CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

----- X

TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

----- X

March 8, 2017

Start: 10:00 a.m. Recess: 12:30 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room - City Hall

B E F O R E: DANIEL DROMM

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Vincent J. Gentile

Daniel R. Garodnick Margaret S. Chin Stephen T. Levin

Deborah L. Rose

Ben Kallos Andy L. King Inez D. Barron Chaim M. Deutsch

Mark Levine Alan N. Maisel Antonio Reynoso Ydanis A. Rodriguez Helen K. Rosenthal

Mark Treyger

Rafael Salamanca, Jr.

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

Elizabeth Rose, Deputy Chancellor Division of Operations New York City Department of Education

Melanie La Rocca, Chief of Staff & Executive Director NYC School Construction Authority

Nina Kubota, Vice President Capital Management NYC School Construction Authority

Ling Tan, Executive Director Capital Department of Education

Michelle Norris Citywide Council on Special Education

Rebecca Costa Chanko ARISE Coalition

Jackie Okin-Barney
Parents for Inclusive Education, PIE

Maggie Moroff Special Education Policy Coordinator Advocates for Children and ARISE

2	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, I think we're
3	ready. Good morning everyone, and welcome to this
4	Preliminary—Preliminary Capital Budget hearing. My
5	name is Daniel Dromm, and I'm Chair of the Education
6	Committee. Good morning and welcome to the first
7	part of the City Council's Education Committee
8	hearing on the Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Capital Budget
9	for the Department of Education and the Fiscal 2018
10	Preliminary Mayor's Management Report for the DOE and
11	School Construction Authority. Today's hearing is
12	focused on the DOE's February 2017 Proposed Amendment
13	to theits Fiscal 2015 to '19 Capital Plan.
14	According to Memorandum of Understanding between the
15	City Council and the Administration, the DOE and the
16	SCA are required to submit and updated proposed
17	amendment to the Council by March 1st and I want to
18	publicly acknowledge and thank the DOE and SCA for
19	fulfilling this commitment. The proposed amendment
20	includes an additional \$664 million in new funding
21	for capacity capital improvements and mandated
22	programs. This brings the DOE's total Five-Year
23	Capital Plan to \$15.5 billion. The proposed
24	amendment allocates \$5.9 billion for capacity
25	including \$4.5 billion for over 44.000 K to 12 seats

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

This is a significant investment, but it falls over 38,000 seats short of meeting the projected K to 12 seat need. The Mayor announced that the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes an additional \$495 million in funding for Fiscal Year 2020 to 2025 that will fully fund this remaining capacity need. I appreciate the administration's efforts to address school capacity needs, and the commitment of funding for the DOE's next Five-Year Capital Plan. I am concerned that this funding will not truly meet our school system's new capacity needs giving risegiven rising costs of construction over time and the potential for even more capacity needs as enrollment continues to grow. In fact, many advocates believe even in the current projected capacity need may fall short of the actual need. The Council has expressed concern with the planning and siting process for the new capacity and the Speaker announced in her State of the City the formation of a working group with the Council on this issue. Last week, we heard testimony on school planning and siting from the DOE and SCA at a joint hearing with the Finance Committee. I thank the Speaker for her leadership, and look forward to continuing to work with her, Finance Chair Ferreras--

Ferreras-Copeland and the DOE and the SCA on school 2 3 planning and siting. Funding for capacity also includes \$800 million over 8,300 pre-kindergarten 4 seats, \$142 million for facility replacement and \$490 million for a class size reduction program with 4,900 6 I'd like to hear more about this program 8 today and how the DOE plans to target schools for class size reduction. The Capital Investment category totals almost \$6 billion. These funds offer 10 11 capital improvements, school enhancement projects and 12 technology. The proposed amendment includes \$405 million to fund the removal of all-of all TCUs 13 14 citywide. I applaud the School Construction 15 Authority for their commitment to this project, which 16 has—which has resulted in fewer TCUs and lower TCU 17 enrollment every year. However, there are still 255 18 TCUs and only 109 of these have removal plans 19 identified. I look forward to continuing 20 conversation with the DOE and the SCA about how the 21 TCUs can be removed as quickly as possible. More 2.2 importantly, the Capital Investment category includes 2.3 12-excuse me--\$128 million for accessibility projects. The DOE has begun an accessibility survey 24 of all schools in an effort to systematically 25

identify the components of schools and school 2 3 programs that are truly accessible. I appreciate 4 this effort, but I'm extremely concerned that current 5 investment falls far short of what is needed to comprehensively address accessibility in New York 6 7 City public schools. The final category of funding 8 in the Five-Year Capital Plan is mandated programs, which includes \$3.6 billion for projects such as PCB lighting, remediation, boilers conversions, code 10 11 compliance, prior plan completion costs and wrap-up 12 insurance. There are other issues that I'm sure will 13 come up today from other committee members and myself 14 including the absence of or air conditioning, 15 dedicated physical education spaces and hygienic 16 bathroom facilities in many schools. I look forward 17 to the discussion with the SCA and DOE after their 18 testimony. I would like to remind Council Members 19 that this is capital hearing. So please keep your 20 questions related to the Capital Budget. The DOE's expense hearing will be held later this month on 21 Tuesday, March 21st at 10:00 a.m. in the Council 2.2 2.3 Chambers here at City Hall. Public testimony will begin at approximately 12:00 p.m. and if you're here 24 to testify, please fill out a witness slip with the 25

Chancellor Rose from the Department of Education,

25

- 2 | Nina Kubota, Vice President of the School
- 3 Construction Authority and Melanie La Rocca from the
- 4 School Construction Authority today here representing
- 5 Lorraine Grillo.

- 6 DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Thank you. Good
- 7 | afternoon, Chair Dromm and members of the Education
- 8 | Committee. My name is Elizabeth Rose, Deputy
- 9 Chancellor the Division of Operations at the New York
- 10 City Department of Education. I am joined today by
- 11 | Melanie La Rocca, Chief of Staff and Executive
- 12 Director of New York School Construction Authority,
- 13 and Nina Kubota, Vice President for Capital
- 14 | Management of the School Construction Authority. We
- 15 | are pleased to be here today to discuss the proposed
- 16 | February 2017 Amendment to the Fiscal Year 2015 to
- 17 | 2019 Five-Year Capital Plan. Since the last time we
- 18 | appeared before you to discuss the plan, and by that
- 19 | I mean a year ago, not last week when we were here to
- 20 discuss siting. We have opened 29 sites, creating
- 21 almost 5,700 new seats for our students and we are on
- 22 | track to open 24 locations next September for a total
- 23  $\parallel$  of over 8,000 seats in the 2017-2018 school year.
- 24 | This includes new pre-kindergarten seats. We are
- 25 grateful to the City Council for its strong support

2 and generous funding for our schools. The proposed 3 amendment will allow us to site and create new 4 capacity in districts with persistent or projected overcrowding, and also continues to fund key 5 administration priorities to create additional high 6 7 quality full-day pre-kindergarten seats, remove all 8 transportable classroom units, or TCUs from the system, and reduce class sizes. Additionally, the plan targets much needed improvements to our aging 10 11 infrastructure. The proposed \$15.5 Billion Capital Plan contains over \$600 million in new funding from 12 13 the spring 2016 adopted amendment. Main program 14 increases include funding for additional pre-K seats, 15 Hurricane Sandy reimbursements, City Council and Borough President funding, and replacement 16 17 accessibility and school-based health center funding. 18 The Proposed Fiscal 2015 to 2019 Capital Plan 19 Amendment is funded by state and city tax levy, and 20 \$783 million in proceeds from the New York State 21 Smart Schools Bond Act. The DOE's proposed allocation of Smart Schools Bond Act proceeds known 2.2 2.3 as the Smart Schools Investment Plan--that's not our name, that's the required name-allocates funds to 24 technology, free kindergarten for all capacity and 25

removal of TCUs and is available on DOE's website. 2 3 The SSIP was submitted to the State for approval. We 4 expect to hear back from the Smart Schools Bond Act Review Board in the weeks ahead. As you are aware, we developed an annual amendment process beginning 6 7 with the Fiscal Year 2005 to 2009 plan. Regularly 8 reviewing our Capital Plan allows us to identify emerging needs quickly, and gives us the opportunity to make changes as necessary. To track changing 10 11 needs, we conduct an annual Building Conditions Assessment Survey, known as the BCAS in which we send 12 13 architects and engineers to evaluate our 14 approximately 1,400 buildings. The count includes-15 excludes TCUs and other buildings that do not have 16 student capacity, but those sites are assessed for 17 their condition. This survey generates our needs for 18 capital investment projects to maintain our buildings 19 in good repair. We also annually update enrollment 20 projections. These projections incorporate data on 21 birth rates, immigration rates, and migration rates from various city agencies. Additional agencies 2.2 2.3 provide statistics on housing starts and rezoning efforts. Using a broad range of sources provides a 24 complete view of potential student demand, and annual 25

updates allow us to make timely adjustments when 2 3 there is sustained increase in student population in 4 one part of the city, or a decline in student population in another. These enrollment projections, 5 which are performed on a district and sub-district 6 7 level help inform our need for new capacity projects. In addition to evaluating our school buildings and 8 student population, public feedback plays a crucial role in our capital planning process. Each year we 10 11 undertake a public review process with Community 12 Education Councils, the City Council and other 13 elected officials and community groups. We offer 14 every CEC in the city the opportunity to conduct a 15 public hearing on the plan and we partner with individual Council Members and CECs to identify local 16 17 needs. Your insights in the process are essential, 18 and we look forward to our continued partnership. 19 The proposed 2017 Amendment includes \$5.9 billion for 20 capacity, \$6 billion for capital investment and \$3.6 21 billion for mandated programs. The proposed Fiscal 2015 to 2019 Plan Amendment creates over 44,000 2.2 2.3 seats, new capacity seats that will address overcrowding as well as seats for two administration 24 25 priorities: Pre-kindergarten for All expansion and a

2.2

2.3

class size reduction initiative. Of the \$5.9 billion allocated to capacity, \$4.5 billion is dedicated to creating more 44,000 new seats through an estimated 84 projects within school districts experiencing the most critical existing and projected overcrowding.

Seventeen projects have been identified since we last testified on the Capital Plan including a middle school at 48th Street in District 30, Francis Lewis High School Annex, and an elementary school at Targee Street in District 31.

The Proposed 17 Amendment continues to identify a need of approximately 83,000 seats, which is partially attributable to the recommendations of our community partners on the Blue Book Working Group who voiced longstanding concerns regarding the way school space is used, and how capacity is measured and reflected. The Amendment also includes \$800 million for Pre-K for all seats and increase of approximately \$130 million for the 2015 adopted budget, which will create more than 8,300 new seats across the city. In addition, \$142 million has been allocated to replace facilities where leases expire during the plan. Finally, \$490 million is allocated to our class size reduction program to build

25

2 additions or new buildings near school buildings that 3 would significantly benefit from additional capacity. 4 This program recognizes the need for targeted investments in areas of the city that may be geographically isolated and have unfunded CE. 6 Schools in these areas may also have a high rate of 8 utilization in TUCs. Under this program, three projects are currently under design in District 11 in the Bronx, District 19 in Brooklyn and District 29 in 10 11 Queens. Over 60% of the \$6 billion in capital investment allocation, which includes Reso A 12 13 projects, will address the buildings identified in 14 our Annual Building Survey as most in need of repair 15 such as roof and structural repairs, safeguarding our 16 buildings against water infiltration and other 17 facility projects. The Capital Investment category 18 also includes funding for upgrades to fire alarms, 19 public address and removal of TCUs. 20 specifically, \$405 million has been allocated to 21 remove TCUs and redevelop the yard space where the TCUs had been located. We have remove 100 TCUs and 2.2 2.3 have developed plans to remove 109 more leaving the remaining balance of 145 TCUs not yet slated for 24

removal. It is important to note that the removal

schedule is contingent upon capacity constraints 2 3 within the area and the input of local school 4 communities. The remaining nearly 40% or \$1.5 billion will go towards school enhancement projects. The two main programs in this category are facility 6 enhancements and technology. The proposed 2017 Amendment includes approximately \$875 million for 8 facility enhancements. Some of the highlights of the program include electrical upgrades to facilitate 10 11 installation of air conditioners, bathroom upgrades, accessibility projects, upgrades to instructional 12 13 spaces in existing buildings such as the 14 restructuring of classrooms, the creation of health 15 centers in our renewal schools, safety and security upgrades and a program to renovate existing school 16 17 cafeterias to better align our facilities with school food's mission of promoting healthy and attractive 18 19 food choices to our students. As part of a broader 20 commitment to support students in temporary housing, nearly \$20 million in capital is committed to build 21 health centers at the schools with the highest 2.2 2.3 concentrations of homeless students. In order for our students to become college and career ready in a 24 digital and information age, we will make certain 25

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

that technology upgrades remain a priority in the Proposed Amended Plan. We are committed to bridging any existing gaps in technology in our schools in order to implement the Administration's instructional priorities of Computer Science for All as well as other programs including the Software Engineering Pilot Program and Advanced Placement Computer Science Specifically, over 75% of the \$654 million courses. of the technology spending under this plan will build on our school buildings core and technology This funding allows us to continue infrastructure. to transform our school environments from information industrial age to information need schools where learning can be customized to each child's unique needs. Over the course of the plan, essential upgrades and incorporation of Next Generation Broadband, wireless and learning technologies are planned for all school buildings. As part of the Technology Program approximately \$145 million will be invested in upgrading Legacy systems such as student information systems, improving Enterprise level learning platforms, developing new data systems [coughs] and upgrading business operation systems in support of school needs. The total cost to support

the city's efforts to remove and replace all 2 3 Polychlorinated Biphenyl also known as PCB containing 4 lighting fixtures throughout the entire school system 5 was \$1 billion, about half of which was covered by the previous Fiscal Year Capital Plan and the 6 7 remaining half in the current plan. 8 particularly pleased to say that this long-term project was completed in December 2016, five years ahead of the original schedule. We are grateful to 10 11 the Council for its support in this effort. Mandated Programs category also includes 12 approximately \$750 million for boiler conversions in 13 14 approximately 110 buildings currently using No. 4 15 oil. The remaining funds are assigned to cover other 16 required costs including insurance and completion of 17 projects from the prior plan. We understand that the 18 public school system as a whole continues to 19 experience pockets of overcrowding, and we are 20 working to address these concerns through new school construction. We remain focused on remedying these 21 issues, and will continue to rely on your feedback 2.2 2.3 and support as we do so. Our Annual Capital Planning process has already benefitted significantly from 24 your input, and our students have benefitted from 25

your generous support of Capital Projects. With
continued collaboration and tens of thousands of
seats slated to come online over the next five to
seven years, we remain confident that the expansion
and enhancement of school buildings across the five
boroughs will improve the educational experiences for
the City's 1.1 million school children as well as the
teachers and staff who serve them. Thank you again
for allowing us to testify today, and we would be
happy-before we are happy to answer your questions,
we have a visual presentation from the School
Construction Authority.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Good morning, Chair and members, and let me start by saying first off I apologize that our President and CEO Lorraine Grillo is not here.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: [interposing] Would you check to see if your mic is on?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: How's that?

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Better.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So let me start by saying I apologize that our President and CEO Lorraine Grillo is not here to testify.

Unfortunately, she had a long-term commitment that

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 she could not get out of. So, with that, we're going 3 to--

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: [interposing] Please identify yourself for the record.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: I am Melanie La Rocca the Executive Director and Chief of Staff at the SCA, and I'm joined by my colleague Nina Kubota, who is our Vice President for Capital Plan Management. So with that, let's go through the slides. So as the Deputy Chancellor mentioned, we're here today to talk about our February 27-2017 Amendment. We're-our amendment this-for February 2017 is \$15.5 billion. As the Deputy Chancellor mentioned, we're seeing an increase of about \$600 million due to our Pre-K program, City Council and Borough President funding as well as Hurricane Sandy reimbursement, additional replacement funds, accessibility and school based help centers. Our plan, as you know, is broken up into three categories: \$5.9 billion in our Capitalin our Capacity Program; \$6 billion in our Capital Investments Program; as well as \$3.6 billion for our mandate programs. Our Capacity Program again, \$5.9 billion is broken up into four major components: capacity, which is to fund the creation of

2

5

7

8

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

approximately 44,000 seats, a pre-kindergarten 3 initiative, class size reduction to fund the creation 4 of approximately 4,900 seats and our facilities

replacements. And this just details a little more

about how our new capacity funding is broken down. 6

seat although we do have some high school seats on

As you can see, we're primarily funding PS and IS

Staten Island with the majority for queens. And

again, this chart just breaks out our capacity by 10

11 district to give you a status of where our identified

and funded needs are. 12

> Our second category is our Capital Investments category Capital Investments category. It's \$6 billion. It's broken up into two main components. We'll start with our Capital Investments program for \$3.8 billion. The majority of this work is dedicated to our BCAS walk-through, which is a team of architects and engineers that evaluate every single building every single year, and identify the major systems in the building, and rate them on a scale of 1 to 5, 5 being the worst, which is what we are primarily funded for. Our transportables are in this project as well as well as athletic field upgrades. Our School Enhancement Program at \$1.5

2 billion addresses a number of needs as the Deputy 3 Chancellor mentioned in her testimony including 4 middle school science labs upgrades as well as accessibility, which we're seen an increase of 5 funding in order to provide additional facilities for 6 our schools at active emergency shelters. Our 7 8 classroom upgrades resides her as well. Again, its \$100 million program, and our technology, and the last program is our mandated programs. Again, this 10 11 is for PPB lighting, which we are proud to say is done five years early. Our boiler conversions as 12 13 We're moving our-our buildings from No. 4 oil well. to No. 2 or gas through this program, a wrap-up 14 15 insurance, which covers the SCA's work, as well as 16 our prior plan completion. So quickly, here is a list 17 of our 100 TCUs that we have removed to date as well 18 as the list of the 109 that we have plans to remove, 19 and I think the best part of our slide is where we 20 get to show off some of our new projects. Riverside 21 School in District 3, pardon me. PS-14 addition in District 8, PS-317, a brand new building that we'll 2.2 2.3 be opening this school year in District 8. PS-19, which is actually a project funded through Class Size 24 Reduction in District 11. One of our new schools in 25

## COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

District 20 in the Sunset Park neighborhood of Brooklyn, this is PS -746, which is as you can see a very large school at 976 seats. PS-101 in Brooklyn in District 21, PS/IS 338 also in Brooklyn in District 22. We have a great addition to PS-143 that's opening in 2020. That program is in—that school, excuse me, is in District 24. In addition, again to another school in District 24, this time PS-19, which is slated to open the following school year in 2018. We have a fantastic school in Bayside in District 26, PS-332 in addition to PS-66 also in the Borough of Queens, and in addition to PS-144 in Forest Hills, Queens, a brand new school building going up in Jackson Heights, PD-398 in District 30, and lastly our annex to Curtis High School, which will be complete this coming school year. So with that, we'd be happy to take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Well, thank you very much and thank you for—for that in-depth analysis.

Let me start off by just asking a few questions about some agency resources. For example, the SCA's headcount has steadily increased over the past three fiscal years. Can you tell us what accounts for the headcount increase? [background comments, pause]

## COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

2.2

2.3

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: So we've upgraded some of our positions to full-time positions from contract positions.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So what we have is that the headcount was for Fiscal 17 is 800. The current breakdown is 757. Do anticipate reaching that target headcount, and—and what would those positions be for?

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: I think we're always looking for ways to further grow our staff in areas of need. So whether it's in our Architecture and Engineering Division or through, as I mentioned, convergence from contract positions into full-time positions.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: How many staff does SCA have working on planning and siting?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So our Real Estate

Division has eight full-time staff members who are

tasked with working along side our brokers as well as

local stakeholders whether they're elected officials

or community members to both identify sites and

secure them for the future.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So can you tell us their titles and the specific roles they play in the

2.2

2.3

planning and siting process, and do you believe that

you have sufficient staff for planning and siting, or

do you need more staff in that division?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: I think our real

estate staff is probably some of the best around the city. As you know, as we mentioned in our previous hearing the SCA works with brokers who are retained to provide services for us. Our brokers are compensated based on how successful they are. So our real estate division works alongside with our brokers. I think we are sufficiently staffed in our Real Estate Division, and I think our brokers are very familiar with our unique needs, and understand where our needs are geographically and so the types of facilities that we're looking for.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So can you just tell us the titles and the specific roles those staff of people have or are?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: You know, I don't have the titles with me, but I'd be happy to follow up with that.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, so we'll get back to you on that. I do want to announce before I continue a question that we've been joined by Council

2.2

2.3

2	Member Dan Garodnick, Council Member Margaret Chin,
3	Council Member Helen Rosenthal, Council Member Brad
4	Lander as well. In regard to new capacity, at our
5	February 28 hearing on school planning and siting,
6	the SCA stated there are currently 8 TCUs for Pre-K
7	programs. However, there are additional TCUs that
8	serve some Pre-K students. So, for example like 151,
9	but I know that not all of the TCUs at 151 offer Pre-

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Eight.

think you had told us then that it was--

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: --eight.

K. I believe some of them offer special education.

How many additional TCUs serve the Pre-K students? I

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So you—you are correct. Over the summer there were eight TCUs that were relocated to facilitate some pre-kindergarten programs, one of which is slated to be removed this summer. The remaining of those eight will be removed as new capacity is identified and brought online. However, to your other question, we believe that there are approximately 28 TCUs serving pre-kindergarten students, and that information is provided to us by principals during the Principal Annual Space Survey that they fill out every year.

	COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION 20
2	DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: And if I could
3	add, you asked about Q151 specifically. Mentioned
4	the special education students in TCUs. I am
5	extremely pleased to share that we have just posted a
6	proposal to relocate a District 75 program out of
7	TCUs at that location, and into a permanent new site.
8	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: And that's at the
9	Catholic school?
10	DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Yes, the
11	proposal is to move them to a building sometimes
12	known as Most Precious Blood, a form Catholic school
13	building. We already had a Pre-K center in that
14	building, and we are now proposing to relocate
15	District 75 out of TCUs.
16	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: And does that go
17	before the CEC?
18	DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: So, it goes—as
19	part of the proposal process, we hold a joint public
20	hearing with the CEC, and with-that is open to all
21	members of the community for
22	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: [interposing] Thank
23	you, because there were some concerns in the CEC that

have been expressed to me, but I think they'll be

able to be addressed at that—at that hearing.

24

25

2.2

2.3

2 DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Right.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: What is the timeline for the identification of additional class size reduction projects given the current projects represent only 1,354 out of a total of 4,900 seats to be created?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So we're very proud of our three identified projects within the Class Size Reduction Program, and we're actually very pleased to be doing this program. As the Deputy Chancellor mentioned, we will be making targeted investments in ways that we have not in the past. We do have a Multi-Disciplinary Committee made up of both the SCA and the Division of Operations as well as space management, and we are continuing to evaluate additional sites that could benefit from this funding.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, so in terms of facility enhancements and accessibility, will the SCA be identifying any additional accessibility projects with the \$128 million currently allocated in the Capital Plan beyond the 90 identified proposed amendment, and how are accessibility projects identified?

2 MELANIE LA ROCCA: So again, we have a 3 multi-functional committee. It is led by our 4 Executive Director for the Office of Space Management, our head of the Office Space Management. It includes representatives from the School 6 7 Construction Authority from the Division of School Facilities from the Office of Student Enrollment from 8 our Division for Specialized Instruction, and others who may represent the needs of fam-of students with 10 11 accessibility needs. What they have been doing is 12 taking a very systematic approach to identifying on a 13 district by district basis and on a grade level basis 14 the percentage of buildings in each district that are 15 either fully or partially accessible, and using the funding to bring up the districts with the lowest 16 17 percentages of accessibility starting with elementary schools. That is the bulk of the \$90 million of 18 19 spending has already been identified. The remaining 20 \$10 million out of the \$100 million from the Cap-from 21 the initial Capital Plan will be used to do targeted investments to create either first-first floor 2.2 2.3 accessibility or where we have specific needs for specific schools. Funding above that that gets to the 24 additional \$27 million is funding related to ensuring 25

2.2

2.3

that Department of Education buildings that are used as potential emergency shelters are accessible in their use of shelters. And so, we benefit from that in that those buildings become more accessible oncertainly on their ground floor and potentially on other floors.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So how do you identify accessible—accessibility issues? How are those schools identified that need it?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So, we now have dedicated accessibility specialists in each of the Office of Space Management, the Division of School Facilities and at the School Construction Authority. Each tasked with ensuring that the work we are doing addresses accessibility needs and in a—in a correct way, as well as identifying where we have accessibility needs. Some of that is informed through the Office of Student Enrollment. Some of it is informed simply from—we have a—a way for any parent or any member of the community to contact us directly about accessibility, and that—that is available on our website. We're also working—we've actually—a number of the initiatives that we're doing have come out of conversations with advocates in the

community. So for example our newest initiative
around getting the details of what is and is not
accessible in a partially accessible high school
building came out of our conversations with members
of the CECs and other advocates where we are now
doing a very detailed survey to identify, you know,
not only is the building itself fully or partially
accessible, but if partially accessible, what
specific aspects? Is there a bathroom on each floor?
Is there accessibility to the auditorium but not the
stage? Is there accessibility to the stage, but not
dedicated parking for a wheelchair within a seating
area, and so on and so forth. So we are anticipating
that we will actually have these detailed surveys
included in the high school director that is being
published this spring for admissions for the 2018-
2019 school year for the Borough of Manhattan, and I
believe Staten Island, and then we will be expanding
that to all high schools throughout the city for the
following year.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So where—you mentioned the high schools because just 13% of district and charter schools that serve high school students are fully accessible, and a number of those

to your investigation by the Department of Justice it

25

needed to be done?

2.2

2.3

found that the City was failing to accommodate

students with disabilities. Does the DOE consider the

current level of capital funding for their

accessibility programs adequate to provide

accessible—accessible educational opportunities to

all students in all areas of the city or is more

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Well, we acknowledge that more is needed to be done, and—and that is true in most of our categories of investment in our schools. So we actually think we're making tremendous progress. We—we—between the new capacity that is being developed under the Capital Plan, many of the capital improvement projects also have com—accessibility components to them. So when we upgrade bathrooms, when we upgrade science labs, those are also improving accessibility and then these dedicated projects are really looking at very systematically to ensure that we upgrade in equitable way across all parts of the city. So more to be done, but we're pleased—pleased with our progress.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So, in terms of the survey that you mentioned, after the survey is

2.2

2.3

conducted will those results then drive your efforts to undertake accessibility projects in schools?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So, it—it becomes a tremendous resource for us in identifying, you know, what would be relatively simple upgrades, relatively low cost upgrades that could have big impact, and we think that this will be a very useful tool for that.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So let me wrap up with this and then I'll it over to my colleagues who have questions. If a student is accepted into a—into a high school that—or into a school that's not accept—accessible, do you make arrangements for that student to make it more accessible for that student?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So--

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: [interposing] Do you get funding for that?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So one of the things we're hoping that this survey will help do is enable parents to very quickly and easily identify schools that have the facilities to meet their children's needs, and to minimize time that they may be spending and that we're hearing that they are spending going and visiting many individual schools only to find that it would not be able to meet their children's

2.2

2.3

needs. When we have cases of specific students who need an accommodation, we try to figure out a way to accommodate that student. Sometimes that means relocating classes to the first floor of a building that might have otherwise been taught on a higher floor in the building, and we will certainly do what we can to support a student attending a school of their choice.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, than you and now we're going to turn it over to my colleagues for questions, but let me just say we've been joined by Council Member Antonio Reynoso and Council Member Debbie Rose as well, and the first questions will be asked by Council Member Treyger followed by Rosenthal, and Kallos and then Lander.

Dromm and welcome to the Deputy Chancellor and SCA.

Thanks for being here. I—again I want to just thank—thank you both again for your commitment and following through. We now have all the temporary boilers removed from my district. It took quite a bit of time but certainly the students and the faculty and the families do appreciate that, and I want to just publicly thank you for that. I also want to

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

also extend my thanks for extensions at PS-97 and PS-Those are significant extensions, and some ofas the data shows in Southern Brooklyn, we have some of the most overcrowding in all of New York City as far as needs for additional seats. So District 20 and 21 kind of-it's a lot going on, and-and I do appreciate that. I want to share with you some-some feedback that I've received from PTAs and from school leaders in my community, and I'm proud to join with my colleague Councilman Lander, and-and Salamanca on a-on a campaign to get adequate air ventilation in all schools the Too Hot to Learn campaign. But each year I have a PTA breakfast and we get forms. Reso A requests forms from our school communities, and it once again this is the fourth time I have receivedthe number one request is for air conditioning in schools. Second after that is bathroom upgrades, and again, as-as you know, our Reso A funds cannot be used to purchase window units, and secondly some schools have wiring needs that are significant and excessive beyond what a council member can fund, and I-I just believe that we have to get to a day where this is no longer an issue, that we are funding adequate wiring, adequate ventilation in all of our

2.2

2.3

schools. The Mayor even announced his—the goal of having computer programs by a certain year. How does that happen if the wiring can't support that, and—and because I believe that that program is all school not just for some schools. So if you can just briefly speak on this because what is the DOE's position on—on our efforts to have air conditioning in all classrooms, all public assembly meeting spaces, and to have adequate wiring to have not just ventilation but even computers, classes and labs in all schools? If you could just speak to that.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Right. So we know that there are not fully air conditioned. We acknowledge that and, in fact, our recent City Council report on air conditioning in our schools, which we just issued in January identifies that about 25% of our classrooms are not air conditioned. 75% of our classrooms are air conditioned, but about 25% are not. There are three different components that go into what is required for air—to air condition those remaining classrooms. One piece is the actual air conditioner itself, which is not capital eligible. That would be expense, and so there are about 11,000 classrooms, about 25% of our classrooms that would

require the actual air conditioning unit. Many of
those classrooms would require wiring upgrades,
whether that is distribution panels from the
transformer and then wiring on each floor to create
the wiring into that classroom that supports an air
conditioner. That is a capital expense, and some of
those buildings, not all, but some of them would need
a fundamental electrical capacity upgrade that would
be done conjunction with Con Edison. So those are
the three components. We know the size of the
challenge for the actual air conditioners, and we
have some funding in the Capital Plan where we are
beginning to really look at and try to quantify how
much of those-those schools that need the air
conditioners would need a full transformer project,
which can be extremely expensive or only need the
additional wiring. Still a lot of money, but less
than a full transformer project, and so we're working
now to really assess what that total would be.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: And just to be clear, just because the DOE was—the classroom was air conditioned doesn't mean it's actually working because there's a number if not hundreds according to the report that my colleague's office did a great job

2.2

2.3

at that to-that's the Learn Report. Hundreds air conditioners are actually not functioning in the classroom, and I could speak from personal experience where some air conditions were not working and thosesome that were working were so loud and noisy and not effective that it was better just to turn them off.

Is that correct?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So you've—you've raised a very good point, which is this not a one—time expense because air conditioning units, window units do have a lifespan and would need to be replaced, and it can be sort of a five to ten—year cycle. So, it is not only a how do we fund—how—how do you get air conditioning into those 11,000 classrooms, but over time for the 44,000 the ones that are window units need to be continuously replaced, a certain percentage each year.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: But just—just to—well, I'm sure my colleagues will ask more questions on this topic, but is there a number that—that the DOE has put together that it would cost to fully provide air conditioning across the board in all New York City public schools?

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

2 MELANIE LA ROCCA: That's something we're 3 working on right how.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: So you don't have the right now?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: We do not have a number.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Alright, we would greatly appreciate-appreciate that data because we have in-in the report there are thousands of classrooms that don't-don't have adequate ventilation. I want to move onto in-in the packet that we've received, it says here that District 20 has an identified need of about over 10,000 seats, some funded, a thousand still not funded. mentioned at the last hearing about a siting suggestion proposal of--the DOE used to have in its possession PS-248 and Graves End some years ago, andand I mentioned this at the last hearing. mentioned that you might look into it. I just wanted to know can the MTA and has the MTA been approached about getting the school back particularly in a community that is growing exponentially and is in desperate need of school seats?

2.2

2.3

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Okay, we do not have an answer on that particular location at this time. We will follow up on it.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: And I will be more than happy to work with you on that. The MTA really should allow public school facilities to be fore students and—and not just for MTA operations.

Just a couple of quick more questions. With regards to the emergency—you mentioned that there's \$27.6 million for accessibility for schools with regards to emergency shelter schools. Is that correct?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Yes, it is.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Now, how many schools does that equate to?

exactly how many schools the \$27 million is applying towards. We do have a schedule of how many of our shelters need to be accessible [bell] at different stages in time. So of the—some of our shelters are in newer buildings or some of the identified buildings that could be used as shelters are newer buildings that are already accessible. We did upgrade 10 buildings by this past September to be accessible that are also in our shelter pool, and

2.2

2.3

2 then we have a schedule for the next several years of

3 how many of those buildings will become accessible.

4 Those are typically first floor accessibility

projects, not entire building projects.

ask and I'll close it here, and I thank the Chair for giving me a little extra time, is that there is—there was a lawsuit filed by advocates for the disabled after Hurricane Sandy that many of our evacuation centers are not accessible to people with disabilities, and I believe—and I chaired a hearing where I believe I was told that around 60 sites have to be accessible by the fall of this year and so I—I do believe that we have a lot of work to do to make sure that all our evacuations, and this is an issue that's very personal to me as well that all of our sites are accessible people with disabilities. So I'd like to maybe get back to this issues, and follow up with you after the hearing about that.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Well, we will—we are happy to follow up. We are working very closely with the Office of Emergency Management on this. We are meeting the commitments and the agreements in terms of the number of shelters that needed to be

2.2

2.3

accessible by the opening of this school year, and we are on track for the number that need to be accessible by the coming school year.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Alright, thank you, Chair.

know, yesterday we were reminiscing a little bit of our—our experiences in schools where I taught for 25 in an non-air conditioned room, but when they did come in and did wiring, there was a problem sometimes because if—if you were in the staff room and you put the microwave on, the air conditioning would shut off in the classroom. [laughter] So, how is that being dealt with now, and is there wiring that you're installing sufficient so that both things can be run?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Well, so when we go in and do a wiring upgrade, we're looking at not just the air conditioning, but also technology needs, and I will remind everybody that we ask schools not to have personal appliances in any room, other than the teachers' lounge.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: This wasn't in—this was not a personal. This was in the staff room, and although we don't have staff rooms like Bloomberg

2.2

Associates, you know, we still like to have a little
something to-to cook on, but I'm glad to hear that
that is being taken into consideration for both the
technology and for the air conditioning. I want to
say we've been joined by Council Member Chaim Deutsch
and Council Member Salamanca as well. Now, we're
going to go to questioning from Council Member
Rosenthal. I just want to remind everybody also that
we are on a five-minute time clock.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Great. Thank you so much, Chair Dromm. Good to see everyone today. Thank you for coming here. I have three questions. On is an update on the NYCECEC project. Is that in your wheelhouse? If not, I'll save it for the next one. An update on implementation of what was formerly the Computer Services Specialist Contract, and now 14 smaller ones on the networking in these schools. Again, I'm not sure if that's in your wheelhouse or DOE's, and then a construction question. So maybe we can start with the first two.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Okay, why don't you start with the construction question--

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay.

2.2

2.3

MELANIE LA ROCCA: --and then we have

Lynn Cam here who works on technology capital

investments, and may be able to address some of those
other questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Great. The construction question is I'm wondering how many DOE—how many schools are next to construction sites, and what DOE does to keep the kids protected? I've got two either in my district or right outside. So that's why it's on my mind.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So I don't think we have a number of schools that are located next to construction sites. However, obviously these work with our partners in the DOE in Deputy Chancellor Rose's division to ensure that whatever assistance we can give schools to ensure that they can continue to operate with—with—with the least amount of disruption possible is what we do. So, I don't know if Deputy Chancellor Rose if you want to talk a little more about that.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: So, and—and we've had this conversations before. We're actually happy to take you to some of the locations where you can see new construction private development—

2.2

2.3

2 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [interposing]
3 Yeah.

OUT SCHOOL buildings because we definitely have had experience with new construction quite literally sharing the lot line with our schools, and we support the schools. We are—SCA offers to pro—to review con—the developers' construction plans so that we can make suggestions of how to actually do the construction in a way that will be the safest for our schools. We frequently are able to work with developers support the—the schools in working with the developers to provide crossing guards, to help with any challenges at arrival or dismissal time. Some developers have also supported local schools by providing funding for upgrades to—

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yep.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: --to the schools themselves, and so if it is-we-we work with these schools as-as the issues arise.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Have you ever considered working with DOB and my time is getting up so let's move on.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Okay.

2.2

2.3

the other answers, but DOB has some really simple ideas like making sure that the developer has a flag guy on their site to make sure that during dismissals and, you know, school starting that there's somebody protecting the kids from the trucks. But DOB has a lot of good suggestions. Yep.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Right.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Ms. Chan, just before you start, I have to swear you in. Do you solemnly swear or affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and to answer Council Member's questions honestly?

LING TAN: I do.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay and just state your name for the record.

LING TAN: I'm Ling Tan, DOE Finance.

I'm Executive Director for Capital. The question is on spaces. Actually, the—it's not really in our Capital wheelhouse, but initially it was funded with capital for the initial developments. So now that that form of the system is pretty much essentially completed. So, now the DOE under another office has been upgraded to those schools into the expense

2.2

2.3

funding mostly, and in the current \$4 million. My understanding is that's to deadlock the data warehouse in-house.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: My understanding is that there have been a lot of bumps in implementation. What role do you have? I mean it doesn't seem to strike me as a finance issue but more like—so who is it that makes sure that that the technology works?

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: So I don't know if you've all heard or—or met him. We have a new Chief Information Officer of the Department of Education named Peter Quinn who has just really been terrific in diagnosing and identifying our system's needs, and he has been very involved in the continuation of the CESIS (sp?) project to really get it to a place where I think we will see the outcomes that the community and the schools need. [bell]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you.

It's not done yet, and it's—I'd love to meet with

Peter, and then lastly where are you on the

implementation? Maybe this is a Peter Quinn question

as well. So the networking, remember this is for

networking all the schools.

2	DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Year, so the
3	upgrades to our networks to enable at all our schools
4	are both able to have the full bandwidth that they
5	need and access to all of the data that goes through
6	it is part of the \$650 million earmarked for
7	technology in this Capital Plan and I think we can
8	follow up with more specifics and—and perhaps an
9	introduction meeting with Peter.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Has any of
11	that money been spent since 2000?
12	DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Yes, Some of it
13	has been.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Sorry, Chair,
15	if you could indulge me in this. I haven't heard the
16	answer yet, and then and maybe this is a question for
17	Peter just sort of how the implementation goes. Is
18	it school by school and then do they have a list of,
19	you know, the 3,000 schools and sort of doing these,
20	and got-got big

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: [interposing] So the Next Generation Voice and Data Upgrade the total budget for that is about \$247 million. They have committed \$89 million to date, and in progress this

2.2

2.3

2 year is another \$158 million of that funding. So, it
3 looks like about two-thirds have been spent.

it. This is a budget hearing, but maybe we could have some substance as a follow-up. I'll work with the committee staff. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: And we'll follow up that.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, we've been joined I think I've got it. Oh, yeah, I see Council Member Rodriguez is here, and we have questions now from Council Member Kallos followed by Lander, Chin, Deutsch, Reynoso-Reynoso and Rodriguez.

Dromm for leading this hearing, Deputy Chancellor
Rose for joining us today and the Executive Director
La Rocca for working for more than 1,400 principals,
PTAs and elected officials on countless capital and
expense projects that also—I also understand you have
a fan club here today so [laughter] thank you. So I—
I think you know what my questions are going to be
about. It's been the same questions for four years,
which is can I please have more Pre-K seats? I would

we understand there is need.

2.2

2.3

comments]

2	like to have Pre-K for all in my district. So I
3	guess how many school seats are needed in my
1	district, Council District five? [background

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Sure. So, as you know, we work with our colleagues in the Division of Early Childhood to identify both need for pre-kindergarten seats and opportunities for that, and so we're one piece of the puzzle. The SCA does and has and will continue to build pre-kindergarten centers throughout the city. With respect to your district,

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Great and so it's good news to see \$800 million in the budget for Pre-K and that's an increase of \$130 million to create 8,300 Pre-K seats so how many are earmarked for my Council District and Council District 5 for District 8?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So of that—of that dollar amount we are, as I mentioned, negotiating for new opportunities on the Upper East Side and Midtown East as well and so I cannot give you an exact dollar amount as the negotiations are still active, but I'm

2.2

2.3

2 hopeful that within short order we should be able to 3 announce something.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And so in some of the conversations so I have 800 parents—800 children who have applied for Pre-K seats, but it had been mentioned to me how many kids are going into kindergarten in Council District 5 on the Upper East Side?

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Actually, we—we discussed it at the last hearing, and I'm not going to remember the number off the top of my head, but I think it was around 800 students entering kindergarten in—in that portion of the Upper East Side.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay, so that—
that is good to know. I think so—and do we have 800
kindergarten seats and 800 first grade seats and 800
son on and so forth?

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: So we are able to accommodate all of the student demand on the Upper East Side for elementary grades. So we have been able to accommodate all the local kindergarteners and they have been able to move up through kindergarten through fifth grade within the capacity that we have.

2.2

COUNCIL MEMBER RALLOS: Okay, 1-1 guess
my-my concern is with the 7,000 or so seats it
doesn't seem like that—that is accurate given how
many of the seats are citywide seats and are for
middle school and up, which are a larger target. And
I guess one question that I had along with the
committee staff was just why are we tracking Pre-K
seats separately than K through 12? Can't we use K
through 12 seats to serve Pre-K needs.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Well, we are using seats in our elementary schools where we have space available to expand Pre-K so that is one of the ways we are meeting the Pre-K need. It's not the only way we meet the Pre-K need. About 60% of our Pre-K students citywide are served in—in the NYCECEC New York City Early Child Education Centers. So these are community based organizations, faith based organizations, other organizations that are operating Early Childhood Education with a UPK contract. Those are --.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And-and--

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: -- very high

quality seats. They follow the same curriculum and

2.2

2.3

2 receive the same training as the seats in our DOE locations.

a lot of those providers. A lot of those providers would like to participate in the Pre-K program. When I asked the Mayor whether or not he would give Pre-K for all to every child in my district, he said that the seats were more expensive. Can we put a price on equity or do we just need to pay what we need to pay to get every kid a seat in the neighborhood.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: As SCA mentioned, they are actively looking for additional locations, and the Early Childhood Team is actively looking for additional partners for these to help meet the need.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And along the same lines in terms of the estimating need, I think a lot of folks have had concerns about number in—in the Blue Book.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Uh-huh.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Would DOE, without us having to do a bill on it, share all the data sets that you're using and all the factors and the equations transparently for how you assess the

2.2

2.3

seat need? So that a member of the Council or even a member of the public could look at it and say oh, there's all the housing starts. We're good [bell] or say wait there might be a housing start missing.

6 Would you consider reassessing these numbers?

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Do you want to take that?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So our housing starts, and the other information that you've mentioned are available on the SCA's website, and so that is available to any member of the public. As we discussed at our hearing not too long ago, you know, our demographer does extensive work in ensuring that our projections are continuing to understand the need across the city, and I think our projections have been pretty solid so far as they've taken an aggressive stance towards growth, and we have been consistently within one to two percent over.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, I—I think
that just to put a fine point on it, there's a large
housing start number, in previous hearings showed
that there are more housing starts than are
recognized. So being able to actually see each
address for the number of units would be helpful

2

10

11

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

- being able to see the number and it grades the number 3 of live births because then we can compare the 4 demographer's number against Department of Health. So would you share the specific locations of the housing starts with us so we can run that against 6
- 7 what we're seeing in the market, and thank you, Chair. Sorry for the follow-up. If I could get a 8 yes.
  - MELANIE LA ROCCA: We certainly can look into that.
- 12 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay. Thank you. 13 Council Member Lander, Chin and Garodnick. (sic)

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you, Mr. Thank you for being here. In our capacity hearing last week I both thanked and praised you for all work in District 15 and pushed to keep going because an enormous amount has been done, but there still is a lot of capacity need both in my section and Council Member Menchaca's section in District 15. So I'm not going to ask about those things today. I'm going to follow up on the conversations about school air conditioning, which Council Member Treyger and Chair Dromm started and we'll make sure you get

copies of the report that my office put out

2 yesterday, which takes both the data that you provided us pursuant to the timer and condition. 3 But 4 we also put up a survey online and more that 400 schools responded. You know, and I understand why if you never had a kid or been a teacher who has been in 6 a classroom without AC, and I'm saying that this applies to you but one could think of it as some kind 8 of luxury, and the prior mayor even called it that at one point. But if you ever have had a kid or been a 10 11 teacher or a cafeteria worker who is in classroom or 12 an auditorium or a kitchen without AC, it's just 13 become impossible on far too many days in May and June and September and October to focus, to learn to-14 15 to be able to teach. So, and obviously unfortunately global warming has made this more and more true, and 16 17 we put in the report the documentation there are just 18 more days every year when it's too hot to learn. I guess where I want to start first, and I will say, 19 20 you know, last year we had some of these 21 conversations in the Preliminary and Executive Budget 2.2 and I was hoping for more progress toward a plan in 2.3 last year's budget, and here we are again. appreciate your indications to Council Member Treyger 24 25 that you're working on it, but I have to push harder

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

conditioned?

2	this year because last year we had these
3	conversations in the budget hearings, and we're no
4	closer a year later. And I'll be honest. My daughter
5	was at the rally yesterday and I read her the quote
6	from the DOE spokesperson in the Daily News article
7	this morning in which it basically was we try to have
8	water available and I'll be honest with you. She's
9	smart 13-year-old. She said, Dad, is that the water
10	with or without the lead. [laughter] So, we have to
11	do better this year, and I want to real plan. So I
12	guess I'm going to start with you-you saying you're
13	right, 75% of our classrooms are air conditioned,
14	which means 25%, 10,985 are not. Is it—do you share
15	our goal that we need to get every classroom air

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: So there are, as you know, we have lots of needs, and we would love to meet 100% of them.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: It's a goal. I'm not saying by what day.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: This is a how do we over time meet a full range of needs, and at any moment in time we know that we are not going to meetfully meet all of the needs in any category, and that

2.2

2.3

applies to new capacity. It applies to air

condition, it applies to bathrooms. So, it is

something that we can work towards over time, but

it's very com-very difficult to say that getting this

to 100% is more important than meeting the capacity

needs that we have.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: So—so I, of course, we've got a lot of goals, and we have to balance them. This is one we don't have anywhere.

We do at least have the \$100 million in for bathroom renovations obviously on capacity. So I look forward to seeing the estimates. It sounds like you're working on an estimate. It would be helpful if we could know what the cost was of meeting 100% of the need, and I guess I want to ask if in addition to the 25% of classrooms you're looking in your analysis at cafeteria, kitchen, gym and auditorium as well.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: So we are staring with looking at classrooms and doing classrooms first. We think that that is the, you know, clearly where most students and staff spend most of their day. I was actually at a school yesterday where the auditorium is not air conditioned, and—and while I was there, of course,

2.2

2.3

the principal asked about the potential for air conditioning and then they had actually looked at as a potential Reso-A project that was extremely expensive, and I looked at the ceiling and there were very large vents in the ceiling, and so I turned to some of my folks and said, what do we think those vents are? And they said well, it's actually—it's a fresh air exchange system. It just hasn't been operational in some time. So I think yes air conditioning is the ideal, but there's also a lot that we can do in looking at are we ensuring that we maintain the systems that we have that may be able to support ventilation in some of those spaces—

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: So this gets to

my last--

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: [interposing] -- before we get to the last stage. (sic)

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: --my final question, which is about technology. You know, I know there are some places where folks are using ductless wall-mounted ACs and then you don't have to have a big unit in the window, and those might be capitally eligible since they serve multiple classrooms. So, I guess what we're eager to see is a

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 real plan. I mean I would like to see it include 3 common spaces. As well, I hear you especially if 4 we're going to look at a whole school electrical 5 upgrade. You know, if we need-we need to upgrade the entire school's electrical capacity, we shouldn't do 6 7 that [bell] only on the classrooms and ignore the 8 need in the cafeteria or the kitchen. Obviously, those kitchens get so hot. So it is big. complicated because you have to mix the new capital, 10 11 and we aren't going to be able to do it all tomorrow, 12 but if we could have a-a real plan that would help us 13 understand the costs, think about new technologies. Maybe we can do more with capital and less with 14 15 expense. We are eager and you-you see it yourselves 16 when you're in schools. Every single council member 17 sees it when they're in schools. We-we got to find a 18 way this year to-to have a real and to get started 19 going down toward it. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Councilwoman Chin, and thank you Council Member Lander.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you Chair.

Good morning. [bell]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: [off mic] It's mine.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: [laughs] 3 didn't use up your time, Brad. First of all, I 4 wanted to thank you for not collocating this charter school in University Neighborhood High School. got the news. 6 7 DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Yesterday, we-we had a situation where a school lost its lease 8

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: [interposing] Well, that's-that's not-I just want to thank you for that. That you're welcome to--

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: [interposing] It is going into another school. We are continuing to support the students--

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: [interposing] Yes.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: --and we are supporting the students at University Neighborhood High School.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yeah, because students should not be crammed together, and the question that's relating to that is yes, you know, we have a lot of old schools, and University Neighborhood High School is a very old school, elementary school that is taking care of high school students and they need a lot of upgrades in this

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

But what I'm going to focus my question on is another important item where site new schools, right. We're very happy that we're getting another school on Trinity Place and, you know, the community boards, the overcrowding task force. They're already working on it, and one of the issues is looking at traffic study that we wanted to make sure the SCA and DOT will be working on because what they're looking at is the sidewalk is going to be kind of narrow, kids are going to have problems, you know, lining up to go to the school, and it's going to be creating a safety issue. And so in preparation for the school being built, we want to make sure that there is going to be some kind of traffic study to make sure that the safety of the kids will be taken care of. know, it's great that we're getting a new school, but we want to make sure that we minimize the negative impact because what's happening in another school that was built not too long ago Spruce Street School now we are dealing with a lot of traffic issues because it's on a narrow street, and because it's a parking lot there. And, you know, there were a couple of accidents that happened along the way and we wanted to make sure that in the new school that's

2.2

2.3

being built that SCA would also take that into
consideration.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Sure, sure we're-we're actually very excited about our new school at Trinity, and yes, we've heard the community who are interested in seeing potentially some closures of streets, and certainly we'd be happy to work with our colleagues at DOT. As you know, when we submit new sites to the City Council, we undergo a through environmental assessment, and we do look at traffic considerations and pedestrian flow. So we did pedestrian flow. So we did take that into account, and we're very comfortable with the school being sited there, but we also hear the concerns of the community, and wanting to have some additional space. So we'd be happy to work with our colleagues at DOT and we've had conversations with them as well.

responsibility is it to fund that traffic study? So I assume the developer along with DCA because DCA is paying for the site, right? So, but I don't want the community board—right now they're looking at the Council. They want us to put in the funding, and that's not our responsibility.

2.2

2.3

MELANIE LA ROCCA: I think it's worth having a conversation. We could have it off line as well on this because, look, we've—we've heard the community. We've participated in a number of meetings with the community about this issue, and we certainly understand the goal that they are trying to achieve. Obviously, you know, the location that they're referring to is a very complicated location with the tunnel entrance being there. So, I think it's worth having a conversation. A—a much more indepth conversation about how we can help achieve what the community is looking to do.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Okay, I—I look forward to seeing that the coordination with DOT and—and SCA. The other question that I have is when you were talking about the accessibility the \$27 million that's used make the schools that are used for emergency shelter, I have one in my district which I remember raising the question before when we had the Resiliency Committee hearing, and I didn't get a—a direct answer. This is Sewell Park Complex. There's five high schools in there. The building has an elevator, but the entrance to the building is not accessible, and it's being used as an emergency

2	shelter for Lower Manhattan. So it should be a
3	priority to make the entrance accessible because the
4	auditorium is on the first floor, but you can't get
5	into the school without climbing, you know, stairs.
6	So that's-so I wanted to see if you can work on that.
7	DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: So that is
8	actually one of the approaches we're taking assessing
9	first floor accessibility and which should be
10	prioritized. You know, if you already have an
11	elevator and all—all you need is X to have a big
12	impact, that's the kind of thing that we're looking

at. [bell] For first floor accessibility projects, we are looking at buildings where all of the public spaces are on the first floor, as well as some classrooms, and-and so those become very high value accessibility locations if you can get the—the—the ramp to the front door, or whatever the threshold is.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Uh-huh.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Sure.

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you. Thank 3 you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you, Council Member Deutsch followed by Reynoso.

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: Thank you, Chair Good morning. First, I would like to speak Dromm. about faculty parking near our school. I think we could do a better job in doing an assessment around this—around our school areas. In particular I just asked DOT to do a study around Madison High School and the DOT granted my request to angle parking. So we just increased from 19 parking spots to 40, which will help the faculty members in the school, and I think that to do a through assessment throughout our schools and—and throughout our city just to see where-what ideas we have and what can do to increase the parking. Like another example, which I reached out to FDNY to see if we could actually move some fire hydrants near bus stops, so this way you could free up some-some parking spots. So these are some things that we have to think out of the box to see what we can do to not only increase parking for faculty members but also for residents that—that live nearby. Because we all know the parking issue in New

2.2

2.3

York City, and by the time the teachers get to school they're already frustrated and then they have to teach children. So it's a major—a major problem.

So—so that's my request. My first request, and secondly I want to mention about the ARDIS Cameras for our schools. So I had a discussion about it last year. Now, we have I think about three dozen threats to Jewish community centers throughout nation, and also most recently right here in New York City, and also my public schools in my district had threats in the past where children needed to be evacuated. And I believe ARDIS cameras are a requirement to be placed in front of the schools as long as the principal

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So Council Member

Deutsch, just to be clear also, we're trying to focus
a little bit on the capital issues here, and I—that's

more of an expense question I would think, but maybe
the Deputy Chancellor can answer quickly and then

we'll—we'll take that up at a later time or we can do
that individually as well.

makes that request. So is that budget issue?

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: We—we do have a small budget in the Capital Plan for upgrading our Internet Protocol——I don't remember. It's the——

2.2

2.3

2 MELANIE LA ROCCA: [interposing] Digital.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: --IPDVS.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Yeah, here we go.

Internet Protocol Digital Video Surveillance program.

This—this program and these funds currently are
focused on upgrading the technology and the software
in the schools where we already have these systems.

We do not have funding in our budget to expand these
systems. We choose—we chose these buildings based on
incidents in the buildings themselves. These are
primarily internal cameras to the school to identify,
you know, to—to ensure safety within the building
although some of them do have cameras at entrances
and exits. But we don't have funding to expand and
install cameras at all of our schools.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: And I apologize. I think you're—you're right. This is a capital issue because as I think of it, I've given money to a school actually for video surveillance the capital plan.

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: So is there—is there anyway possible to get us a price tag for like the different schools in—in—the districts, and this way we can know exactly?

1 2 DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: [interposing] As 3 potentially as a way to—a way to get them. (sic) 4 COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: Yeah, as—as a way, and this way the Council Members would know how 5 much the capital costs would be, and we could make a 6 7 choice even without getting a request from the school based on the areas and locations that we know how 8 much to fund each school for those cameras. DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Sure. 10 COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: Thank you. 11 12 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: That's it? 13 COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: 14 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: You are very good. 15 You have a mined and 12 left. [laughter] 16 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: [off mic] He's 17 sitting in the corner. That's what I like. (sic) 18 [laughter] First, I want to say first thank you to 19 Chair Dromm and to SCA and to Chancellor Rose. 20 guys have been absolutely amazing when it comes to the issues that I need that work in my district. 21 When it is an issue, communication is easy. The 2.2 2.3 responses are—are quick and timely. So I just want

to thank you guys for everything you've done on both

sides when it comes to capacity and facility issues,

24

25

## COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.2

2.3

24

25

and when it comes to SCA items. Now, we know the price tags are really large. We still want to hear them. I want to be able to let my constituents know how things-how much-how much things cost so they can put it in perspective. You can't just build a gym, right? It costs a lot of money, a lot of space, andbut we want to see what that looks like. We want to make sure that we can achieve the goals when it comes to physical activity in these schools, and I just don't think that a lot of the spaces that I have in my older schools is sufficient, but again, I don't really need to ask any questions here because you've been answering them in my office and-and personally on a regular basis. So I just wanted to actually say thank you for everything you guys are doing on your front. Thank you.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Thank you.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you,

21 Chair.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: You're very good, too. Well, these-well these guys are getting A's today. I'm telling you, you know. [laughter]
Council Member Rodriguez.

## COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.

I'm sorry, I cannot be so nice. [laughter] That's

my time up here. I thought we had something going up

here. Yeah, let me-let me take it from there. I'm happy to see that there is money in this budget for to upgrade the bathrooms.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Uh-huh.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: As you know, we worked together through George Washington High School.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: We did.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: And, of course like we know we have inherited a system when it comes to many agencies and institutions that it takes so many years to see a project done, and to just know that close to 3,000 students that go to school, and I say that probably will happen at George Washington campus is similar to any school that their bathroom has to be upgraded, too. Cheap and they are smelling, all the people and everything from their bathrooms. Are they going to be waiting for two years to see that—those bathrooms be, you know, insisting that it's human for them?

## COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

2	DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: So we are
3	including some of the bathrooms in the George
4	Washington campus in the Bathroom Program. I will
5	have to follow up with you on the specific timing.
6	One of the thigs that we heard from several Council
7	Members in our Borough Delegation Briefings was a how
8	do you choose the bathrooms for the Bathroom
9	Renovation Project and we really appreciated that
10	question. We realized that we actually have an
11	objective survey of our bathroom conditions. Four
12	times a year-no three times a year we actually have
13	outside consultants come into our buildings to rate
14	the interior of our buildings on cleanliness, on the
15	state of repair and on the fixtures in the bathrooms.
16	So we actually have a quantitative look
17	COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: [interposing]
18	Let me-let me-sorry, be-because
19	DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE:which we will
20	use in going forward
21	COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ:because of
22	the
23	DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: on which
24	bathrooms, and we will do it right.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

--because, 2 COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: okay, I-I-I just hope that we can just go back. 3 4 this is not a case in—in 300 students. This is close to 3,000 students that they attend that school. school that we inherit bathrooms built 100 years ago. 6 7 No one of those will be able to say we can go to one 8 of those bathrooms without coming out saying how was it smelling? Because the sewer there is not for a human being. 10

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: So we--

just—because again because of the timing and we don't control, but there's something—when I see agencies like it takes so long to move money, and I can say I've been very, you know, committed to work with you guys, but this is too long. Like that's one particular case in that school and—and I see it see got to a billion dollars, you know, I'm happy to see that there's some money there to address. And I believe that will probably happen in George
Washington just similar to other bathrooms because we have laid all structure, infrastructure in the city. Here we move to the air conditioning. I just was at 218. The school was built less than 40 years ago

2 with an air condition. When there was like a big 3 negative story, I worked with City Hall. I work with 4 the DOE, and we have a town hall meeting, and the 5 School Construction say it would only take a few, couple of dollars because the problem with air 6 7 conditioner at 218 is not a new one. When it was built with the Legal Aid Society-with the Children's 8 Aid Society, it had a central air condition, and we make and we even said we're going to be working on 10 11 it. Still waiting, waiting and waiting. I know that 12 it would never happen in upper class community. 13 would never happen because what I hear from the 14 School Construction is will not take long. It will 15 not in new capital. The air condition was there. We 16 need to do some minor investments. A year after 17 almost, and it's still another school construction. 18 What is the money? \$5 million that I'll support for 19 the pool at George Washington High School, 2010 20 budget on the First and Queen. Are we getting from 21 that-from those \$5 million? Who is moving? How are 2.2 we moving those barns where that money is coming 2.3 Having that and then show me the requestrequest for proposal, and you've been saying we will 24 25 send you that. I have not seen a copy by email, and

## COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

that's unacceptable. We need to bring transparency to the School Construction, and again it's coming from—I've been very quiet and all those issues. Try this. I've been saying hold it. [bell] Parents for a press conference. I've been working with you to remove the trailers. There's no moving. Still it's in calendar. Still it's moving on, and again as a partner or someone there with the Mayor with his term and his re-election with the DOE, with you guys very happy to be working through this projects, those three things is going unacceptable. I have not received the email that you promised me—

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: --about the

2.2

2.3

pool.

with our inter-government team. I know that we did have a great deal of that information for you immediately following our last meeting. I'm sorry that you did not seem to have received it. We'll follow up and get that you. On the TCUs. We are actually in Manhattan. We have removals plans for all of our TUCs except for the ones at the George Washington Campus that are currently used by the

## COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

2.2

2.3

Equity Project Charter School, and we are working

with them as they continue to look for private space

that we hope that they will be able to move out.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: [off mic]

[on mic] I heard they're already planning to keep

using the trailers even though they're building a new

building at Sherman Avenue.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: And—and that in-

And—and what we agreed, you know, the Council and the DOE School Construction is this is a plan in place to remove all the trailers. So I hope, you know, that and I'm for it. I'm for us working even with—there's a good charter school that we have to be working on it. I'm not an Ann Street charter school, but they already had a plan saying we have a new line. Now, they been talking about oh, we will probably continue using the trailer. So I hope that we help on this, too.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: [interposing]

They have indicated they would like to use the trailers. We obviously would like to remove the trailers and so we are working with the charter

project capacity needs and when you do, do you-are

do you take into consideration class size? When

those—is that formula—do you use a form—formula, and

2.3

24

25

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

So our

you're making these projections and also the Mayor's
goal to have 60,000 market rate apartments and—and
200,000 affordable housing units? Have you

5 considered all of those in terms of the metrics?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Yes.

demographer does an annual update to our projections looking at birth rates, migration, immigration, and neighborhood specific patterns. So on top of that information we're aiding housing starts. So we get information from HPD, DOB, City Planning on housing starts that are—that are projected. So that includes any active permit. So whether the project moves forward or not, the-the trigger is an active permit. So we're capturing not only rezoning, but also as-ofright units as well that are coming online. data gets broke-gets put into our projects, which leads to our-our demographics. We then look at our existing capacity. So both what is online currently, and what is coming available in the future, whether it's through SCA actions or others. Taking that information we work with our colleagues at the Department of-of Education to understand where therethere are specific non-capital strategies that we can employ to target certain neighborhoods to address any

- 2 overutilization concerns. The list is prioritized.
- 3 We prioritize based on our greatest current need and
- 4 where we see the most significant future growth.
- 5 With respect to the Mayor's Plan, absolutely. We
- 6 have been part of those conversations whether it is
- 7 Bay Street in your district or East New York for
- 8 example in Council Member Espinal's district. So we
- 9 are part of those conversations from day one to
- 10 understand what, if any, potential school impacts
- 11 there-there may be, and how we can solve for that,
- 12 and I'd like add class--
- 13 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: [interposing] And
- 14 do you request size when you also project how many
- 15 | classrooms we'll-we'll-we'll need in those buildings?
- MELANIE LA ROCCA: It—the capacity plan is
- 17 | based on 20 students in a class and grade. So by
- 18 definition, you know, we calculate capacity at that
- 19 | class size, and where we see a building over-utilized
- 20 | that means we need more capacity due to class size.
- 21 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Thank you and when
- 22 you're proposing a building, why—why wouldn't you
- 23 consider having clearly defined spaces identified as
- 24 | an auditorium, a cafeteria, a gym? I see too many
- 25 | buildings that are being built where there's a shared

2.2

2.3

space and it becomes a multi-purpose space leaving
the school without a clearly identified auditorium or
gym space?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Sure for all new capacity our ground-up capacity absolutely. Every new building gets a cafeteria and a kitchen that's appropriately sized for that building. Our standards have been to employ a gymnatorium in our new buildings. We believe that there is efficiency to be had in this use in a way that does not take—take away value from our phys-ed programming. Nothing to add, right?

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: So you're saying you use a multiple—a multi-purpose space for auditorium and gym?

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: I think it really is also a question of what are the sites that the SCA is able to find, and what are the needs in the area? Where possible, we do try to get more multi-purpose—more distinct spaces, but the reality is that auditoriums are among our least used spaces in our buildings and they are very space demanding. So to the extend that we are able [bell] to find ways to provide some of the functionality that schools nee

2	in other ways that help us better meeting the overall
3	needs for capacity, we try to. You know, but I also
4	know schools that use a small multipurpose room for
5	grade level concerts very effectively that don't have
6	full auditoriums. So, full auditoriums are among our
7	least used spaces. I think they can be very helpful,
8	but where space doesn't provide for that, we try to
9	look for alternatives.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: You don't consider building up to accommodate, you know, those spaces, those common spaces?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So certainly we do some of our new buildings growing in height. As the Deputy Chancellor said, you know, we let—we let the space help inform how that building will—will get designed.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Thank you. My time is up. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay if you, you know, if you want to follow up we can do a second round with you. Let me—I just have a few more questions.—

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Oh, no go ahead.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: --and then I can go back to you. Okay, and then we'll-we'll-we'll wrap it up. So, thank you everything that you've said so far. Does the-what federal funding does the SCA receive besides that related to Hurricane Sandy Recovery money?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: None.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: None. Okay. Oh,
yean, proposed Amendment increase in part reflects an
additional \$53 million that will pass through DCAS to
do work as part of their Accelerated Conservation
and—and Efficiency or ACE Program. How much money is
passed through SCA for work done by other city
agencies, and can you identify the projects
associate—associated with these—with these funds?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: I believe ACE is the

only program and that, as you mentioned is \$53 million.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: And that funding is only for school retrofitting right or greening.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Greening and—and
I would like here to acknowledge our team at the
depart—the Division of School Facilities who actually
execute those projects in the ACE program.

_	
2	MELANIE LA ROCCA: And I should say I—I
3	misspoke. There is a very minimal amount of money
4	just over a million dollars that we are in receipt o
5	from DEP for some infrastructure projects in our
6	playgrounds typically associated with the Trusts for
7	Public Land Jobs.
8	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So with the contract
9	at D-who makes the contracts when you pass, you just
10	pass the money through to DCAS and then they
11	determine the contracts negotiations?
12	DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: So DCAS sets the
13	objectives, and the specific types of programs that
14	they would like to see. They pass the money through
15	The Division of School Facilities then executes thos
16	projects in our buildings.
17	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Do they use unionized
18	labor?
19	DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: I will come back
20	to you on that. I believe that they do.
21	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay. Alright.

Alright the Capital Plan currently only includes enough funding to address building elements rated five or four on the Building Condition Assessment Survey. How much funding would be required to

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

address all building elements with the DCAS rating of four or fair to four and three and below? [pause]

MELANIE LA ROCCA: It would like be a very large number. I don't have an exact number.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: [pause] So counsel as well or I should say staff advised me as well that, you know, we could do some advice-we could-we might be able to save some money if we were able to address these issues at-you know, earlier on before they become a five. And I think it would be something, you know, to look at a little bit more deeply moving down the road here in terms of cost saving that might be available to us. So we'll-let's talk about that further as we move along. For my staff also the SCA has said in the past that it can only provide the capital plan in PDF format due to Legacy system issues. Is there any plan to upgrade the SCA systems so that the Capital Plan can be provided in alternative machine readable forma?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: I do not believe there are current plans for that.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Alright, we need to talk about that, and about the five ratings moving forward.

2.2

2.3

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: I will say I've gotten very good at using search functions in those documents.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Oh, okay. [laughs]
Thank you. Did Council Member Rose leave? Okay.
Alright so actually yeah. [pause] Do you have a question? Yeah, okay, Council Member Kallos.

Dromm. Just following along siting, which is a challenge, would you be willing to work with Mayor's Office of Data Analytics, MODA, to use the automated City Register Information, ACRIS, to create an alert so that any time a lot was purchased by someone you could get an alert and thereby reach out to people as they purchase things versus after they've already filed a building plan, and in so doing you might be able to identify the 24 locations we need for new schools, and even perhaps engage in a public/private partnership to get those seats built on private land?

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: So our brokers, as—as I mentioned before, we have brokers who are employed by the SCA and who ae commissioned based.

So they get paid based on their success rate. So our brokers are—are some of the largest firms in the

2.2

2.3

2 city, and are certainly scouring the market where we 3 have funded seat need.

this is a pivot on that. We have data that the brokers don't have no matter how big they are or how sophisticated, and they're only seeing the things that are there for sale. And so, you may not need to buy ten—a 100 x 100 lot with 10 FAR, but if somebody has just purchased it yesterday, and you need 10,000 square feet somewhere or 100,000 square feet, you could go to that developer and say hey, it looks like you might need some financing. We need some school seats on the first floors, which are not places that people want to buy condos anyway. Could we have a—and what my people call should off a—a deal here.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: I think our brokers do already do some of what you mentioned, but we'd be happy to have further conversations with you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Great. Now just for a—a specifically capital question I just want to thank you and Mike Marasola (sp?) for being so responsive to again all the different schools in my office on every single project. So, there's an occurrence that I see in my district where we

allocate a million dollars for something. Then it
goes into scoping and then the price doubles,
triples, quadruples, quintuples and then we are stuck
there with this million dollars that we may not
really be able to use. We can't take it away from
the school. They end up having to repurpose it and
it creates a-a larger problem. Would it be possible
to offer and opportunity to break out the three
phases of the contract so that a council member could
use capital funds just to fund scope, and then once
that scope is in have a scope that has a price that
will increase and can even be pegged to inflation
that says if you funded them this year at this much,
if you fund it in three years, it will be that much
without having to just continue the process of scope
and not having enough money, and then re-scoping. So
on and so forth.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Yes. We are always happy to have council members fund scope only projects.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I did not know that. That is—that is absolutely amazing. So I—I will start that with all these green roof projects. So I appreciate that and I think the—the other piece

as chair of the committee on Governmental operations,
the Board of Elections need poll sites. Because of
the Americans with Disabilities Act, many of the
public school, which are not accessible or even
partially accessible have no-have-have been
discontinued as poll sites. We-we are desperate as a
city. We have long lines, and the big reason for
having long lines is because we have no one who shows
up in off-year elections, but in a presidential
election everybody shows up, and in my district the
issue was room capacity. Is it possible for SCA and
DOE to work with the Board of Elections so that the
work that we do on election day to make places
accessible can be just permanent work instead of
paying for it three times a year temporarily, and use
some of that money and whether there's federal
dollars associated with and part of this lawsuit to
make our schools accessible.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: And we actually work

very close with the Board of Elections on all of our

poll sites in school buildings. They have I believe

in the past funded some accessible—permanent

accessibility [bell] components and in some cases

they do do the temporary ramps, but we continue to

2.2

2.3

work with them. We are happy to keep continue to work with them, and—and we agree that schools are part of our democracy.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, Council Member Margaret Chin.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yeah, I just have a quick follow-up-follow-up question about bathrooms upgrades. Is there a way to-for the SCA to really coordinate with us because we're getting Reso A requests for bathroom upgrades and they're very, very expensive. So if there's a way that we can coordinate if we could put some matching, you know, like put some money in there to sort of help speed up the process, is that a possibility?

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: I think we're happy to have that conversation. Absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yeah because of the-the school especially the older school they do need the upgrades in the bathrooms, and the other—the final question is on new capacity. Do SCA ask your demographers to look at neighborhood by neighborhood rather than sub-districts and—because like the—the experience that we have in Lower Manhattan I mean the

2.2

2.3

growth is in certain neighborhoods and the schools there.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Right. So our demographers and our demographics are done at the district and sub-district level, but certainly within that we do see areas where there is more pronounced growth, and our data's ability—our data is able to capture that in part because we're looking at existing school facilities as well. So it is a blend of—of multiple different data streams that we're using to get our final product.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Now, in—in our district we have worked very well in terms of incubating, right. Is that something that you do citywide in terms of helping to alleviate overcrowding to start incubating the school?

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Absolutely. In fact, I think in Queens we have several examples of where we've built a brand new building. We know another one is coming online a few years out. We immediately start opening a second school within the new school building so that it's in place and can then be more fully occupying the new building when it—when it opens.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: That's good. I'm-
I'm glad that—I don't want us to be the only special
district. [laughter] But in terms of incubating
space, Tweet is still a very good site so to
community to communities still advocating for that,
and the other one is the-the Washington Street where
it's supposedly a Pre-K center, but it's not fully
utilized. So that might be a site that we could look
at using as an incubator site for the New Trinity
School coming online especially because we're paying
a lot of rent for that space. It's a very expensive
space, and I don't want it to be sitting empty. So
we should really look into that, and I hope to have-
continue this conversation about that.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay. Thank you very much. We appreciate you coming in and giving testimony, and we look forward to seeing DOE at least at the Expense Budget on March 21st. Thank you very much.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR ROSE: Thank you very much.

2	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: We're going to move
3	into public testimony although we are about seven
4	minutes early for the call time of noon, but we do
5	have people here already who do want to give
6	testimony. So I'm going to call them up for our next
7	panel. [background comments] Rebecca Costa Chanko
8	from the ARISE Coalition.
9	REBECCA COSTA CHANKO: I'm not-I'm with
10	them but I'm not speaking behalf of the ARISE
11	Coalition. (sic)
12	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Oh, okay, fine. Very
13	good. [background comments, pause] Rebecca here on
14	her own. Maggie Moroff Advocates for Children.
15	[background comments, pause] Jackie Okin-Barn-Barney,
16	Parents for Inclusive Education, and Michelle Norris,
17	Citywide Council on Special Education. [background
18	comments] [gavel]
19	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Quiet, please. Quiet.
20	Thank you. [gavel]
21	FEMALE SPEAKER: I remember last time
22	there was—we were hoping that people would stick
23	around to hear our testimony, and you had said that

that you usually request that of people who come to

25 these meetings.

24

FEMALE SPEAKER: Yes.

25

2.2

2.3

thought so. Alright so we have SCA and the City Hall here, and before we begin I do need to swear you in or affirm you. So I'm asking you if you would please raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear or affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and to answer Council Member's questions honestly?

PANEL MEMBERS: I do.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Alright. I'm going to start over here. Yep and just state your name for the record.

MICHELLE NORRIS: My name is Michelle Norris.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay.

MICHELLE NORRIS: Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony today about the upcoming Capital Budget for the New York City Public Schools. I want to focus on the inadequate line item for accessibility. Currently, \$126 million is proposed over five years. On the inadequate line item for accessibility. Currently, \$126 million is proposed over five years. In our last budget cycle, \$100 million made 17 schools accessible, improved

2 accessibility in six existing schools and provided 3 some reasonable accommodations in existing buildings. 4 The New York City Department of Education has 3,666 There are nearly 1,800 schools in about 1,300 In 2016, 360 schools including Pre-K 6 buildings. sites were listed as fully accessible by the 8 Department of Education. This means we have about 1,240 schools to go, which translates into about 900 buildings that need to be made accessible. At a rate 10 11 of 17 schools every five years, we will reach its 12 fully-full accessibility 263 years in the Year 2280. 13 This is not acceptable. We need some accessibility 14 to be on the horizon of our lives. I am proposing 15 that we increase the Capital Budget for accessibility 16 tenfold to \$1 billion over five years. At that rate, we will achieve full accessibility in 26 years just 17 18 in time for my grandchildren to go to high school. 19 If we dodge our legal requirements and our moral 20 imperative when we fall back on IDA's mandate for a 21 free and appropriate education. An appropriate 2.2 education is not one where people with disabilities 2.3 are segregated into schools that they can access. appropriate education means equal opportunities to 24 attend your neighborhood elementary school to have a 25

please.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you. Next,

2.2

REBECCA COSTA CHANKO: I-my name is
Rebecca Costa Chanko. I am a parent. I'm a member
of the ARISE Coalition, but I'm not speaking on
behalf of the ARISE Coalition. I first of all I want
to say I loved hearing questions about accessibility
today, and I really appreciate the attention and the
focus that you're giving it. I would like to give

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: [interposing] I would also that—not to interrupt you, but it's a special concern of mine and even in my local district I tried to fund my District 75 schools at a greater rate than I would for the other schools because I do consider it to a special population in need of additional funding.

REBECCA COSTA CHANKO: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So to the extent that we can continue to fight this battle together I look forward to being able to do that, and that's why I wanted to target in on some questions about accessibility and especially behind the meeting we had with Council Member Andy Cohen a year or so ago, a year and a half or so ago, but—but thank you—

REBECCA COSTA CHANKO: Thank you.

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: --and I'm sorry to 3 interrupt you.

REBECCA COSTA CHANKO: No, thank you. Thank you very much, and I am-am not providing written testimony. I have done that before, but because I am the parent of a child with a disability there's a lot in my life, and that's something I wanted to address. I just think whenever you see a parent like-like one of us in front of you, you should count for maybe a thousand of those parents [laughs] or maybe a hundred. So for example I ran out of last week's meeting very quickly after I testified because just to give some color to the situation my choice for my daughter to-for her middle school bussing was that she could go with all the kids in her neighborhood on a inaccessible bus that I have to help her get on and off of, and had to buy an extra Scooter for \$2,000 that my insurance didn't cover to put at her school, or she could go on a segregated bus by herself? So everyday between 1:00 and 2 o'clock, I think Oh, my God where am I and how far am I away from the bus stop to get the Scooter from my building to go meet her. And that's just one-one thing, and that's not about buildings, right?

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

There are a lot of issues that aren't about buildings because we have so many inaccessible buildings, but square one for access is access and square one for Access is money, and the \$100 million because I'm only calling it a 100 because some of this really isn't about school access although it will help to make some shelters accessible to-and dear lord we need shelters for people with disabilities. I mean it's just unbelievable that-it's just part of the whole picture of our lives, the shelter issue. just want to suggest that there's a lot going on for families with disabilities. People like me who can make the time it's-it's pretty rare. I actually have, you know, a difficult time, a lot of the time. I couldn't come during elementary school because as I mentioned in the last meeting I had to be available to carry my daughter up the steps whenever she needed to go up the steps at school. As I said again, at the last council meeting, I want to remind that if there was any other minority and we were saying that they could only go to 17% of the elementary schools, I think we'd all be throwing a lot more money at this problem. And I just want to emphasize that it sounds crazy that—that I carried my daughter up the steps of

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

the school rather than taking her another school which was accessible, but we happen to live in an amazing school district with a wonderful school, and she needs to be known by her neighbors. She needs to go get pizza a block from our house on her Scooter, and have other people know her and understand her and say hi, Jacqueline and not stare at her because they've need a little girl on a bright pink Scooter, and they don't know what that is. And before I started carrying her up the steps in her school in her local zoned school that she should have actually just had everything moved to the first floor for her, but which they did after the first year. Sometimes you have to show people what's important. People in our neighborhood know her now, and they know me now that-that never knew us because we would go out of our neighborhood for her to go to school, and that is a huge thing for anybody, and for children who are in any community. Communities are communities around specific reasons, goals, et cetera. They deserve to be part of their communities. There are so many more things I could say. I know that I probably-oh, I have a little time left. Is that correct?

24

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: No, you're a little 3 late.

REBECCA COSTA CHANKO: Oh.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: But that's okay.

REBECCA COSTA CHANKO: That's alright. love that you started late on my time. I want to say are we thinking about having any of those new Pre-K seat are accessible? Because the year that I was taking my daughter up and down the steps in our local elementary school, we rezoned because our school is so crowded, and the rezoned school was also inaccessible. It was taking over a parochial school, which is also a big problem. A lot of the parochial school we're taking over are not accessible. Things can be made more accessible on the fly without spending \$2 million for an elevator, though. If you're taking over a parochial school you can be thinking about how you're designing that school's use to accommodate kids with disabilities. Sewell Park High School I checked on their list on line after you said that. It is not on their list. Steps in an elevator school like there needs to be a lot of thoughtfulness because the decisions the SCA is making, and I think that the Department of Justice

2

3

4

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

the DOE-with the DOE and with outreach, and over the past few years we were working with DOE and other essential educational advocacy groups to improve access--accessibility for students with disabilities. We applaud the efforts that the DOE has made thus far, but as you hear so much more needs to be done. We always dream that all students will see the equal access to all educational opportunities. assigned. (sic) With DOE's implementing school choice instructions at all levels of the system so as to help students have equal opportunities to attend the very wonderful schools in our system. For high schools in particular the DOE has already made schools with specific areas of outreach so students can-so students can choose to meet their specific needs and interests. However, these choices and opportunities are not available to all students. Students with difficult disabilities who need these schools are often excluded from these schools. you know, as you've heard many of our schools are old and they do not comply with the ADA. As a result so many of these students do not have equal opportunities to-to-to attend their local community elementary schools or to apply to a high school just

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

like any other student. In Manhattan alone there are only six fully accessible high schools, and four of them are highly competitive to get into. [background comments] I know you are always—and I also know that there are a range of schools that are designated as functionally or partially accessible that are not actually accessible to kids in wheelchairs. [bell]

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Jacqueline continue.

JACKIE OKIN-BARNEY: Thank you. appreciate this. There are functionally accessible schools with steps to the front door. There are schools with bathrooms that are not wide enough for wheelchairs. There are schools where kids cannot be fully included to get to the kid to the science labs, computer labs, auditoriums or some other areas of the building. There are also schools where entrances are not in the same place. We had a PIE family attend this year at Manhattan High School for Girls and Martin Luther King High School who could not get into-who had to go into a separate entrance to get into the building. There is no signage. They had to follow the garbage (sic) rooms. These unknown garbage building of the school, they had to follow the garbage rooms to find the accessible entrance.

2 When they found this no one was there in their 3 office, and they had to find someone in the building 4 to get a security person to open the door. 5 situation was unnecessary and unfair. As you know it was for this family. I'm here like Owens (sic) to 6 implore you to give-to give the DOE the money we need 8 to make a difference with the accessibility of our I understand that \$22 million is being proposed to increase the shelter (sic) system on the 10 11 first floor of our schools. I agree this is a need, 12 but a whole other host of other city populations, but 13 this will not make the schools accessible and 14 inclusive for people with disabilities. Having the 15 first floor access is not the same, it's not equal 16 and quite frankly it's not appropriate. More needs 17 to be done. I'm asking for my other colleagues at 18 the City Council allocate \$100 million to major 19 capital improvements. The money now can be 20 designated not only for new buildings, but also just 21 only partially or functionally for those buildings 2.2 that need to improve to be fully accessible. Again, 2.3 despite the DOE's efforts, these students with physical disabilities do not have equal opportunities 24 that all other students in this city have, and we 25

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

ask—we ask that the City Council will help the DOE so that all students truly have equal opportunities to our school. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you.

MAGGIE MOROFF: Good afternoon Chair

Dromm. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Alright.

MAGGIE MOROFF: Thank you also, as Rebecca said before, for your questions earlier on accessibility, and for your ongoing interest in this issue, one that we think is really important. Maggie Moroff. I'm the Special Education Policy Coordinator at Advocates for Children. I also coordinate the ARISE Coalition of which all four of us are members, but I'm here today to speak from Advocates for Children. I'd like, along with these other advocates, to spend my time discussing accessibility in New York City public schools. outlined at last week's hearing, and as you've heard already, New York City lacks a sufficient number of accessible schools at the elementary school, middle school and high school levels. Only 17% of the city's elementary schools are fully accessible, which I think you acknowledged in your questions. Six of

the city's 32 community school districts currently 2 3 have no accessible elementary schools. Eleven of those districts are devoid of fully accessible middle 4 schools, and 13 of them don't have fully accessible high schools. Given the lack of fully accessible 6 7 schools, the DOE relies heavily on partially accessible schools to serve students with-with 8 accessibility needs. However, schools labeled as partially accessible often don't meet the needs of 10 11 students-of-of children and adults actually with 12 accessibility needs in some very significant ways. 13 I'm not going to go into that in detail. you've heard it better from the rest of the panel, 14 15 but the city does to invest increased funding to make 16 additional schools accessible for students, families and teachers. The 2015 to 2019 Capital Plan 17 18 continues to allocate only \$100 million for improving 19 school accessibility. We understand from 20 conversations with the city that that translates to 21 major capital improvements in only about 17 school 2.2 buildings over the course of that five-year period. 2.3 Furthermore, as-as has been discussed at length today there's another \$26 to \$28 million that's being used 24 to ensure that a number of schools, an unclear number 25

2 of schools are going to be shelter accessible. 3 I'm not including that money in our calculations because those are little bit different than real 4 school accessibility. It only includes parts of the first floor. While it's true that there's also money 6 7 in the budget for new construction, and that new 8 construction will be all be ADA compliant and, therefore, fully accessible. Given the current lack of accessible options throughout the city, a whole 10 11 lot more is needed. So minimally we're recommending 12 that the city double the amount of funding currently dedicated to making schools accessible, and adding-13 14 here I am using this shelter money—adding at least an 15 addition \$125 million. That's a little more than 16 what Michelle [bell] called for. I'll be brief. 17 sorry, but this proposal really echoes what you just 18 heard from Jackie. So of that funding, we'd suggest 19 that \$100 million be allocated to major capital 20 improvements to render more buildings fully 21 accessible. Also, including smaller renovations to improve the accessibility of other schools based on 2.2 2.3 those accessibility surveys that we heard from Elizabeth Rose about before. The \$100 million would 24 make major renovations on somewhere between 15 and 17 25

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

additional schools based on the work that's been done over the past four years. Altogether, that would bring the number to about 35 schools. We're quessing, but that's our best estimate. On top of that, we'd urge that that other \$25 million we're asking for be allocated to a fund to facilitate families' requests for reasonable accommodations to school buildings. So those would be based on individual students' mobility, hearing and vision needs. In conclusion, when a student with a physical disability is admitted to a school that's not accessible, but renovations would make attendance possible, the funding needs to be there for those renovations. So I'm going to cut myself short and not read my whole testimony, but thank you again for the time today, and I'm very happy to answer any questions you have.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you, Maggie, and I just want to assure this panel that we will fight for those additional dollars. I don't know what we're going to come up with, but we will be fighting for those—for those dollars. So thank you for that testimony. It is shocking and I forget which panel that said it that only six high schools

2 in Manhattan are fully accessible and four of them are specialized high schools. They're high—the 3 highly selective. So, really only two in real terms, 4 5 and that really is very concerning to-to this committee. You know, I've become very aware of 6 7 issues with disability because my mother has become disabled, and walks with a walker. 8 wheelchair, but thank goodness she's in a walker, but everything I do now I have to check out before. 10 11 reminds me of-of your experiences of being there for 12 the bus, you know, getting on Scooter so you get 13 there, you know. I mean like-so if I go to a show, 14 if I go to, you know, anything that I do-I-I went to 15 a pub last weekend because we had St. Pat's for All 16 Parade, and I had a call to find out, you know, if 17 there was a back door to get her in because there 18 were steps in front door, you know. So I think these 19 issues affect all of us, and if they're affecting us 20 right now, maybe they will affect us as we get older 21 as well, and I think we have to really internalize 2.2 So that's important, and I just want to say 2.3 politically also I've been a big supporter of taxis for all, and I've worked with some of the-the clubs 24 25 as well, the Democratic clubs to promote that, and to

2	fight for that, and when I took my office in Jackson
3	Heights, the office was not accessible, but before I
4	would sign a lease, I demanded that the landlord make
5	it accessible. So we now have—and—and they used to
6	come in the back door. People don't have to come in
7	the back door now. We have a nice side ramp with a
8	sign, Accessible Entrance and an accessible bathroom
9	as well in my office. So I think where there is a
10	will there is a way. Anyway, that being said, I'm
11	curious. Maybe one of the panelists can tell me.
12	Maybe Maggie would know also, the DOJ entered into
13	this and-and-and cited the lack of accessibility. Do
14	they have a timeline by which schools must become
15	accessible? How is that working? What is the-the
16	remedy or what-what's going on with that?
17	MAGGIE MOROFF: So my understanding is
18	that there is a timeline, but it's secret.
19	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: It's passed?
20	MAGGIE MOROFF: No, that it's secret.
21	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Oh, it's a secret?
22	MAGGIE MOROFF: Uh-huh.
23	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: And that's a secret
24	on the DOJ's part?

2	MAGGIE MOROFF: No, I did-you know, the
3	Department of Education and the City and DOJ had beer
4	working. It-DOJ issued their findings last January.
5	The department answered it, and there's a lot of-I
6	understand that there's a lot of working going on
7	around that. It's particular to the elementary
8	schools only, but the ultimate timeline and outcome
9	of that has-it's-it's part of the litigation-not the
10	litigation, but it's part of the ongoing
11	investigation and, therefore, not made public.
12	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: I see. Okay, okay.
13	That made that make sense, but it doesn't make sense
14	but it does.
15	MAGGIE MOROFF: Yes.
16	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: [laughs] Okay.
17	Anybody else want to say anything on that? No.
18	Alright, well, yes. Just why don't you just grab the

REBECCA COSTA CHANKO: So I spoke predominantly about the construction portion because that's where I come from, but I had a very different experience because they didn't carry my child up and down the stairs. And so we live across the street from 122, one of the best schools in our district,

mic so we can get to this recorded.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

and my son didn't go there. Instead, he traveled 19 miles each way to Long Island, and he doesn't have friends in the neighborhood. He has friends, but they're scattered over five boroughs and three counties because that's where that's where told him his school to go. He has three typical friends whowho we've known like forever, and so this year he applied to high school, and we went to the high school fair with one of his friends, and it was overwhelming, but the schools that his friends wanted to apply to that he was interested in weren't accessible. So now, he's going to go to public school next year. He's going to go to an accessible school, but where everyone got 12 choices my Abie got two, and he would have liked to go with his oldest closest friend. They would have liked to go to the same school, but hey didn't-the schools that he was interested in that she was interested in he couldn't get in the door. And one of the schools that he applied to was on that functionally accessible list, and when went and interviewed there was no accessible bathroom. I had to lift him out of his wheelchair and carry him with his toileting materials into a stall that was like this wide for me and Abie, and

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 he's not done growing. So I just wanted to add that
3 as sort of the personal side of this.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Well, those—those personal stories are really important because I think it really shows the impact of—of—of being non—accessible. What it means to people's lives.

REBECCA COSTA CHANKO: And-and I want to say that there are times that we joke in our family because we'll have-we-we try and-my daughter goes only with non-disabled peers to school, and that's a choice you'll-you-you kind of have to make the choice that we made, and we made the other different sides of it, and-but I've-I've had to quit my job and basically work everyday to get my daughter fair access in the city in-in a multitude ways, not just in schools. And, I will say that we joke because we have people from other places come to visit us who have disabilities that we've connected with because we do want her to know other people with disabilities, you know. And they can't believe how inaccessible and how hard it is in New York compared to a lot of the other places that they go all around the world. And we say like well we're New Yorkers. We're tough and try, you know, for New Yorkers

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

driving a disabled New Yorker you are tough. really tough, but I-but I think that I also walk a fine line as if-I would imagine you do, too, but it's like the difference between resilience and toughness and getting beaten down, and I'm a fighter. daughter is I think showing signs that she will be, too, to like get what she deserves but-and we're here today, but for every one of us, there's a lot of kids whose parents don't speak English. They can't afford to go away from their hourly age job to be here. They are trying to make money for cab fares because Access-A-Ride doesn't show up on time, and the subways aren't accessible. So like there's an intersectionality between us and a lot of other things in the-the city, and we count for a lot of people that serve us. That's just what I want to say.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: It reminds me of a story. I was a fourth grade teacher for 25 years. I always like to say that, and one of my fourth grade students one day he told me he said well—I said do you have sister. He said yes. He said my sister. I said how old is she? Seven years old but she doesn't go to school.

2.2

2.3

REBECCA COSTA CHANKO: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: I said why doesn't she go to school? Now these were immigrant children, too. He said because she's deaf, and the family did not know that the child could go to school or be accommodated. So I mean that was like eye opening to me. So, you know, it's just our immigrant communities sometimes don't even know that they have that right as well so. But keep advocating. I know it's difficult. We're going to stand with you.

We're going to fight for it. Yes, we've been joined by Council Member Mark Levine as well.

briefly. I—I was so moved by your testimony, and as the chair said, to have real life New Yorkers talking about their experiences is so powerful. It's so important to get that into the record. So we're grateful that you're—that you're here. You know, allowing a child to get into a building by back doors, or other non-standard routes generally technically meets the requirements of the ADA, but can often still leave the child or the other individual feeling like a second class citizen or feeling stigmatized or not part of the main stream,

25

and I think the reason why we-this-this building has 2 3 been accessible technically for a long time, but I 4 believe the reason why we installed a lift on the front steps is so that now anyone can come in the front door. Before I think we had to go around back 6 7 to the-to the garden or whatever, and it's just 8 important to—to remember that our technical definition of accessibility I think falls short in what would make every child feel fully included. 10 11 struggle with this a lot in the parks and—and 12 there's-there's really, really smart thinking about 13 how to design a playground so that the children don't 14 actually realize that there's anything unusual about 15 the playground. They're just playing with each Some might be in a wheelchair. Some might 16 17 not be, cut they're using the same devices. 18 came through the same insurance. They're together in 19 the same place. Only the adults realize it's 20 special, but that kind of universal design needs to 21 be adopted in the school system as well. And then I 2.2 just had --- I do have one question and -and the chair 2.3 brought up children who are deaf, but there are many forms of disability not only mobility challenges. 24

Obviously visual and hearing, and there are some-this

as well?

- is a hearing about the Capital Budget and there

  actually are some physical features in buildings that

  can help children or people with other challenges.

  For example hearing loops, which can help people who

  have auditory challenges. So, is there any thought

  about those—inserting those elements into our schools
  - ongoing conversations with City Hall, with Jordan and with some other people, and that has definitely been a part of what we've been advocating for. So it is true that today we're talking about sort of the more tangible mobility needs of people with physical disabilities, but we have also been pushing for—and I know that in conversations with the—I always mess it up. The Office of School Construction that were telling us? (sic) With the Office of School Construction.
  - COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: The School Construction Authority I think you mean.
- 22 MAGGIE MOROFF: Yes.
- FEMALE SPEAKER: Yes.
- 24 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Yep.

MAGGIE MOROFF: Sorry. It's been a long
week already. That that is a piece of the work that
they are doing, and it is one of those—one of the—
there are a number of questions in that survey that
Deputy-Deputy Chancellor Rose talked about that's
going on. So there are questions in there, and I
believe that it's part of the work that they would
do-that they're looking to do. So in my testimony I
talked about money for major capital improvements and
then may-money for improvements based on holes that
are identified through those surveys. I-I-it is my
understanding that that would include certainly some
of those locations things exactly like here in loops
and like flashing signals [background comments] for
people who are deaf.

REBECCA COSTA CHANKO: Can I just tag on that. So some of these things are real safety—

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Just use the mic so we can hear it. Yep.

REBECCA COSTA CHANKO: Some of those things are real safety issues. So Speaker Strobe Fire Alarm Modifications are not just—they're actually not about your day—to—day school experiences. They're about getting out in an

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Now, is there anybody

else in the audience who wanted to give testimony?

24

25

1	COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION 121
2	Okay, so [background comments, pause] Okay, so then I
3	think with that this meeting is adjourned [gavel] at
4	12:28 pm. Thank you.
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	

World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date April 2, 2017