



*New York City Council - Committee on Women and Gender Equity
Menstrual Equity in NYC - Update*

Monday, September 18, 2023

Good morning Chair Cabán and members of the Committee on Women and Gender Equity.

My name is Melanie Weniger and I am the Deputy Executive Director for Policy and Programs at the New York City Commission on Gender Equity (CGE). CGE works to advance gender equitable policies, practices, and programming within New York City government and across the city at-large. In this role, I lead the team that monitors policy and legislation, develops and implements programming, and conducts research related to our three areas of focus: Economic Mobility and Opportunity, Health and Reproductive Justice, and Safety. In particular, our office focuses on the needs of, and inequities faced by, women, girls, transgender, intersex, and gender expansive New Yorkers, using an intersectional lens and a human rights framework.

CGE sits within the Mayor's Office of Equity (MOE), the City's first centralized equity office, which the Adams Administration launched last year. MOE works to foster a fairer, more equitable city through policies, practices, and programs across the City's agencies and systems.

I am joined today by Roman Gofman, Citywide Chief Procurement Officer from the Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS), Kat Thompson, Chief of Staff and Chelsea Chard, Senior Policy Advisor, both from the Department of Correction (DOC), and Despina Zaharakis, Senior Executive Director of the Office of School Wellness Programs and John Shea, Chief Executive Officer of the Department of School Facilities, both from New York City Public Schools (NYCPS), to answer your questions.

The Adams Administration is committed to gender equity and meeting the health needs of women, girls, and gender-expansive people. Earlier this year, the Mayor announced his plan to develop New York City's first-ever Women's Agenda and hosted a Women's Health Summit at Hunter College to focus on dismantling decades of systemic inequities that lead to racial disparities in health outcomes. The Administration has also worked to protect access to reproductive healthcare, abortion, and gender-affirming care in New York City through Executive Orders and initiatives like the Abortion Access Hub.

MENSTRUAL EQUITY IN NEW YORK CITY

Menstrual equity laws and policies are geared towards ensuring that menstrual products are safe, affordable, and available to those who need them.¹ Menstrual inequity disproportionately affects marginalized girls, women, and trans and gender expansive people who experience poverty,

¹ Weiss-Wolf, Jennifer. *Periods Gone Public*, 2017.

housing insecurity, are justice involved or in the child welfare system. New York City led the charge toward menstrual equity in 2016 by codifying Local Laws 82, 83 and 84 to ensure products are available at no cost to students in grades 6 through 12 in public and charter schools, people served by homeless shelters, and people who are incarcerated.

Many other cities and states, including New York, have since passed or proposed dozens of laws that aim to provide menstrual products in certain locations or to certain populations, and to repeal taxes on period products. New York City's menstrual equity laws have allowed more menstruating people to access products and manage their cycle in a dignified and comfortable way.

In the school setting, menstrual products (specifically, pads and tampons) are available for free in dispensers in girl's and single-occupancy restrooms in all public and charter school buildings with grades 6 and up. Custodial staff are responsible for monitoring the restrooms and restocking products as needed. NYCPS recently announced that this program has been expanded to school buildings with grades 4 and 5 in recognition of the fact that some younger students also menstruate, and dispensers for pads were installed in single-occupancy bathrooms in these schools in advance of the new school year.

Menstrual products are also provided in shelters, including DV shelters, single adult shelters, family shelters, and HIV/AIDS services housing. Clients have multiple opportunities and areas where they can access menstrual products. Based upon the shelter operations, products are left in easily accessible locations such as the front desk or shared pantries. Certain shelters distribute additional products during outreach events. Case managers in all shelters are available to clients for questions about the resources available to them, including menstrual products, and clients receive packets with this information during intake.

Menstrual products (both pads and tampons) are also available at the Rose M. Singer Center on Rikers Island to people in city custody. Products are either freely available or available by request, depending on the housing area. Menstrual products are also available to people in DOC facilities within courthouses, both post-arraignment and for those who have a court appearance.

Individual agencies purchase menstrual products for their respective clients, though some agencies receive donations of menstrual products that they then distribute to clients. DCAS maintains a supply of pads in its warehouse that agencies can request and access if needed.

MENSTRUAL EQUITY WORKGROUP

CGE leads the Menstrual Equity Workgroup as part of our Health and Reproductive Justice portfolio. The Workgroup has been active since late 2021 to support the implementation of the Local Laws and to address any existing or future gaps in implementation. Workgroup members include DCAS, NYCPS, DOC, Department of Homeless Services, Department of Social Services/Human Resources Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and other

agencies with a role to play in achieving menstrual equity. We use an expansive definition of gender and recognize that not all women menstruate² and that trans men and gender expansive people may also experience periods.³ Together, the Workgroup has conducted research and worked across agency partners to better understand menstrual product procurement and distribution policies and practices.

The Workgroup is also collaborating to develop policy interventions to better understand client needs and preferences and improve implementation where necessary. For example, we are working with NYCPS to explore different avenues to get student feedback on menstrual products and access. We are also working with NYCPS to develop materials for students about menstruation and their rights to access products, which could potentially be leveraged by other agencies. We are also collaborating with agencies to explore opportunities to increase the variety of products offered to clients in certain settings. In addition, we are partnering with the Office of Labor Relations on programming related to menstruation and menopause for City workers. We will continue to work together to develop policy and programming around menstrual equity for New Yorkers.

LEGISLATION

The Administration appreciates the intent of the legislative package and looks forward to discussing these bills further with Council. We have a few comments on the bills within the package:

- **Int. 1055-2023 (Cabán)**
 - This bill would require NYCPS to produce an annual report on the provision of menstrual products to students. It would also require that the City use the term “menstrual products” in all laws, documents, and materials, rather than “feminine hygiene products.” The Administration supports the use of the gender-neutral term “menstrual products.” The Administration also recognizes the importance of increasing product access to students and is happy to discuss our shared goals further with Council.
- **Int. 1056-2023 (De La Rosa)**
 - This bill would expand the schools in which NYCPS is required to provide menstrual products to grades 4 to 12. The Administration has already taken steps to expand product access to schools with grades 4 and 5, as dispensers for pads have been installed in single-occupancy restrooms in NYCPS schools.

² Rydström K. Degendering Menstruation: Making Trans Menstruators Matter. 2020 Jul 25. In: Bobel C, Winkler IT, Fahs B, et al., editors. *The Palgrave Handbook of Critical Menstruation Studies* [Internet]. Singapore: Palgrave Macmillan; 2020. Chapter 68. doi: 10.1007/978-981-15-0614-7_68.

³ Weiselberg E. Menstrual considerations for transgender male and gender diverse adolescents who were assigned female at birth. *Curr Probl Pediatr Adolesc Health Care*. 2022 Aug;52(8):101239. doi: 10.1016/j.cppeds.2022.101239.

- **Int. 1057-2023 (Fariás)**
 - This bill would require DOC to produce an annual report on the provision of menstrual products to incarcerated individuals. The Administration has concerns about requirements to track and report the use of menstrual products on an individualized basis. We would like to talk with Council further about the goals of this legislation and options to meet that intent.
- **Int. 1058-2023 (Fariás)**
 - This bill would require DOHMH to create written materials with information regarding menstrual products and provide the written materials to NYCPS for dissemination to students in grades 6 to 12. The Office of School Wellness Programs already disseminates a brochure called Period Facts to schools. This information is circulated to principals and schools can request these brochures for their students. As mentioned earlier in the testimony, the Menstrual Equity Workgroup is working on developing more materials for students on these issues.
- **Int. 1059-2023 (Fariás)**
 - This bill would add menstrual cups to the definition of feminine hygiene products and require these products to be distributed. The Administration recognizes that menstrual cups can be a sustainable alternative to disposable tampons and pads but acknowledge that there may be health and safety concerns in distributing these products in a broad array of settings. We would like to discuss this bill further with Council.

CONCLUSION

The Adams Administration recognizes that access to period products, particularly for vulnerable New Yorkers, is a vital step toward gender equity. We look forward to working with the Council to improve conditions for menstruating New Yorkers so that they can move through the world with dignity.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important subject today. We look forward to your questions and to continuing to work together to advance menstrual equity in New York City.



SUPPORTS



The United Federation of Teachers represents more than 190,000 employees including teachers and classroom paraprofessionals, along with school secretaries, attendance teachers, guidance counselors, psychologists, social workers, adult education teachers, administrative law judges, nurses, laboratory technicians, speech therapists, and 60,000 retired members. We also represent teachers and other employees at a number of private educational institutions and some charter schools.

Committee on Women and Gender Equity

Int. 1055 (Cabán): Menstrual Products

Int. 1056 (De La Rosa): Provision of feminine hygiene products in schools

Summary of Legislation

Int. 1055 would require the Department of Education to submit an annual report on the provision of menstrual products to students in any facility over which the department has care, custody and control, in which there is a public school, including a charter school, serving female students in grades 6 through 12.

Int. 1056 would expand the schools in which the Department of Education is required to provide feminine hygiene products to include schools serving students in grades 4 through 12.

Statement of Support

The United Federation of Teachers strongly supports both Int. 1055 and Int. 1056, relating to the requirement of an annual report on the provision of menstrual products and the expansion of the provision of menstrual products to all Department of Education (DOE) facilities that serve students in grades 4 through 12. The union has been a longtime supporter of menstrual equity, testifying in favor of the 2016 New York City legislation that required the DOE to supply students in grades 6 through 12 with free menstrual products. The UFT also supported the 2018 legislation extending access to free menstrual products to public schools statewide and current legislation awaiting the Governor's signature to include nonpublic schools as well.

The provision of free menstrual products ensures that students have the tools and resources necessary to be engaged and participate in all aspects of the school day. The ability for students to focus on their studies is paramount and underscores the need to hold the DOE accountable for providing menstrual products to its students. Mandating that the DOE submit an annual report on the provision of menstrual products and expanding the availability of these products in recognition of the range of ages when the menstrual cycle may begin are the next steps New York City must take to achieve menstrual equity.

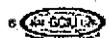
Finally, we applaud the Council for ensuring that all laws, documents and materials generated by the City use the term "menstrual products" whenever referring to products such as menstrual cups, tampons and sanitary napkins for use in connection with the menstrual cycle. Inclusive language like this is critical to ensuring that all public spaces and programs create safe, inclusive, respectful and welcoming environments.

FOR THE ABOVE-MENTIONED REASONS, UNITED FEDERATION OF TEACHERS SUPPORTS THE PASSAGE OF THIS LEGISLATION.

UFT OFFICERS: Michael Mulgrew, *President* • LeRoy Bar, *Secretary* • Debra Penny, *Treasurer* • Michael Sill, *Assistant Secretary* • Thomas Brown, *Assistant Treasurer*
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For more information, please contact Louis Cholden-Brown, Special Counsel: lcholden-brown@uft.org/212-598-6873





JUMAANE D. WILLIAMS

**STATEMENT OF PUBLIC ADVOCATE JUMAANE D. WILLIAMS
TO THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON
WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY
SEPTEMBER 18, 2023**

Good morning,

My name is Jumaane D. Williams and I am the Public Advocate for the City of New York. Thank you very much to Chair Cabán and members of the Committee on Women and Gender Equity for holding this hearing and allowing me the opportunity to provide a statement.

Period poverty is a public health issue that many New Yorkers face. The affordability of menstrual products becomes more inaccessible as the pandemic and inflation continue to exacerbate. The lack of access to menstrual products can cause discomfort and emotional distress as well as lead to dangerous health outcomes. New Yorkers should not have to pick and choose whether they will be buying food or menstrual hygiene products.

In 2016, the Council passed two bills, [Local Law 82](#) and [Local Law 83](#). Local Law 82 required the Department of Correction to provide menstrual hygiene products to all female incarcerated individuals. The second, Local Law 83 required the provision of feminine hygiene products to Department of Homeless Services-operated family and single adult women shelters, Department of Youth and Community Development-operated shelters, and Human Resources Administration-operated domestic violence shelters to meet the needs of its residents. The Local Law would also meet the needs of youth in secure detention facilities and congregate care facilities operated by the Administration for Children's Services. While these bills were a vital step towards menstrual equity, we are now seeking to amend them by updating the language to ensure it adequately meets new needs that have come up.

Today, Councilmember Amanda Fariás and I are co-introducing [Int 1059-2023](#) which would define the term feminine hygiene products to include menstrual cups, tampons, and pads as well as define menstrual cups. This bill requires the Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) to include menstrual cups in the provision of feminine hygiene products to agencies to make sure there is distribution to menstruating people in temporary shelters and youth in secure detention or congregate care facilities. Furthermore, this bill requires the Department of Correction to provide all female incarcerated individuals with menstrual cups as soon as possible upon request.

It is even more significant now to continue this discussion. We have witnessed Republican legislators in Idaho blocking a bill that provides free menstrual products to public school students.¹ In Florida, Republican legislators are introducing a bill that will ban learning about menstruation and having any

¹ <https://thehill.com/homenews/state-watch/3916205-idaho-republicans-block-woke-free-tampons-in-schools-proposal/>



JUMAANE D. WILLIAMS

discussion about it in schools.² This is horrifying and absurd. It is our duty to always fight on this matter and speak about it.

It is crucial that we pass [Int 1059-2023](#) with the updated language to ensure we are reaching access across the board. There should be no hesitation on whether or not you should support this bill. I hope my colleagues will support my bill and move swiftly with passing it.

Thank you.

² <https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2023/03/17/florida-bill-girls-periods-school-gop/>

Testimony submitted by Marni Sommer, Professor of Sociomedical Sciences, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, Sept 18th 2023.

- Thanks to the Council for the opportunity bring an academic program of research to bear on a pressing social issue. In this instance, in fact, the work I'll be drawing on is global in scope and ongoing. . .
- The existing and pending legislation has begun the effort towards menstrual equity and menstrual justice in New York City, however we have a much longer way to go, and New York has the opportunity to continue to lead the country, and even the world, on these issues.
- I'll speak to two significant gaps that warrant immediate attention and require only minimal resources.
- First, while important to ensure menstrual products are available and easily accessible in elementary, middle and high schools in New York City for all who need them, optimal use of resources requires appropriate education about how to use them -- and we are sorely wanting on that score. The absence of menstrual health education, guidance and support as a regular feature of school-based socialization leaves too many young people anxious, confused and oftentimes fearful of their periods. More significantly, it leaves them unprepared to manage their periods confidently both in and out of school, poorly equipped to seek healthcare when they experience menstrual pain and/or heavy bleeding, and ill-informed with respect to their lifelong reproductive and menstrual health and wellbeing. Bill [Int. 1058-2023, sponsored by Council Member Farías, related to education on feminine hygiene products] seeks to address part of this gap, but it falls short of the more holistic menstrual health education needed.

*[*I'll leave samples of the girl's book "A girl's guide to puberty and periods" that we developed from research with girls across the country - that might well take its spot in school libraries here – as is already the case in other countries where we have developed books, such as Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Cambodia and Pakistan]*

- Second, important, this legislation ignores the larger pressing need for menstrual friendly public toilet facilities for New York residents, tourists and commuters.. My team and I are wrapping up a six city study around the world – Barcelona, Kampala, Manila, New York City, Osaka and Rio – conducting menstrual friendly public toilet audits in a business district, tourist district, transit station and residential park or plaza in each city. By menstrual friendliness we mean a public toilet that is safe, clean and accessible – as all those aspects are needed for anyone who menstruates – but also has free or low cost menstrual products available, and mechanisms for discreet disposal and waste management. There should be appropriate signage – so an adolescent girl, woman or anyone else who menstruates, doesn't have to frantically search when she feels like it's time to change a pad or tampon. Regrettably, preliminary analysis has New York City falling well behind many of the other cities – in low- and middle-income countries – with respect to both supply and quality. A growing chorus of observers has taken note of that disgrace. We could lead the country on this issue if we put our minds to it – becoming a city ...that champions the gendered needs of those moving around a city.

or: that takes seriously its civic responsibility to ensure that all residents and visitors have the wherewithal to appear in public without shame [Adam Smith's definition of a "necessity" in *The Wealth of Nations*, 1776]



**New York City Council Committee on Women and Gender Equity Meeting September 18th 2023
at 10:00AM**

To: The Honorable City Councilmembers of the committee: Tiffany Cabán, Kristin Richardson Jordan, Kevin C. Riley, Althea Stevens, James F. Gennaro, Jennifer Gutiérrez, Inna Vernikov

From: Arianna Livreri, Associate Director of the Knights Table Food Pantry, Queens College

Date: September 8, 2023

Dear Honorable Council Members,

On behalf of the Queens College Knights Table Food Pantry and its guests severed, we appreciate the opportunity to submit a written testimony to the committee. Thank you for your leadership to address the issues related to women and girls to make for a more inclusive world. My name is Arianna Livreri and I serve as the Associate Director of Community & Civic Engagement for the Office of Student Development and Leadership at Queens College. As part of my role, I oversee the Knights Table Food Pantry. The pantry is a free resource to all Queens College and CUNY students and today I write to you to testify on behalf of the lack of grant funding for feminine hygiene products.

Feminine hygiene products are essentials, not luxuries, and should be treated as such. Though we are grateful for the grants that the Knights Table Food Pantry has received to help provide our students experiencing food insecurity, those grants only allow us to purchase food items.

According to estimates from the National Organization of Women, the average cost a woman spends on feminine products is \$20 a month. This can be detrimental for some of our students by having to make the difficult financial decision whether to spend \$20 on a necessary meal, or a necessary item needed due to an inevitable part of life. Due to the rise in inflation in 2022, feminine products averaged over 10% higher in cost. If someone is experiencing food insecurity, they are more likely to be experiencing insecurities in other areas of their lives, including but not limited to a lack of access to clothing, toiletry items, and feminine products.

The Knights Table Food Pantry offers free feminine products while supplies last through the donations we receive. However, since we have started to offer free feminine products, we have seen an increase in their necessity to our students served. While we have partnered with the Allied Foundation and White Lotus to assist with this matter, this is not a sustainable solution as our partners do not always have items to donate. In April & May of 2023 alone, over 3,000 feminine products donated by these organizations were distributed to students through the pantry.

With a grant geared specifically towards purchasing feminine hygiene products, or by allowing other grants to expand on purchasing items other than food, we will be able to ensure that these products are always in stock and readily available to our students.

Thank you in advance for your time and consideration regarding this matter. I look forward to continuing to collaborate to enhance our Knights Table Food Pantry to provide the best possible service and needs of our students.

Respectfully,

Arianna Livreri

Associate Director of the Knights Table Food Pantry

Queens College

I am here today to express my support for the menstrual equity bill package in front of the committee today, especially bill 1056, which would help ensure menstrual products are adequately provided in schools like mine. As a student at Bard High School Early College Queens, I did not know period products were supposed to be distributed for free in school per the 2016 law passed in New York. I did not know that not only were they supposed to be supplied, they were supposed to be in school bathrooms rather than just the main office or nurse's office.

One day I asked my math teacher if I could use the bathroom because I felt uncomfortable, I did not know I was bleeding. I went to the bathroom and saw that my underwear was covered in a bit of blood. I used a napkin on top of the blood so it would leak on the napkin rather than the underwear. I came out of the stall to see that no one was in the bathroom at this time, so I couldn't ask anyone if they had pads. Luckily, I went outside and saw my friend going into the bathroom, I told her that I was bleeding and asked if she had pads. She had to go back to the math room to get pads and the teacher asked, why are you going out again if you just went out to the bathroom? She said the principal had stopped her and asked her for certain documents. Not only was she having to lie about something that should be considered normal and not considered uncomfortable to talk about, but she also had to miss out on more class because I needed help. It was my freshman year of high school; I didn't know only one of the bathrooms on the 6th floor provided pads and the others didn't. I didn't know I could ask the main office for pads as well to make my life easier and for me not to miss out on important class time.

Later that year, during summer, I learned that the main office now provided pads and tampons. I was volunteering to help out in the summer for the incoming freshmen in our school, it was a

program to help them get settled into the way Bard works. It was independent study time where they caught up on homework that the school provided them. A girl came up to me and pulled me aside to whisper, “Alisa, do you have a pad? I’m on my period.” I took her to the 6th-floor bathroom and checked one of the bathrooms to see if there were pads, there were none. I then went into the main office to look for the program advisor, I asked if we had any pads. She looked at me and opened the drawer in the main office, I was stunned. I didn’t know I could’ve just asked them rather than ask a bunch of girls who passed the restroom. My program advisor also pointed across the room to the bathroom which I don’t normally go to and said, “There are usually pads in that bathroom.” It had been one year and one summer since I realized that my school provided pads and tampons and that the main office provided menstrual products. So why did it have to take me this long to figure that out?

My school has not been providing menstrual products either at all, or in a way that is actually helpful to students who menstruate. Myself and my classmates have experienced missed class time, shaming about menstruation, anxiety and helplessness because of the poor implementation of the menstrual product access laws that New York City claims to have. I urge the committee to pass this entire package of bills to increase menstrual equity in our city.

Good morning, everyone!

My name is Gabriela. I'm a recent college graduate, and I've had the honor of being able to work within the menstrual equity space since 2020.

When I was in the 8th grade, I discovered that the word "period" had immense power. As a kid in a middle school health class, I quickly noticed that bringing up "periods" had the power to bring the following:

1. Nervous silence.
2. Snickers
3. Teasing
4. Awkward laughter.

Not a lot of words can do that.

The mere mention of periods, or "I'm having a women's issue", would bring beads of sweat to my male gym teacher's forehead, allowing me to escape class so I could hide away in a bathroom to deal with what was happening to my body every month.

My school didn't provide menstrual products, and my classroom didn't make it a comfortable place to discuss what any of us were experiencing. And because of that, I never talked about my periods to anyone, not even my mom, for over a year. I would steal pads out of the bathroom, hoping that my mom wouldn't notice (she did), and I would secretly stockpile them, hiding them in my pencil case so no one would know the real reason I would leave the classroom for 30 minutes at a time.

When I look back at this time, wondering why I did all of that, I know now, that it's because I had cemented the stereotype that periods were embarrassing, a bodily function that I had to hide away. The stigmas that surround periods had subtly ingrained themselves in my 12-year-old mind, and I had no one to reassure me otherwise.

Our society has reinforced social taboos and gender stereotypes that stigmatize menstruation as unclean and undignified. This issue has been prevalent for

decades, and because society told us that our normal bodily functions were unimportant and shameful, our laws subsequently reflected that.

That's why we need menstrual equity.

Menstrual equity calls for the ending of period stigmas and pushes for education and access to products for all who need them. Access is vital, and across demographics, it is our students, our incarcerated persons, and our youth that come from low-income backgrounds, that are most ardently affected by a lack of it.

Menstruation is a human rights issue, an integral part of sexual and reproductive health and rights. And by-passing legislation like the bills discussed today, we can continue to address it as such. We need these bills to provide increased education, accountability, and to continue to ensure that menstrual products are provided for all who need them.

So, I conclude with this:

Although I can't help what I went through at 12, I don't want any young person going through menstruation to ever feel like they can't approach their biological functions with the dignity and respect that they deserve. And I know we can all agree on that.

Thank you.

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 9/18/23

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Suzanne Herman

Address: Atlantic Ave Brooklyn 11217

I represent: Period Law

Address: 151 Clowmont Ave

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 1057 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 9/18/2023

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Gabriela Lopez

Address: Fort Hamilton Parkway, Bklyn, NY, 11209

I represent: Period / Student

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: JENNIFER WEISS-WOLF

Address: W. 76th

I represent: NYU LAW

Address: 139 MacDougal Street

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

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Kat Thomson

Address: Chief of Staff

I represent: NYC DOC

Address: _____

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Despina Zaharakis

Address: Senior Executive Director of the

I represent: Office of School Wellness Programs

Address: (NYC Public Schools)

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: John Shea

Address: Chief Executive Officer of

I represent: the Department of School Facilities

Address: (NYC Public Schools)

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 9/18/23

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: ROMAN GOFMAN

Address: CITYWIDE CHIEF PROCUREMENT OFFICER

I represent: NYC CITYWIDE ADMIN SVCS. (DCAS)

Address: 1 CENTRE ST.

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Chelsea Chard

Address: Senior Policy Analyst

I represent: NYC DOC

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Melanie Weniger (she/her)

Address: Deputy Executive Director for Policy and Programs

I represent: Commission on Gender Equality

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 9/18/2023

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Laura Strausfeld

Address: Claremont Ave

NYC

I represent: Period Law

Address: (same as above)

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

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: Sept 18, 2023

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Marni Sommer

Address: W 64th Street,

I represent: Columbia University, Mailman School

Address: of Public Health

722 W 168th Street, NY, NY 10032
Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms