BEFORE THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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Ohio Department of Transportation Public Meeting

Ohio DBE Waiver Request for

Heavy Highway Construction and Engineering

PUBLIC MEETING

held at the Ohio Department of Transportation,
Auditorium, 1980 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio,
at 10:08 a.m. on Friday, December 16, 2016.

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1	PRESENT:	
2	Ohio Department of Transportation:	
3	Lauren Purdy, Deputy Director, Division of Opportunity, Diversity, and Inclusion	
4	Kimberly A. Watson, Assistant Deputy Director,	
5	Division of Opportunity, Diversity, and Inclusion	
6 7	Terry A. Bolden, Administrator of the Office of Outreach, Division of Opportunity, Diversity, and Inclusion	
8	Deborah M. Green, Administrator, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise	
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Friday Morning Session,
December 16, 2016.

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MR. BOLDEN: I guess we'll go ahead and get started. I'm going to welcome everyone to the Division of Opportunity, Diversity and Inclusion, DBE Waiver Request. Thank you, everyone, for coming out today. I know with the weather, coming from different parts of the state, I know we do a great job at ODOT to make sure that the streets and the roads are plowed, but I understand sometimes it can be challenging.

Again, we want to welcome you to this very important meeting. I'm sure from some of the e-mails that we received, a lot of DBEs and contractors out there have wondered what is a -- what is a waiver request and what -- what's the background behind that waiver request, and today we're hoping that we give you a little more insight. But also, most importantly, give you the opportunity to comment and have your perspective brought to this matter as well.

Before we do start, we do have our friends from Federal Highway here in attendance, and I would like to acknowledge Ms. Laurie Leffler, who

is the Division of Ohio Manager -- Administrator;
Ms. Wanda Culbertson, who is also with Federal
Highway; and Rachyl Smith also with HWA. We welcome
them as our partners.

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Just a little bit of overview of today's meeting. We're going to talk about why the waiver request. As you know, most of you may know that a couple years ago we conducted a Disparity Study, and out of that Disparity Study were findings that gave us some information on why we considered submitting a waiver request; what are some of the options.

As I've sent out some of the e-mails and some of the notifications, you saw three options, and they can be kind of confusing, but we wanted to break it down a little bit more for you, too, to understand. There's also a summary sheet when you came in that has a little bit of that information there as well.

And also, most importantly, your comments. That's why we're really here. It's all about understanding your perspective and having you submit those perspectives on the Public Meeting Comment Form which was submitted to Federal Highway, but also out in the front lobby, we want you to take the time to fill those out as well.

One of the most important things about today's meeting is that we're all either DBE businesses or prime contractors or consultants who are interested in growing businesses in Ohio, and our common interest is to have a fair and equitable environment for all businesses. But we understand, again from the Disparity Study, that there are some discrepancies along the history that we've had here in the contracting arena.

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What we are going to do, though, in this meeting, again have a summary of why the request, as well as the -- as well as the Disparity Study that was submitted. Your comments, again, are going to be encouraged and they're welcomed and we expect that everyone is in a very open and courteous manner. We will have microphones that we'll move around, after the presentation, for Q and A.

This entire presentation is being captured by Armstrong and Okey, by Carolyn Burke, who is our court reporter, and we welcome her as well.

So just before we get started, I'd like to welcome our Deputy Director, Ms. Lauren Purdy, who will be giving the presentation; Ms. Kim Watson, who is the Assistant Deputy Director for our division; and Ms. Deborah Green, who is the Administrator for

the Small and Disadvantaged Business Office.

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I didn't introduce myself, but I'm Terry Bolden. I'm the Administrator for the Office of Outreach. So if you get the e-mails, please don't ignore them; there is good information there.

But we will do a presentation and, afterwards, we will have Q and A.

I'd like to welcome Ms. Lauren Purdy, the Deputy Director of the Division.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PURDY: Thanks, Terry.

Thanks everybody for coming out.

I'm just going to give a very kind of short overview about the waiver request; why; what it is; the options; and then we'll have plenty of time to answer questions from all of you. And if you don't feel comfortable standing up and asking a question, of course we encourage you, we do have a written form. And, at the end, there's also a website that has the waiver request information -- can you hear me? Can you hear me now?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: A little better.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PURDY: Okay. So I need to stand -- I'll stand a little closer to the microphone.

So if you don't feel comfortable standing

up and asking your question here, please, you can use the form that we have, the written form, to turn in. And we also have a website where you can submit your questions online. And, at the end, I'll show you the link where you can print out the waiver request and all the supporting documentation that we'll be talking about here today.

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So, first, I just want to very briefly explain what is a waiver request. So here we're talking about the DBE, the DBE regulations, and those are governed by the Code of Federal Regulations, so by federal law. The section is 49 CFR Part 26. And the particular section that governs waiver is 26.15.

And basically what the code says, what the DBE-related provisions say is that if you're going to deviate in any way from what the law says, you have to request a waiver in accordance with 26.15.

So as Terry kind of alluded to, what we're talking about here today is setting goals and subdividing goals based on race and ethnicity. That is expressly prohibited within the code. So if we want to deviate from that and subdivide our goals, we have to submit a waiver to Federal Highway that then goes up to USDOT to make a determination on whether

or not we can do that.

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And so, the determination is made and we must show these four things. So this is taken from that 26.15. So we have to show that there's a reasonable basis to conclude that we can achieve DBE participation that's consistent with what the law says. The conditions in our jurisdiction are appropriate. I think that means kind of that we can do it; it's something that can be executed; where we are. No. 3 is really important for what we're going to talk about today. The proposal would prevent discrimination against individuals or groups in contracting and that it's consistent with applicable law.

So those are the general requirements that we have to show in our waiver request. So that was what it is.

Now, why are we submitting a waiver request.

Some of you may have attended our outreach sessions in June where we went out and talked about the DBE goal, our goal methodology, and we got into a lot of detail with the Disparity Study, so you may have already heard that. I'm not going to get into all of those details. You can ask questions

at the end about the Disparity Study in more detail and you can look that information up online.

2.1

But just very, very generally. So the Disparity Study was conducted for Ohio DOT contracts. It was completed last spring, where they looked at our utilization and our ODOT contracts based upon availability.

And the results are here, demonstrated and summarized by this chart, that showed we did have disparity in utilization amongst three different -- I'm sorry -- yeah, amongst three different groups of contractors. So those would be the African-American, Asian-Pacific American, and Hispanic American.

So there's two lines. There's the dashed line and the solid line. And just very briefly to let you know what those mean. Anything less than 80 is considered a substantial disparity. And then 100 is considered parity.

So kind of what that means is for every dollar you're expected to receive, so, for instance here, Black-American has a disparity indices of 31. So they're only receiving 31 cents for every dollar they're expected to receive.

So if it's less than 80, that's considered substantial disparity by courts that have

made that determination. And the 100 is that you're getting dollar for dollar what you should be expected to receive. So there were three groups.

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Now the top, just to explain, this is if you group everything together. So if you group all of the firms, that would include White Female, Black American, Asian-Pacific, so on and so forth, everybody together, grouped all together, it's at 79. But then when you break it out by subgroups, White Women are at 118, and so on and so forth down the line.

So just to summarize, like I said, the utilization analysis was performed. They looked at ODOT contracts, 2010 to 2014. You can see the number of prime and subcontracts. And an availability analysis was performed utilizing a custom census.

So they looked at the universe of firms that could have potentially bid on our contracts, what are those firms, that was the denominator, and the nominator was the utilization. So that's the general way they then come up with the disparity index.

And so that study was completed by a consultant, BBC. It was completed last May. And we -- I think it was May -- I'm sorry -- last spring.

And then we went out and we discussed the results. But ODOT then submitted a waiver request after receiving those results on April 15th of 2016. So that waiver request was sent out.

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And so, the reason why is when we saw those results, we realized that there were groups that were not getting their fair share of contracts. And though the Disparity Study did not indicate that there was any purposeful discrimination going on, there were conditions in the marketplace, called "marketplace discrimination," that led to that sort of unfairness in contracting opportunities.

So ODOT, we wanted to remedy that. We wanted to fix that. We want to make sure that everybody is given an equal opportunity to participate on our contracts. And the results showed that we had reason to take action, to take affirmative action, and so that is what we did.

So we wanted to implement a race-conscious goal so that we can strengthen parity. We want everybody -- that's our goal. We want everybody to be based at parity. Based on availability, they're getting utilized based on availability in the marketplace. And so, we wanted to ensure that; expand opportunities within heavy

highway and construction. So that's the overall why.

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The Disparity Study showed us the proof that there was a problem and this is one of many -- it's one of many -- but it is a part of the solution to that problem.

So now we're going to get into the options.

April 15th. We submitted it to our Ohio division and that was then sent to USDOT. As part of that submission we are required to have the meeting that we're having here today, to collect everybody's comments, questions, on what it was that we submitted, what your thoughts are, and then we will then resubmit our request summarizing what you all have to say today back to our Ohio division.

So, hopefully, many of you have looked at the waiver request letter and are familiar with it.

I know we have a summary that was available at the front desk. But basically what we submitted was three options and I'm going to go through the options and then kind of summarize why we selected that way of doing things.

So the first option is that we would reduce credit toward DBE goals for the non-UDBE. A

UDBE is an Underutilized DBE. So that would be African-American, Pacific-Asian, and Hispanic. Those were the three UDBEs. So we would reduce credit for any non-UDBE that's proportionate to their overutilization. And then the UDBEs would be counted at a one-to-one ratio. So I'm going to go through an example.

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So in Option 1, Prime Contractor A submits their DBE plan to use the following DBE firms toward the goal. We're going to assume that the overall contract amount is 1 million, because the math is easy, and the DBE goal is 10 percent, so \$100,000. So in the scenario we have DBE Firm 1 that is Subcontinent Asian-American-owned firm; they have a subcontract of \$50,000. DBE 2 is Hispanic-American; subcontract of \$25,000. And DBE Firm 3, African-American owned; subcontract of \$25,000. So that total contract amount under the old rules, under the rules we're working with right now, is that they met the \$100,000; 10 percent requirement.

But under this option we have to reduce credit for the Subcontinent Asian firm in proportion to their overutilization. So under Option 1, only 50 percent of DBE Firm 1's subcontract can be counted

toward the goal because, if you remember, they're at 200. So we're doing the inverse of that. So it would be one-half. Flip 200 over 1; 200 percent. So we would cut that in half. So that counts \$25,000 toward the goal. And then DBE Firm 2 and 3 would count dollar for dollar.

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So under this scenario, the Prime

Contractor A would need to find additional DBEs to

fulfill -- they would need to find an additional

\$25,000. Either they could get a \$25,000 contract

with a UDBE or they would have to get a higher value

contract with a non-UDBE. So it promotes finding and

using more of those underutilized firms. It doesn't

exclude the ability to use the non-UDBEs, but it

encourages that use.

Option 2 is similar. We reduce credit toward the non-UDBEs, but then we increase credit for the UDBE firms proportionate to their underutilization. So here, same Prime Contractor A, same \$1 million contract, 10 percent. So here they submitted in their plan the Subcontinent Asian-owned firm, \$50,000. And then they submitted DBE Firm 3, the African-American-owned firm, for \$25,000. So that's \$75,000. Under the current rules they would not have met the goal. But under Option 2, DBE

Firm 1 would count for 25,000, and DBE Firm 3 would count for 80,500. So they have exceeded the goal under this scenario. So it encourages the use of the UDBE, but we can still use our non-DBEs to make the goal. And we can talk about all the options and your thoughts on the options once I'm done. I'm sure everybody has opinions.

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Option 3 is kind of more of, I guess, maybe the traditional how people would think of subdividing goals. So we would racially -- race, ethnicity, subdivide the goals based on geographic availability.

So Option 3 -- this is all obviously made up. Say a project is located in Pleasant County, Ohio. Again, we have a \$1 million contract. The goal is 10 percent. And in Pleasant County the relative availability is as follows of DBEs. So we have our different percentages of what the availability is in that county.

So we would then -- we could -- the goal could be set requiring a minimum of \$20,000 in subcontracts for African-American-owned firms because they're underutilized; and a minimum of \$5,000 for Hispanic-owned, also because they're underutilized; and then the remainder could be open.

So there's different ways you could do it. You could set it -- you could potentially set it as doing it as breaking everything up. Or the way I would see doing it is more requiring a minimum of the UDBE. I think that's probably the most -- the best way of doing it to make sure it fits within the results and is legally defensible of just requiring the minimum for those firms that were found to be underutilized. And then for the rest of the goal you can use any certified DBE.

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So just a couple of additional points. I do want to point out and stress that none of our options exclude the usage of any certified DBE firm. It's meant to encourage the use of the underutilized firm and to get us to parity.

I'll point out just kind of anecdotally, other states that have requested a waiver, of course they're in a different federal district court that has different requirements that we're not subject to, but they exclude. So they would say if you're not a UDBE, you don't count toward the goal. We didn't want to do that partly because we felt that that was just going to result in sort of recidivism; that then we're going to create underutilization where there wasn't before. And the reason why is while not all

of the groups suffered a statistical disparity, the Disparity Study did say, it did show that all of these DBEs were impacted by marketplace discrimination.

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So we felt that everybody still needs to be included, but we wanted to encourage and come up with a way where we can encourage the use of the underutilized DBEs, but still ensure that everybody is able to still participate in our contracting opportunities.

Okay. So now I'm going to sit with the panel and I think we're going to start questions.

And we have two ladies, Maria and Julita that have microphones, and we'll take questions, as many as you have.

MR. BOLDEN: Before we do start, we ask, though, that you state your name clearly, the name of your company, and one question. Not all questions we will be able to have a full answer today, but we will have someone write every question down and we're going to post answers online here in the next week or so.

Also, again, the Comment Form, if you do not express your comments here on the mic, please fill out the form. As well as online, you're able to

click on the Comment Form that we will send out after the meeting along with the PowerPoint.

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We also wanted to acknowledge that

Mr. Iyadeh Davies, who is from Representative Reese's

office, is also here for the public meeting.

MS. RUBIO ROURKE: Frances Rubio Rourke,
OHM Advisors. I'm on the consultant side of the
business. So are you going to have an additional
certification for the other representative
businesses, not just DBEs? So now you're going to
have a UDBE? As a prime consultant, when I'm
searching for companies, it will be nice to know who
is certified, who is the UDBE -- UDBE, or who is just
a DBE.

MS. GREEN: Hi. No, actually, there wouldn't be an additional certification, I guess, description. It would be more like on our directory, we actually list the ethnicity of the firm. And I -- I don't know if we put female or male, but I know we definitely put the ethnicity. We don't do gender? No. Okay. So that would be what it would be based off of if one of these options were to be implemented.

MR. MUNNERLYN: Hello. My name is Kelly Munnerlyn. I'm from Munnerlyn Cleaning Services.

That is M-u-n-n-e-r-l-y-n.

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My question is this -- and I want to see us move forward, I want to see ODOT get better, so my primary question would be this: How do you -- and Ms. Purdy you used the word "encourage" and that is discouraging for me because to encourage something is to imply that it's not required. So if you could qualify that for me, that would be great.

And then number two it would be for the GCs that are not going to play by the rules that is going to be implemented, what kind of remedies are going to be in place that are going to allow us to get some relief when a company like mine is being displaced, underutilized, and when we step up to the plate and say, hey, we are -- we have the capacity, we have the ability to perform this job, but still we're not being utilized, and the companies know that we are capable of doing it and still we're not being utilized, so what remedy is going to be in place to make sure that they are forced to use us or use the minorities, as you say it?

And I just want to qualify what I'm saying. So when a GC says they're going to use a company to meet the goal, then once they are awarded the contract, the company is not called to

participate in the project itself, so there's no remedy in place, because they want to use us as a means to get through the process. So hopefully I'm saying it right, and you can answer it and qualify it.

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR PURDY: Okay. I think I'll start because I think there's three -- kind of three questions in there, so I'll start with a couple, and then I'll give one to Deborah.

The first question, just to make sure I have it, was you wanted me to explain further, when I said "encourage the use." And then you also asked about remedies that are available when underutilized firms are not being used. And then the last question was, I think, related to when a prime uses a DBE for its DBE utilization plan or submits that, but when they're awarded the contract they don't work with you. So that third question I'll let Deborah answer.

So when I said "encourage," and you mentioned the word "forced." And we're not -- we're not forcing. We are encouraging. I think by Options 1 and 2, it encourages the use. We're not here to force firms to use. The prime contractors are still free to choose.

But we do want to encourage, through our

goals. But we also want to encourage, through other means, the development of these underutilized firms through a lot of efforts of Deborah and Terry with supportive services, outreach, things of that nature.

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Sort of a more holistic approach of getting firms to the point where prime contractors want to work with them because they are ready, willing, and able.

So I don't -- we are encouraging. I think, you know, on which option you think is best, I would love to hear your feedback on which one you think would encourage or would help the UDBEs the most. Whether it's that true subdivided where that way it would be more of a requirement that you have to do a minimum with the UDBE, versus Options 1 and 2 that are more of an encouragement.

But that is what we're intending to do. We're wanting to build that pool of ready, willing, and able firms from all -- from all respects, not just the goals, but elsewhere.

Remedies as far as when underutilized firms -- it would -- so depending on which option, again it all goes to whether or not the prime contractor is meeting their DBE goal, whether it's Option 1, 2, or 3. And the same remedies would exist

as they exist now if those goals aren't being met.

So if you don't -- so if a prime doesn't meet their

DBE goal, they have to show a good-faith effort. If

there's not, then Deborah can explain what the

remedies are available. I think it's outlined in our

current proposal note if the goals aren't being met.

So the remedies are still going to be the same.

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But we are going to keep an eye on the UDBEs. Most likely we will probably have a follow-up with BBC or another firm to see how our contracting has changed, if it's changed, if firms are still -- if the same firms are still being underutilized. That's very typical of disparity studies to have a follow-up to see where we are and how we're doing. Generally it's a requirement if we want to continue with subdivided goals.

But the remedies would be the same as they are. You meet the goal as we set it forth; you use the firms. If it's the true, that Option 3, you've got to meet it using that minimum level of percentage for the UDBE; and if you don't, then -- then you're not meeting the goal.

Then -- so -- and Deborah can speak to the third point that you had.

MS. GREEN: Deborah Green.

what Laura was saying about the encouraging component. I think it's really about encouraging a diverse utilization of the firms that are ready, willing, and able to do the work, with an emphasis on those that are underutilized. I think that's the — I mean, we are encouraging that. We can't force. I mean, it's up to the primes who they use, but we're — Terry and myself and our team is working very hard to put things into play to, you know, have matchmakers. Just different things where there's an opportunity to meet the primes, different relationships can develop so they can start to learn about new firms. So I just really wanted to add that.

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As far as what we're doing to ensure fair treatment of the DBEs as it relates to bid shopping, et cetera, things that go on out there. In Spring of 2015 we implemented a new Proposal Note, an edited Proposal Note 13 is what it's called, and it's in all of our contracts, federal funds, where it requires the prime contractor to submit a utilization plan at bid time of how they're going to meet that goal. So they show the firm and how -- the money that they're going to be, you know, paying that firm and for the

type of work.

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And then within five days of award that prime contractor works with the DBEs that they're going to be using to submit affirmations basically confirming, yes, I, DBE ABC Construction, am performing paving work for \$500,000, et cetera. And so, you sign off and submit it.

And so, any time there's a change, if there were to be a termination or a change in the dollar amount or anything, the work, for example if you guys decide it gets -- some of the work gets eliminated, et cetera, a change form -- a change form, termination form would be --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Substitution form.

MS. GREEN: -- substitution form would have to be submitted to my office and approved. So it's not -- they can't just go out there and change out things without being approved by the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise.

In addition to that, at bid time, if, for example, there's three bidders, the lowest bidder comes in short, the second bidder meets the goal, and what I mean by "short" is it comes in short as to it meets the goal, like if they come in at 12 percent rather than 15 percent. If they don't perform

good-faith efforts or show that they actually really tried to meet that goal, then we would reject that bid and go to the second-lowest bidder.

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In addition to that, throughout the life of the project, if the prime contractor -- if there's a termination or something happens and they can't meet the goal, if they don't submit adequate, sufficient good-faith efforts to my office, they will be sanctioned if it's not approved. So there's a lot of things we put into place in the last year.

In the industry they're adjusting and we're getting used to, you know, all these different rules. And there's variations of the sanctions that we have within the note.

Does that help answer your question?

MR. MUNNERLYN: No, but it's good for now.

MS. GREEN: Okay.

MS. KIDNER: Kim Kidner, Union

Industrial. Statement and a question. I'm -- my
question is posed as a prime even though I am a DBE.

But as DBEs, when you're submitting your quotes to
primes, make sure that you're addressing which
option, if you're under- or overutilized, because
when we're crunching and trying to put that bid

together the night before, we don't have time to keep going back and looking to see if you're an under- or overutilized and how I have to play my numbers to meet that DBE goal.

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But my question is, how is ODOT going to manage this process? Because when you put out a bid for letting and you have work types, how are you analyzing that this Work Type 4 has -- actually has any DBEs who are certified that are underutilized versus overutilized? And particularly to Option 3, then you're going to take it a step further and have to analyze it by county? It just sounds like a nightmare on your end that you're going to have to manage to try to make this whole process work.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PURDY: Thank you for your comment and question. And yes, it will be a challenge at first. I anticipate, first, we would need to hear whether -- which options are acceptable to know which direction. And if they're all acceptable, what I kind of envision was we wouldn't roll it out 100 percent all at once. We would probably start with a few pilot projects to see how it would go.

But yes, we would need to develop new processes internally and that would be an additional

process. I would anticipate we probably would have additional follow-up meetings with DBEs in the industry to kind of go through and develop that process.

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It's not something that it's going to happen overnight, but we would probably start off slow, once we had a general process in place, to see, you know, how Option 1 worked out, Option 2, which direction we would go if all of them were approved. If only one was approved, we would still then have to work and develop that process. But I think it would be an ongoing discussion and dialogue in developing that process.

But you are correct that it's going to require a lot of work on our end. And because we don't yet know if any are going to be approved or which ones are, we don't yet have that developed. But we will and we anticipate involving all of our stakeholders in that process, and communicating, continuing to have an open dialogue as we would develop that.

MS. RIETSCHLIN: My name is Meg
Rietschlin. It's R-i-e-t-s-c-h-l-i-n. Rietschlin
Construction. First, I'd like to thank you for
having this meeting. I have two comments/questions.

I know we're only allowed one. But the first one is could you elaborate on what the marketplace activities are that discriminate against all DBEs?

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And the second one is, I didn't attend any of the outreach sessions or the public meetings for the diversity study, but I think that one of the considerations that must be made is the opportunities and the dynamics that exist in the small and rural areas are much different than the opportunities that exist in the large cities. And even though we can all get in a truck and a car and move equipment and drive, it's still not quite the same. And that's just my only comment on that.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PURDY: Thank you, Meg, for your comment and question.

The marketplace discrimination, if you want to read in more detail, I would encourage you to go to this link and you can look, the Disparity Study has a section with a lot of detail on the marketplace discrimination.

But very generally what that means is that there are things that just exist nationwide, such as access to capital, to education, home ownership, that affect certain groups more than others. So certain opportunities are more readily

available to certain groups in the marketplace; being able to get an education, being able to purchase a home, being able to get capital to start up your business. And those marketplace considerations, they affect the DBE, the DBE demographics, more than they do those that are non-DBE.

2.1

So that would include anybody -- that would include Caucasian female as well as minority business owners, perhaps more so certain minority groups than Caucasian female, but everybody experiences -- everybody that's certified DBE, according to the results of the study, experience that marketplace discrimination.

MR. TUCK, III: Good morning, everybody.

My name is George D. Tuck, T-u-c-k, III. I am with

Tall View Palladium, Incorporated. I'm the CEO. And

I want to thank you, number one, for having this

meeting.

Being involved with the State of Ohio over 40 years, I've seen a lot of transformations.

There are a lot of recommendations that I could help you with and I'm quite sure there's quite a few others who have been able to do the same.

My question is the same as some others. I'm wondering what option you're going to be using. I would preferably look for Option 3.

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And the lady just asked a question on how you would be able to accomplish that goal is that you could use the -- the agencies like in my area would be HRC that would be able to identify and tell you exactly who, what, when, and where, and how much equipment they got, because they've actually been there to do their review to see the companies, see what they have available, see what they actually can do, and have a record of some of the contracts that they've done.

And to answer the other lady's question about the rural areas. If there's not a lot of minorities, and from what I'm seeing in her area, then that option would be somewhat relieved to the majority companies. Because there's not a lot of -- you know the word, I just can't -- but that would be relieved because there's no African-Americans or what have you in that area. So it would be kind of easier for a company to get around it.

But as the other gentleman expressed, my concern is enforcement. You guys have done a lot of planning, you've done a lot of exercises to try and make sure that this program is fair. The only problem I see is enforcement. The things that you're

doing are being overlooked. And, you know, you've put these laws in place and done this and you've done that, but nobody is checking them. So those are the questions that I have and those are the remarks that I have.

2.1

And I, you know, if you want to come to me or you want to go to HRC or, you know, I don't know what it is in the Columbus area, but I'm quite sure they know who their people are, so that can assist you a lot. Thank you.

MS. WATSON: Kim Watson.

Thank you, Mr. Tuck, for that information. We'll definitely be reaching out to you.

I just did want to make a comment on the enforcement side of things. In the past, our contractor compliance officers that are housed in the districts, they were under construction and so it was kind of what construction wanted, you know, so we -- they now report up through us.

And Danette Shuler has done a really good job, over the past year, in providing consistent training, so that all of the contractor compliance officers in the field are consistently applying and enforcing what is expected of us.

So I hope that as time progresses you'll see that we are taking enforcement seriously and that you'll see improvements in that area as well.

2.1

MS. DENT: Good morning. My name is Lisa Dent. I'm with Glen Stephens, Inc. And I have my colleague here with me, Phyllis Stephens. I've got a couple pretty quick questions, but I did want to congratulate you guys for moving forward with following up with the results of the Disparity Study. Up in northeast Ohio we definitely have some experience with that area of discussion and movement, so I applaud you in that.

The first question is how -- I know that,
Ms. Purdy, you had referred to Option 3 and had
indicated that you looked outside of the State of
Ohio to other states for some guidance on that
option. The question is, how did you come to the
first two options? What was the methodology,
thinking, et cetera.

Number two is, you know, when we talk about DBEs and we talk about ready, willing, and able, and those three criteria which we've heard for the last, you know, few decades kind of thing, how do we determine, how do we know when folks are ready, willing, and able?

And I guess more specifically how would your office know when someone is ready, willing, and able? Is there some sort of preferred list or separate account for these types of companies?

Thank you.

2.1

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PURDY: Thank you,

Ms. Dent, for your questions. The first question you asked was with regard to the first two options; how we came up with those. It was a -- a collaborative discussion amongst individuals at ODOT and some -- some of our other state partners where we wanted to come up with a creative solution to encourage -- I used that word again -- encourage the use of DBE without excluding, because it was really important that we did not want to create disparities artificially where they didn't exist before.

So based upon those discussions that we had, the brainstorming sessions, those options were then derived from that because we thought that was the best way. And also it ties it directly to the Disparity Study, because we also have to make sure from a legal standpoint that it's legally sound.

So any time you racially subdivide or you set a goal based on race, there's strict scrutiny and analysis applied to that. So you have to show that

your reasoning is sound. So you have to tie it to, well, there is a statistical disparity, and numerically here's what it is, and so that's why we did the ratio and the inverse of the ratio to get to that discounted.

2.1

2.2

So it was kind of two things we were concerned about. We wanted to encourage, but also not exclude, but we also needed to make sure that it was going to be legally sound. So that was kind of the rationale and reasoning.

And then, yeah, the third option is, like I said, more of a traditional. It would be different than other states because we would still allow non-UDBEs even in Option 3. It would just set a minimum threshold for the UDBE firms.

And then your next question was how do we know if firms are ready, willing, and able; and whether we have a preferred list.

So there's kind of two pieces to that.

The first is as it relates to the Disparity Study and determining utilization and availability.

The ready, willing, and able firms were determined by BBC through that custom census. So they did outreach surveys. They looked at directories. They tried to gather the entire

universe of firms, whether they're DBE certified or not, that could have potentially done the work.

2.1

And "potentially done the work" would mean are they a business at the time the contract was entered into, do they do that kind of work, what's their capacity, their relative capacity. Those kind of things were looked at to determine then the availability as it relates to looking at disparities in contracting.

Then when we get though into actually bidding on ODOT contracts and when we set goals, we look at actual certified DBE firms. So Deborah can maybe expound upon that goal-setting process, but when we set our DBE goals we don't look at the same kind of list that the Disparity Study lists. That's sort of a -- that's what we want to get to; we want to get those firms certified that aren't; we want to get them ready, willing, and able. But for our ODOT goals, you've got to be certified as a DBE in order to count toward the goal, and also in certain instances you might need to be prequalified.

So there's going to be, you know, this is a long-term, looking-forward solution. We're not there yet. We don't -- all of those firms that were identified in the Disparity Study, they're not all

ready and able to bid on our ODOT contracts; they might be. That's why we have Terry and Deborah.

We're going to reach out to them and get them ready.

So we have to look at a smaller pool. But that's, you know, that's our goal. That's what we're looking toward in the future. That's what we want to get to.

2.1

And this -- these options, this waiver is a piece of that puzzle to try and get us to that point, to get those firms up and running, to build that capacity to get them to that point. So hopefully that answers your question a little bit.

MS. GETER: Good morning. Ann Geter.

Ann Geter Consulting. Firstly, let me say I commend you for submitting a request for waiver for three options. I think that's a bold move to do that; that's not pretty common.

But with that being said, if, in fact, you do receive the waiver for the three options, my question is implementation as to how are you going to determine which option to use when you let your bids.

The other thing is, the more options you have, oftentimes that could be a possibility for more confusion and for more challenges to your program.

So do you have a committee, which is called a "Redetermination Committee," that will be

involved if a contractor does have a request to have their -- whatever you determine, if that bidder is nonresponsive, that they have an opportunity to challenge that?

2.1

MS. GREEN: Thank you for your question. About the one about the committee in place, I'm just going to start with that one.

If, in fact, a prime contractor does not meet good-faith efforts or meet a goal on our projects, we do have the Good-Faith Efforts Committee internal to ODOT. It's not just in my office. I am on the committee, but there are several other subject-matter experts that can weigh in on the types of work and what's involved and if it made sense, their reasoning of what they, you know, submitted as their good-faith efforts.

So it's kind of like a collaborative decision. It's not just one person making a decision in a vacuum. So that is one thing that we have implemented. We kicked that off probably six months ago; we implemented the Good-Faith Efforts Committee.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PURDY: And then the other question related to implementation of the three options and which option, making sure it was clear when we let bids so there would be no confusion.

I think if -- if USDOT comes back and says any of your options, you can do all three, I think what we would do is most likely pilot on a few projects the options to determine or to see which one we feel gets the results that we're looking for. And from there we probably would then just stick to one of the three options going forward on all the contracts.

2.1

But for those pilots, it would be made very clear in the bidding documents what the goal requirements were. And then going forward, like I said, having -- we would have continuing dialogue with all of our stakeholders in determining what the best route is, what the best option is, what is getting us the results, what is -- looking to get us -- get those UDBEs more participation.

So I think -- I don't think -- I don't anticipate that we would be using a different option for every single contract or to have that; we would probably just stick to one option, the one that works the best.

MS. SUTTON CAMERON: Good morning. My name is Joyce Sutton Cameron, and I am representing Green Star Trucking in Dayton, Ohio. My question is regarding the bidding process. When a prime gets a

job, and you have submitted a bid, and I know you're not the only one that submitted a bid, but when you have conversation with that prime and they tell you that they're going to do all of their DBE in-house, is there a reporting mechanism that we can go to to get this straightened out?

2.1

MS. GREEN: Well, one thing we are going to be rolling out is a fraud or a complaint hotline and e-mail address. It just got finalized with our IT Department. So we're going to be rolling that out in the next few weeks.

MS. WATSON: And definitely if that were to happen to you, you need to let us know, because we don't know what we don't know. So let us know and we will definitely look into it.

MS. SUTTON CAMERON: So could I get all of that before I leave here today?

MS. GREEN: The fraud hotline?

MS. SUTTON CAMERON: Yes.

MS. GREEN: Sure, yeah, I can get that for you.

MS. KLINE: Good morning. I'm Gabrielle Kline. I'm from the Beaver Excavating Company. I'm the DBE Coordinator for the company. I was just putting some numbers together, working on another

outreach for DBE participation. I was just wondering if the Disparity Study took into consideration the number of actual companies. Like, for instance, I went in and did a report off of the Unified Certification List, and I only found eight Hispanic companies under "Construction." So do they take in consideration the underutilization just by sheer numbers and percentages?

2.1

And the other question I have about the Disparity Study, it seems that your -- do they take the NAICS codes into consideration when you're bidding a project? Which individuals would have those? Because a lot of times we have, you know, it's a very specialized code that is required for those particular individuals. So are they looking at just the DBE community on a whole or are they looking at specialized DBE participation?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PURDY: Thank you. Thank you for your question.

So the Disparity Study, they looked beyond just what would be on your UCP list. They looked beyond certified. So it's certified DBEs and potential DBEs; firms that could potentially be certified. So the universe is much bigger than what you can currently use toward your goal, and so it's a

bigger pot.

2.1

And as far as NAICS codes, they did not look -- I think they did look -- they did look at NAICS codes. Yes, they did. I'm sorry. I'm trying to remember back. They did consider NAICS codes, because when they did the custom census, so first they start with a big pot of everybody that's out there that they think is out there and it's grouped by demographic, race, ethnicity, gender.

And then they go and they look contract by contract. It's a very labor-intensive process. They look contract by contract; the date; the type of work; like I said, the relative capacity of firms that are in their big pot, so DBEs and potential DBEs; the type of work generally that they do.

They did not drill down to the extent that we do now because I don't think we had our walkway in place with the descriptors. But they did look at NAICS codes, kind of the heavy highway, consulting, other types of the more -- the more-commonly-used NAICS codes. So they did take that into consideration.

But as I've said, again, that availability, it's potential DBE. So they're not all going to be -- it's our job at ODOT to reach out and

to build those firms and get them ready so that you can use them on contracts. Again, when we set our goals, our contract-specific goals, we have to look at firms that are currently certified.

2.1

MS. GREEN: I would just like to make a comment as well. We've been improving our certification process to narrowly tailor the NAICS codes. So I know it can be challenging. You mentioned the specialty codes and things like that. Just so we're giving a real description of what that firm is doing. So that's actually going to help when you're trying to find firms that are doing that work, because if they had a broad code that, you know, you're calling and wasting time.

MS. KLINE: Right.

MS. GREEN: So this will help.

MS. HALL: Amy Hall with Ebony

Construction. First of all, thanks to you guys for really putting a concerted effort and the energy and attention needed to the DBE program because it has been a little wavered and maybe not attended to as it has been prior, so great. I really, really appreciate it. I think we all appreciate that here.

I think there's a couple concerns. No questions, just a couple concerns, is that at the end

of the day how these goals are going to be attained, because we have seen, except for the latest bump up, historically the goal has been diminished and dropped every time we go to goal setting. So it started at 13 or 14 and then went to 11 and has historically gone down.

2.1

And with the NAICS codes and the new walkway, if I'm not mistaken, somewhere up to about 25 percent of the DBE spend, because of the NAICS walkway changes, have now been put to the side.

So we have 25 percent or up to 25 percent of the DBE spend is now not available to the contractors who have used, historically, specific NAICS codes.

Number two. Over 70 percent of the DBEs fall into the overutilized group. And so, as we're looking to make these changes, do we have, number one, enough contractors to fulfill the offset of not utilizing the overutilized group.

Number two -- or, another thing. Option

3 is a major concern because we are -- we are already relegated to 8 percent or 12 percent or whatever the goal is now. And now we're subdividing or bifurcating the goal. And so now we're relegated to 20 percent of 8 percent, or 30 percent of 8 percent,

or whatever your demographic falls into. And once you hit that number, it's a wrap and it goes on to the next guy to help fulfill the larger goal. Major concern.

2.1

Another concern is with the percentage and overinflating the use of underutilized DBEs. So now you have a DBE who has a \$100,000 contract; they're being used at a \$200,000 contract. There's going to be an offset in the DBE spend because the goal attaintment is now overinflated and not necessarily the goal spend is the true spend. So that's a major concern.

So are contractors now going to use people because they can get an overinflated number, but not give you a larger contract to match the overinflated number, and then you have the offset where they're not using the overutilized group because now there's no value?

At the end of the day we have to figure out how not to throw the baby out with the bathwater. I think this definitely needs to be addressed. I think my concern is to make sure that the actual dollars that are available for the DBE spend are actually truly spent and not misplaced in overinflated numbers and numbers that become not

necessarily actual numbers.

2.1

And then there's other people who have built their businesses and have been viable and sustainable and who have made this DBE program for years, now are going to be relegated, instead of being able to do \$100,000 because they're overutilized, they're now relegated to 50.

This impacts people's ability to do business. It impacts their business models. It impacts the way we have been allowed and the way we have been encouraged to do business.

So I love the idea that we are looking and really taking ownership of there's a disparity, but the impact and the ripple effects that are going to go through this are tremendous. And so, before anything is done, everybody really needs to look at this subject from all perspectives.

And then we haven't even talked about the prime contractors and how that's going to impact them and their ability to figure who's underutilized, who's overutilized, who can be utilized at 20 percent, and now this company is going to be 20 percent, and it's just going to be a nightmare or a huge challenge -- I shouldn't say nightmare -- a huge challenge for everybody and all the participants

involved. Thank you.

2.1

MR. BOLDEN: Thank you, Amy, for your comment. I will say each project is -- goal-wise is set on a case-by-case basis. And we do know that the overall program goal has gone up to 15.6 percent. But again, we look at each project based upon what work types are available and what DBEs are available to fill those work types.

So again, I mean, it's a shock to the market, but again, we're internally, as far as the Goal-Setting Committee, we're looking at each project based on availability and we are taking all those comments into consideration. Thank you.

MS. ROBERTS: Hi. I'm Wendy Roberts and I'm with SEPI Services. We're a trucking company. My questions or concerns certainly emulate what Amy had already said. But we do need to look at the prime contractors so that we can see what's being offered to them, who is bidding on their work, who is submitting bids, who is, you know, reaching out to them, who is making themselves available.

As a white woman in your Disparity Study, I've worked very hard with ODOT, with DBE Support Services, to get where I am. I've made my way by asking a lot of questions. And my question really is

who's looking out for the prime in this utilization study.

2.1

MR. BOLDEN: I'd like to also comment.

One of our partners in this, working with the Ohio

Contractors Association, I would like to acknowledge

Mr. Chris Engle who is here as well. But we do have

-- we have been meeting with them to talk about some

of the changes and how that affects all contractors.

MS. TWITTY: Hello. I'm Amber Twitty with Make It Plain Consulting. It's like the country singer; T-w-i-t-t-y.

My only caution with the way, like other people have said, I agree with the approach and the reasoning behind the approach, but I'm a little cautious when it comes to the enforcement side. I don't see you -- I don't hear you all talking enough for my comfort that there's going to be enough enforcement.

Also, with the bidding, it seems like the way it's being proposed it's going to be convoluted for prime contractors and subcontractors. It's almost like a bureaucratic nightmare. I don't want to say it's a nightmare, but it's just -- I understand the rationale and the concept, I'm not sure about the application, how that's going to help.

And also with I think it was Option 3, with the minimums. If you have a minimum and you're saying, you know, hypothetically if Prime Contractor A gives the underutilized company \$20,000, but it's going to get credit for \$40,000. Me, as a DBE minority company, what that translates to me is that, okay, instead of me potentially getting a real \$40,000 worth of work, I'm only going to get \$20,000 worth of work. And that affects my ability to maintain my payroll and my cash flow and everything else. So I hope that you all take that into consideration.

2.1

The good thing is that you will be putting the -- whether it's waivers or whatever, that the goals are set on a project-by-project basis, so that will deal with the availability. Because we have projects in an urban area which is a lot different dynamic than our projects that we do in a rural area just because of availability and distance to companies that are needed for a project. So I just wanted to put that out there.

But I hope that you all are transparent, when you pilot anything that you roll out, with the results and the challenges. Keep us engaged. Thank you.

MS. ESTES: Good afternoon. My name is Toya Estes. I'm with J&B Steel Erectors. The last name is E-s-t-e-s. And I would like to thank DOI for coming out and chatting with us. I think communication in this whole situation is key.

2.1

One thing I would like to point out as being a DBE for the last 18 years: Being awarded a job does not guarantee you a profit. So no matter how much revenue you get or how many jobs you get, that profit may not be there at the end of the day.

So if you want to help these companies, I think you can help the companies by supporting them in another way as far as an underutilized company, possibly, you know, the support of the program is nice, to receive the \$10,000 for expenses we use throughout the year for our pre-qual or joining associations and so forth.

But maybe if some money went to these companies that would give them working capital to get their workforce more educated and kicked off and more support for, you know, being able to go 60 days without payment, pay their fringes, or whatever other expenses, their insurance, get bonding capacity.

Make them stronger companies, so a GC has a chance to use them because they are a stronger company and

they're not worried about using them that they wouldn't be able to finish a job in the whole scheme of things.

2.1

My second comment is I'd like to know the sanctions. Not due to any Ohio contractors, but I am working with an out-of-state contractor and having a huge issue of getting paid. So if I could find that out, I'd really appreciate it. Thank you.

MS. GREEN: Deborah Green.

As it relates to Proposal Note 13, which we implemented on contracts starting in, I believe, May of 2015. If, of course, like I kind of described earlier, if the prime contractor does not submit adequate good-faith efforts, at the end of the job there are different tiers of sanctions; one being a letter of reprimand.

And it's not like -- it's not in any order. It's just tiers just to have some flexibility there. We have damages as one of them. And I'm forgetting the third one. I don't have it in front of me. Do you remember the third one? I think debarment. So there's a variety of options. I think those are the main three, but I can get you the note so that -- I'll e-mail it to you, the most recent note. And then you can review it and let me know.

But yeah, there's definitely, and those are the main three.

MR. BOLDEN: Any additional questions?

Well, again, this entire meeting was recorded by a court reporter. Questions that were asked were also written down and we will post those online with a short answer, but the entire transcript can also be available as well. We can also send out the PowerPoint as well as the Comment Form that you will need to fill out to let us know, to send back to Federal Highway, what your thoughts are regarding the waiver. Again, your comments are very important to this process.

Anyway, I want to thank everyone for coming out. I want to wish everyone a wonderful holiday season, and have a great day. Thank you.

(Thereupon, the public meeting concluded at 11:25 a.m.)

CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Friday, December 16, 2016, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Carolyn M. Burke, Registered Professional Reporter, and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.

My commission expires July 17, 2018.

Armstrong & Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481