bye-bye, everyone. Bye-bye.

MR. NAZEM: Bye Evelyn. This is a very brief update. We wanted to keep the board and the public appraised of how revenues are shaping We can give you an update on where board up. operating revenues are through March 19th. are at \$2,739,000,000. That is 8.3% ahead of the revenue plan we had in place for this year. The revenue plan as everyone remembers was on the conservative side given the pandemic and what we've seen that do to water consumption and delinquencies. Although we are ahead of plan, we are if you compare this year--revenues of this year to where we were at this time last year, we are down about 7.3%. We're doing

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better than we had budgeted for with a limited conservative budget, but we are nonetheless still down from that last year. Not down by more than expected again. It'll take - - the original budget, but revenues are lower. terms of water consumption, it's a similar story to what we've been reporting throughout the fiscal year. You're seeing overall upticks or kind flattish consumption on the residential side offset by fairly large declines on the commercial and industrial side. Overall, citywide water consumption by metered customers through the end of February was down about five percent compared to last year. That comes on the back of a smaller drop last year. Last year was down about 3% year over year. Year to date is down about 5%. What you're seeing is an actually pronounced uptick in water consumption by the smallest residential properties as a tax class one properties, the one to three units up about 4% year over year. The multifamily world is down about 2% overall, but it's--that's a quite large complicate category. But generally, what you see is the, the co-op type properties,

affordable housing, city-owned housing is really					
up and condo pros are generally down year over					
year. But the real large you see again is					
on the commercial industry side where year to					
date usage is down about 20% year over year.					
That's no surprise. You're seeing lower					
occupancy in the commercial space. You're					
seeing retail stores are a little bit less.					
You're seeing lower passengers in the transit					
assets. Those things together work out to lower					
consumption. Those are the key updates we					
wanted to share. Kept in line with last					
financial consumption update we provided the					
board. We'll have more detail on all of those					
topics when we come back next month for the next					
meeting.					
MR. CARNEY: Omar, do you have any in front					
of you any information regarding delinquencies?					

I know you often do, but...

I do. I mean, yes, I'll tell MR. NAZEM: you it's a similar story to what we've reported previously. Delinquencies are elevated and the main cause we would point to is the economic effects of the pandemic, which have strained

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household budgets, they strained landlords, they strained businesses and people reduce their spending when that stress happens and one of the places, they've chosen to reduce spending is on utility bills, ours included. That has reflected in just higher accounts receivable and

[Crosstalk]

higher - -.

MR. NAZEM: We do a standard aging schedule. We look at everything from technical delinquency--the 30-day mark--all the way out to the longer-term stuff, one year plus. We're trying to be a little bit -- we're trying to be a little lenient and understanding just given the stress. So, we've been focusing on the 6-month mark as kind of the place to really look at for I'd say it mimics what you're the trends. seeing with the usage patterns. Delinguencies are higher across the board. The increase is most pronounced year over year with the commercial industry properties -- substantial increases percentagewise. You're seeing increases as well--not to the same percentage degree with the larger residential properties

but still quite pronounced. Then you're seeing increases—more modest type increases—still noteworthy but not in the same magnitude as the large residential and commercial properties on the small residential side. So growing delinquencies across the board, but most pronounced on the commercial industrial side with the smallest increase on the small residential side and the large multifamily is kind of in the middle between the two.

MR. CARNEY: Okay. Thank you, Omar. Are there questions for Omar on his report? Hearing none, we're going to go to the investment report for 2021 first quarter and second quarter.

MR. NAZEM: This is also another quick update. These reports tend to get—the investment reports for the board just for the public's benefit tend to get more exciting in the second half of the fiscal year for a technical reason, which is how we fund the board's financial obligations. I won't bore you with the details. But the upshot is we tend to invest—we tend to build balances in the board's investment accounts in the second half of the

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year before we hand that money over to the city or the Water Authority as we have to. first half of the year, we're transferring the money out almost continuously daily to the city or to the authority. So, these reports are fairly boring and unexciting in the first half of the year. The upshot for the first quarter is we ended the quarter with \$132.7 million of investment assets at fair market value. entire balance was invested in U.S. Government Treasury bills. Bills just for everyone's benefit are U.S. government bonds with a maturity of less than one year. They're very short term. They're low risk. It's a government credit risk. They are low yielding as result particularly in this environment. The typical rate of interest on these during the first quarter is one tenth of one percent. But let's say that low return investment we use really as a cash substitute in place of keeping the money a big deposit account in a bank, which would have an even lower yield. - - higher risk potentially. And the second quarter we ended with a--with \$258.9 million of assets at fair

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Again, same asset composition market value. entirely, U.S. Government Treasury bills. one year or less to maturities. The typical yield in a portfolio of one tenth of one percent. In neither -- the yields are so low when the volatility - - is so low. In neither quarter, do we have any realized or unrealized gains or losses still. Again, imagine the portfolio as a cash substitute type of portfolio composition. We'll update on you the third and fourth quarter reports when those become available. The balances will be larger but consistent with the board's direction, the investment guidelines, the portfolio of assets will still be principally treasury bills and a tiny cash balance.

MR. CARNEY: Are there questions for Omar?

Hearing none, the last agenda item is an update

on the board's contracts and amendments to those

contracts, which is the last page in the - 
that we have.

MR. NAZEM: There's nothing major to report here. I mean the spending to date is in line with what we had set out in the board's

operating expense budget at the start of the				
year. No major amendments or variations to				
this. We've processed a couple of contract				
amendments. We have a contractor helping out				
with the COVID response on the wastewater				
treatment supply who isit's a very tiny dollar				
contract. The individual has been a tremendous				
asset. It was much needed expertise and we				
needed it in a hurry. So, we brought him under				
the water board to help with the water supply				
group. We're going to keep him for another year				
we think. The main money we spent on the				
contract side is really with the service line				
protection program. And that's really what95				
percent of the dollars on this schedule are				
accounted for. That's a program which Iit				
continues to have quite a bit of benefit for the				
system. It's a warranty type program that				
protects against the cost of damage or, you				
know, a line breaks. They pull out some water				
sewer lines connecting the property to the city				
main. That contract continues on budget. We				
continue to work with them. So, to troubleshoot				
type issues ad hoc, um, which is one of the				

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things we agreed to do back in 2019 when we last
extended this contract and brought it to the
board. It continues to be a constructive
relationship. We are trying to helping them out
where we can and we certainly intervene when we
thought issues or things that strike us slightly
off. Those are the main updates. It's all kind
of the same. Otherwise, the same mixed with,
you know, vendor agreements. Everything is
inline with the budget announced that we'd
promised earlier.

MR. CARNEY: Questions for Omar? I want to thank the board for its vigorous participation in questions of today's meeting. Is there any further business to come before the board? Hearing none, may I have a motion please to end the meeting--adjourn the meeting.

MR. GOLDIN: Mr. Chairman, this is Jon Goldin, with great thanks to the DEP staff for all of the work that was discussed today. I know none of this just appeared on its own. I move to adjourn.

MR. CARNEY: Thank you very much, Jon. Is there a second? May we have a second motion,

I vote to adjourn. MR. GOLDIN:

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alone.

Chairman.

take a vote.

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MR. CARNEY: We are adjourned. Thank you very much, Mr. Rodriguez.

[END RECORDING]

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## C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Matthew Williams, certify that the foregoing transcript of NYC Water Board Meeting - 3/23/2021 was prepared using standard electronic transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record to the best of my ability. I further certify that I am not connected by blood, marriage or employment with any of the parties herein nor interested directly or indirectly in the matter transcribed.

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3/25/2021