

**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS TESTIMONY  
BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES ON LAND USE AND TECHNOLOGY  
FISCAL YEAR 2016 PRELIMINARY BUDGET  
TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 2015**

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Good afternoon Chairs Greenfield and Vacca, and members of the City Council Committees on Land Use and Technology. My name is Anne Roest and I am the Commissioner of the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications (DoITT), and New York City's Chief Information Officer. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today about DoITT's Fiscal 2016 Preliminary Budget. With me are Annette Heintz, Deputy Commissioner for Financial Management and Administration, John Winker, our Associate Commissioner for Financial Services, and Charles Fraser, our General Counsel.

DoITT's Fiscal 2016 Preliminary Budget provides for operating expenses of approximately \$508 million, allocating \$118 million in Personal Services to support 1,493 full-time positions (including 364 at NYC311, 14 staff at the Chief Technology Officer's office, 7 at the Mayor's Office of Data Analytics, 89 at the Mayor's Office of Media and Entertainment, and 4 at the Data Analytics Center) and \$390 million for Other than Personal Services. Totaling \$114 million, Intra-City funds transferred from other agencies to DoITT for services provided accounts for nearly one-third of the budget allocation. Telecommunications costs and the citywide Microsoft ELA represent the largest portion of the Intra-City expense, at \$88 million and \$15 million, respectively, in Fiscal 2015.

The budget represents an increase of \$24 million from the Fiscal 2016 November Budget and an overall net decrease of \$27 million from the Fiscal 2015 current modified budget. The \$24 million increase in Fiscal 2016 January Budget is largely attributable to funding received to support various programs including PSAC operational support, OTPS funding associated with the ongoing maintenance costs required to support recently approved capital-funded initiatives, and funding requisite to extend and convert agency IFA positions. The net decrease between the Fiscal 2015 current modified and the Fiscal 2016 Preliminary Budget allocation resulted from a drop in one-time grant funding that was only allocated in the Fiscal 2015 current modified budget. Any unspent Fiscal 2015 grant funding will be rolled over into Fiscal 2016.

While I have had the opportunity to previously appear before the City Council I am pleased today to be participating in my first budget hearing as a member of the de Blasio Administration. And I am honored to lead such an incredible group of professionals at DoITT in delivering technology solutions to our customers – dozens of City agencies, entities, and organizations, and the New Yorkers they serve.

Keeping in mind DoITT's role as an IT services and delivery organization, I believe customer service – for our internal and external customers – needs to be at the absolute heart of what we do. And to constantly improve on that job, we have proceeded on three parallel tracks: we have taken a fresh look at large technology initiatives; we have focused on increasing access to information, particularly as it relates to expanding broadband availability; and we have supported the ongoing work of City agencies, by providing technology and service expertise.

Underpinning all DoITT's work is a commitment to upholding this administration's focus on increasing equity and diversity. Many of the broadband programs I will reference later speak directly to this priority, such as LinkNYC and Connected Communities, but DoITT has also made inroads toward this goal within our own ranks. Internally, our efforts to increase diversity among staff have culminated in an agency that is 37% White, 30% Black, 18% Asian or Pacific Islander, 14% Hispanic, and .3% American Indian or Alaskan. (Last year DoITT's agency staff breakdown was 35% White, 30% Black, 17% Asian or Pacific Islander, 13% Hispanic, and .2% American Indian or Alaskan.) We will continue to make progress both internally and with our public-facing work.

## Large Technology Programs

When Mayor de Blasio asked me to join his team last May, one of the first things he tasked me with was to examine the technological aspects of the City's Emergency Communications Transformation Program (ECTP), a multi-year, multi-agency initiative aimed at modernizing and consolidating the City's 911 emergency communication system, the most complex and expansive network in the nation. We completed our review last August, which revealed a number of root causes for repeated program challenges and delays. These include an overreliance on external consultants and a lack of efficient communication among stakeholder agencies. Among the recommendations to improve these program deficiencies were re-establishing the City as the program lead, integrating stakeholders into the governance process, eliminating layers of consultants, and breaking down large projects into smaller, more manageable ones. Through these efforts, we have charted a schedule for effective completion of major program components in 2016, with wrap-up of residual items in 2017. Our assessment also helped to identify key requirements and remove those that are no longer necessary, allowing for the key deliverables of ECTP to be achieved within the remaining established capital budget of \$2.03 billion.

DoITT recently issued a Request for Expression of Interest (RFEI) in an effort to solicit ideas about maintaining or improving the existing level of service and resiliency of the system, while lowering the operating costs of the **New York City Wireless Network (NYCWiN)**. The most advanced municipal network of its kind, NYCWiN enables the transmission of government data in real time throughout the city. The network consists of approximately 400 network sites which provide full coverage across the city's entire 305 square miles. The RFEI is aimed at exploring how we might reduce the costs to maintain it, as well as garnering ideas about additional or new public purposes NYCWiN infrastructure may serve.

## Expanding Access

Increased availability to free or low-cost broadband constitutes a central component of the Mayor's vision of a more equitable New York City for all. Striving toward this goal, we have made substantial progress on a number of initiatives to promote greater digital inclusion across all five boroughs.

Last fall, capping off DoITT's many years of work to replace the city's old public pay telephones, we announced the **LinkNYC** initiative. When implementation begins later this year, it will mark the beginning of the largest free municipal WiFi network in the world – bringing to every borough rapid broadband, free and accessible 311, 911, and domestic calling. In addition to providing public amenities, LinkNYC will generate hundreds of local jobs in manufacturing, installation, maintenance, and support. The system will produce a minimum of \$500 million in revenue for the City over the next 12 years. This revenue, beginning in 2015, will enable the City to further expand broadband access to underserved communities. Public input will be vital to the success of LinkNYC, just as it has been integral to getting us to where we are today. We look forward to collaborating with elected officials and communities citywide as we roll the program out.

In addition to LinkNYC, DoITT continues to work on a series of other initiatives to expand the availability of free public WiFi for New Yorkers. Two of these initiatives derive from the cable franchise renewal agreements reached by DoITT and Time Warner Cable and Cablevision in 2011.

First, Time Warner Cable has committed to open **40 public computer centers** over the course of the franchise, or four per year in its service area – which encompasses Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island, and western Brooklyn. On Friday, January 30, Time Warner Cable opened its 17<sup>th</sup> and newest "Learning Lab" at Penn South Social Services on Ninth Avenue in Manhattan.

Second, Time Warner Cable and Cablevision have committed to contribute a total of \$10 million to build **public WiFi networks in parks** across the five boroughs. To date, more than 79 park sites boast operational WiFi, with more to come in 2015. Parks WiFi has proved to be popular – in 2014, approximately 4,000 users per day engaged in more than five million WiFi sessions, lasting a total of more than 92 million minutes. We expect these numbers to grow significantly in 2015, with heightened public awareness of the Parks WiFi program, and with WiFi activated at more parks sites this year.

Our 2008 cable TV franchise agreement with Verizon has also supported expansion of free broadband services to New Yorkers. Working under the direction of Counsel to the Mayor Maya Wiley, DoITT helped bring free broadband services to **seven computer centers in New York City Housing Authority buildings**. This initiative was funded by \$840,000 from a grant to the city created by Verizon pursuant to its franchise agreement. The funds cover equipment, supplies, maintenance and community outreach to publicize the availability of services at the seven computer labs. In addition, the funds will cover the purchase and operation of a new digital van.

In a similar vein, DoITT continues to sustain the NYC Connected Communities project, funding 95 free computer centers across the city in public libraries, park recreation centers, senior centers and NYCHA community centers. DoITT's annual budget for the Connected Communities program is \$3.7 million.

Finally, DoITT administers four **free public WiFi programs** funded by gifts to the City. Those programs are in Chelsea, Harlem, Sunset Park and 23<sup>rd</sup> Street in the Flatiron District. The Chelsea program is fully activated, the Harlem program is partially activated and undergoing optimization efforts, and the Sunset Park and Flatiron District programs are in development. These programs have also proved to be popular – during 2014, Chelsea averaged almost 1,300 daily users and Harlem averaged almost 1,800. During the calendar year, the total data transfer in the Harlem WiFi program was more than 80 terabytes, whereas total data transfer in the Chelsea WiFi program was less than 5 TB. The Harlem usage numbers reflect steady, correlational growth as WiFi was built out during 2014, and we expect usage data to rise significantly during 2015.

All of these free public broadband locations are mapped on *NYCityMap*, DoITT's popular online map portal, and can be viewed by going to <http://maps.nyc.gov/doitt/nycitymap/> and clicking the box for "Public WiFi Hotspot."

DoITT is honored to work with partners at City Hall and across agencies to help lead the Administration's efforts to expand affordable broadband access. Another aspect of the Mayor's accessibility agenda that DoITT is proud to lead is open data. In 2014 we continued our work with the Mayor's Office of Data Analytics and agencies citywide to keep New York City at the vanguard of the open data movement.

In July DoITT issued the first annual update to the **NYC Open Data plan**, detailing the full listing of data sets to be opened by City agencies by 2018 – and the schedule for doing so. These efforts are part of the City's ongoing open government initiative aimed at engaging the public in order to make City government operations more effective, promote innovative strategies for social progress, and create economic opportunities.

This work was codified by the City's landmark open data law, Local Law 11 of 2012, and is regularly leveraged by developers, designers, students, and media outlets that use the data, as well by initiatives such as the annual NYC BigApps competition.

In this vein, last August DoITT was pleased to join the Mayor in announcing passage of Intro 149 – which mandated publication of City laws online – and Intro 363 – which mandated a downloadable, searchable version of *The City Record* online, as well as a new public-private initiative to unlock and analyze thousands of archival City Record publications for the first time.

Finally, last October, DoITT helped launch availability of the **.nyc Top Level Domain** to the general public. As a result, any business or organization with a physical address in New York City and any individual with a primary residence in the City can register for a .nyc web address on a first-come, first-served basis. Information is available online at [www.ownit.nyc](http://www.ownit.nyc). To date, more than 72,000 .nyc domains have been purchased, as New York residents and businesses claim their virtual piece of the greatest city in the world.

Sales of web addresses, known as domain names, raised more than \$815,000 for the City in 2014 – well above the contractually-guaranteed, annual minimum revenue of \$300,000. Importantly, almost half of the 1,000 names that went to auction sold for \$10 – demonstrating the affordability of a .nyc affiliation. We look forward to continuing our efforts to offer every New Yorker a chance to identify with the Big Apple and own a slice of its digital real estate.

### **Providing Robust Infrastructure**

The City's IT infrastructure includes the hardware and software that power City government's data storage and computing needs, the telecommunications network that connects the City, and the policies, security operations, and architecture that make it all function as an effective system. As the backbone of City operations, this infrastructure allows agencies to provide fundamental public services every day. To sustain the City's daily services and safeguard the City's information assets, DoITT has and must continue to maintain IT infrastructure that is resilient, scalable, agile, and secure from all cyber threats and natural disasters.

DoITT's Infrastructure Management Team maintains and operates the City's 10,000 square foot state-of-the-art data center at 2 MetroTech Center, which hosts 7,500+ servers and 2,000+ agency applications, including open systems and mainframe. The data center offers agencies full systems visibility through enterprise reporting and monitoring tools, and manages all backup and retention for agencies to ensure recoverability.

Ensuring the City's ability to function during a disaster depends upon a resilient IT infrastructure that keeps critical agency applications running, data accessible and secure, and telecommunications networks operating. DoITT's Disaster Recovery Center, also called the Site B Resiliency Program, was designed to make sure agencies can stay online when New Yorkers need them most. At our "Site B" locations, DoITT offers agencies the ability to mitigate major impacts due to electrical outages, power failures, or worse, thus avoiding disruptions that can cause serious downtime to an agency.

Protecting the City's digital assets is a critical priority for DoITT. We are committed to safeguarding the City's information and technical assets that are essential to delivering services to the public. Responding to emergencies, such as system penetrations or compromises, **DoITT IT Security** is the core of the **City's Computer Emergency Response Team**. The unit works with numerous City agencies, New York State, and external business partners to coordinate IT security. DoITT's IT Security team identifies and defends against 80 million external threats monthly; manages the security of nearly 90,000 City computer systems daily; grants security accreditation to roughly 7 applications monthly; and provides security solutions to 60 City agencies.

To further aid agencies in protecting the City's IT assets, IT Security will conduct regular **Cyber Security workshops** related to incident response. In addition to providing increased security training to agencies, the workshops aim to facilitate increased sharing of interagency information and cooperation to combat emerging threats.

### **Technology and Service Expertise Support**

As DoITT works to re-assess large technology programs and expand access to data and broadband, we also continue our core work: providing technological support to City agencies so that they may better serve New Yorkers. While these efforts proceed daily on projects large and small, a few examples of our recent cross-agency collaboration include the following:

Last November, in conjunction with NYC311 and HPD, DoITT announced new functionality added to the popular **NYC311 mobile application**. With it, tenants can for the first time register heat and hot water complaints from their mobile devices. The updated app is currently available for download for both iPhone and Android.

Also in November, the Civilian Complaint Review Board announced its **Complaint Status Lookup**, web application. Developed by DoITT, the application empowers New Yorkers to track the status of their CCRB complaints as they proceed through the investigative process. Accessible through any page on the CCRB website, the tool enables a civilian or police officer to enter a CCRB complaint number and view the dates of key milestones taken in the investigation.

Just last month, DoITT joined the Department of Small Business Services in launching the City's **Certification Self-Service Portal**, which streamlines the way in which businesses can apply for M/WBE, Locally-Based Enterprise (LBE), or Emerging Business Enterprise (EBE) certification, complete requirements to maintain existing status, and track application status. The announcement was made during a meet-and-greet event to connect M/WBE firms with IT contract opportunities. More than 50 New York City-based M/WBEs in the IT goods and services industry attended to familiarize themselves with citywide vendors for Citywide Systems Integration, Quality Control, and Geographical Information Systems contracts.

As a career technologist – and someone who is now responsible for delivering IT solutions for 8.4 million New Yorkers and the dozens of agencies that serve them – I know that we should always be looking at ways to improve the services we offer to our clients. And I also know that one of the best ways to do that is to solicit new ideas from new places. That is why DoITT is making it a priority to establish a vendor portfolio that is as diverse and innovative as New York City is, ensuring that the City gets the best value in its contracts by drawing from the broadest pool of talent. There are a number of businesses, consultants, and non-profits that offer competitive services but may face difficulty navigating the procurement process relative to larger vendors or established incumbents, and we are pursuing several initiatives aimed at improving procurement overall and leveling the playing field for a more diverse pool of vendors. As a first step, we are moving M/WBE management into DoITT's new Diversity and Inclusion Office under the direction of the agency's first-ever Chief Diversity and Inclusion Officer. Transferring this function to a top-level agency official will help leverage the authority and strategic direction needed for accountability, underscoring our commitment to increased M/WBE participation in technology procurement.

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss DoITT Fiscal 2016 preliminary budget this afternoon. This concludes my prepared testimony, and I will now be pleased to address any questions.

Thank you.

**TESTIMONY OF MEENAKSHI SRINIVASAN,  
LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION CHAIR,  
BEFORE THE LAND USE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL**

**March 10, 2015**

Good afternoon Chair Greenfield and Members of the Land Use Committee. I am Meenakshi Srinivasan, Chair of the Landmarks Preservation Commission. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify before your Committee about the Commission and its FY 2016 preliminary budget. It is great privilege to be here before you for the first time as Chair of the Commission.

This is a very significant year for the Landmarks Preservation Commission. April 19, 2015 marks the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the passage of New York City's Landmarks Law and the creation of the agency, so we are excited to share our progress and goals with you today. The agency has been at the forefront of preservation policy and a model for many municipalities all over the country. The constitutionality of the Landmarks Law, as well as the Commission's decision regarding Grand Central Terminal were upheld by the US Supreme Court in 1978, paving the way for local government to protect historic resources that contribute to the vitality of cities throughout the nation. The work of the Commission, which is the mayoral agency responsible for protecting the New York City's architecturally, historically and culturally significant sites, has been in a factor in establishing New York City as a global destination.

I would like to start out by telling you about our budget and then discussing my priorities for the agency. I will outline the agency's activities over the past year, including work related to (1) research and designations of buildings and districts; (2) preservation of existing historic resources and our regulatory mandate; (3) the enforcement of the Landmarks Law as it pertains to maintenance of our resources; (4) the allocation of funding that we receive through Community Development Block Grants; and (5) the agency's use of technology.

LPC's current budget for FY 2015 is \$5,706,710 and for FY 2016, the preliminary budget is \$5,556,388, which comprises \$4,977,695 in City funds and \$578,693 in Community Development Block Grant funding.

The FY 2015 budget included a one-time funding of \$200,000 for the agency's relocation from One Centre Street to 253 Broadway which is not included in the FY 2016 budget, and the decrease in the budget from FY 2015 to FY 2016 represents the removal of this funding from the budget, offset by an increase in the budget for two new head counts and collective bargaining increases, resulting in an approximately \$150,000 difference.

Of the overall budget, **91%** is allocated to personnel services (PS) and **9%** is allocated to other than personnel services (OTPS). The agency's total head count is 70 full time positions and seven part time positions, and there are presently 57 full-time staff and 6 part-time staff on board. We are currently in the process of filling the vacancies.

Of the Community Development Block Grant funding, 80% is allocated for personnel supporting important community development-related functions such as surveys; environmental review, archaeology, community outreach and education; while 20% is allocated for a grant program for low-income homeowners and not-for-profit organizations.

On the revenue side, in FY 2014, we generated revenue of **\$6,303,033**, and thus far, we have generated **\$4,009,760** in FY 2015. In the last two fiscal years, we have seen an average annual increase of 20% each year.

I am very enthusiastic about my goals for the agency that are consistent with the Administration's vision of government of being efficient, equitable and transparent. My goals for this year and next include implementing several significant initiatives to fulfill our mandate to protect and preserve New York City's historic resources in a clear, fair and open manner. As I describe the activities of each department, I will outline planned changes in policy and procedures to advance these goals.

### **Research and Designations**

The Research Department conducts extensive surveys evaluating the cultural, historical, and architectural significance of buildings in New York City. The Research staff also reviews requests from the public for properties and areas to be considered for designations, known as "Requests for

Evaluation” (RFE), and responds to every active RFE within 30 days. They also conduct extensive research regarding properties that are under consideration by the Commission for landmark or historic district status, and prepare detailed reports that provide the basis for designation. In FY 2014, our agency surveyed 2,736 properties and received and reviewed 154 RFEs. So far in FY 2015, the agency has surveyed 3,000 properties and received and reviewed 63 RFEs.

In FY 2014, the Commission designated two historic districts, the South Village and Park Avenue Historic Districts, and nine individual landmarks for a total of 324 buildings. In FY 2015 to date, we have designated two historic districts, Central Ridgewood Historic District in Queens and Chester Court Historic District in Brooklyn, and five individual landmarks, totaling 1,014 buildings. Currently, there are approximately 32,743 designated properties throughout the City: 1,347 individual landmarks, 117 interior landmarks and 10 scenic landmarks, with the remainder falling into one of the 113 historic districts and 21 district extensions.

As Chair, I plan to take a comprehensive and rigorous approach to our designation agenda. I have developed a three-prong strategy which involves: (1) identifying historic resources in neighborhoods throughout the five boroughs that are not well represented by existing surveys or designations so that diverse communities are able to claim civic icons in their neighborhoods; (2) working closely with the Department of City Planning and stakeholders to evaluate historic preservation opportunities in each neighborhood that is undergoing a rezoning or neighborhood plan. This includes the six neighborhoods that the Mayor has identified for housing-oriented rezonings, as well as the Greater East Midtown Area and others like it that will facilitate economic growth. (3) Increasing the efficiency, transparency and fairness of the designation process. This last objective will include addressing the backlog of properties that have been calendared for decades in a comprehensive manner and with stakeholder input. It will also involve taking near-term action on recently calendared districts and individual sites to lay the groundwork for a more efficient and predictable designation process in the future.

Last fall, the agency implemented these reforms with the Chester Court Historic District in Brooklyn, which was calendared, heard and designated within two months, a record time for the process.

The agency also calendared the Stone Avenue branch of the Brooklyn Public Library in Brownsville on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, and we plan on voting on the proposed designation of the approximately 640 building Crown



Heights North Historic District III in Brooklyn on March 24<sup>th</sup>. We also propose to calendar an extension to the Mount Morris Historic District in April, which was originally designated in 1971. The proposed extension will include approximately 276 buildings.

In addition to advancing sites that have been calendared and streamlining the process for future proposals, we are committed to addressing the backlog of inactive items. As you know, we proposed a plan in December focusing on buildings and areas calendared for more than five years and received requests for more time to allow for additional stakeholder input. We recently announced a 60-day period in which all interested parties are welcome to submit ideas for addressing the sites included in this list of inactive items. We encourage the Council to weigh in on this list of properties. After the comment period closes, we will analyze the recommendations and by summer will finalize a plan to address the issue.

LPC places a high priority on working with property owners during the designation process and we always solicit the views of the Council Member as we move forward in designations. LPC looks forward to continuing to work with this legislative body to ensure that relevant Council Members have all the pertinent information about potential landmarks.

## **Preservation**

I will now turn to our Preservation Department which reviews applications and issues permits for proposed work to designated properties. Approximately, 95% of the permits are issued at the staff level pursuant to agency rules and the other 5% require review by the full Commission at a public hearing.

The Commission approves a wide variety of proposed changes. The type of applications the agency reviews ranges from façade repairs and restoration work, to modest home enlargements and storefront changes, to significant enlargements and new buildings within historic, and to conversion and adaptive reuse projects that breathe new life into older buildings. The agency also approves changes to comply with new building code requirements, and to accommodate green technology, barrier-free access, and flood resilience.

The Commission received 13,237 permit applications in FY 2014, which was an 11% increase from the FY 2013, and issued 13,174 permits. To date in FY 2015, we have received 8,448 permit applications, which is a 1.2% increase over the same period last fiscal year, and we have issued 8,604 permits which is a 1.3% increase over the same period in FY 2014. Approximately 55% of the LPC permits generate revenue.

To maximize efficiency, the Commission has created two expedited processes, including the FasTrack service and Expedited Certificates of No Effect. These processes rely on the scope of the work complying with agency rules and the submission of all required materials. LPC allocates resources to educate applicants to take advantage of these programs. Approximately 30% of our permits are expedited through these processes and are approved in fewer than ten days. We continue to look for ways to improve efficiency and to increase transparency in the regulatory processes.

To that end, we are currently in the process of improving and expanding the LPC rules to provide more certainty and standards for ministerial staff level approvals of permits. This will streamline the process for both the applicant and the staff. We will also be amending the rules to address energy efficiency, sustainability and resiliency.

To further our goals of transparency, we have recently introduced new features on our website including an interactive public hearing calendar which allows online access to application material and presentations, as well as the Commission's determinations.

## **Enforcement**

The Enforcement Department works to ensure that owners of landmarked properties comply with the Landmarks Law. In FY 2014, the department resolved 875 complaints about potentially illegal work leading to 765 warning letters and 265 Notices of Violation. The department has resolved 500 complaints so far in FY 2015. Those 500 complaints have led to 484 warning letters and 125 Notices of Violation.

The agency seeks to work in partnership with property owners, and approximately two-thirds of the warning letters result in owners applying expeditiously to the Commission to address their violations with no fine or penalty.

LPC also has the ability to bring a demolition by neglect lawsuit as an enforcement tool when a designated building is in serious disrepair and the owner has not responded to repeated request to make the repairs. In most cases, the agency is successful in working with the owner to address the issues with their property, or the owner sells the property to a new owner who can perform the necessary repairs.

### **Community Development Block Grant Funding**

The CDBG funds support surveys, environmental review, archaeology, community outreach and education. Our Environmental Review Department is responsible for assisting government agencies by assessing the potential impacts of certain projects on the city's historic and archaeological resources in the environmental review process. Last fiscal year, the Environmental Review Department received and reviewed 1025 projects, all of which were completed and 983 of which were regulatory compliance projects under Federal, State and Local environmental review legislation. To date for this fiscal year, the department has received and reviewed 711 requests.

The Archeology Department identifies archeological resources for all of the Environmental Review proposals and in addition reviews applications for subsurface work at some designated properties. The Archaeology Department received and issued permits for 42 of these types of applications in FY 2014. To date in FY 2015, the Archaeology Department has received and issued 28 applications for subsurface work at designated properties.

The Commission also implements a modest Historic Preservation Grant Program targeted for low and moderate-income homeowners and 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organizations to help restore or repair the facades of their landmarked buildings. The program has an annual budget of **\$114,790**, which comes from the CDBG funds. Our program staff works closely with applicants to assess eligibility and explain how an owner or not-for-profit organization can qualify for the program.

Our grant program receives approximately 15 complete grant applications each year. Grants awards typically range from **\$9,000** to **\$24,000**, with the average grant amount being **\$15,000**. In FY 2014, the Program's Board reviewed 14 applications and approved six, including five residential grants and one not-for-profit grant. These included three in Brooklyn – one in Bedford Stuyvesant/Stuyvesant Heights Historic District, one in the Stuyvesant Heights Historic District, and one in Fort Greene Historic District, one in the Bronx, in the Morris Avenue Historic District, and two in Manhattan – one in Mount Morris Park Historic District and one in the East Village/Lower East Side Historic District.

To date in FY 2015, the Board has reviewed five applications and awarded four larger grants, including three residential grants that were **\$20,000** and one to a not-for-profit organization for **\$24,500**. Two grants were awarded for properties in Brooklyn in the Bedford Stuyvesant/Stuyvesant Heights Historic District and one for an Individual Landmark, the 677-679 Lafayette Avenue House, home to the non-profit, Magnolia Tree Earth Center, one for a property in the Bronx within the Morris High School Historic District, one for a property in Manhattan within the Mt. Morris Park Historic District.

Once a grant is awarded, our staff provides technical assistance to the owner which includes providing documentation to assist in historical restoration of architectural features, working with contractors to ensure that the work will be done in a compliance with the agency's approval, and conducting site visits to approve material samples and the completed scope of work.

The eligibility of homeowners and non-profits for grants is determined by HUD's National Objective, including an applicant's income and the benefit the restoration work would have in providing relief for blighted conditions in low and moderate income areas. While we do focused outreach, we are always looking for more ways to attract eligible applicants. We would welcome the opportunity to partner with Council Members and community boards to provide outreach for these grants within each of your districts.

## **Technology**

The agency's Communications and Technology departments have implemented initiatives that increase our efficiency and transparency. In FY 2014, we began developing a database that will integrate data from all departments, allowing easier access to information and streamlining the workflows of the

current databases. The database is expected to launch this spring and summer. We will also be working closely with DoITT to design a new website and hope to take that opportunity to improve access to the information we currently have on the website.

In the meantime, we have already developed and launched a number of website features that will improve the public access to our information make our agency more transparent. These include search engines for landmarked properties and districts, an online library of all designation reports, and an interactive public hearing calendar with links to presentation materials and Commission Decisions on applications and designations. These features promote open government by informing the public of our activities, proposals, and decisions.

Finally, to commemorate our 50<sup>th</sup> year, we have created a dedicated website to showcase the City's historic resources through education and access. We have partnered with organizations and entities in all five boroughs to open the doors to their landmarked sites at no or low cost. The website will also include walking tours, slide shows and other material throughout the year. Also, we have been collaborating with the Museum of the City of New York on their "Saving Place: Fifty Years of New York City Landmarks" exhibit by providing resources and technical expertise. We believe this will foster a greater appreciation of the city's history from visitors and New Yorkers alike.

I am honored to lead this agency and I recognize that we must continue to meet the challenge of balancing the need to preserve the city's rich architectural and cultural heritage, with growth and sustainable and equitable development. This balance creates the robust urban environment that defines New York City.

I would like to thank you again for allowing me to testify and your continued support. I am happy to answer any questions you may have.



**Community Planning Rezoning Initiative**

Reference # 201508680822

**Testimony to Committee on Land Use, New York City Council**

**Adam Friedman, Director**

**March 10, 2015**

Thank you, Chair Greenfield and members of the Committee for the opportunity to testify today on the Community Planning for Neighborhood Rezoning initiative that we, along with our partners, are proposing for fiscal year 2016. I am Adam Friedman, Director of Pratt Center for Community Development.

City leaders agree: affordable housing is critical to New York's future and an essential element of Mayor Bill de Blasio's equity agenda.

In May 2014, Mayor Blasio released "Housing New York: A Five-Borough, Ten-Year Plan" which outlines his Administration's goal to create and preserve 200,000 units of affordable housing over the next ten years. To achieve this goal, the Administration intends to rezone 15 neighborhoods across the City to allow for increased density. In return for the right to build higher, the Department of Housing Preservation and Development will, for the first time, routinely require inclusion of affordable units in new development.

The Administration has already begun to hold community-based planning workshops and sessions to address local needs in East New York, and has promised to do the same in each of the target neighborhoods. In order to have an effective seat at the table, however, local communities need access to the tools, resources, and expertise to meaningfully participate in the redevelopment of their neighborhoods. The implementation of the Housing New York Plan will bring substantial new construction, significant population growth and increased pressure on existing infrastructure in those 15 neighborhoods. As a result, communities are concerned about rising rents, speculation, insufficient City services such as schools, transportation, and open space, and the displacement of existing residents and businesses.

The Community Planning for Neighborhood Rezoning Initiative will enable local stakeholders to engage in the planning process with support and expertise from a skilled group of city-wide and community-based non-profit organizations. Five city-wide technical assistance providers (The Association for Neighborhood and Housing Development, the Pratt Center for Community Development, the Community Development Project at the Urban Justice Center, the Hester Street Collaborative and the Center for Urban Pedagogy) will serve as program coordinators and technical advisors, and will facilitate community-based planning activities in each of the 15

communities slated for rezoning. Working hand in hand with local CBOs, the five partners will empower the community to participate in the rezoning process from the ground up, ensuring that each area's needs and goals are considered and reflected in the plan.

The technical assistance will include land use analysis, policy development, interactive educational tools, and programming for community engagement. Considerations will include community character, schools, infrastructure and transit needs, sustainability and open space, and jobs and economic development. These partnerships will ensure meaningful community engagement and optimized outcomes as the City works to provide new affordable housing in the context of diverse, sustainable and livable neighborhoods. The City will benefit from the increased capacity of local communities to understand the rezoning process and the equitable development it can bring.

To realize our goal of meaningfully engaging communities in the redevelopment and rezoning process, we are respectfully requesting \$2.5 million in FY 2016. Thirty percent of the initiative (\$750,000) will go to the 5 citywide technical assistance organizations. These funds will support dedicated staff at each organization which will coordinate and provide technical assistance for local organizations and community members. Seventy percent of the funding (\$1,750,000) will directly support local non-profit organizations based in the 15 neighborhoods slated for rezoning. The local groups will be selected in consultation with the communities and their representatives, based on their experience, capacity, and roots in the community.

We know this is a significant "ask." But nothing could be more important for our future – the City's future – than to get this right – to meet the need for affordable housing for all New Yorkers that truly reflect their communities' unique needs, characters and aspirations. We thank you in advance for your consideration and support.

**NOTE:** This testimony was prepared by the Pratt Center for Community Development. It does not necessarily reflect the official position of Pratt Institute.



Statement of Carl Weisbrod, Chairman of the NYC Planning Commission  
and Director of the Department of City Planning, before the Land Use  
Committee of the City Council, on the Mayor's Fiscal Year 2016 Preliminary  
Budget and Four Year Financial Plan

Department of Finance FY2016 Expense Budget						
	2013	2014	2015	2015	2016	*Difference
<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	Actual	Actual	Adopted	February Plan	Prelim. Plan	2015 - 2016
Personal Services	\$18,109	\$18,172	\$20,258	\$22,978	\$22,153	\$1,895
Other Than Personal Services	2,819	2384	8,105	6,534	7,707	(\$398)
<b>Agency Total</b>	<b>\$20,928</b>	<b>\$20,556</b>	<b>\$28,363</b>	<b>\$29,512</b>	<b>\$29,860</b>	<b>\$1,497</b>
<i>*The difference of Fiscal 2015 Adopted compared to Fiscal 2016 Preliminary Plan funding.</i>						

Good afternoon Chair Greenfield, Subcommittee Chairs Weprin, Dickens and Koo, and distinguished members of the Land Use Committee. I thank you for the opportunity to be here today to discuss the Department of City Planning's Preliminary Fiscal Year 2016 budget.

The Department began FY 2015 with an expense budget appropriation of \$28.4 million, which consisted of 52%, or \$14.8 million in tax levy funds, and 48%, or \$13.6 million in federal and other funds.

Of this, \$20.3 million, or 71% of the total budget is allocated for personal services and supports the salaries of 262 full-time staff and 12 members of the City Planning Commission. For the full-time staff, 88 are tax levy-funded, and 174 are funded by federal and other grants. The balance of the total budget, \$8.1 million, or 29% of the



total, is allocated to OTPS.

Since adoption, the Department has undergone two modest financial plan changes pursuant to direction from OMB:

- First, as in the past, due to staggered federal, city and state budget cycles, the FY 2015 budget at adoption reflects only a portion of the anticipated total federal and state grant funding for the fiscal year. As part of the November Financial Plan, the Department's federal and state grants budget was updated to include \$3.4 million in funding along with 20 positions, bringing the agency's active full-time headcount to 282. The majority of this funding came from Federal Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funding, which allowed the Department to increase headcount by 18 positions. The Department also received \$926 thousand to cover DC37 collective bargaining increases.
- Second, the January Plan decreases the Department's FY 2015 OTPS budget by \$3.4 million, and reallocates the funding to the out years. \$3.1 million in funding that was included in the FY 2015 plan to pay for rent for the Department to re-locate its office space from 22 Reade Street has been re-allocated to FY 2016 and beyond to reflect our updated moving timeframe (which I will discuss later in this testimony). Additionally, \$300 thousand of unspent training funds were rolled into the out years when it will be needed.

As a result of these changes in the February Financial Plan, the Department's FY 2016 Preliminary Budget calls for a total allocation of \$29.9 million. Tax levy funds constitute 49.2 %, or \$ 14.7 million, of the proposed budget, while federal funds constitute 50.8%, or \$15.2 million, of the proposed budget. This provides for 280 budgeted staff: 88 Tax levy-funded positions and 192 federally funded positions.

The Department has been and continues to be successful in winning grants to fund important projects for the City of New York. The Department has been and continues to be successful in winning grants to fund important projects for the City of New York.

Currently, the Department is working on five competitive grants that fund a wide variety of planning efforts at DCP, including transportation and congestion studies, hazard mitigation, and waterfront planning. We are also engaged in resiliency efforts funded through a special grant to the city of Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funding. In total, grants accounted for \$6.048 million in FY 2015. Of that total, \$2.5 million is related to Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funding. All of these grant funds are included in our FY 2015 budget.

On the revenue side, the Department is projecting \$1.7 million to be realized in FY 2015 from income generated by ULURP and CEQR application fees, as well as revenue from publication and subscription sales. Fees from ULURP and CEQR applications represent 95% or \$1.6 million of total projected revenue.

As I testified last year, the Department has been working with DCAS and OMB to complete our move out of 22 Reade Street. DCAS has determined that the condition of the Department's headquarters is deplorable and it is critical for the Department to relocate to acceptable offices as soon as possible. DCAS had planned to move the Department to the Municipal Building at 1 Centre Street; however, lack of adequate space has forced DCAS to seek out alternatives. With all of this in mind, DCAS recently advanced an application to lease privately-owned office space at 120 Broadway. As you are aware, the City Planning Commission holds multiple meetings and hearings monthly that members of the public attend and where they often testify. DCAS has determined that this new location is unique in that it provides publicly accessible space for our Commission meetings and for other agencies that are likely to use the Hearing Room including the Board of Standards and Appeals and the Mayor's Office of Contract Services. This space has double the capacity of our hearing room at 22 Reade Street. 120 Broadway is also the current home of both public entities and non-for-profit organizations and has superior transit access. We hope to execute a lease in the near future.

Now, I'd like to discuss our agency's achievements and priorities for the year ahead.

In November, I testified before the Council on the Mayor's Affordable Housing Plan and outlined some of the major priorities for the Department of City Planning. Our main charge is to help execute the Mayor's plan for housing production and affordability, which includes developing and preserving a total of 200,000 units of affordable housing over the next decade. The Department's focus on housing creation is coupled with a deep commitment to ground-up neighborhood planning efforts that strengthen communities. We see our principal strategy to be neighborhood development.

Forty percent of these 200,000 affordable units will be new construction. This requires the production of an average of 8,000 new units of affordable housing per year over the life of the plan, a 60 percent increase over the average annual new construction of affordable housing produced during the last decade. The Department of City Planning recognizes this is a major undertaking.

To fulfill this ambitious goal, the Department of City Planning, working with you and other local elected officials, together with residents and community organizations, local businesses, and other stakeholders, is commencing planning studies in neighborhoods in all five boroughs. Studies have begun in the Jerome Avenue corridor in the Bronx, Long Island City and Flushing West in Queens, the Bay Street Corridor in Staten Island and East Harlem in Manhattan. A plan for East New York is moving ahead and we anticipate a spring certification for its land use changes. We believe all of these locations have the potential to create new capacity for mixed-income housing.

We will engage with elected officials and communities throughout the city to identify other opportunities for growth and redevelopment. My office has already heard from Councilmembers about additional potential neighborhoods for study and I want to recognize and thank the Council for its partnership in that effort. The Department will continue to work with the Council towards shared goals of providing new housing options, necessary services, and economic development opportunities in each borough and throughout the city.

To prepare and respond to growth, the Department is playing an enhanced role in the city's capital budget planning process. This will enable us to better mesh the level and timing of the city's capital investments in neighborhoods with new residential development.

In each neighborhood, the Department and HPD will partner on strategies to deploy the city's many programs and resources for the preservation of existing affordable housing and the development of new affordable housing. We will also be implementing a Mandatory inclusionary zoning requirement as part of all future rezonings that substantially increase potential housing capacity in medium and high-density areas. This will require a portion of the new housing developed in these rezoned areas to be permanently affordable to low- or moderate-income households, in order to ensure diverse and inclusive communities.

Last year, the Council Land Use Committee modified Astoria Cove, a development that includes an interim form of mandatory inclusionary zoning. I want to thank the local Councilmember, Costa Constantinides, and Chairs Greenfield and Weprin for their leadership on that historic application.

In neighborhoods where the housing market is strong and prices are high, mandatory inclusionary zoning will enable economically diverse housing in locations where affordable housing developers are generally unable to acquire sites on their own. In neighborhoods where the housing market is not as strong, it will complement the wide range of programs HPD has that can create substantial amounts of affordable housing that is affordable to existing residents, and will, in the longer term, cushion the impacts of a rising housing market. Mandatory inclusionary zoning will not necessarily be exactly the same in each neighborhood, but once enacted, it will be predictable, as of right, and required.

The Department is now working closely with OMB, the Mayor's Office of Operations, and

the Office of Resiliency and Recovery in developing the City's Ten Year Capital Strategy. The Ten Year Capital Strategy aims to align the City's spending on strategic priorities in order to create a plan that not only improves and maintains our infrastructure in a state of good repair and fulfills regulatory mandates, but also allocates capital investments that promote equity, economic growth, energy efficiency, resiliency, and sustainability on a neighborhood level.

Through the release of the Ten Year Capital Strategy, we also hope to make the plan and planning process more easily accessible to all New Yorkers, incorporating relevant maps, diagrams, and descriptions of how the capital strategy will improve systems and neighborhoods, and ensuring appropriate opportunities for public input.

What will all this mean? This will translate into improved quality of life in neighborhoods throughout New York City. Over time, I anticipate that with new housing the City will be able to fund schools when needed, more open space, better streetscape, and updated infrastructure. Most importantly, our goal is to coordinate the timing of these public investments with the increase in population that neighborhood development may accommodate.

Over the next few weeks, the Department, working with HPD and the Housing Development Corporation (HDC), will complete a study that will provide the foundation needed to develop a mandatory inclusionary program. Our team, including our consultant BAE, has met with Council staff to share the study methodology and get feedback on the process. Once BAE's analysis is complete, we will share their findings with the Council and their report will inform our proposal. In the spring, we will introduce into the public review process a zoning text amendment to establish the mandatory inclusionary program.

We are also moving forward with additional proposals to support the production of affordable and better quality housing in medium- and higher-density districts. These include changes to provide relief where the building envelope makes it difficult to fit all

permitted floor area or provide high-quality ground-floor spaces, reductions in unnecessarily high parking requirements for affordable housing, and changes to better enable the construction of senior housing. Our proposals for these text amendments designed to reduce the cost of building affordable housing and making that housing more attractive can be found on the City Planning website.

This month, I anticipate the City Planning Commission will vote on two upcoming proposals. Next week, the Commission will be voting on a citywide zoning text amendment to facilitate and make effective additional safety measures that are part of New York City's 2014 Building Code. This initiative is a collaboration between the Department of Buildings, the Fire Department, and our agency.

The Department is also proposing a zoning text amendment and city map change to facilitate commercial development along Madison and Vanderbilt Avenue in Manhattan, improve pedestrian circulation within Grand Central Terminal and its vicinity, and allow greater opportunity for area landmarks to transfer their unused development rights. These actions are proposed concurrently with a private application from SL Green for special permits to redevelop the One Vanderbilt site. SL Green is requesting a significant bonus and is prepared to make \$210 million worth of improvements to the Grand Central Terminal and adjacent area. If approved, SL Green would not be able to occupy its bonus space until these improvements are finished. Again, I anticipate the Commission will be voting on both Vanderbilt proposals at the end of the month.

And that's not all that is being planned for East Midtown. Councilmember Dan Garodnick and Borough President Gale Brewer are currently working with local and citywide stakeholders to draft recommendations, including zoning proposals, for the Greater East Midtown area and DCP looks forward to reviewing preliminary recommendations from their steering committee this spring.

Resiliency has been an important part of our work program since Hurricane Sandy in 2012. Last October, we released Retrofitting Buildings for Flood Risk, a comprehensive

guide for New York City homeowners living in new and existing flood zones. The manual supports Mayor de Blasio's commitment to make New York City more resilient in response to global climate change. This invaluable tool is designed to shed light on retrofitting strategies that will enable home and property owners to reduce the risk of damage and disruption from coastal flooding.

The Department also would like to promote ways to ease restrictions on homeowners in Special Natural Area Districts (SNAD) that exist in Staten Island and the Bronx. Changes to the Zoning Resolution would improve regulations for homeowners by providing more comprehensive as-of-right regulations as well as create design standards that would protect and embrace unique site conditions in the SNAD. Currently, the homeowners in the districts, which encompass much of Staten Island and parts of the western Bronx, are subjected to costly and unnecessary municipal oversight when they want to make minor changes. We believe updates to the special district text will rationalize the level of staff review related to these applications. A large proportion of staff time in our Borough Offices has been dedicated to working on and processing SNAD applications and this update will allow staff to focus on review of significant projects in these districts. The changes will take place in the following Special Districts: Natural Areas, Hillside Preservation and South Richmond Development.

Last year, I testified that one of my main goals was to reduce the bureaucracy and time required to complete land use approvals. Time is money to businesses and developers, so it is crucial to move projects efficiently through the Pre-Certification process and into ULURP. The Department will engage stakeholders across the city to help us identify the most efficient solutions and to develop appropriate short- and long-term implementation plans. In order to modernize and accelerate our current application process, DCP has worked with the Office of Management and Budget, the Mayor's Office of Technology Innovation, and the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications, on a proposal for an up-to-date IT system that will allow for paperless filing, sophisticated work flow, and project management tools. The system will also provide ground-breaking transparency in the land use application process. We hope to advance this proposal this

fiscal year.

To achieve our housing goals and expedite the application process across the board, the Department is looking for the best and brightest staff members it can find, as part of an ongoing recruitment effort. We have also revamped our Department based staff-training program and are rolling out new modules for staff advancement this year.

We are committed to find ways to meet the challenges and demands of our growing work program. We seek your support of the proposed Preliminary Budget for FY 2016. It will enable the Department of City Planning to continue to realize an agenda vital to the long-term growth and viability of the City, and we look forward to your active participation in the planning process.





**New York City Council Technology Committee  
Preliminary Budget Hearing  
March 10, 2015**

Good afternoon, Chairman Vacca, members of the Technology Committee and other Council members. I am Marjorie Parker, Deputy Executive Director of JobsFirstNYC, a nonprofit intermediary focused on connecting young adults to the economic life of New York City. Thank you for the opportunity to address you today about our proposal for a centralized mobile-friendly career web portal.

Young adults in New York face enormous challenges when they try to connect the dots between occupations and the training, and education available to qualify for them. For example, a young adult in East Harlem might never find out that free help drafting a resume or preparing for a job interview were available locally at an organization like STRIVE, unless he walked past their offices. Consequently, we have an untapped workforce of more than 300,000 young adults who are not in school and are either not working, or are stuck in low wage jobs. This amounts to **35 percent** of the City's 18 to 24-year olds. The de Blasio Administration has proposed new programs aimed at boosting education levels and expanding skills training. But unless young adults learn about them, they will not enroll.

There are multiple Workforce 1 Career Centers, Job Centers and high school referral centers, but none provides comprehensive information concerning potential careers and occupations, sources of education and training, or organizations that help young adults to become gainfully employed. A one-stop web portal could provide access to this information, and could also link to job openings and apprenticeships. A comprehensive geo-mapping tool could show the availability and location of support services and allow visitors to find local services. And the site could allow easy access to information about CUNY and other low-cost sources of training and education. It's not a new idea, states like Wisconsin and Virginia already have models we can emulate.

And we can build on a resource that no other City has – our 311 system. 311 is widely used and already has useful links to some publicly-funded training programs, Summer Youth Employment and City jobs. However, information about careers, required qualifications and credentials and practical links to sources of training and education would need to be added or enhanced.

New York is at an enviable point – with the highest and most continuous job growth of any major US city. Moreover, the Independent Budget Office has projected solid increases in jobs paying between \$40,000 and \$80,000 per year. To take advantage of this good fortune, we need to ensure that young workers can learn about their availability and access the resources they need to fill them.

At JobsFirstNYC, we are focused on advancing economic opportunity for all young New Yorkers. The Administration is making real progress toward creating a workforce system worthy of the City it serves. But the real work has only just begun, and should include a range of measures, including a career web portal.

Thank you.



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Thank you.

# Unleashing the Economic Power of the 35 Percent

*A Policy Paper Prepared by JobsFirstNYC • July 2014*



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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An estimated 172,000 young adults in New York City are neither working nor enrolled in school. Another 133,000 young adults work in low-wage jobs with limited opportunities for advancement. Together, they comprise 35 percent of the city's 18- to 24-year-old population.

Ill-served by public education and cut off from opportunities to explore their career interests and define their identities as workers, these young New Yorkers—referred to in this report as the “35 Percent”—have reached adulthood facing the grim prospect of life on the economic margins. Without focused attention and support from policymakers and other stakeholders, many of them may never achieve economic self-sufficiency, contribute to their communities, or be able to support themselves and their families.

The challenge for New York City is to help all its young people get on a path to career-track work and financial independence.

To address this challenge, JobsFirstNYC urges city leaders in government, industry, and philanthropy to make young adult employment a priority by embracing a strategy that engages the 35 Percent through programs tailored to their developmental and academic needs and based in the communities where they reside. Such a strategy would enable them to build the skills necessary for securing successively more demanding and better-paying jobs. To ensure that these young adults are prepared for labor market success, businesses, organized labor leaders, and training/education providers must be full partners in designing and implementing programs to support them.

This comprehensive, community-based, and employer-focused young adult employment initiative should contain the following elements:

## **I. SECTORAL YOUNG ADULT EMPLOYMENT PARTNERSHIPS**

Employers and training providers should form Sectoral Young Adult Employment Partnerships that identify labor market gaps, occupations, and job openings within targeted sectors of the New York City economy that young adults could fill.

## **II. SECTOR-BASED TRAINING AND APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS THAT SUPPORT YOUNG ADULTS SEEKING CAREER-TRACK WORK, WHILE MEETING EMPLOYER DEMANDS**

Industries such as healthcare, property maintenance, construction, and transportation—which require on-the-job training or an industry-recognized certificate or license—offer tens of thousands of job openings in the city each year. Programs that combine training with academic remediation can help young adults with basic skill deficits qualify for middle-wage jobs in these and other industries. New and expanded apprenticeship programs sponsored by industry partnerships can prepare young adult workers for well-paid jobs in the public and private sectors.

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### III. A NETWORK OF COMMUNITY-BASED YOUNG ADULT OPPORTUNITY CENTERS AND EMPLOYMENT PARTNERSHIPS

A network of Opportunity Centers in the 18 communities with the greatest numbers of out-of-school and out-of-work (OSOW) young adults would connect these individuals to jobs and to the educational, training, and support services necessary to get on a path toward self-sufficiency wage work and career success. Neighborhood-Based Young Adult Employment Partnerships would streamline hiring and strengthen local businesses by connecting them to job-ready workers. Through close collaboration with the Sectoral and Neighborhood-Based Young Adult Employment Partnerships, Opportunity Centers will gain a deeper understanding of employer needs that enables them to develop career pathways for the young adults they serve.

### IV. A ONE-STOP WEB PORTAL PROVIDING CAREER INFORMATION AND ACCESS TO EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND EMPLOYMENT RESOURCES

A comprehensive web portal would provide access to career-related and educational information that many young New Yorkers cannot currently find. It would offer information about job openings, occupations and their required qualifications, training and education programs, and available resources to offset the costs of these programs.

Together, these initiatives would create a seamless employer-centered and community-based system to help provide the human capital required for a robust economy.

To be sure, this plan is nearly unprecedented in its ambition and scope. Previous efforts to integrate the 35 Percent into the city's economy have failed to sufficiently engage employers and have addressed fewer than 10 percent of the young adults shut out of the labor market. Most City-run programs have tended to focus on short-term job placements rather than long-term progress toward career-track employment. At the same time, changes in the labor market have shrunk the pool of middle-wage jobs available to young adults without a four-year college degree, while increasing the number of lower-paid food service and retail jobs and jobs requiring advanced training. These changes in the New York City economy—and the absence of a coordinated, systemic policy and programmatic response—have contributed to the significant decline in young adults' labor market preparation and participation and in their earnings over the past ten years.

The employer-centered and community-based system proposed by JobsFirstNYC would address some of the biggest obstacles and help reopen the path to self-sufficiency wage jobs—benefitting not only young adults, but every New Yorker.

## IV. A ONE-STOP WEB PORTAL THAT HELPS YOUNG ADULTS MAKE CAREER-RELATED DECISIONS

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An 18-year-old living in Far Rockaway who is good at art and is an enthusiastic computer gamer might wish to design computer games but have no idea what qualifications are required, where she could obtain them, or what it might be like to actually work as a programmer or game designer—and she might have no one to ask. A 19-year-old in Morrisania who dropped out of high school at age 17 might not know where to explore his educational options. A 20-year-old high school graduate in East Harlem who works in fast food and wants a better-paying job might need help with resume preparation and interviewing skills.

The fractured and siloed nature of education, training, and employment programs in New York City adds to the difficulty faced by young people like these when trying to learn about and connect the dots between occupations, requirements, training, and education. Although New York City operates 17 Workforce1 Career Centers, as well as Job Centers and high school referral centers, there is no single source of information about the resources available to help young adults find jobs or explore careers. Piecing together a picture of what is possible is an enormous challenge.<sup>38</sup>

Young adults often struggle to obtain information about employment and career opportunities, the skills and qualifications required, and the programs that can help them reach their goals. For example, the potential game designer might have difficulty finding out that she could qualify with a bachelor's degree in computer animation and interactive media from the Fashion Institute of Technology, that tuition is \$4,425 per year and financial aid is available, and that she could earn at least \$45,000 per year after graduation. And the 20-year-old in East Harlem might never find out that he can get help drafting a resume, preparing for a job interview, and learning about workplace expectations in his very own

**There is no single source** of information about the resources available to help young adults find jobs or explore careers. Piecing together a picture of what is possible is an enormous challenge.

neighborhood from STRIVE, an organization specializing in employment and training services for young adults.

A web portal providing comprehensive information on careers and occupations, as well as on the training, educational, and community-based services available to help them qualify for and secure these jobs, would provide enormous value for young adults looking to take their next step—or even trying to figure out what that step should be. New York City government agencies and the philanthropic, nonprofit, and technology sectors should work together to establish and maintain a career portal where young adults can get the answers they need. The portal would coordinate and build upon existing online resources.

This website, which would also be an asset to guidance counselors at schools and career counselors at community-based organizations, would be user-friendly and comprehensible for individuals from a range of academic backgrounds. For example, its various pages—particularly those pertaining to adult basic education—would be intuitive for those with low literacy levels.



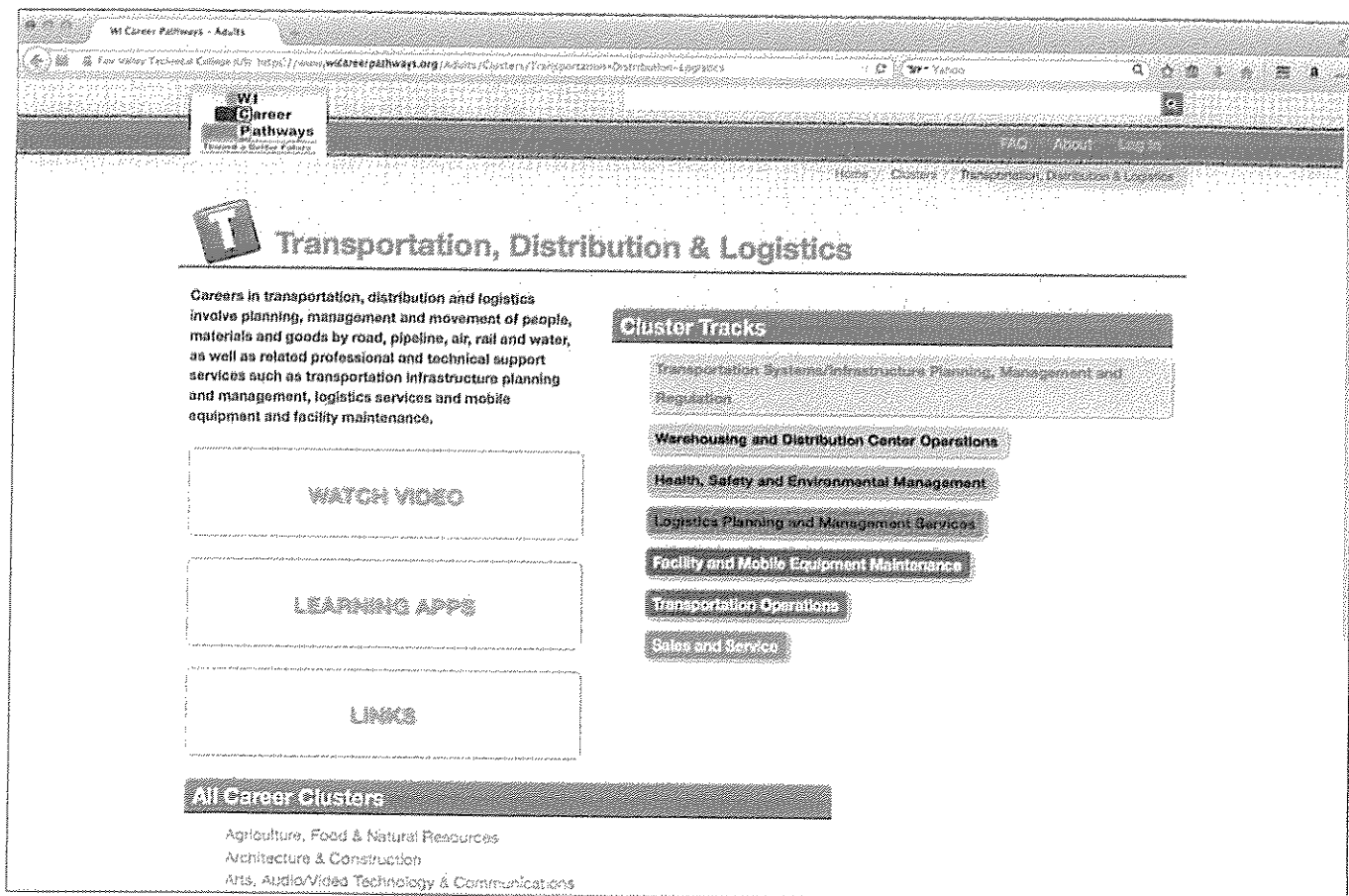
Furthermore, the website would be mobile-friendly (given that many young adults do not have access to computers but do have smart phones) and would have an active presence on YouTube and other social media. And to enable the website's accessibility to those without their own computers or smart phones, staff at public libraries and community computer centers would be trained in how to use the site so that they could assist visitors in navigating it. Finally, the website would include a live-chat function in which counselors would be available to answer basic questions and help young adults access the site's information.

Specifically, the career portal would provide the following services.

## Career and Job Information

The portal would provide clear descriptions of sectors and occupations, including basic labor market information (such as numbers of openings and prospects for employment growth); educational, licensing, and certification requirements; and wages. One possible model could be Wisconsin's user-friendly Career Pathways website, which describes hundreds of occupations within 16 major economic sectors. Wisconsin's website informs visitors about job responsibilities, wages, necessary qualifications, courses of study and related costs, financial aid opportunities, training resources, and the linkages between industry-recognized credentials and the occupations for which they qualify candidates.<sup>39</sup>

### Sample Page from Wisconsin Career Pathways Website



Recognizing that low-income individuals are often unaware of career advancement opportunities and lack the resources to commit to full-time study leading to a college degree, New York City's career portal would also present coordinated sequences of education and training for sectors that offer the best chances for career advancement.<sup>40</sup> Finally, the portal would clearly describe and link to other websites that list current job openings, summer youth employment opportunities, and apprenticeships such as those offered by New York City's construction unions.

### ***Educational and Training Resources***

The portal would include links to apprenticeships and educational and training resources that help young adults obtain the necessary credentials and experience for employment. These resources include community-based organizations, the DOE Office of Adult and Continuing Education, colleges, and proprietary schools. For example, the page describing certified nursing assistant jobs would include an icon that links to training resources. Users also would be encouraged to submit information about the outcomes of their education and training experiences, and to provide general feedback regarding the site.

### ***Information on Services***

New York City has a network of several hundred community-based organizations that provide a wide range of services related to employment, training, and education, including work-readiness preparation, career advisement, basic education and high school equivalency instruction, and skills training for well-paying positions. But many OSOW individuals may be unaware of these local services unless they happen to stumble on them.

The portal would include a comprehensive geo-mapping tool showing the availability and location of educational, training, employment, and support services, including those offered by community-based organizations, Opportunity Centers, and Workforce1 Centers. Its functionality would allow visitors to input their addresses and find the services nearest to them.



## CONCLUSION

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Roughly 305,000 New Yorkers aged 18 to 24—a population as large as that of Pittsburgh—are out of school and either not working or employed in low-wage jobs with limited opportunities for advancement. Given the increasing bifurcation of the city's economy and these individuals' lack of skills, they are currently unable to compete for jobs that pay a living wage. The economic and human costs of their unemployment and under-employment are enormous: in addition to experiencing low earnings and an increased risk of joblessness, these individuals—and, in turn, their children—are more likely to suffer from poor health, to be imprisoned, and to rely on the social safety net.

Equally compelling are the consequences borne by New York City when such a large a share of its workforce cannot meet labor market demands. Talent and skill drive the economies of global cities like New York. While talent continues to flow into New York City, competitors like Washington, DC, and San Francisco are increasingly attracting educated young migrants. If New York City hopes to maintain its global standing, it must do much more to build its homegrown talent base.

This report outlines an ambitious effort to do just that. It calls for unprecedented levels of commitment from and collaboration among the business community, organized labor, government, philanthropy, and community-based organizations. Employers must play a pivotal role in this plan—identifying opportunities to hire young adults and ensuring that training programs meet their needs. The government and philanthropic communities must ensure access to programs and services that enable young adults to qualify for living wage jobs in New York City's labor market.

The effort can start by identifying openings in middle-skill jobs that the 35 Percent can perform with training and education short of a four-year college degree. The New York State Department of Labor projects tens of

thousands of job openings annually and substantial growth through the end of this decade among the city's more than 1.1 million middle-skill jobs. New York City's 35 Percent are a pool of potential talent that can fill many of these positions—and use them as stepping stones toward careers as they pursue additional education and skills.

The initiatives outlined in this report offer potentially vast benefits. A stronger local workforce would yield higher profits and reduced turnover for businesses. New York City can leverage higher educational attainment to attract businesses and increase employee retention, and would achieve enormous savings through higher tax revenue and lower government expenditures. And hundreds of thousands of young adult New Yorkers would connect to employment and embark on a path to better lives.

**Preliminary Fiscal 2016 Budget Testimony – ADDENDUM**  
**DoITT Free WiFi Locations, By Borough**  
*(As of February 2015)*

**Summary:**

- NYCHA Community Computer Centers (7 Centers Total)
- NYC 'Connected Community' Sites (95 Sites Total)
- Time Warner Cable Learning Labs (17 Labs Total)
- Parks WiFi Sites (79 Parks Total)
- Public WiFi Programs (4 programs total, Made via Gifts)
- Transit Wireless NYC Subway Active Stations (75 Total Stations)

**NYCHA COMMUNITY COMPUTER CENTERS**

*7 Centers Total*

Center Name	Delivery Address	Borough	Zip Code
Marcus Garvey	20 Amboy Street	Brooklyn	11212
Kingsborough	129 Kings 1st Walk	Brooklyn	11233
Wyckoff Gardens	280 Wyckoff Street	Brooklyn	11217
Williams Plaza	321 Roebling Street	Brooklyn	11211
Murphy	601 Crotona Park North	Bronx	10457
St. Mary's	594 Trinity Avenue	Bronx	10455
Lehman Village	1589 Madison Avenue	Manhattan	10029

**CONNECTED COMMUNITY SITES**

*95 Sites Total*

Center Name	Address	Zip	Facility Type	Partner	City
Brownsville Library	61 Glenmore Avenue	11212	Library	BPL	Brooklyn
Brownsville Recreation Center	1555 Linden Boulevard	11212	Recreation Center	Parks	Brooklyn
Bushwick Library	340 Bushwick Avenue	11206	Library	BPL	Brooklyn
Central Library	10 Grand Army Plaza	11238	Library	BPL	Brooklyn
DeKalb Library	790 Bushwick Avenue	11221	Library	BPL	Brooklyn
Fort Greene Stuyvesant Heights Senior Center	69 McDonough Street	11216	Senior Center	DFTA	Brooklyn
Macon Library	361 Lewis Avenue	11233	Library	BPL	Brooklyn
Marcy Library	617 DeKalb Avenue	11216	Library	BPL	Brooklyn
Quincy Senior Residence	625 Quincy Street	11221	Senior Center	DFTA	Brooklyn
Ridgewood Bushwick Senior Center	319 Stanhope Street	11237	Senior Center	DFTA	Brooklyn
Roosevelt Community Center	400 Hart Street	11206	Community Center	NYCHA	Brooklyn
Samuel Tilden Community Center	630 Mother Gaston Boulevard	11212	Community Center	NYCHA	Brooklyn
Saratoga Library	8 Thomas S. Boyland Street	11233	Library	BPL	Brooklyn

Saratoga Community Center	940 Hancock Street	11233	Community Center	NYCHA	Brooklyn
St Johns Recreation Center	1251 Prospect Place	11213	Recreation Center	Parks	Brooklyn
Stone Avenue Library	581 Mother Gaston Boulevard	11212	Library	BPL	Brooklyn
Sunset Park Recreation Center	7th Avenue at 43rd Street	11232	Recreation Center	Parks	Brooklyn
Van Dyke Community Center	392 Blake Avenue	11212	Community Center	NYCHA	Brooklyn
Washington Irving Library	360 Irving Avenue	11237	Library	BPL	Brooklyn
Wayside Tompkins Park Senior Center	550 Greene Avenue	11216	Senior Center	DFTA	Brooklyn
115th Street Library	203 West 115th Street	10026	Library	NYPL	New York
A. Philip Randolph Senior Center	108 West 146th Street	10039	Senior Center	DFTA	New York
Aguilar Library	174 East 110th Street	10029	Library	NYPL	New York
Chatham Square Library	33 East Broadway	10004	Library	NYPL	New York
Chelsea Recreation Center	430 West 25th Street	10010	Recreation Center	Parks	New York
Clinton Community Center	120 East 110th Street	10029	Community Center	NYCHA	New York
Corsi House Senior Center	307 East 116th Street	10029	Senior Center	DFTA	New York
Countee Cullen Library	104 West 136th Street	10030	Library	NYPL	New York
Fort Washington Library	535 West 179th Street	10033	Library	NYPL	New York
Frederick E. Samuel Senior Center	2401 Adam Clayton Powell Blvd	10030	Senior Center	DFTA	New York
George Bruce Library	518 West 125 Street	10027	Library	NYPL	New York
Hamilton Fish Library	415 East Houston Street	10002	Library	NYPL	New York
Hamilton Fish Recreation Center	128 Pitt Street	10002	Recreation Center	Parks	New York
Hamilton Grange Library	503 West 145th Street	10031	Library	NYPL	New York
Hansborough Recreation Center	35 West 134th Street	10037	Recreation Center	Parks	New York
Harlem Library	9 West 124 Street	10027	Library	NYPL	New York
Inwood Library	4790 Broadway	10034	Library	NYPL	New York
Jackie Robinson Recreation Center	85 Bradhurst Avenue	10039	Recreation Center	Parks	New York
Jackie Robinson Senior Center at Grant Houses	1301 Amsterdam Avenue	10027	Senior Center	DFTA	New York
King Towers Community Center	2 West 115th Street	10026	Community Center	NYCHA	New York
Lenox Hill Innovative Senior Center	331 East 70th Street	10021	Senior Center	DFTA	New York
Macomb's Bridge Library	2650 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	10039	Library	NYPL	New York
Manhattanville Community Center	530 West 133rd Street	10027	Community Center	NYCHA	New York
OATS Senior Exploration Center	127 West 24th Street	10011	Senior Center	DFTA	New York

SAGE Innovative Senior Center	305 7th Avenue	10001	Senior Center	DFTA	New York
Seward Park Library	192 East Broadway	10002	Library	NYPL	New York
UBA Beatrice Lewis Senior Center	2322 3rd Avenue	10035	Senior Center	DFTA	New York
Washington Heights Library	1000 St. Nicholas Avenue	10032	Library	NYPL	New York
YM YWHA Innovative Senior Center	54 Nagle Avenue	10040	Senior Center	DFTA	New York
Al Oerter Recreation Center	131-40 Fowler Avenue	11355	Recreation Center	Parks	Flushing
Arverne Library	312 Beach 54th Street	11692	Library	QBPL	Arverne
Astoria Community Center	4-05 Astoria Boulevard	11102	Community Center	NYCHA	Astoria
Central Library	89-11 Merrick Boulevard	11432	Library	QBPL	Jamaica
Corona Library	38-23 104th Street	11368	Library	QBPL	Corona
Elmhurst Jackson Heights Senior Center	75-01 Broadway	11373	Senior Center	DFTA	Elmhurst
Far Rockaway Library	1637 Central Avenue	11691	Library	QBPL	Far Rockaway
Flushing Library	41-17 Main Street	11355	Library	QBPL	Flushing
Hammel Community Center	81-14 Rockaway Beach Boulevard	11693	Community Center	NYCHA	Far Rockaway
JASA Brookdale Senior Center	131 Beach 19th Street	11691	Senior Center	DFTA	Far Rockaway
Long Island City Library	37-44 21st Street	11101	Library	QBPL	Long Island City
Selfhelp Innovative Senior Center	45-25 Kissena Boulevard	11355	Senior Center	DFTA	Flushing
SNAP Innovative Senior Center	80-45 Winchester Boulevard	11427	Senior Center	DFTA	Queens Village
Sorrentino Recreation Center	18-48 Cornaga Avenue	11691	Recreation Center	Parks	Far Rockaway
Teen Library @ Far Rockaway (Annex)	2001 Cornaga Avenue	11691	Library	QBPL	Far Rockaway
Belmont Library	610 East 186th Street	10458	Library	NYPL	Bronx
Bronxworks Heights Senior Center	200 West Tremont Avenue	10453	Senior Center	DFTA	Bronx
Bronxworks Innovative Senior Center	80 East 181st Street	10453	Senior Center	DFTA	Bronx
Butler Community Center	1368 Webster Ave	10456	Community Center	NYCHA	Bronx
Castle Hill Library	947 Castle Hill Avenue	10473	Library	NYPL	Bronx
Grand Concourse Library	155 East 173rd Street	10457	Library	NYPL	Bronx
High Bridge Library	78 West 168th Street	10452	Library	NYPL	Bronx
Hunts Point Library	877 Southern Boulevard	10459	Library	NYPL	Bronx
Melrose Library	910 Morris Avenue	10462	Library	NYPL	Bronx
Morrisania Library	610 East 169th Street	10456	Library	NYPL	Bronx
PSS Andrew Jackson Senior Center	325 East 156th Street	10451	Senior Center	DFTA	Bronx

RAIN Parkchester Senior Center	1380 Metropolitan Avenue	10462	Senior Center	DFTA	Bronx
Sedgwick Library	1701 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd	10453	Library	NYPL	Bronx
St. Mary's Recreation Center	450 St. Ann's Avenue	10455	Recreation Center	Parks	Bronx
Tremont Library	1866 Washington Avenue	10457	Library	NYPL	Bronx
Van Cortlandt Library	3874 Sedgwick Avenue	10463	Library	NYPL	Bronx
West Farms Library	2085 Honeywell Avenue	10460	Library	NYPL	Bronx
William Hodson Senior Center	1320 Webster Avenue	10456	Senior Center	DFTA	Bronx
Woodlawn Library	4355 Katonah Avenue	10470	Library	NYPL	Bronx
Woodstock Library	761 East 160 Street	10456	Library	NYPL	Bronx
Cassidy Coles Senior Center	125 Cassidy Place	10301	Senior Center	DFTA	Staten Island
Greenbelt Recreation Center	501 Brielle Avenue	10314	Recreation Center	Parks	Staten Island
Huguenot Park Library	830 Huguenot Avenue	10312	Library	NYPL	Staten Island
JCC of Staten Island Innovative Senior Center	1466 Manor Road	10314	Senior Center	DFTA	Staten Island
Port Richmond Library	75 Bennett Street	10302	Library	NYPL	Staten Island
Richmond Terrace Community Center	71 Jersey Street	10301	Community Center	NYCHA	Staten Island
South Beach Library	21-25 Robin Road	10305	Library	NYPL	Staten Island
St. George Library	5 Central Avenue	10301	Library	NYPL	Staten Island
Stapleton Library	132 Canal Street	10304	Library	NYPL	Staten Island
West Brighton Community Center	230 Broadway	10310	Community Center	NYCHA	Staten Island
West New Brighton Library	976 Castleton Avenue	10310	Library	NYPL	Staten Island

### **TWC LEARNING LABS**

***17 Labs Total***

<b>Brooklyn</b>	
Brooklyn Navy Yard Development Corp.	12/31/2012
Good Shepherd Services	7/11/2012
Heartshare Human Services - Lavin Day Center	10/30/2013
Red Hook Initiative	11/1/2013
<b>Manhattan</b>	
Ali Forney Center	12/20/2012
Chinese-American Planning Council	10/15/2012
OATS - Older Adults Technology Services (Penn South Program for Seniors)	11/19/2013

Police Athletic League - Harlem Center	10/21/2009
NYC Dept. of Youth & Community Development / Supportive Children's Advocacy Network (SCAN) NY	12/2/2011
YWCA - Family Resource Center	10/17/2014
The LGBT Center	12/11/2014
Penn South Social Services	1/28/2015
<b>Queens</b>	
Rockaway Development & Revitalization Corp	11/19/2013
Sunnyside Community Services	5/10/2010
Woodside on the Move	6/9/2014
Greater Ridgewood Youth Council	8/12/2014
<b>Staten Island</b>	
NYC Dept. of Youth & Community Development / Jewish Community Center (JCC) of Staten Island	4/4/2011

### **PARKS WiFi SITES**

*79 Parks Total*

<b>Brooklyn</b>		
<b>#</b>	<b>Park site</b>	<b>Company</b>
1	Dyker Beach Park	Time Warner Cable
2	Manhattan Beach Park	Cablevision
3	St. John's Recreation Center	Cablevision
4	Coney Island - MCU/Steeple Chase	Cablevision
5	Marine Park	Cablevision
6	Wingate Park	Cablevision
7	Red Hook Recreation Area	Time Warner Cable
8	Cadman Plaza Park	Time Warner Cable
9	Coney Island - Beach & Boardwalk	Cablevision
10	Prospect Park (Parade Ground)	Cablevision
11	Carroll Park	Time Warner Cable
12	Prospect Park	Time Warner Cable
13	Brownsville Playground	Cablevision
14	Gravesend Park	Cablevision
15	Herbert Von King Park	Cablevision
16	Red Hook Park	Time Warner Cable
17	McKinley Park	Time Warner Cable
18	Coffey Park	Time Warner Cable
19	Metropolitan Recreation Center	Time Warner Cable
20	Owl's Head Park	Time Warner Cable
21	McCarren Park	Time Warner Cable
22	Bensonhurst Park	Cablevision
23	Prospect Park (Ice Rink/Lakeside Center)	Cablevision
24	Prospect Park (Boathouse)	Cablevision

Bronx		
#	Park site	Company
1	Williamsbridge Oval	Cablevision
2	St. Mary's Playground (Recreation Center)	Cablevision
3	St. James Park	Cablevision
4	Owen Dolen (Recreation Center)	Cablevision
5	Pelham Bay Park	Cablevision
6	Bronx Park	Cablevision
7	Crotona Park	Cablevision
8	Joyce Kilmer Park/Lou Gehrig Plaza	Cablevision
9	Ferry Point Park	Cablevision
10	Fox Playground	Cablevision
11	Gun Hill Playground	Cablevision
12	Haffen Park	Cablevision
13	Horseshoe Playground	Cablevision
14	Poe Park	Cablevision
15	Ranaqua Park (Recreation Center)	Cablevision
16	Seton Falls Park	Cablevision
17	Van Cortlandt Park (Parade Ground)	Cablevision
18	Vidalia Park	Cablevision
19	Macombs Dam Park (Yankee Stadium)	Cablevision
Manhattan		
#	Park site	Company
1	Dante Park	Time Warner Cable
2	Bryant Park	Time Warner Cable
3	Madison Square Park	Time Warner Cable
4	Tony Dapolito Recreation Center	Time Warner Cable
5	Riverside Park	Time Warner Cable
6	Chelsea Recreation Center	Time Warner Cable
7	Hansborough (Recreation Center)	Time Warner Cable
8	Jackie Robinson Park	Time Warner Cable
9	Hamilton Fish Park	Time Warner Cable
10	J Hood Wright (Recreation Center)	Time Warner Cable
11	East 54th Street Rec. Center	Time Warner Cable
12	Pelham Fritz (Recreation Center)	Time Warner Cable
13	Thomas Jefferson (Recreation Center)	Time Warner Cable
14	Gertude Ederle Recreation Center (formerly "Rec. Center 59")	Time Warner Cable
Queens		
#	Park site	Company
1	Juniper Valley Park	Time Warner Cable
2	Lost Battalion Hall Recreation Center	Time Warner Cable
3	Kissena Park	Time Warner Cable

4	Rockaway Beach/Boardwalk	Time Warner Cable
5	Railroad Park	Time Warner Cable
6	Cunningham Park	Time Warner Cable
7	Baisley Pond Park	Time Warner Cable
8	Bowne Park	Time Warner Cable
9	Windmuller Park/Virgilio Playground	Time Warner Cable
10	Alley Pond Park	Time Warner Cable
11	The Overlook at Forest Park (Borough HQ)	Time Warner Cable
12	London Planetree Playground	Time Warner Cable
13	Roy Wilkins Recreation Center	Time Warner Cable
14	Sorrentino Recreation Center	Time Warner Cable
<b>Staten Island</b>		
<b>#</b>	<b>Park site</b>	<b>Company</b>
1	Tompkinsville Park	Time Warner Cable
2	Tappen Park	Time Warner Cable
3	Wolfe's Pond Park	Time Warner Cable
4	Blood Root Valley	Time Warner Cable
5	Clove Lakes Park	Time Warner Cable
6	Snug Harbor Cultural Center	Time Warner Cable
7	Midland Beach	Time Warner Cable
8	Staten Island Zoo / Barrett Park	Time Warner Cable

**PUBLIC WIFI PROGRAMS MADE BY GIFT**

#	Gift Site	Status
1	Chelsea	Fully Activated
2	Harlem	Partially Activated
3	Sunset Park	Under Development
4	Flatiron District	Under Development

**TRANSIT WIRELESS NYC SUBWAY ACTIVE STATIONS**

75 Stations Total

Boro	Type	Provider	Name	Location
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	14th Street - 7th Avenue - 1, 2, 3	14th Street - 7th Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	14th Street- 8th Avenue - A, C, E, L	14th Street - 8th Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	14th Street - 6th Avenue - F, M	Between 14th and 16th Streets on 6th Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	14th Street - 6th Avenue - F, M, L	14th Street - 6th Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	18 Street - 1	18th Street - 7th Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	23 Street - 1	23rd Street - 7th Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	23rd Street - C, E	23rd Street - 8th Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	23rd Street - N, R	23rd Street - Broadway



MN	Free	Transit Wireless	23rd Street - F	West 23 Street and 6 Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	23rd Street - 6	East 23 Street and Park Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	28th Street - 1	28th Street - 7th Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	28th Street - Broadway - N, R	28th Street - Broadway
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	28th Street - 6	28th Street - Park Avenue South
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	33rd Street - 6	33rd Street - Park Avenue South
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	34th Street - Herald Square - N, Q, R	34th STREET - 6 Avenue and Broadway
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	34th Street - Herald Square - B, D, F, M	34th STREET - 6 Avenue and Broadway
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	42nd Street - Bryant Park - B, D, F, M	42th Street - 6 Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	42nd Street/Port Authority - A, C, E	42nd Street - Port Authority
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	47-50th Street/Rockefeller Center - B, D, F, M	47-50th Street - Rockefeller Center
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	49th Street/7th Avenue - N, R	49th Street - 7th Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	50th St. /8th Avenue - C, E	50th Street - 8th Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	50 Street - 1	50th Street - Broadway
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	57th Street - F	57th Street - 6th Avenue
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	57th Street - N, Q, R	57th Street - 7th Avenue (Midtown)
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	59th Street - Columbus Circle - 1	Broadway - West 59 Street- Columbus Circle
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	59th Street - Columbus Circle - A, B, C, D	Broadway - West 59 Street- Columbus Circle
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	5th Avenue - 53rd Street - E, M	5th Avenue - 53rd Street
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	5th Avenue - 59th Street - N, R	5th Avenue - 59th Street
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	5th Avenue - 7	5th Avenue and East 42 Street
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	66th Street (Lincoln Center) - 1	66th St. - Broadway (Lincoln Center)
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	72nd St./Broadway - 1, 2, 3	72nd Street - Broadway
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	72nd Street - Central Park West - B, C	72nd Street - Central Park West
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	79th Street - 1	79th Street - Broadway
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	7th Avenue - B, D, E	7th Avenue - 53rd Street
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	8 Avenue - L	8 Avenue and West 14th Street
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	81st Street - Museum of Natural History - B, C	81st Street - Museum of Natural History
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	86th Street - 1	86th Street - Broadway
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	86th Street - Central Park West - B, C	86th Street - Central Park West
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	96th Street - Central Park West - B, C	96th Street - Central Park West
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	96th Street - Broadway - 1, 2, 3	96th Street - Broadway
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	Grand Central - 7	Lexington Avenue and East 42 Street
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	Grand Central - 4, 5, 6	Lexington Avenue and East 42 Street
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	Grand Central Shuttle - S	Times Square - 42nd Street

MN	Free	Transit Wireless	Times Square - 7	Times Square - 42nd Street
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	Times Square - N, Q, R	Times Square - 42nd Street
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	Times Square - 1, 2, 3	Times Square - 42nd Street
MN	Free	Transit Wireless	Times Square Shuttle - S	Times Square Shuttle " 42nd Street
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	21ST - L. I. CITY - QUEENSBRIDGE	IND-F-21ST ST - QUEENSBRIDGE
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	VERNON - JACKSON AVENUE	IRT-7-VERNON BLVD-JACKSON AVE
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	HUNTERS POINT	IRT-7-HUNTERSPOINT AVE
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	23RD - ELY AVENUE	IND-E-V-23RD ST - ELY AV
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	COURT SQ. - LONG ISLAND CITY	IND-G-LONG ISLAND CITY/COURT SQ
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	21ST STREET - VAN ALST (21st Street & Jackson Avenue)	IND-G-21ST ST
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	65TH STREET	IND-E-G-R-V-65TH ST
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	WOODHAVEN BLVD - QUEENS MALL	IND-E-G-R-V-WOODHAVEN BLVD
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	46TH STREET	IND-E-G-R-V-46TH ST
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	NORTHERN BOULEVARD	IND-E-G-R-V-NORTHERN BLVD
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	ELMHURST AVENUE	IRT-7-90TH ST - ELMHURST AV
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	VAN WYCK BLVD - BRIARWOOD	IND-E-F-BRIARWOOD / VAN WYCK BLVD
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	71 AV - CONTINENTAL AVE - FOREST HILLS	334A IND NR 71 AV
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	SUTPHIN BOULEVARD	338B IND NR SUTPHN
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	PARSONS - ARCHER (JAMAICA CENTER)	IND-E-J-Z-JAMAICA CENTER - PARSONS / ARCHER
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	179TH STREET - JAMAICA	IND-F-JAMAICA - 179TH ST
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	GRAND AVENUE - NEWTOWN	IND-E-G-R-V-GRAND AVE - NEWTOWN
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	36 STREET (NORTHERN BLVD)	IND-E-G-R-V-36TH ST
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	QUEENS PLAZA (IND)	IND-E-G-R-V-QUEENS PLZ
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	STEINWAY STREET	IND-E-G-R-V-STEINWAY ST
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	PARSONS BOULEVARD	STATIONLAB 339A IND NR PARSNS
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	169TH STREET	340A IND NR 169 ST
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	63RD DRIVE - REGO PARK	330B IND NR 63 DR
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	67TH AVENUE	IND-E-G-R-V-67TH AVE
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	SUTPHIN BLVD - ARCHER - JFK AIRPORT	IND-E-J-Z-SUTPHIN BLVD - ARCHER AV
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	75TH AVENUE	IND-E-F-75TH AVE
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	UNION TURNPIKE (Kew Gardens)	IND-E-F-KEW GARDENS - UNION TPKE
QN	Free	Transit Wireless	ROOSEVELT AVENUE (JACKSON HEIGHTS)	IND-E-F-G-R-V-JACKSON HTS-ROOSEVELT AV

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

*Appearance Card*

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 3/10/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Sarah Carroll

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

I represent: LPC

Address: 1 Centre St, 9th Fl, NYC 10007

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

*Appearance Card*

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 3/10/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Gardea Caphart

Address: 25 Sherman Ave. #4B, Staten Island

I represent: Landmarks Preservation Commission

Address: 1 Centre St., 9th Fl. New York

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

*Appearance Card*

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: MEENAKSHI SRINIVASAN

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

I represent: LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Anne Rount, Commissioner of

Address: Do ITT

I represent: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Ametr Heinz

Address: 255 Greenwich St. NYC

I represent: NYC Dept. of Info. Tech. & Telecom

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Charles R. Fraser

Address: 255 Greenwich St., 9th floor

I represent: Do ITT

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: MARJORIE PARKER

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

I represent: JOB FIRST NYC

Address: 11 PARK PLACE NYC

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 3/10/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Anita Lerehout

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

I represent: Dept of City Planning

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 3/10/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Michael Marrella

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

I represent: Dept of City Planning

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 3/10/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Jon Kantman

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

I represent: Dept of City Planning

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 3/10/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Purnima Kapur

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

I represent: Dept of City Planning

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 3/10/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Carl Welsbrod

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

I represent: Dept of City Planning

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

**PUBLIC**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Land Use Budget Hearing Date: 3/10/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Elena Conte

Address: 200 Willoughby Ave Brooklyn

I represent: Pratt Center for Community Development

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 3/10/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: JOHN WINKER Associate Commissioner

Address: 255 Greenwich ST 9th Floor

I represent: Nyc DoIT

Address: 255 Greenwich ST 9th Floor Nyc

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Don Sunderland

Address: 2 Metro Tech

I represent: DoITT

Address: \_\_\_\_\_