CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

----- X

TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

----- X

Wednesday, April 17, 2024

Start: 1:05 P. M. Recess: 3:16 P. M.

HELD AT: Committee Room - City Hall

B E F O R E: Eric Dinowitz, Chair

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Erik D. Bottcher Gale A. Brewer Oswald Feliz

Christopher Marte

Other Council Members Attending: Restler

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

APPEARANCES

Hector Batista-Executive Vice Chancellor and Chief Operating Officer, The City University of New York (CUNY)

Mohamed Attalla—Vice Chancellor of Facilities Planning, Construction and Management, The City University of New York (CUNY)

Sherif Soliman—Senior Vice Chancellor and Chief Financial Officer, The City University of New York (CUNY)

Alyson Bardsley-Professor, College of Staten Island; PSC (Professional Staff Congress), CUNY

Peter Kolozi-Professor, Bronx Community College; PSC (Professional Staff Congress), CUNY

Juan Carlos Vasquez-Student, Bronx Community College, CUNY

Richard Jones-Student, The City College of New York, CUNY

Conor Finley-Student, Queensborough Community College, CUNY

Fabiola Salek Aseff-Professor, York College, CUNY

Jean Grassman—Associate Professor, CUNY Graduate School of Public Health; PSC (Professional Staff Congress), CUNY

John Surico-Center for an Urban Future

Ayesha Schmitt—New York Public Interest Research Group

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

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

Erin Lawson—New Yorkers for Higher Education Funding Justice

Lina-Marie Kirchner-Student, College of Staten Island, CUNY

Cole Jagdeo-Student, Queensborough Community College, CUNY

Johanna Von Maach-Student, Hunter College, CUNY

SERGEANT PAYTUVI: This is a microphone check for the Committee on Higher Education, recorded on April 17, 2024 located in the Committee Room and recorded by Nazly Petuvi.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good afternoon, and welcome today's New York City Council Hearing for the Committee on Higher Education. If you would like to testify, please fill out a witness slip with the Sergeant at Arms at the back of the room.

At this time, please place all electronic devices to vibrate or silent mode.

You are reminded that at no time is anyone to approach the dais at any point during this hearing.

Chair Dinowitz, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: (GAVEL SOUND) (GAVELING IN)

Good afternoon, I'm Council Member Eric Dinowitz,
Chair of The Committee on Higher Education and proud
CUNY alum. Welcome to our oversight hearing: How Fit
Are CUNY Facilities?

Let me start by noting that April is National
Community College Month, and by expressing this
committee's appreciation for the diligent and
demanding work that CUNY's seven community colleges

do every day in serving more than 65,000 students,

that is nearly one-third of CUNY's undergraduates.

higher ed."

As CUNY Chancellor Félix V. Matos Rodríguez wrote in his op ed piece in the Bronx Times, "Many of CUNY's community college students are the first in their families to attend college as well as working adults and members of socioeconomically diverse

groups that have been traditionally underserved in

Thank you to the seven community colleges for your work, which is especially important to recognize now as we city council members argue for more generous support of CUNY in our budget negotiations.

As the chancellor wrote, "CUNY is an investment in New Yorkers as well as the city's economic well-being." And we agree.

Now, for today's hearing on CUNY facilities:

Stories of CUNY facilities in disrepair are not hard to find, whether we are reading about them in local newspapers or hearing about them from CUNY students, faculty and staff. But, we know that it is no mean feat to operate 309 campus and central office buildings, containing 29 million square feet of space, classrooms, labs, computer centers, theaters,

_

)

2.2

athletic facilities, offices and more. Furthermore, most of these buildings are over 30 years old, though some are over 100 years old, and the average age of a CUNY building is over 50 years old.

We also know that maintaining and repairing building costs a lot of money, and we know that nationwide there is a backlog of work that needs to be done to bring college campuses up to the standards that communities set for them. Today we want to understand what CUNY needs to make its facilities as fit as we all want them to be.

I want to acknowledge my colleagues on the

Committee Higher Education who our present: Council

Member Gale Brewer and Council Member Chris Marte. I

would also like to thank Adam Staropoli, my

Legislative and Budget Director; Jenna Klaus, my

Chief of Staff; Sahar Moazami, the Committee's

counsel; and Regina Paul, Legislative Policy Analyst.

I would like to remind everyone who wishes to testify in person today that you must fill out an appearance card, which is located at the desk of the Sergeant at Arms near the entrance of the room.

Please fill one out even if you have already registered to testify in advance. To allow as many

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

people as possible to testify, public testimony will be limited to three minutes per person. I'm am going ask my colleagues to limit their questions and comments to five minutes. Please note the witnesses who are here will testify before those on Zoom.

In accordance to the Rules of the Council, I will administer the affirmation to the witnesses from CUNY.

Please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, before this committee, and to respond honestly to council member questions?

PANEL AFFIRMS

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you. As a reminder to all of our witnesses, please state your name prior to your testimony for the record. You may begin.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: Good

afternoon, Chair Dinowitz, before I begin my

testimony, I want to recognize one of our trustees,

Michael Arvanites, who is here. He is a member of the

Facilities Committee of the Board. I always really

appreciate volunteer board members who take time out

their busy schedule to come and be part of

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

2 everything. It goes to show the commitment that they
3 have for CUNY.

Esteemed members of the New York City Council

Committee of Higher Education, I am Hector Batista,

Executive Vice Chancellor and Chief Operating Officer

of The City University of New York. I am here today

with Mohamed Attalla, Vice Chancellor of Facilities

Planning, Construction and Management and Sherif

Soliman, Senior Vice Chancellor and Chief Financial

Officer. Thank you for the opportunity to testify. We

appreciate your continued and unwavering support.

While the University was founded over 175 years ago, our mission of providing first rate education to all of our students, regardless of means or background, is just as important today as it was then. Our commitment to this mission has made CUNY a true engine for social mobility with our graduates diversifying the city workforce in every sector. So, it's true, our students, faculty, and staff contribute to the City's economics, civic, and cultural life.

CUNY is also part of the physical landscape of our city, with 25 campuses spread across the five boroughs, the University has 300 buildings

1

3

4

5

6

8

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

encompassing 29 million square feet, 2,400 classrooms, labs, and various facilities supporting our mission. The spaces are vital, not just to our students and faculty, but also to our communities we serve.

You might remember Chancelor Rodríquez unveiled the University's Strategic Roadmap. We are committed to undertaking projects to maintain and improve the University infrastructure, recapture underutilized spaces, improve technology, and provide the campus expansions to support student success. Upgrading our facilities portfolio is vital to ensure that our graduates are ready for high-demand industries.

A significant aspect of our infrastructure reality is the age of our facilities. The average age of CUNY's buildings stand 62 years, with 50 percent of our building and 52 years older, and we have 40 buildings that exceed 100 years. Some of the areas most challenged due to the aging infrastructure include boilers, chillers, HVAC equipment, elevators, windows, roofs, and electric electrical infrastructure. This historical depth adds to the complexity of our maintenance and upgrade strategies, emphasizing the need for careful planning and

2 execution in preserving these assets for future

3 generations.

1

4

5

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

The upkeep and enhancement of CUNY's extensive facility portfolio entails a sizeable load: 497 projects in different Design and Construction phases valued at \$3.5 billion. Adding to our achievements, we have recently wrapped up 44 projects totaling an impressive \$555 million. An example of one these projects was the completion of the Nursing Education, Research, and Practice Center Building at Lehman College. This is an important transformational project, not only for and advancing nursing education, but also for addressing the health inequality in the Bronx. We are thankful for the generous funding and support that made this project a reality. We were also very happy to be there with Chair Dinowitz and his father joining us at Lehman to celebrate this very, very important project.

Our seven community colleges play critical roles in advancing CUNY's mission by offering students an empowering education and professional skills they need to succeed. We are committed to providing community college students with modern facilities to support their educational journey. For example, at

Bronx Community College, we are replacing decades
old boilers to ensure that the campus is energy
efficient and also has reliable heat and hot water
for our faculty, students, and staff. At the Hostos
Community College we are deploying a large HVAC
project where nine handlers are currently being
replaced at 475 Grand Concourse, which will
contribute significantly to improving the air
quality. Our projects serve as the seed for the
creation of a circular construction industry that
reuses construction materials providing for a
sustainable growth of our Community College Programs
New building management systems at Queensborough
Community College will reduce energy consumption,
eliminate temperature swings, and provide a
consistent learning environment for students.

The replacement of critical health and safety systems is a part of our two areas of strategic investment. The first is "asset preservation" which is the investment in critical infrastructure — like the boilers at Bronx Community College — and the other is "program growth" which includes new construction like that contemplated in our most

2.2

2.3

recent capital request for the new Applied Health and Sciences Building at Hostos Community College.

Here's the reality of our community college infrastructure - 111 buildings, spanning roughly 7.6 million square feet, with an estimated replacement value of \$9.2 billion. Common Facilities Management standards advocate for renewal budget is about 2 percent replacement of the replacement value. For CUNY community colleges, this translates to \$200 million - it's very important to note.

Over the past five years, CUNY has received an average of \$64 million for both Senior and Community Colleges, which includes only \$29 million for Community College per year in city capital funds, which is only about 0.3 percent of the estimated replacement value of the facilities. We look forward to working with you and your colleagues along with the Administration to secure additional funding to continue modernizing our buildings.

I will now turn it over to Vice Chancellor

Attalla to discuss details of our capital planning

process, challenges that we are facing, and efforts

to improve our process.

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

19

18

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: Thank you very much, EVC Batista. Good afternoon, Council Member Dinowitz, and members of the Committee.

My name is Mohamed Attalla, and I joined CUNY in 2021. My mission as the COO's charge has been to improve our capital planning and construction processes, enhance the capacity of the team, and develop a plan for a State of Good Repair.

Central to our strategy is the pursuit of system efficiencies and the exploration of the new capital funding opportunities. These efforts aim to deliver superior facility performance and ensure a long term State of Good Repair across all CUNY properties. This includes developing campus-specific procedures for building infrastructure condition assessment, sustainability, and fully realizing the value of our real estate assets.

We have undertaken a major an initiative that is essential for the future of our Universitydeveloping a Facilities Condition Assessment. This isn't just a routine evaluation; it is a comprehensive review of our assets that is the cornerstone for our strategic planning, guiding us towards informed and impactful decisions.

J

The Facilities Condition Assessment spanned across twenty campuses and measured approximately 26.9 million square feet. The objective is to determine the current state of repair for all systems and infrastructure and identify any future needs or deferred maintenance backlog.

The assessment identified around 27,000 systems that were then grouped into categories such as HVAC, Electrical, and Plumbing, among others. These include exterior doors, elevators, switchgears, chillers, boilers, and other equipment. Each system was rated based on its existing condition and age-based degradation as Good, Fair, Poor, or Critical, and the requirements, if any, for each of the systems were identified.

The preliminary assessment or the result of this survey concluded that the University would require \$68 billion to address the deferred maintenance backlog and capital renewal needs over the next seven years. Of that \$5.6 billion would be needed to address 18,000 systems that are identified as being "Vital" for ensuring the safety and integrity of the assets. The top three areas with the highest needs are HAVAC, Electrical, and Plumbing.

To prioritize capital spending, the University plans to use the data collected through the assessment and implement an approach we are calling the Strategic Method and Responsive Timing, or SMART for short. This approach involves assessing system groups based on their financial needs and dividing them according to their assessed rating - fair, poor, or critical. The University will also consider the recommended life expectancy of those critical items to schedule their replacement action year.

The University's strategic roadmap includes a goal of achieving 55 percent of its vital building systems in State of Good Repair by 2030. The SMART approach will help the University prioritize capital spending, with an emphasis in efficiency, safety, and cost effectiveness, all crucial for the smooth and effective operation of facilities.

We recognize the importance of being effective stewards of the precious funding that you allocate for University needs, and that is why we have been focused on administrative improvements to raise the bar on performance. But equally important is our budget planning process so we could advance a capital

budget request that meet the expectations of all stakeholders.

I would like at this point to share with you the process of crafting our annual Capital Request book. The book captures the aspirations of our 25 campuses over the next five years and is the product of strong collaboration between each campus and our central office. The process starts with a series of engaging meetings where we invite every campus to share the project they envision.

Following these discussions, we evaluate each request, assess the scope, and determine the estimated budget needs. The outcome of this exercise is a catalog of individual campus needs - but also system-wide needs as informed by the Facility Condition Assessment and necessary to achieve our goal of 55 percent of our buildings' vital systems in a State of Good Repair condition by 2030.

Our capital budget request for FY25 is the largest to date, reflecting a five-year baseline request of \$400 million for Senior Colleges and \$200 million for Community Colleges to address deferred maintenance, State of Good Repair needs, meet ongoing

2.2

2.3

2 infrastructure needs, and also support some
3 programmatic needs.

The five-year request also includes \$170 million per year for Senior Colleges and \$29 million for Community Colleges to support the University's sustainability projects. These initiatives are aligned with our Strategic Energy Management Plan, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly by 2030 and achieve both State and City mandates.

Recognizing the critical role of science and technology in contemporary education and research, we are requesting \$50 million a year for Senior Colleges and \$12 million per year for Community Colleges to upgrade our science labs. These renovations will enhance the learning experience, support cutting edge research, and contribute to student success and retention across the disciplines.

To further these goals we are also focusing on large capital projects that modernize our facilities and align with CUNY's strategic direction. Projects like the renovations and Baruch College, Brooklyn College, and a request for new facilities at York and

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

Medgar Evers Colleges underscore our commitment to providing state of the art educational environments.

If we focus on community colleges, community colleges are a crucial priority with plans for new and enhanced facilities like the Applied Health and Sciences Building at Hostos Community College.

As Executive Vice Chancellor Batista mentioned, the community college portfolio totals 111 buildings and about 7.6 million square feet with an estimated replacement value of about \$9.2 billion, which translates to the need for \$200 million a year to keep these facilities in a state-of-good repair.

CUNY's FY25 January capital budget was about \$735 million spanning from FY24 to FY28, while the City's five-year capital budget was \$85 billion. This means CUNY is less than one percent of the City's capital portfolio. CUNY has made strides to demonstrate that it can deliver higher registrations over 100 percent of the plan in FY23.

It is our hope that we can continue to capitalize on our momentum with additional funding. We understand the fiscal challenges with capital funding, specifically outlined in the call letter memo explaining that cuts were needed due to the

J

limit imposed by the York State Constitution on the City's ability to borrow. The limit based on a five-year rolling average of New York City property values which declined sharply during the pandemic.

CUNY has been having positive conversations with our colleagues at OMB about our capital program, and we look forward to working with the Administration, you, and your colleagues to allow CUNY to continue with that momentum by securing additional funding to improve our overall campus environment at our community colleges.

We wish to speak a little the administrative process to realize the funding. CUNY makes every effort to maximize every capital dollar we receive to ensure efficient and timely project delivery. Once CUNY receives general support, we navigate the detailed administrative processes that require approvals from OMB and the State's Division of Budget. For CUNY projects we detail the project's needs, costs, and tracking details as required for the City's Certificate-to-Proceed process. We take great care to clearly define these details to ensure that the timeline for the CP process is short as possible, preventing a prolonging of the process that

2 could result from additional factors like project

3 detail questions and revisions.

2.2

2.3

After obtaining City and OMB approval and receiving the Proceed Directive, contact registration with the City's Comptroller's Office is required.

Comptroller's Directive Ten requires projects to be fully funded within the fiscal year before registration. This can delay projects, especially if funding is incremental.

The Preliminary Budget's capital cuts,
necessitated by the New York State Constitution's
borrowing limits, impacted CUNY's capital program. We
responded by reducing future lump-sum allocations
affecting our ability to fund urgent capital needs.

These delays of crucial projects that are essential for our modernization efforts and the well-being of our community (sic). Commitment delays are more than administrative balancing; they represent delays in advancement that can truly make a difference for our students and for the City.

CUNY's commitment plan highlights delays in projects waiting for full funding. Despite challenges, CUNY registered over 100 percent in FY23, a testament to potential success when delays are

2.2

2.3

minimized. If additional funding materializes, we can maintain high project commitment rates and aim to spend \$200 million annually on community college repairs.

Finaly, before I conclude I would like to share the progress and plans the University has made, specifically our efforts to enhance our annual spending and the volume of completion of our projects. So this is a major strategic objective of ours to achieve.

To achieve these goals, CUNY has been proactive in implementing several key initiatives. Let me walk you through some of these:

First, we established a Project Management Office or a PMO. This move was designed to bolster our team's capacity to deliver projects, not just on time but within budget. The PMO is playing a crucial role in improving our department's reporting capabilities, which in turn supports better decision making and project monitoring.

We have also taken steps to redefine the roles of our project managers and assistant directors. This was done to heighten accountability and ensure our leaders are more directly involved in the management

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

of projects. We are moving towards a model where involvement and oversight are key. We have also introduced a new project management

methodology to guide our processes and unify our steps. This provides a clear roadmap for efficient project management.

Technology plays a big part in our strategy. We are implementing PMWEB, a project management tool, across our operations. This technology integrates functions like schedule management, cost, procurement, budgeting, and accounting. Furthermore DASNY also utilizes the same technology, and we are working closely with them to insure seamless integration.

Standardization is another area we are focusing on particularly in reporting. We have introduced new levels of reporting both micro and macro across project management. This includes our variety of reports that offer greater visibility into our projects.

Collaboration with DASNY has been instrumental. Together we are looking at ways to influence project outcomes through various activities. This includes everything from streamlining, project scoping,

Э

2.2

expediting design completion, contract awards, and contractors accountability, and all with objective to increase annual and deal with the funding backlog.

As mentioned earlier, significant effort has been made by our Facility Condition Assessment. By engaging a third party consultant, we have gained a comprehensive understanding of the condition of our buildings, which is critical for planning and achieving our State of Good Repair objectives.

Maintenance is also key. We are upgrading our maintenance capabilities to ensure all campuses can perform to a standardized level of maintenance. This includes regular preventive maintenance for critical components, like elevators, boilers, and fire alarms.

On the procurement front, we have improved our capabilities to procure services more efficiently.

This has been done by integrating procurement into our PMWEB application. We have also established over 250 Requirements Contracts in all disciplines of Design and Construction in order to facilitate faster procurement of vendors which in turn reduces project times and enhances completion.

Lastly, on sustainability front, we have developed Energy Management Plans for our colleges,

,

)

2.2

2.3

O 1

aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve infrastructure conditions, contributing to our State of Good Repair initiatives.

As we navigate the complexities of aligning our aspirations with the realities of budget constraints, our narrative evolves. Again, FY25 capital budget request reflects our unwavering commitment to this journey. It is a call to action seeking support, not just for maintenance but for transformation, ensuring our campuses are safe, sustainable, and conducive to the high-quality education that defines CUNY.

In closing, it's important to note that the essence of our mission transcends the physical state of our facilities. It is about nurturing an environment where education thrives, where students are empowered to succeed, and where communities are strengthened. With your support, we can realize this vision, ensuring that CUNY not only stands in a state-of-good repair but shines as a pillar of opportunity, social mobility, and educational excellence, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you for your testimony. I would like to note that we have been joined by honorary member of the Higher Education

You were speaking in your testimony about the assessment of the facilities. Is that assessment completed yet?

2.2

2.3

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: The assessment, the consulting work and the surveys are completed. We are now in the final steps drawing the inferences of the assessment and drawing the final results (INAUDIBLE) the outcome.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: And then will that be public?

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: Yes, it could be made public, yes.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Like on your... (CROSS-TALK)

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: You know, I think that, yes, to answer that question, of course, it is going to be a public document that we are going to share with the presidents and the chancellery and use that document as a way to navigate our work that is going forward.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: And do you have preliminary data? I mean, how many facilities there are, how many

2 things need maintenance? Just talking about
3 maintenance right now.

2.2

2.3

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: As we indicated in the testimony, some of the preliminary numbers we have, so we have an overall number of about \$6.8 billion, as I said, over the next seven years... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Right, I meant, out of... I forget how many classrooms you testified, out of this number of classrooms, how many need maintenance for various reasons? Which we will get to in a second. Do you have information like that?

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: We are still analyzing this to get the results... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: So, all the... Okay, so out of all of the buildings do you know how many boilers are broken? That's still being collected?

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: It is collected, but we are summarizing and tabulating this information. As I mentioned, what we have, we have over 27,000 system - system is a boiler, a chiller, a roof. There is about 18,000 of those that are the what we call vital systems. And we are now looking at the top priorities with in these systems in terms of boilers, chillers, roofs, and all of the different components.

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: So, 18,000 out of the 27,000 are vital systems. What would constitute as not as vital systems?

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: I ,you know, we would say like carpet, paint, like some... We look at the vital systems, at the system that if it fails it will really stop the education and learning and research operation of an institution.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: You said carpet?

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: Carpet, yes.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Okay, I want to talk about carpet, which sounds boring, but we get reports of things like mold, things like leaking roofs, classes had to be moved online because of lack of heat. In your testimony you mentioned the word safety a number of times. I'm interested to know how in your report, in your analysis, you are defining safety.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: Let me first start out...

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Yes?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: I have with me today, uh, Howard Apsan, who is the Executive
University Director Environmental across the
University. So when we have a report of a particular

2/

classroom or situation that ,you know, we quickly work with the local... each college has one... has the same position in each of the colleges, they work with Howard to sort of mitigate whatever those issues are at any given time. Those complaints come to him in multiple ways, but it is something that we take extremely seriously and something that we address.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Yes, and to be clear, I mean, in the City Council's Preliminary Budget response, you know, we are advocating for more funding for the facilities.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: Mm-hmm?

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: I am trying to get an understanding of what that looks like. Because when I hear HVAC as vital, that to me means that will be prioritized with capital funding. But what I also see are articles for instance, "Hunter College is Falling Down," from New York Magazine. The article opens with a discussion of Hunter's campus being overrun by rodents including in the classroom. And I am wondering per your analysis, if you are considering that vital maintenance, even though it may not fit into HVAC, the HVAC category, it may fit into the

^

2.2

carpeting category, or it's not vital per your analysis?

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: As Executive Vice

Chancellor Batista mentioned, when it affects health and safety, as you mentioned carpet mold, that is for sure would be part of our analysis. We prioritize any aspect, any work that is needed that has an impact on the health and safety of the occupant, that becomes a priority.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: There are two components here, right? There is the construction component, which Mohamed is alluding to in terms of boilers and whatever, and then there is the health and safety piece of it. When we have situation where we have, for example, an air conditioner that is leaking that creates a problem with the carpet, and that now becomes something that we need to address. That is where Howard or someone like Howard at the college level, it gets flagged and we address health and safety. So, they are two different components, now that becomes a priority, because now we have identified that it is a health and safety issue, so we have to mitigate. So, we have contracts with engineers and so forth to come in and address those

2.2

2.3

things. What Mohamed is alluding to is the repairs of boilers and things along those lines. So, from his world, those are the things that are critical to maintaining operations. Now, in Howard's world, what creates a challenge is when we have a health and safety situation, that is something that is also high priority. So, it is a balancing act that we are dealing with, but both of them are priorities.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: But your assessment, does that include... I am trying to understand your assessment, because the report hasn't been released yet. But that includes holes in the wall where rats are crawling through? Does is include mold in the ceiling, or it's only including the hard items, like...

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: No, the assessment -sorry to interrupt... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Please, please...

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: The assessment is really focused on the facilities. On... Now what do I mean by that? Boilers, those kinds of systems, right? We are going to have an ability to understand when a boiler... So, the issue that happened in the Bronx, once we... With this new report we will be

Τ	COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION 31
2	able to know that the lifeline of a particular boiler
3	is going to have six months or something like that,
4	so we could do an intervention before that boiler
5	goes. Then there is the issue of health and safety.
6	Health and safety is done at the campus level with
7	the support of central office. If we have a
8	particular situation that is happening in a classroom
9	or what have you, where there is has been
10	identified as mold or any of those situations, then
11	we work with the campus to mitigate that issue. But
12	this report is not going to address those issues.
13	This report is all about systems.
14	CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Great, so thank you for the

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

clarification. So, we are hearing a lot of... I mean, I have a few articles here, I would rather not read more about rats. But, what is the process now for you being aware of it to it immediately address it? Who in the college - can a student report it? Can a professor report it? Janitor? President? Who are the people who report this, so that before it gets to the news, it gets to your office and it is maintained?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: And in a lot of cases , you know, sometimes we don't hear about it until it gets to the news. And unfortunately that

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

happens, right? But, if the system is working right and it should ,you know, the way it sort of works is that the local level, a report is made by a student or whoever, that there is a... That is investigated by the local Director of Environmental Protection at the local college. If it is something that becomes a lot... sort of elevated a lot higher that they need some support from the central office, then Howard gets involved. But, on a daily basis Howard is talking to various members at the college community. And on a monthly basis, he meets with all of the directors from Environmental... you know, at the campuses to try to mitigate what is out there and what some of the challenges are. But, sometimes we don't hear about it until...

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: So, that seems to me to be one of the areas of, we will use some educational terms, areas of growth - Because it seems to me, a lot of the complaints that I get in my office, and a lot of the articles I read, are not just about the big ticket items, like the boilers, which we do hear about, but it's the black mold, which you may not... apparently may not hear about, it's the rats, it's the smaller leaks. And so it sounds like there is no

real process for someone who is in the classroom, who
is being affected by that, whose health may be
affected, to make sure it gets to you, so you can do

5 the work that... that we all care about.

2.2

2.3

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: I don't think... I don't agree that there is no process.

There is a process at the campus level that somebody could report it and that becomes an issue that then gets kicked up to that particular area or it becomes an issue that then Facilities has to get involved to mitigate. So, there is a process at each of the campuses to address that. And every member of the community has the ability to sort of report that. I think what I am trying to sort of separate, when I was lucky enough to be appointment to this position, this great mission, one of the things that — and I came in front of this body — we talked about Facilities. And we sort of started focusing in on this whole notion of state-of-good repair.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Yes.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: So, as I mentioned ,you know, we have an ancient infrastructure, 50 years plus ,you know, buildings, some buildings, 40 buildings are over a 100 years

2.2

old. And we don't get enough funding to be able to
address that. We are trying to play catch-up. So, the
idea is how we begin to tackle major systems. So, for
example, it is a big deal, a boiler, if we let this
boiler sort of If we don't repair the boiler, that
boiler then leaks, creates some other problems, it
creates the mold problems and all of that. So, our
idea here is to begin to tackle this from a
systematic way in terms of trying to look at these
big systems and begin to repair some of those big
systems while still trying to do the day to day
maintenance of facilities, which is at the local
level.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: And to be clear, you said the two percent for CUNY Community College, \$200 million would be the ideal number where you could replace the boilers and also mitigate some of the other problems - mold and rats? Yes? Okay.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: That's the industry standard.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Okay. I just want to get back to this other thing about sort of the reporting.

Does your office, does Central office keep numbers about how many requests come in for a particular...

are also working on as mentioned in the testimony.

One of the improvements in the last page of the

24

25

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

testimony is one of the upgrades that we are undertaking now, is upgrading our Archibus system. There is a system called Archibus...

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: How do you spell that? VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: A r c h i b u s, Archibus. It is a very well-known system... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Archibus! Yeah...

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: Archibus, yes, it is a system for maintenance and space utilization. So, this is a system where we, the campuses at the local level capture the work orders for implementing those smaller routine maintenance tasks. And there is a variety of implementation for this system. We are upgrading it now so that we can unify utilization of the system, and we will be able to run that level of report that you brought forward as well.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: And is it your intention to have public data on that? And honestly I think it's very important to ,you know, I think a news article and there, none of us want that. You, I, none of us in the City want that for our students. I am not sure that it is clear to everyone just how dire your financial situation is and how critical it is that

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

1112

13

14

15

16

17

18

1920

21

22

24

25

the City Council, again, in our budget response, that that funding be elevated because of how many service requests you are unable - because of funding - to take care of. And who loses out is our students and our faculty - not just lose out, but are placed, in many cases, in unsafe environments.

So, is it your intention to make that data public for (INAUDIBLE)... (CROSS-TALK)

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: The intention is to really get our campuses to use this technology more efficiently. Right now, it is a new technology that we got I would say in the local community, and you are probably going to hear other members later on testify and tell you how... what a great tool it is. So, Mohamed and his team are really focused on making sure that it is being... as it was rolled out, that it is being used appropriately. That is going to give us a lot of information that then we are going to be able to really do intervention... to do intervention to be able to address those things -as we are trying to triage the resources that we have to try to deal with the most critical situations (INAUDIBLE). But, let me be clear, health and safety is at the top of everything. Right? We want to make sure that people

2.2

2.3

are in a safe environment. But the idea here is to try to tackle this in multiple ways as I alluded to earlier - try to address these systems, because if we don't address these systems, then they become bigger and bigger problems, but also at the same time, implementing this new technology to be able to have real data and a way to track, to your earlier point, how many classrooms et cetera, how many problems we have in each of the campuses, and be able to begin to address some of that.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: All right, I want to turn it over to Council Member Brewer who has some question and then turn it over to Council Member Restler for questions as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much.

I have John Jay in my district and Macaulay in particular, but I do know a lot of the schools.

The issue for me is always the technology as you suggested. That's a big system - so it's systems, obviously, for you to be able to track, it's systems for the students and the faculty to be able to operate, et cetera.

My question is, do you keep... is there some notion of what the cost would be to have what you

that question, Council Member Brewer, good to see you.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: We actually recently, it is kind of public information, you will see have a Technology Committee of the board where we presented the investment that this administration has done. And it just happened a week ago, Council Member. So, you can see the level of investment from looking at systems to better track our financing and better onboarding our staff, and create benefits. So, those kinds of systems to systems like having multiple points where, uh, if one... If we have one

really focused on improving our cyber security. We

2.2

2.3

created a centralized cyber security hub at CUNY. In
any given day, we have 900 million systems that go
into CUNY inquires, they go into CUNY through the
internet. So, we are as strong as our weakest link.
And the idea here is to really try to make CUNY, from

7 the cyber security perspective... so, we spend a lot 8 of time focusing on that.

So, upgrading our system is part of our strategic plan. It is goal number four. It is something we have plans for, and we are actually somewhat ahead of schedule on some of those initiatives. So, I would love to know more about where the areas are that you are concerned about, because I am sure that we... It (BACKGROUND NOISE) is part of our plan... (CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: And the students pay a fee for their tech, too, in some way, shape, or form. How does that... Do you survey to see if they are pleased with what their fee is going towards? Does it go towards the ,you know, what you are talking about?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: Yes, so you should know, the students have... There is a Tech Committee that our CIO sort of works with our students on. And those recourses are allocated based

systems if you held onto the hole in the ground, and

2 then you could have sold it and made some money. But,

3 | I will leave that for another day.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: Well, you are consistent, Council Member. But, I will say this, we are... Last time you asked about the capital dollars (TIMER CHIMES), the capital dollars (INAUDIBLE) the EDC budget, and SPARC is moving forward, and we think it is going to be a great project for CUNY.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you, Council Member Brewer. We have been joined by Council Member Feliz. I will now turn it over to honorary member of the Committee, Council Member Lincoln Restler.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Thank you, Chair

Dinowitz. I mostly come here just to remind the

Executive Vice Chancelor how great a hire he made as
his CFO. It's good to see you always, Sherif.

I have some general questions, I would like to ask some questions about City Tech. So, just to make sure I have this right, over the last five years the average City contribution of capital funding to our community colleges has been \$29 million a year?

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: Yeah, that is... This is the number, yes.

2.2

2.3

the process of finalizing the report and issuing it.

So, I would say within a month or so.

24

2.3

```
1
               COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION
                                                      46
 2
     limits by the State Constitution that relate to...
 3
     (CROSS-TALK)
 4
        COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: That we (INAUDIBLE) ...
 5
     (CROSS-TALK)
        SENIOR VICE CHANCELLOR SOLIMAN: (INAUDIBLE)
 6
 7
        COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Will be resolved in a
     matter... (CROSS-TALK)
 8
 9
        SENIOR VICE CHANCELLOR SOLIMAN: Yes we... (CROSS-
10
     TALK)
        COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: of hours?
11
12
        SENIOR VICE CHANCELLOR SOLIMAN: We are waiting
13
     for the ,you know, to certainly see the bills, and
14
     hopefully there is an expansion of that capacity...
15
     (CROSS-TALK) ...
16
        COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: (INAUDIBLE)
17
        SENIOR VICE CHANCELLOR SOLIMAN: Which I think
18
     could create opportunities for all... But, ,you know,
19
     I just want to note that we are also working with OMB
20
     and collaborating on our capital needs. We have been
21
     having very positive conversations. So, I think that
     there is an understanding of the real needs at CUNY.
2.2
2.3
        COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: You're a far more
     diplomatic person than I am. But, you know, the City
24
25
     is allocating just $29 million a year in capital
```

2

3

4

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

funding when you have estimated that you need close to ten times that amount annually to maintain stateof-good repair, and at the same time, the City cut \$133 million from the CUNY Capital Plan over the next five years to push that out to future years at a time when our facilities simply cannot afford greater cuts. I think it's unconscionable. It's a mayor who demonstrates in his budgeting that he doesn't care about CUNY. And that is bad for the future of the City of New York. I hope that you are able to persuade him otherwise, but the record shows something different. And I just want to bring it back home to what I am experiencing on the ground in District 33 where I have the privilege of representing City Tech. I had an opportunity to go on a tour earlier this month with professors at City Tech about the conditions that they're working in. And they showed me classrooms where they pointed out spots where there is black mold. And the thing that I found most disconcerting was these issues have existed for many years. And there is a website about the mold conditions that are known at City Tech. And I totally appreciate that you all have been horribly underfunded, and without recourse it is very

challenging to correct these conditions. But, we are asking our professors and our students to work in these environments each and every day, and it is not.. We should do better.

So, the primary question I wanted to ask is

(BACKGROUND NOISE) for the mold conditions at City

Tech that have been well-known and established,

professors issue complaints, sometimes things are

addressed, but then there is no communication back to

the professors, back to the Professional Staff

Congress on what exactly was remediated and what

conditions were identified. Is there an expectation

(TIMER CHIMES) that the professor, that PSE, that the

union should have for communication on how conditions

were remediated? And could you elaborate on that?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: Thank you for the question, and thank you always for your support.

Let me take your question in multiple ways.

Number one is, I think that just because you see a stain on the wall doesn't mean there's mold there, right? I mean, what we normally do when these things are brought to our attention, we bring in an expert to sort evaluate that situation. And that one, let's just say that we're... we reserve the right to sort

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: You know, I have reached out to the president, and I have asked for a meeting to go through these issues as well and understand how the process could work better, but ,you know, I am not a public health expert. I agree that I am not... What I am seeing, I can't tell you whether it represents a risk to people's health or not. But, I think it is imminently fair that when the Administration investigates, when the City Tech team investigates the condition, to report back to the union, this is what we found, this is what we are doing, or we found this isn't a risk and are acting accordingly.

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

2.2

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: And I think that mechanism exists, because there are labor management meetings where environmental issues are discussed with the labor management here at the local level on the campuses. Right? And even at the central level, we meet with the president, but... (CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: I appreciate that. I

don't... I think something is getting lost, because I

don't think it is working as well as it should.

Because I don't think they would have brought me out

to walk me around and show me the conditions and

explain to me that they are not getting that feedback

loop. So, if we could get your help, and I know that

you have a great a team, and Jeff and others are on

top of this, but we would welcome some assistance to

make sure that that is happening.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: I will definitely do that, Council Member and get back to you. Could I get back to Council Member Brewer? I actually now pointed to some of the things we have done on the technology side. So, we spent about \$10.1 million to secure our operations when it comes to cyber security. We have spent about \$500,000 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

improve, on the academic side something called the ReadWorks which is a system component that allows for financial aid certification and so forth, that is good for the student experience. We have done some work (INAUDIBLE) CUNYfirst, which is the system that we use systemwide to address both not only students, but also the financial and all the other areas of the University. We put in about \$2.3 million to refresh connected to PCs and computers. We have put another \$800,000 to upgrade different passwords connected to some of our systems in terms of cyber security. We spent another \$2 million on upgrades to the data center where all of our servers are kept. We have done some issues connected to, which is the point I was making, connected to - if something bad happens, to be able to...

UNKNOWN: Redundancy...

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: Redundancy, right. We have done some other areas connected to resiliency improvements, around \$2.8 million. So, in total almost over \$100 million has been allocated to technology and trying to really address some of the technology needs. This is all something that is part of the chancellor's strategic plan to upgrade. And we

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Good afternoon. Are

there any efforts to using CUNY's vast real estate

24

1

3

4

5

6

8

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2 2.3

24

25

portfolio to pursue public-private partnerships to generate ongoing income for CUNY?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: Thank you for your question, Council Member. Good to see you, as always, thank you for your support.

We are, obliviously, yes, we are looking at ,you know, where we could do public partnerships. I mean, I the challenge... for me the most important thing first is to make sure that the mission of the University, when it comes to facilities or ... so any of those partnerships have to sort of address some of our facility challenges. But we think there is an opportunity to look at and try to monetize some of our facilities. Obviously, uh, it's has to be a very thoughtful kind of process to make sure that it doesn't get caught up other competing interest that really has nothing to do with CUNY's mission. So, at the forefront is really to address the academic needs of the University, and then secondly, if it is a biproduct that get some additional resources, that is great, but, yes, there is... We are working on that.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Does that exist currently anywhere in CUNY's portfolio, any income producing entities?

if we have a department to sort of focus on income

J

new approach?

producing initiatives? Is that what you're asking?

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: On any of the CUNY

campuses, is there any public-private partnership

that generates income for CUNY? Or would this be a

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: Are you asking

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: Yes, this would be something that would be done centrally. All right? Because ultimately through... the facilities are sort of managed... They are managed at the local level, but when it comes to whatever partnership or disposition is done at a central level. We are working with our colleagues at the campus to sort of identify where the opportunities are. And we think that there are probably some opportunities there, we just have to make sure that we approach this in a very thoughtful way that doesn't allow to create any kind of issues connected to how we are dealing with those properties. But, it is something that obviously at a time when we have limited resources we have to look at it very seriously.

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: And ostensibly you would bring in the whole campus community at the outset and involve everyone in the process to get buy in...

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: Well, when it comes to space rentals and auxiliary, yes. Right? When it comes to these kinds of projects we obviously have conversations with the president, the leadership of that particular campus to try to figure out what plans they might have. Right? Because we want to make sure that we are mindful of their particular plans. But, on rentals and all of those things, absolutely. I mean, look, we are also looking at... You know, our provost recently... We have been working very hard on CUNY online work to bring additional revenues. We are looking at how we can look at places where we could do (INAUDIBLE) marketing campaigns and all of those things. I mean, obviously, we have to make sure that... Obviously we are a public entity. We are very thoughtful about that, and there are obviously restrictions.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you, Council Member Bottcher.

In line with that, I think we all recognize the need for more funding and more to be done for both,

you on that, because I don't think we... I mean,

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

obviously, new facilities like the nursing school, that is only going to help us, right, be able to recruit, because you and I took a tour of that place, it's incredible, right?

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Yeah, beautiful.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: And I think that it is obviously going to help with enrollment. Look, I think the facility challenges always create great problems in terms of making sure that we are keeping those facilities to a point where it doesn't turn off the students, right? We try to work very hard to do that with the limited resources that we have. But, it is a constant struggle. I mean, the one point that I think is important for this council to know, in order for us to be able to do projects in the City and get the State funding, we have to get the City to put in the money first, and then we have to wait almost a year to get the State to give us the money. I mean, unless we have all the funding OMB and the (INAUDIBLE) DOB, does not allow us to move a project forward. So, you... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Was that to the... What you said, the Comptroller's Directive 10 in your testimony, was that... Is that related?

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

_ 1

25

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: I'm not sure if it's directly the Comptroller's... Do you know the answer to that?

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Because you had said in your testimony a project to be fully funded before moving forward, but now you're saying it's DOB and OMB?

SENIOR VICE CHANCELLOR SOLIMAN: Well, just speaking generally, in order for... To receive a Proceed Directive as part of the Certificate to Proceed process here in the City, the project needs to be fully funded. That relates back to government GASB, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, and certainly Directive 10, with reference to which projects are capitally eligible. So, there is a whole review on scope of a project, whether there's full funding, whether the scope is consistent with its adoption, and all of that needs to be done in order to complete the actual review and proceed directive before you can then move to contract registration. So, that is a process that exists, we look to streamline it as much as possible by having very good, clean, detailed scopes up front - so we minimize the sort of back and forth and the process

1 2 that could ensure in terms of questions about 3 projects. So, that is certainly a reality. I think 4 EVC Batista was referring to was sort of the match, right? Community College versus , you know, City contributions versus State contributions and just the 6 budget cycle that could mean, if the State doesn't 8 put up first, because their budget is first, right? Then we may have to wait (INAUDIBLE)... (CROSS-TALK)

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: But you never know how late their budget is going to be. It could... You never know.

SENIOR VICE CHANCELLOR SOLIMAN: Yes, so I think that is really what we were referring to. And ,you know, if I just may add as well in terms of your question about the prominence of facility conditions with respect to enrollment and retention, certainly we are mindful of the fact that is a determinate. And I think ,you know, under the chancellor's leadership, under the leadership of the entire CUNY community, we have a strategic roadmap that has been released, in there there's several, several measurable goals that are matched with metrics. So, you will see in there a lot in the academic side about boosting recruitment, about boosting enrollment, but you will also see a

2.3

lot about bringing our facilities a State of Good Repair and a goal of bringing it to 55 percent by 2030. So, we do have very clear goals. We know that students will ,you know, perspective students will make decisions whether to stay or attend, facilities are a part of it, and we need to focus on it and we are.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: When we have a hearing a few months ago about employees here in New York City, and there was a bill to do an exit survey of City employees, uh, is there a same sort of effort made for students and faculty leaving CUNY to determine whether it was in fact facilities, what type of facilities, that was an impetuous for them to leave? And in that same vein, are there efforts being made to start collecting data on things like a new nursing school's recruiting brand new students who would not have otherwise come here to help inform decisions and inform New York City and State budgets on the critical need for repair and investment in new facilities at CUNY?

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: Aside from whether we have the surveys or we do the survey, I believe ,you know - EVC Batista could comment on that, but what I

2

3

4

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

wanted to share with you, Chair Dinowitz, is there is a body of knowledge of research of in North America and in different areas, like outside CUNY, to study and look at the correlation between recruitment and retention of students and researchers and professors and the quality of the facilities. So, there is this body of knowledge there, and there is... It has been documented that there is a very high correlation between the quality of the indoor environment and the quality of the labs and the buildings and the retention of students and researchers. So, we could find that. We don't have it really for CUNY specifically, but it is known in the higher education world that there is such a correlation and relationship.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: But, is it known in the budgeting world, in a city and state budgeting world? I think of knowledge that many of us in the education sphere take for granted is not necessarily publicly known or publicly shared for that matter. And of course it does relate to finances. I mean, colleges across the country have seen, after COVID, lower admissions, and that deals directly with the funding of the college and what you have testified at this

hearing. So, I think for any of us here, but also

OMB, the state, uh, the state budgets, to be

critically aware of how those two things are

correlated and how it relates directly to the

6 finances of a college.

2.2

2.3

So, are there... Besides funding, are there other obstacles that haven't been mentioned today, that are obstacles to ensuring that all CUNY facilities are properly maintained?

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: Sorry, can you repeat the question?

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Sure. Are there obstacles besides ones mentioned today, a lot of them dealing with budget, that are obstacles to ensuring that all CUNY facilities are properly maintained?

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: Well, the overall environment, as I mentioned in our testimony, that there are certain aspects that we are working on to improve in order to improve our ability to better maintain those facilities. So, there are the pieces around in growing technology and changing our processes. We are also developing (INAUDIBLE) to work with closely with unions developing a new PLA. So,

2 these are aspects that will impact... I'm sorry, go

3 ahead?

1

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: I mean, look I think that one of the things that, under Mohamed's leadership, that we are doing, is we are holding partners that are partners of CUNY to help us more accountable to make and deliver projects on time and on budget as (INAUDIBLE) they're great colleagues, great agencies. We have a tremendous respect for them. But ,you know, we are holding ourselves more accountable. What Mohamed has really done is really, really gone to the board and asked the board to allow us to bring in most service contracts to be able to be more nimble and be able to address this in a quicker way. I mean, I think ultimately one of our biggest obstacles in all of this is always the procurement process. Sometimes the lengthy process that it takes is going through that process of different approvals, different agencies, that are beyond our control. But, I think that, if we at the front end do a lot where Mohamed has really focused on design to make sure that our design process doesn't... is not as lengthy as it was, that we don't have a lot of sort of change orders. So, we recently,

with all the presidents, when we meet with the
presidents really instituted this process that we are
going to now focus on really getting these design
things done a lot more quickly. If we could begin to
cut some of the timeline - there are areas we can't
control when it goes to other agencies, but we could
control our own internal processes. So, the charge to
Mohamed from me and the chancellor is, we have to do
better in terms of improving our internal processes.
And I think that he has done some things, as he laid
out, as quickly as he could, in his testimony, to
really begin to address, uh, besides the money issue,
completing projects on time. And we think technology
is our friend. Right? This system, the Archibus
system, if we could get our campus to use it better,
we get, ,you know, we are not criticizing our campus,
just to get it to be used the right way and be able
to really generate the reports that we think we need
so we begin to address those sort issues But, I
The one thing that I am going to constantly say,
health and safety is at the forefront of everything
that we do. But, there are nuances to it in terms of
making sure that if we get one of the systems, we fix

did the best project, which was the nursing school.

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

2	(LAUGHTER)
_	(1110 0111 111)

2.2

2.3

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: And the Baruch 17 Lex building (INAUDIBLE) upgrades - science building.

project (Science Park and Research Campus), which ,you know, we have numbers that are... It's a great project that's going to move... School of Public Health & Health Policy is going to move there. The nursing school for Hunter. And a health project for Manhattan Community College. These are all things that we think are going to help us overall with recruitment.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Any, uh, any other sports facilities?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: I think we have a couple of baseball fields that are being renovated. We recently did a lot of work in the College of Staten Island where they did a la cross field and a couple of other fields. They are a Division two school, and... (CROSS-TALK)

VICE CHANCELLOR ATTALLA: We (INAUDIBLE) pool at Kingsborough Community College

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: A what?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: Swimming pool.

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

2 CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Oh, swimming pool.

2.2

2.3

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR BATISTA: We are happy to provide you a list of all of those projects, but we have quite a few that I think are going to be helpful.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Yes, I am very interested to see those too, because it's not just fixing all the problems, it's really making investments. And I say at every hearing ,you know, the money we spend on CUNY, it's not expenditures, they are investments.

I want to thank you for your testimony today, and I look forward to following up with you on a number of items discussed today. Hearing more about the Archibus system, the feedback would ideally be... And of course, the final analysis of your report on the facilities. Thank you very much.

PANEL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: A quick reminder to everyone who wishes to testify in person today, that you must fill out an appearance card, which is located on the desk of the Sergeant at Arms at the entrance of the room. And please fill this out even if you have already registered to testify in advance. We will begin public testimony momentarily.

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

2 (PAUSE)

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: We are going to call the first panel.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: (INAUDIBLE)

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you, for the first panel we have Heather James, Peter Kolozi, and Alyson Bardsley.

(PAUSE)

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you, the hearing is now open for public testimony. I want to remind members of the public that this is a formal government proceeding, and that decorum shall be observed at all times. As such, members of the public, shall remain silent at all times. The witness table is reserved for people who wish to testify. No video recording or photography is allowed from the witness table. Further, members of the public may not present audio or video recordings as testimony, but may submit transcripts of such recordings to the Sergeant at Arms for inclusion in the hearing recording.

Once again, if you wish to speak at today's hearing, please fill out an appearance card with the Sergeant at Arms and wait to be recognized. Once

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

I'm a professor of a Political Science at the Borough of Manhattan Community College; I'm the legislative representative for the PSC CUNY, proudly fighting on behalf of workers across CUNY.

I'm here with many of my colleagues today to thank you for your support both in this hearing and in general. We understand that sticking by us is an uphill fight, and you've been a great partner. Of course, we're always here to urge the City to fully fund CUNY, both operating and capital, and create the investments in our future that you just spoke about.

For many years there have been deep cuts to CUNY amounting to large changes in the experience of faculty and students. I think it's a great question, What happens when our buildings are crumbling? How do students and faculty react to that? Do they leave? You know, I am privileged to work at BMCC where our campuses are generally in a better state of repair, but that is not always the case in the outer boroughs and in some neighborhoods. And we really want to stress that all students, faculty, and staff need to have the same experience at CUNY no matter where they work.

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

We appreciate you asking so many questions about the prioritization of maintenance, because these are questions that we have as well.

We also took a look at CUNY's strategic plan where it said that just 8 percent of our approximately 300 buildings are in good repair, and we were at the Board of Trustees Meeting where CUNY estimated that the value of its deferred maintenance backlog was about \$5 billion - that's a lot - and where CUNY also said that they would attempt to bring 55 percent of their buildings into a state-of-good repair by 2030.

That sounds ambitious, so we would like to be a partner with you to keep tabs on our maintenance schools, make sure we use strategies to improve, and to make sure there is responsiveness to faculty, staff, and students' maintenance requests. And we also want to emphasize, with the whole 49 seconds left, that to implement any good maintenance strategy, uh, we need to have staff. Okay? We cannot keep our buildings in the state-of-good repair unless there's people to actually do the work. And part of the backlog is just that there's no one there to get

2 it done. So, we would encourage you to focus on that 3 as well as we sort out our maintenance process.

Thank you so much, Chair Dinowitz and to the rest of the committee.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you. I don't want to mess up your order. You can choose, you can rock, paper, scissor, or you can... Is the microphone on?

PROFESSOR ALYSON BARDSLEY: Thank you.

I am Alyson Bardsley, I am a professor of English at the College of Staten Island. I am also a resident of that borough. The College of Staten Island is not a community college, I am sure you know we are a comprehensive college; we give associate and bachelor's and also doctoral degrees - all the way through that.

The situation that we are facing is similar to the ones that other CUNYs are facing. It seems like you don't need my stories about the library rotunda that leaks in the rain, or about my colleague who has been issued a bucket by Buildings and Ground to put under the leak, because they know they're not going fix it, or the tutors who have come down from the second floor to us to meet with wheelchair users,

2.2

2.3

1

2

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

1819

20

21

22

23

24

25

because the elevator is not working that day and they can't come to the Writing Center.

You're not surprised find out that I walked past broken rubber safety mats over a concrete staircase every time I report to campus - you know this. CSI is in a particular (INAUDIBLE) state 204 acre campus, we have never been funded adequately to maintain it, because the funding formula is based on the square footage of buildings, and it doesn't take any account into the fact that we have a different kind of campus. So a consequence, finally our administration through some gifts, somehow are fixing the ruts in our pathways, which is good, because then I don't have to watch wheelchair users literally getting stuck in ruts - in one case getting stuck in a rut and having his communication device fall onto the ground next to him. More recently, I didn't witness this one, someone got stuck in a rut, thank goodness we had a substitute lecturer strong enough to help him get unstuck.

I want to add the fact that, yes, we need staff.

We got a couple of new simulation dummies, I guess

they are, in our nursing department - our very

important, very successful, very understaffed nursing

2.2

2.3

department - sadly, the students can't use them, because we don't have a full-time supervisor qualified to help them use the simulations. This is added to the fact that our nursing faculty (INAUDIBLE) very successful, our students all have pass rates above everybody else's, including Hunter's, but there's just no staff there. They've

So, ongoing problems. You don't need the anecdotes, but the mouse who fell on my friend when she was lecturing about Shakespeare - you know this, and you know, I heard you say that our students deserve better.

lost half their faculty in the last "x" years.

We're the only public institution on Staten

Island. My kids don't have anywhere else to go. They

come to us and they stay, and I don't want them to

feel like this is all they deserve, because you know

and I know that they deserve better.

Thank you also for your trenchant questions about accountability and transparency around maintenance. I was very thrilled to hear that the implied request to demand that they... that we hear more and that the transparency be respected ,you know, as something that you wanted to see from the from the

with you that capture the theme and perhaps vividly

24

25

illustrate my point.

2.2

2.3

In 2012, Yale professor, Vincent Scully, told The New York Times, referring to the magnificent original Penn Station in comparison to the underground tunnels that replaced it, "Once one entered the city like a God, now one scuddles in like a rat." In a similar vein, New York Times architecture critic, Michael Kimmelman wrote, "To pass through Grand Central Terminal, one of New York's exalted public spaces, is an ennobling experience, a gift. To commute via the bowels of Penn Station," just a few blocks away, "is a humiliation."

Perhaps more than any other landmark in New York
City, Grand Central exhibits what author Eric
Klinenberg called the Palace of the People. It is a
public place. It is a place for the people. It is a
place when walking through it, you get a certain
feeling. It is impressive. It is ennobling. Walking
through as a regular New Yorker, you sense respect
that you are valued and respected, because the place
you inhabit is valued.

CUNY's mission and its reason for being, to offer a high-quality education and opportunities for the people of the City of New York, also exhibits these ennobling feelings and values. In a sense each one of

CUNY's campuses is a palace of the people in the
community where the campus is located. Yet, when one
actually walks into many CUNY campuses and inhabits
the classrooms and science labs, the feelings that
are stirred or not ones of pride, appreciation,
dignity, but feelings of humiliation and abandonment.
According to CUNY's own recent facility condition
assessment, only 8 percent of CUNY buildings are in a
state-of-good repair. That is 24 out of 300
buildings. In baseball terms, 24 out of 300 gets you
a batting average of .80. An average like that does
not land you in the Hall of Fame or any palace of
baseball royalty, it lands you in the Hall of Shame.
At my own campus, BCC, while there have been some
positive steps recently compared to the catastrophes

positive steps recently compared to the catastrophes of a few years ago, facilities at BCC reveal that many years of under investment have led to severe facilities' issues. BCC students, faculty, and staff learn and work at a historic campus that from afar looks wonderful, but upon closer look, a different reality emerges. (TIMER CHIMES) Can I keep going?

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: You can finish your last sentence, and then you can submit the rest... (CROSS-

2 PROFESSOR PETER KOLOZI: Oh, no, I won't get 3 through a lot of it. Okay.

2.2

2.3

These conditions don't convey to our students and BCC faculty that they are valued, that they are treated with dignity and respect. But we can do better. BCC can be a palace of the people, but it needs the crucial investment in its facilities to rebuild the crumbling buildings, but also to rebuild and reinvigorate our civic culture, renew the sense that we are part of the community, that we take care of each other, and at the City as a whole benefits from investing in our public institutions... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you. I... I have one question, and you sort of answered it, but after testimony... But based on your experience, what do you see as the obstacles to maintaining facilities on the campus?

PROFESSOR ALYSON BARDSLEY: Well, I agree with what Heather said, I mean we don't... We have lost a lot of Buildings and Grounds staff. There are not enough people to clean, literally to clean. And the metal... The paint is worn down to the metal all over my campus. It would take an army of people to even

Э

2.2

_ _ _

identify where the paint needs to go much less apply it. So, you can't separate the staffing problems from the material problems.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you.

Professor Peter Kolozi: Yes, I would agree at BCC as well. You know, we put in work orders for various things to fix the classrooms, labs, and all of those kinds of things. And, again, sometimes there are fixed, but often times it takes a long time. And the reason that we are given is because of understaffing. We just don't have the personnel to do the work, to process the procurement, and so on and so forth. So, sit on Labor Management as well, and these are the issues that we bring up and the answers that we get from our administration. A crucial thing is the staffing shortage.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Okay, thank you so much for your testimony today.

I am going to call the next panel: Juan Carlos Vasquez, Richard Jones, and Mr. Finley.

(PAUSE)

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Do you have preplanned who's going to go first? Then I will start on my left, and, yes, just please state your name for the

2 record before you begin speaking, uh, before you begin your testimony.

2.2

2.3

JUAN CARLOS VASQUEZ: Hello, everyone. Thank you again for being here today and having this hearing.

My name is Juan Vasquez, I'm a student at Bronx
Community College majoring in political science. I
won't bore you with going into detail about what
you've already heard and know, be it the mold and
vital infrastructure issues like the boiler. That
being said, there are issues that weren't touched
upon, like the fact that several of our buildings at
Bronx Community College aren't wheelchair accessible.
On my campus, we haven't had a cafeteria for over
three semesters. Our track field is crumbling, and we
have a pool has been decommissioned for God knows how
long at this point. There's literally windows that
are on opaque on an entire building on our campus.

I just wanted to touch real quick on what we heard earlier about the potential revenue generated by CUNY. Again, what we are pushing for is funding of CUNY. That being said, I do feel there is compromise. I have pushed on campus that we should consider renting out empty parking lots to the local communities at night, so that we could one, alleviate

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you.

2.2

2.3

RICHARD JONES: Hi, I am Richard Jones, I go to the City College of New York. I am also a student liaison with the CUNY Rising Alliance.

When I first saw City College in 2019 I was, frankly, underwhelmed.

I chose this school because of the academics. I allowed myself to accept that college was simply class and home. Why spend time on campus when the college abandons upkeep of the public spaces and facilities?

The North Academic Center at City College, for example, is an asbestos ridden monstrosity.

When I began college, the upper plaza and bridge connecting to Marshak, across the street, was closed. The plaza is open now, with no work done do it, but the bridge connecting the two buildings is still closed, it took 5 years to start working on it. It was probably closed before I even began.

Elevators, escalators, and even the plumbing barely work, with buckets, trashcans, and ceiling

2.2

2.3

tiles; moving, vanishing, and perpetually dripping.
The outdated elevators and escalators are perpetually
being repaired. I should not hear stories of
professors being hurt because all the accessible

options to get upstairs are out of service.

My own experiences alone makes me consider keeping count if the train or having to walk up seven flights of stairs have made me more late for class.

Your funds primarily benefit Community Colleges, and I'm here as an advocate for these Community Colleges, too. They face the same issues as the four year schools like broken heating and bad ventilation perpetuated by chronic disinvestment from the City.

CUNY graduates provide so much benefit to the
City and so many of them stay to show their
commitment to New York, in spite of the innumerable
options in and outside New York City.

As the Mayor continues to push for disinvestment, this makes CUNY a less attractive choice to prospective students.

In the face of CUNY's severe infrastructural issues, and pleas from faculty, students, and alumni, will you uphold the promise of CUNY and provide quality places of learning and working for New

Yorkers? Or will you continue to disinvest and risk
the educational pillar of modern New York City
crumbling, literally and figuratively?

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you.

2.2

2.3

CONOR FINLEY: Good afternoon, my name is Conor Finley. I'm a student of Queensborough Community College. I did not expect be speaking today, so forgive me if these seems a little rush or disjointed.

I'm a member of the Queensborough Community
College YDSA (Young Democratic Socialists of
America), and I'm appearing to represent them, but
I'm also appearing here as a student.

For those in the audience, QTC is over half of our student body is non-white, roughly half of our body beyond is typical college age, and 60 percent of our student body are below the poverty line.

I'm here to testify mostly as a student. Our staff and our students, they're trying to best they can, but if (INAUDIBLE) and funding cuts continue to be pushed through, trying won't be enough. Our buildings are all over 50 years old, many of our elevators date from the same era, most of them are objectively at the end of their working life, and the

1

3

4

5

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

consequences. Repeatedly, disabled students have gone up the classes on the upper floors of our buildings, and then have been trapped up there when the elevators ceased functioning. And these are the ones that the public can access without a key.

remainder are just as unreliable. This has

The remainder of the learning situation is not welcoming or conducive to learning. Our classrooms are water damaged. The ceiling paddles are often broken or removed out right. None of the clocks... I'm sorry I will not speak objectively - most of the clocks do not work.

The air conditioning and the heat have repeatedly stopped working. I can personally attest to how hard working in the 90 degree classroom in July is. Two entrances to our building have been closed since at COVID, and there is no sign of them being opened. In addition, this leaves several parking lots inaccessible, which creates dangerous traffic situations from people double parking in order to get in.

Our staff have also been affected by these issues. It's not just the material. Our CLTs (College Laboratory Technicians) have been gutted and moved

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

86

1

2.2

2.3

they needed a community college, I wouldn't necessarily say no. But, with the caveat that a lot of this is falling apart. And a lot of it is going to need repairs.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you.

RICHARD JONES: I mean, I would say... When I first started, probably not, because I had such a love/hate relationship with the school. Because all I could see at the beginning was just everything that was broken. And as time has gone by, I have kind of like warmed up more to the side of, like, the academics and embracing the fact that I did go to the school for the academics. Other than Sheperd Hall and some of the older buildings, they call it the Poor Man's Harvard, I don't really recommend the school for its facilities.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Mm-hmm

RICHARD JONES: I mean, the Architecture Building is cool, but it is ironic that there is a big leak in the roof currently that they have to fix.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Is that one of those 100-year-old buildings perhaps?

RICHARD JONES: It was the former library.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Okay. Juan?

PROFESSOR FABIOLA SALEK ASEFF: (NO MIC)

24

(INAUDIBLE)...

2.3

O 4

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Can you please make sure the microphone is on?

PROFESSOR FABIOLA SALEK ASEFF: Okay. So, I... My name is Fabiola Salek Aseff. And, can I... you said you cannot share? Can you share images? Can I add it to my testimony when I submit it writing like photos? Okay, cool.

Good afternoon, thank you for your support and setting up this hearing. I'm a Professor and Chair. World Languages, Literatures, and Humanities, as well as the Vice Chair of PC CUNY York Chapter.

York is one of the nine colleges of concern identified by CUNY - with a deficit of \$11.5 million that our college is not able to absorb given the chronic underfunding. And since the budget allocation formula for York, as a New York college, heavily relies on tuition, the revenue (INAUDIBLE) drop in enrollment will impact us more than other schools.

These budget cuts have plunged the college into a spiral of despair, where even our future existence seems to be in question.

Since our establishment in 1967, our campus has served as an engine of mobility for our diverse student body with many first generation students...

2.2

2.3

and it was established Jamaica Queens, at the behest of the Jamaica community. However, historical underfunding has led to pressing issues impacting York's campus and students' experience, jeopardizing, education quality and jeopardizing health and safety.

With my fellow colleagues and the CUNY Watch

Dogs, which she is part of, we have been conducting

periodic walkthroughs, assessing water damage in the

roof, possible mold with reluctance to conduct any

testing by the administration - rodents and

infestation in the library and other common areas.

Unfortunately, we have been met with a lack of

transparency at every turn.

Some of the infrastructure concerns: Since fall of 2019, our campus has lacked a cafeteria, depriving students of a vital resource for sustenance and community engagement. The closest dining options are about 10 minutes away. The closest opening date we were told this semester is fall 2025.

Elevators and (INAUDIBLE) stairs are in constant state of disrepair - as we heard that's common at many CUNY campuses. Persistent flooding due to roof damage with leaks, notably in the library, has resulted in water stains and missing ceiling tiles,

Public Health Policy.

25

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

92

1

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

I'm going to speak to the desperate need for funding to improve our building's physical infrastructure so that the nearly 42,000 instructional and classified CUNY employees, of which 30,000 are PSC members, along with over 225,000 students, have safer and healthier conditions to work in. I'm well qualified to do this, I teach Industrial Hygiene and I've been the Health and Safety Coordinator at the PSC for 15 years.

We have heard that CUNY has over 300 buildings and their average is 50 years, so systems are outdated.

So, what I'd really like to talk about is an infrastructure, an example of a process that happens at CUNY. And I'm going back to Bronx Community College. As we know it's, uh, BCC is a Black and Hispanic serving school, the majority of students receive financial aid, and 40 percent have annual household incomes of less than \$15,000.

In 2019, the heating pipes and Colstan Hall froze and flooded dozens of offices and classroom, and there were concerns about mold, and they had to relocate for six weeks. So, you might say, well in 2019, it was a long time ago. Well last year, heat

2.2

2.3

went out in several buildings, including Meister Hall leaving students, staff, and faculty were shivering

for weeks in the cold.

It was only after the situation was covered in a national story published in Inside Higher Education that a mobile boiler brought in to provide heat.

You might say, that was an isolated incident but, early last year, a steam pipe broke in a classroom in Colstan Hall soaking a couple of rooms. Let me repeat that, this is a steam pipe breaking in a classroom. Luckily, no one was present, and there were no injuries, but it's a pattern. It is a pattern of failure that is dangerous.

When we were re-occupancy walkthroughs at BCC, one of our members was horrified by the decayed condition of the classrooms. I will include a photo with my testimony. It was so bad that the instructor was in tears and pleaded for a better space saying, "Please do something about this for the dignity of my students."

BCC is not the only campus with problems - I could tell you about the extremely hot studio temperatures or the black goo dripping from the ceiling at Brooklyn College, the water leaks and

associated black mold at BMCC, Medgar Evers, City College, City Tech and so on, but I only have three minutes.

I urge you support the funding needed, as we at the PSC will, to correct these conditions. And it comes with a lot of levels of benefits. It not only makes (TIMER CHIMES) a healthier and safer workplace for our members, but it permits us to better do the work that we love at CUNY.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you. And if you had more, same thing, you can submit written testimony.

Just very quickly, a student comes up to you, they say I really want to be a professor; I am thinking about working at CUNY. I am interested to know what you would tell them - based on the facilities, if that would impact your decision to guide them to work at CUNY or another institution?

PROFESSOR JEAN GRASSMAN: Oh, I would tell them to do it. (LAUGHTER) I mean, I love... I mean, I think all of us, that is what we share. I have been on every campus in dozens of buildings, and I know... I have seen horrors, but it is really the students and what CUNY does for New York, and what CUNY can convey. So, that is... For me, it's a no-brainer. Do

it! But know that you are going to have to struggle
with certain things. And the physical conditions are

significant. And I know that faculty have left

5 because of conditions. So, that's...

1

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Professor Fabiola Salek Aseff: I think that is especially true for people that needs labs. You know lab space? And they need to conduct experiments. It is very tough. I mean, we have people that , you know, basically, for coming up for tenure and promotions, they need a running lab. And it takes years sometimes for the labs to be set up, and by that time we are setting them up for failure. That being said, I think the faculty is outstanding. I think there is a lot of lack of transparency with the administrations. And we basically have a two-tier system where the administrations come and go. For example, basically, the faculty is there for the long term, but the administration, if they feel this is not working, they just find a new job and leave. So, that is a consistent problem. And I think there is basically no sharing, you heard this before, right? There is... They know this, but I don't know why they try to, instead of putting up a solution, they try to hide

Basically some college presidents are not...

ahead: to help that engine go green.

25

2.2

2.3

Building a greener CUNY won't just help the City

meet its crucial emissions reduction goals. It will

also modernize an institution, like we heard today,

that helps more New Yorkers achieve economic mobility

than any other, but, sadly, is also home to an

alarming number of buildings that are failing its

mostly low-income students.

CUNY's nearly 300 buildings cover 29 million ground square feet. The majority are over 50 years old, reliant on gas- and oil-fired boilers and window A/Cs. They are equipped with their original single-pane glass windows, insufficient insulation, and fixtures consuming far more resources than modern alternatives. Only about 8 percent are in a state of good repair.

Even so, CUNY has made progress. After a pandemic lull, the system's carbon emissions intensity continued to drop in 2022 and 2023. But the system now faces a 24 percent cut to capital funding with this budget request, which was already woefully insufficient to meet basic needs, let alone help slash the system's carbon footprint. CUNY has developed a smart five-year plan to meet its climate goals, but lacks the resources to see it through.

Meeting the city and state's commendable targets for carbon emission reduction will be all but impossible without a major new focus on helping decarbonize CUNY.

Now is the time to act. New state and federal legislation has catalyzed billions of dollars in new funding and financing for building retrofits. New York should leverage this moment to make a generational investment in CUNY's net-zero future.

Fortunately, this effort has a secret weapon:

CUNY itself. The CUNY Building Performance Lab serves as a hands-on research center for New York's decarbonization efforts. City College has cutting-edge renewable energy and building electrification research centers. Students can earn degrees and certifications in everything from clean energy HVAC to solar power to sustainability in the urban environment.

CUNY has the talent to realize this vision, with a sustained capital investment.

The next steps are clear. First, this Council should lead a major new initiative to green CUNY and identify it as a key target for federal and state decarbonization funds. Second, City Hall and Albany

2.2

2.3

$\bigcirc \bigcirc MMTTTTT$	\cap NI	HICHER	EDUCATION
	OIA		EDUCATION

should work together to boost CUNY capital investment
in this and future budgets, with a focus on
decarbonization and state of good repair needs.

Third, city and state leaders should work with CUNY
officials to harness its immense pool of talent to

By tapping into this unprecedented alignment, the nation's most effective public university can becomes

10 its greenest, too. Thank you.

build a more sustainable future.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you. You may begin.

AYESHA SCHMITT: Hi, good afternoon my name is

Ayesha Schmitt, and I am the Higher Education

Coordinator for the New York Public Interest Research

Group, NYPIRG. Thank you for the opportunity to

testify today.

Safe, modern, efficient, and accessible building and infrastructure at CUNY should be a given. It should be top priority for City Council and our state government to properly fund CUNY's capital budget to provide a learning environment that encourages enrollment and supports a student's path to graduation.

Ŭ

2.2

2.3

At bare minimum, CUNY facilities need to provide safe access to students classes and other campus facilities.

Unfortunately, as a former CUNY student, and now someone who works at a CUNY campus, I have seen the deterioration of our college campuses over the past nine years - from broken elevators, to malfunctioning heating during the winter, to falling ceiling tiles, to pest problems, the situation is serious at our campuses - students who have buildings either too hot to have class and focus while it is overheating, or buildings with no heat at all that lead to classes being moved to remote learning, like in Bronx Community College last winter.

Former Hunter College student, Inez Schmidt, shared how her classes had to dismiss early in fall of 2022, because of how unbearable the heat had gotten. These are not safe learning conditions for our students.

Building accessibility is a problem at a number of campuses. For one example, Hunter College Students like Ariana Silva and Emily Klapper have shared that they experience elevator delays consistently in

buildings with nearly 20 floors, sometimes adding an additional 15 minutes, making them late for class.

We have heard from Staten Island students that ceiling tiles have been missing or have fallen during classes. More examples can be found searching social media tags such as #CrumblingCUNY or looking at the NYPIRG story bank on our website.

With a huge backlog of deferred maintenance in the billions of dollars, city and state have not properly funded CUNY's facilities.

To conclude, infrastructure issues at CUNY, and specifically at community colleges in comprehensive schools, should be a top focus before the situation continues to get worse.

I am implore the Committee to fight for full capital funding for CUNY. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you.

ERIN LAWSON: Good afternoon my name is Erin

Lawson, and I have recently been hired as the Student

Organizing Campaign Director New Yorkers for Higher

Education Funding Justice an organizing campaign that

engages students in conversations about higher

education funding inequality and the value of public

institutions - as well as to advocate for the passage

2.2

2.3

of the New York State Repair Act: Repair or repeal egregious property accumulation and invest it right is legislation that demands that NYU and Columbia pay their fair share back to New York City. NYU and Columbia are the largest private landowners in New York City, and yet for decades they have received real property tax exemptions, which causes New York

to lose out on more than \$300 million each year.

How many CUNY faculty members and course offerings could be saved with over \$300 million? How many CUNY students could graduate on time instead of being held back with over \$300 million? How many crumbling CUNY buildings and dilapidated classrooms and broken elevators could be repaired with over \$300 million? How many hungry students could be fed with over \$300 million? How many of CUNY's unhoused students could be housed with over \$300 million?

As CUNY students go hungry, as their classrooms fall apart, as a professors and professional staff are laid off, and the services they deserve and the classrooms they need to graduate are cut, NYU and Columbia gobble up their surrounding communities, destroying neighborhoods, and kicking people out of their homes in an egregious display of wealth and

property accumulation - as they refuse to pay back their fair share to the City of New York.

Eighty-two percent of CUNY students went to New York City public high school and 85 percent of CUNY students stay in New York City after they graduate. (TIMER CHIMES) Over half of CUNY graduates go on to work in healthcare, social assistance, education, and public administration providing many of New York's teachers, nurses, social workers and other essential workers.

The positive impact of CUNY on New York City cannot be clearer. An investment into CUNY is an investment into our city.

The demand from Repair is very simple: for NYU and Columbia to pay their fair share. If NYU and Columbia were any other corporation, everyone would be outraged of this plain display of tax evasion. But NYU and Columbia hide behind the guise of education while refusing to give back to the public education system that runs this city.

The Council included support for Repair in its 2024 state budget priorities, and we thank you for acknowledging the importance of a well-funded and well-repaired CUNY.

run.

The students of New York across CUNY campuses

NYC, and Columbia alike all already gathering,

organizing and agitating around Repair. We would like

to say to all the legislators - and NYU in Columbia
what we are demanding is so simple: If you're going

to develop in our city so aggressively; if you're

going to accumulate wealth and property in such an

egregious manner; (TIMER CHIMES) if you're going to

benefit from everything New York City has to offer,

you should pay your fair share of taxes, and,

furthermore, these taxes should go right back into

the pockets of the institution of public higher

education to benefit the students who make this city

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you...

ERIN LAWSON: Thank you...

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: so much. Thank you very much. I would like to thank this panel for their testimony, and we have one more panel on Zoom.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We have a change here.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you. So, this concludes our in person portion of our public testimony.

2.2

2.3

We will now move to remote testimony. If you are test...

(PAUSE)

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Okay, in the meantime, while she is filling out a form, we will move to Zoom testimony. If you are testifying remotely, once your name is called a member of our staff will unmute you, and you begin once the Sergeant at Arms sets the clock and cues you. There are currently two Zoom registrants, uh, and we are going to begin with Lina-Marie Kirchner.

LINA-MARIE KIRCHNER: Good afternoon, my name is

Lina-Marie Kirchner, and I am a student at the

College of Staten Island of The City University of

New York, and I'm a volunteer member of the New York

Public Interest Research Group at CSI and testifying

as a student.

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to testify on this very important testimony for higher education in New York City today.

I'm an international student from Germany, and I arrived to New York three months ago. I just begin my undergrad program with a major psychology.

_

,

)

2.3

The experiences that I already had in the short time regarding the financial issues of the CUNY and SUNY schools are very alarming to me.

The College of Staten Island is an amazing institution for higher education with the biggest campus in New York City. It is beautiful, the student is big, and I love to be a part of it. It makes me sad to hear and to see how students struggle with having multiple jobs, having issues with the transportation to come to college, and the personal issues they have to deal with and feel left alone with. Many students have to face poverty and do not even have enough money to buy menstrual products, or they have to go without meals to be able to pay their bills.

I cannot say how many emails I received during the last months that informed me about elevator failures, construction sites, where even pipes burst that made people move their offices. Some doors of the stalls in the restrooms fail to close properly; some water taps do not run, and the facilities are old and tend to have areas in need of renovation.

The last issue I would like to name is the lack of student support and safety. During the last three

months, I was a witness to discrimination like racism, gender discrimination, sexual harassment and the pain that it leads to. I know about situations when bathrooms, which are supposed to be private and intimate areas, were used to make inappropriate videos of the women who were then made to feel vulnerable and unsafe - and also discrimination against transgender students.

With more money we could improve the safety on campus and create a safe environment to study, work, and live. To create a safe environment on campus, an appropriate environment to study and work, and to avoid burnouts of young students, even before they start to work in their profession, we need CUNY and SUNY to be funded completely by the government.

I love this city. I really love to go to the College of Staten Island, and I know that most of the students would agree with me. This is only one of many amazing colleges of CUNY and SUNY

I hope we will get the support that we need to make this experience possible for everyone, regardless of their income, and to support the current student body regarding the named issues.

Please help us. Thank you for your time and for listening to me.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you.

I will now call our remote panelist, and I apologize in advance for the mispronunciation, Cole Jagdeo.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COLE JAGDEO: Hello, good morning, City Council, Chair Dinowitz, and members.

My name is Cole Jagdeo, and I'm a student at Queens Community College. I live in (BACKGROUND NOISE) (INAUDIBLE) New York with my parents and brother. We are all your speak to you about the state of CUNY infrastructure and whether or not it is fit. It is not.

On my campus, students have a clear view of many ongoing infrastructure projects. I feel that these investments are shortsighted. A lot of the projects are much needed, but community colleges lack a long-term investment strategy, specifically into strategic initiatives.

While senior professional and graduate colleges see increase of around \$5 billion over the next five

2.2

2.3

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

years, the community colleges have less than half of that - around \$1 billion.

The total amounts are jarring, but if we account for the number of senior professional and graduate colleges, it seems to make sense.

What doesn't make sense is the requested capital budget of community colleges for the years 2025 to 2027. Community colleges are requesting zero - best case scenario, less than \$1,000 for strategic investments specifically.

I hope to urge this panel to find a way to ease the pressures community colleges face, specifically physical infrastructure, which I'm glad you guys are so passionate about.

I believe that prioritizing finishing physical infrastructure quickly and effectively, will use the pressures and allow the faculty at our institutions to request and strategize for better investments long-term.

An example of how the City's short term solution approaches have harmed community college students, would be internet access. Queens Community College has had a long history of inconsistent internet availability. Recently, we've had two outages - one

of them reportedly solved, and we got an email saying it was solved. But, the next day we come into classes, and professors are unable to access their lessons, students are unable to access research sites, my peers and I are unable to fact check sources, answer interdisciplinary questions, and depth-full conversations without access to reliable internet.

By prioritizing the infrastructure of CUNY colleges, that are the least with the modern, with the lowest reliability, I believe that we would be able to push CUNY into the direction of what was meant to be - a lasting institution that grants social mobility to those with the least resources. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you, Cole.

Is Matthew Arend (sp?) online?

Okay, thank you. We will now go back to in person testimony with Johanna Von Maach.

JOHANNA VON MAACH: Thank you so much for hosting this today. My name is Johanna, and I'm a student at Hunter College; I'm also former Brooklyn College alumni.

2.2

2.3

most of it just within this last year at Hunter:

Broken elevators; broken escalators; run down

And I will say that during my time at CUNY, I

have seen so many problems related to infrastructure-

_

for students to study or even eat healthy; signs

all facing these same conditions, making it harder

classrooms; broken facilities; libraries; cafeterias,

displaying asbestos warnings; mold on the floors;

problems of rats, bedbugs roaches - I mean, you read

the article, you know what it's like.

Anytime it rains, I don't think the article mentioned this, I see how Hunter College puts out these buckets and these fluorescent swimming pools to try and catch the water. And these are just conditions that are not just at Hunter but other CUNY campuses as well.

I'm just here more so to kind of convey the frustration I have, especially more so when I saw Admin here earlier today.

I'm always hearing ,you know, these discussions related to funding and repairing and infrastructure, but I'm not seeing it happen and neither are a lot of the students, faculty, and staff -some of whom are

1

here, some of whom are online - most who weren't able 3 to make it.

4

6

7

8

I'm hearing so much about CUNY funding being put into the construction of buildings like the SPARC or the nursing center that they mentioned here earlier today, but conveniently CUNY Admin failed to mention that it's being built after the Brookdale Dorms are being torn down - one of the only affordable options

for CUNY students to dorm in.

10

11

12

13

14

15

I am always hearing stuff about money being invested in AI programs, and all these other things, but where is the funding that's fixing the very real and current problems that CUNY students are currently facing - that is impacting their ability to learn to teach?

16

17

18

19

20

21

Only 8 percent of our buildings are in a state of good repair, and it is a shame that New York has even allowed it to get this bad. Our city needs to invest in CUNY, not necessarily because it generates a profit or because it's a good business decision. That isn't how we should be proceeding a University.

2.2 2.3

CUNY needs to be invested in, so New Yorkers can have access to a fully funded institution that can help enrich the city and transform the lives of

24

25

2.2

2.3

2 millions. And I just don't know how we're going do
3 that if we're dealing with leaky ceilings and tiles.

CHAIRPERSON DINOWITZ: Thank you so much for your testimony.

Is there anyone else in the room who plans to testify? Is there anyone else online?

I want to thank everyone for coming today, and for everyone who testified - the advocates, the students, the professors, and CUNY Administration for... Now my time is running out. (LAUGHTER) (TIMER CHIMES) It happens even to me.

I want to thank everyone for testifying today. It is very clear that there are a lot of investments that need to be made both in the physical structures of our buildings, but also in the communication and the transparency of the repairs that really need to go on, and that there are a lot investments being made in new buildings, but it is clearly not enough. And as we move forward, I look forward to ensuring that those investments are made with the staff, with the funding, and working with CUNY to ensure that CUNY remains a worldclass institution that serves as the greatest engine of social and economic mobility in New York and in the country.

1	COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION	115
2	The meeting is adjourned.	110
3	(GAVEL SOUND) (GAVELING OUT)	
4		
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 May 15, 2024