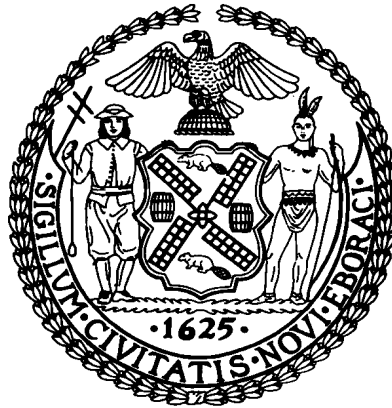


# THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Hon. Mark Treyger  
Chair, Committee on Education

Hon. Daniel Dromm  
Chair, Finance Committee

Hon. Vanessa L. Gibson  
Chair, Subcommittee on Capital Budget



Report of the Finance Division to the Committee on Education, Committee on Finance,  
and Subcommittee on Capital Budget on the November 2018 Proposed Department of  
Education Fiscal 2020-2024 Five-Year Capital Plan

December 18, 2018

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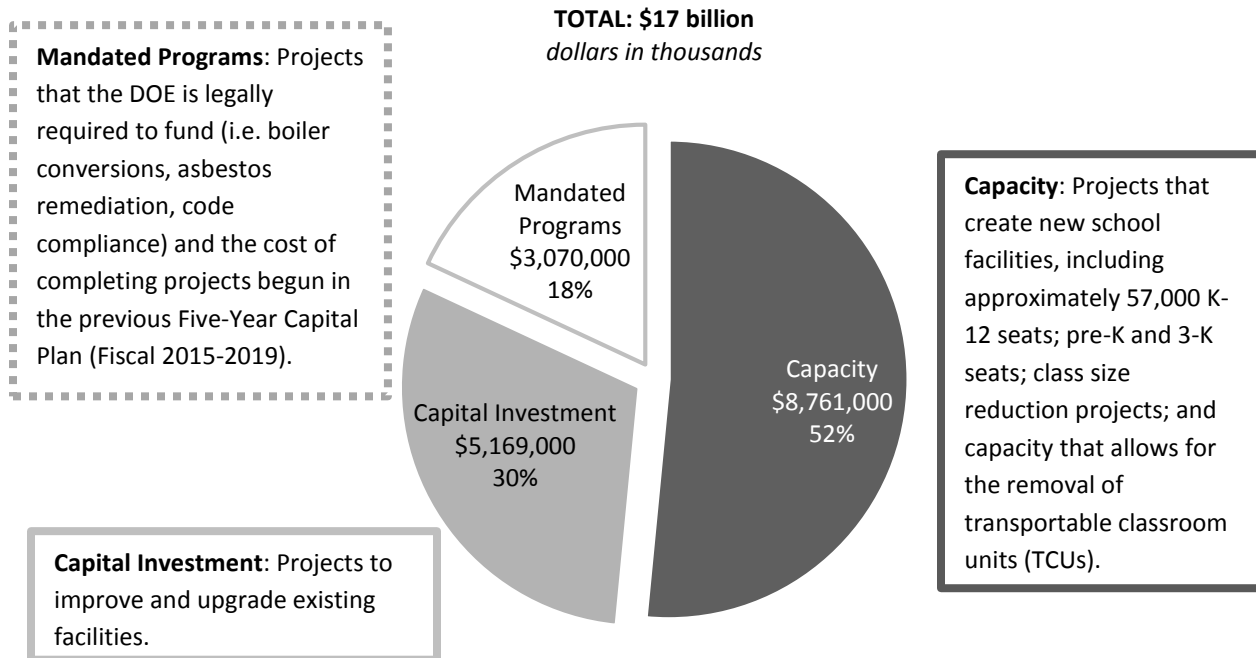
## Proposed DOE Fiscal 2020-2024 Five-Year Capital Plan

The School Construction Authority (SCA) released the proposed Department of Education (DOE) Fiscal 2020-2024 Five-Year Capital Plan (the Proposed Plan) on November 1, 2018, in accordance with State law.<sup>1</sup> SCA will release an update to this proposal by February 2019. This report provides a review of the Proposed Plan. Appendix A on page 23 lists the Proposed Plan funding by category and subcategory.

Where appropriate, comparisons are made to the latest version of the DOE Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan (the 2015-2019 Plan). The latest amendment to the 2015-2019 Plan was released in February 2018 and adopted by the Council in June 2018. The 2015-2019 Plan is in effect until the end of Fiscal 2019: June 30, 2019. Historically, the Council has executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Mayor and the Chancellor with the adoption of each new Five-Year Capital Plan, which outlines the annual amendment process and other terms for the Five-Year Capital Plan. A new MOU governing the annual amendment process for the Fiscal 2020-2024 Five-Year Capital Plan will be negotiated and adopted with the adoption of the Fiscal 2020-2024 Five-Year Capital Plan in June 2019.

The Proposed Plan is divided into three sections: Capacity, Capital Investment, and Mandated Programs; funding levels for these three sections are reflected in Figure 1.

**Figure 1. Proposed DOE Fiscal 2020-2024 Five-Year Capital Plan**



### Capacity Projects

Capacity projects include all projects to create, expand, or replace school buildings. The Proposed Plan allocates \$8.76 billion for Capacity projects, or 52 percent of the total Plan. There are four

<sup>1</sup> N.Y. Pub. Auth. Law § 1728.

subcategories of Capacity funded in the Proposed Plan, as shown in Table 1. Most of the Capacity funding, \$7.88 billion, is for the construction of new K-12 seats.

<b>New Capacity (K-12 seats)</b>	\$7,881,000
<b>Early Education Initiatives (Pre-K and 3-K for All)</b>	550,000
<b>Class Size Reduction</b>	150,000
<b>Capacity to Support Removal of TCUs</b>	180,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$8,761,000

### **New Capacity Program: \$7.9 billion**

The New Capacity program includes projects to create new K-12 school seats. The Proposed Plan funds 88 projects with 56,917 K-12 seats across all five boroughs, including two projects with 1,612 seats that are funded for design in the Proposed Plan and will be funded for construction in the plan for Fiscal 2025-2029. The total estimated cost of these 88 projects is \$7.49 billion, of which \$358 million is expected to be funded from the 2015-2019 Plan, \$6.52 billion is allocated in the Proposed Plan, and \$608 million is expected to come from the next Five-Year Capital Plan for Fiscal 2025-2029. In addition to the \$6.52 billion in the Proposed Plan tied to these 88 K-12 capacity projects, there is \$504 million allocated for site acquisition costs and \$855 million allocated for potential site specific/environmental costs.

### **2015-2019 Plan to Proposed Plan Capacity Shift**

Of the 56,917 K-12 seats to be created in the Proposed Plan, 23,376 are associated with 35 projects originally funded in the Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan. As of the 2015-2019 Plan amendment adopted in June 2018, these 35 projects were associated with only 18,249 seats. The seats associated with these projects changed because almost all 35 projects have had adjustments made to their forecast capacity. SCA also made schedule adjustments and budget changes to most projects. SCA changes project schedules after taking into account factors that affect pre-construction activities, including the site acquisition process, coordination with other City agencies, and developer schedules. The total estimated cost of a project may increase for a variety of reasons. Once a site has been identified the total estimated cost may include site acquisition costs and/or site-specific environmental costs, the design may increase the total estimated cost, and/or issues that arise during the construction process may increase the total estimated cost. Of these 35 projects, 22 did not have sites as of February 2018.

Of the 35 projects identified in the 2015-2019 Plan rolled to the Proposed Plan, 22 projects currently associated with 13,863 seats were funded only for design only in the 2015-2019 Plan.<sup>2</sup> However, the other 13 projects were funded for both design and construction in the 2015-2019 Plan, but have now had their construction start timelines pushed back to July 2019 or later (i.e.

<sup>2</sup> Since these projects were funded only for design, their construction costs were expected to be funded in the Proposed Plan. These 22 projects were associated with 11,789 seats in the 2015-2019 Plan.

Fiscal 2020 or later). These 13 projects, currently associated with 9,513 seats, are therefore included in the Proposed Plan.<sup>3</sup>

Appendix B on page 24 lists all 88 New Capacity projects funded in the Proposed Plan with their estimated completion date and total budgets, and also indicates which projects are funded for only for design and which projects were identified in the 2015-2019 Plan.

Table 2 shows the breakdown of New Capacity projects in the Proposed Plan by building type, and demonstrates that approximately half of the projects are for small primary schools.

<b>Building Type</b>	<b>Number of Projects</b>
Small Primary School (grades pre-K-5)	45
Large Flexible School (elementary, middle, or pre-K-8)	38
Middle/High School (grades 6-12 or 9-12)	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88</b>

### ***New Capacity (K-12 seats) Funded in DOE's Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan***

The 2015-2019 Plan funded 88 K-12 New Capacity projects with 44,628 seats. Of these projects, 27 were funded for design only. As previously mentioned, 22 of these projects are included in the Proposed Plan. Two of these projects will advance sooner than expected, within the Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan period. Finally, three of these projects, all without sites, are not included in the Proposed Plan and are no longer moving forward. These three projects were in school districts 13, 15, and 25.<sup>4</sup>

Of the 88 New Capacity projects funded in the 2015-2019 Plan, 18 projects with 7,981 seats were completed between 2015 and 2018. Thirty-two projects, originally associated with 16,816 seats and now associated with 17,082 seats, are expected to be completed between 2019 and 2022. The Proposed Plan indicates 18,158 seats will come online between 2019 and 2022; this number includes the capacity associated with two of the three Class Size Reduction projects funded in the 2015-2019 Plan, as well as the capacity of a new project funded in the 2015-2019 Plan that was not reflected in the latest amendment to the 2015-2019 Plan adopted in June 2018. Appendix C on page 26 lists all of the ongoing K-12 capacity projects funded in the 2015-2019 Plan that are not funded in the Proposed Plan; the Appendix includes all three Class Size Reduction Projects and indicates which two the Proposed Plan includes in the 18,158 seats being made available over the next four years. The Proposed Plan does not present any information about the number of projects or seats rolled from the 2015-2019 Plan.

### ***Identified Seat Need***

In the 2015-2019 Plan, the DOE and SCA determined how many new schools to build and/or lease by determining an "identified seat need." They projected the number of additional K-8 school seats needed at the sub-district level (geographic units within the community school districts), and the number of 9-12 school seats needed at the borough level, using three primary inputs: capacity as measured in the Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization Report (the Blue Book),

<sup>3</sup> These projects were associated with 6,460 seats in the 2015-2019 Plan.

<sup>4</sup> While school districts 15 and 25 have new K-12 capacity projects in the Proposed Plan with more capacity than that of the two projects that were removed, school district 13 does not.

enrollment projections, and housing projections. These calculations were then adjusted based on qualitative factors. See the Council's report *Planning to Learn: The School Building Challenge*<sup>5</sup>, released in March 2018, for a detailed description of the identified seat need calculation.

As of the 2015-2019 Plan adopted in June 2018, there was a citywide identified seat need of 83,056 by 2019 to appropriately accommodate all students. Since the five-year capital plan is the planning document for every five-year period, the Proposed Plan should have similarly identified a citywide seat need by 2024.<sup>6</sup> However, despite having an identified seat need included in all prior five-year capital plans produced by SCA over the past six years, the proposed Plan does not include any identified seat need, at the citywide, borough, school district, or sub-district level. Instead, the Proposed Plan funds only the remaining unfunded identified seat need from the 2015-2019 Plan, essentially assuming that there will be no increase in identified seat need over the next five years. This is wholly inconsistent with the Proposed Plan's description of its preparation process wherein it was stated that SCA used "enrollment projections for 2024" to determine future utilization.

Moreover, the Proposed Plan does not fund seats in the same areas where seat need was identified in the 2015-2019 Plan. For example, in school district 24, the 2015-2019 Plan identified a seat need of 9,403. Through projects funded in the Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Plan, an additional 1,912 seats have already been created and an additional 2,066 seats funded in the 2015-2019 Plan are expected to be completed between 2019 and 2022. This would suggest an unfunded seat need of 5,425 in district 24, based on the identified seat need projection in the 2015-2019 Plan. However, the Proposed Plan only funds 1,464 seats in district 24, implying a decline in identified seat need of almost 4,000. Table 3 on the following page lists the identified seat need from the 2015-2019 Plan, compared to funded seats completed or under construction, funded seats in the Proposed Plan, and the implied change in identified seat need, by school district.

*Planning to Learn* made a number of recommendations for improving the transparency and integrity of the identified seat need.<sup>7</sup> As of November 2018 the only one of these recommendations that has been implemented by the Administration is updating the Projected Public School Ratio (PPSR) to reflect more recent census data.<sup>8</sup>

In addition, the Council passed four pieces of legislation to further the implementation of the recommendations from the *Planning to Learn* report related to identified seat need:

- Local Law 165 of 2018: requiring the DOE to post subdistrict maps online (effective October 17, 2018); and
- Local Law 167 of 2018: requiring the DOE to annually post information regarding the process used in determining identified seat need, beginning December 1, 2019.

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<sup>5</sup> *Planning to Learn: The School Building Challenge*, available at: <https://council.nyc.gov/land-use/plans/schools-working-group/>, p. 18-21.

<sup>6</sup> In fact, as detailed in the *Planning to Learn* report, the Council believes that the capital plans should identify seat need beyond each five-year period.

<sup>7</sup> *Id.* at 47-50.

<sup>8</sup> The updated PPSRs can be found on SCA's website: <http://www.nycsca.org/Community/Capital-Plan-Reports-Data#Housing-Projections-70>.

School District	Nov 2017 Identified Seat Need	Seats Funded in FY15-19			November 2017 Identified Seat Need not met by FY15-19 Seats	November 2018 Funded Need	Implied change in identified seat need
		Completed 2015-18	To Be Completed 2019-22	Total			
2	3,232	1,016	0	1,016	2,216	2,794	578
3	692	692	0	692	0	0	0
5	245	0	245	245	0	0	0
7	1,028	0	0	0	1,028	1,144	116
8	1,028	344	0	344	684	572	(112)
9	572	0	0	0	572	1,620	1,048
10	5,692	0	1,184	1,184	4,508	3,336	(1,172)
11	2,492	0	948	948	1,544	2,124	580
12	1,484	0	0	0	1,484	934	(550)
13	3,417	333	0	333	3,084	1,448	(1,636)
14	1,563	0	0	0	1,563	991	(572)
15	7,546	715	1,500	2,215	5,331	2,308	(3,023)
19	1,000	0	994	994	6	476	470
20	10,322	0	1,340	1,340	8,982	6,352	(2,630)
21	2,436	0	924	924	1,512	2,544	1,032
22	1,300	0	416	416	884	1,116	232
24	9,403	1,912	2,066	3,978	5,425	1,464	(3,961)
25	5,123	600	548	1,148	3,975	4,862	887
26	2,504	468	292	760	1,744	2,380	636
27	1,736	516	124	640	1,096	1,756	660
28	3,638	0	1,716	1,716	1,922	2,676	754
29	0		384	384	(384)	1,048	1,432
30	5,975	0	2,385	2,385	3,590	3,128	(462)
31	3,348	533	748	1,281	2,067	3,680	1,613
Subtotal PS, IS, and PS/IS	75,776	7,129	15,814	22,943	52,833	48,753	(4,080)
Queens HS	6,880	507	2,344	2,851	4,029	8,164	4,135
Staten Island HS	400	345	0	345	55	0	(55)
Subtotal IS/HS and HS	7,280	852	2,344	3,196	4,084	8,164	4,080
<b>TOTAL SEATS</b>	<b>83,056</b>	<b>7,981</b>	<b>18,158</b>	<b>26,139</b>	<b>56,917</b>	<b>56,917</b>	<b>0</b>

School districts not listed in this appendix did not have any identified seat need in the Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan and did not have any funded K-12 Capacity projects in either the 2015-2019 Plan or the Proposed Plan. Seats funded in FY15-19 to be completed 2019-22 includes the projects identified in the Proposed Plan on pages C13-C14, and therefore excludes one Class Size Reduction, a Brooklyn High School (see Appendix C on page 26).

**New Capacity Projects: Cost and Completion Timelines**

The factors that ultimately determine the cost of any particular project include site acquisition costs, building design, construction schedule considerations, varying market prices across neighborhoods, and other site-specific conditions. The five-year capital plans do not indicate what methods the SCA employs to control the cost per seat and does not explain the variation in actual spending on completed projects. According to the SCA, they conduct a current market analysis to judge bids and awarded contract prices. In addition, they have a Director of Cost Control who reviews design standards and building materials in order to achieve cost savings.

While the average cost per seat budgeted in the Proposed Plan is approximately \$132,000, the cost per seat ranges widely. Of the 88 capacity projects, 22 projects with 14,014 seats are, or are projected to be, in leased space. As shown in Table 4, the construction cost per seat in leased space is, on average, lower than that in City-owned space. The range of per-seat costs for capacity projects in leased space is also smaller than the range for capacity projects on City-owned sites. This is expected, given site acquisition costs, however, the five-year capital plans do not breakdown the site acquisition costs for each site, which would allow a more appropriate comparison of per-seat construction costs across projects. The per-seat cost for leased space does not include the cost of the actual leases, which are funded in the expense budget.

	<b>Leased Projects</b>	<b>Owned Projects</b>	<b>All Projects</b>
Minimum	\$37,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Maximum	\$157,000	\$369,000	\$369,000
Average	\$66,000	\$153,000	\$132,000

The Mayor’s Management Report (MMR) includes information on the cost per square foot of new school construction. The latest figures are shown in Table 5. The backup for these square foot cost calculations is not publicly available. According to the SCA the overall cost increase for school capacity projects per square foot is fueled by several factors, including inflation, market conditions, and new regulatory requirements. Figures are listed as not available (NA) when no facilities of those types are completed during those particular fiscal years, though it is unclear why early childhood has been listed as NA for the past four fiscal years. According to the MMR, over the past two years, all new schools and additions were constructed on time. However, it is unclear how this is determined, since, as reflected in five-year capital plan amendments, construction schedules for new schools are often pushed back after the project is initially identified.

<b>Performance Indicators<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>Actual</b>					<b>Target</b>
	<b>FY14</b>	<b>FY15</b>	<b>FY16</b>	<b>FY17</b>	<b>FY18</b>	<b>FY19</b>
Construction bid price for school capacity projects per square foot (\$)	\$630	\$771	\$752	\$753	\$745	\$700

<sup>9</sup> The construction bid price for school capacity projects per square foot reflects the construction cost per square foot at the time the project is bid out—that is, projects bid in the fiscal year are used to determine this indicator. The construction cost per square foot reflects the construction cost per square foot at the time of the school opening—that is, projects completed in the fiscal year are used to determine this indicator. Therefore, these



Performance Indicators <sup>9</sup>	Actual					Target
	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Average new school construction cost per square foot						
Early childhood (\$)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	*
Elementary (\$)	\$552	\$631	\$657	\$732	\$737	*
Intermediate (\$)	\$604	NA	\$573	\$777	NA	*
High school (\$)	NA	\$498	NA	\$817	NA	*
New schools and additions - construction funds committed as a percent of initial authorized budget (%)	92.6%	92.9%	93.0%	91.6%	92.1%	100.0%
Scheduled new seats constructed on time (%)	100%	100%	96%	100%	100%	100%

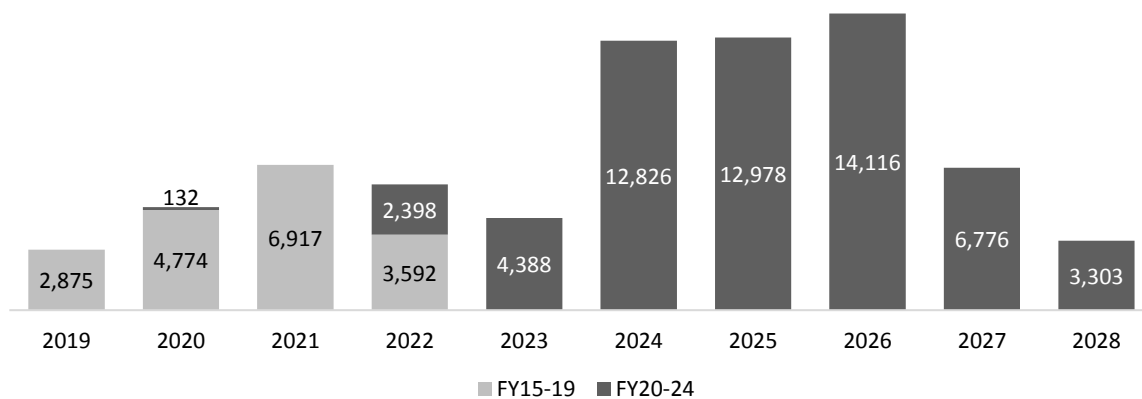
Source: Fiscal 2018 Mayor’s Management Report.

Time in Months	Leased Projects	Owned Projects	All Projects
Avg. Design Time	17	18	18
Avg. Construction Time	34	37	36
Avg. Completion Time (Design + Construction)	51	55	54

As shown in Table 6, the average time for a K-12 capacity project completion, based on the schedules in the Proposed Plan, is approximately four and a half years. Leased projects have slightly shorter estimated completion timelines than capacity projects on City-owned property.

Figure 2 on the following page shows the scheduled completion dates for New Capacity projects funded in the Proposed Plan, as well as the ongoing projects from the 2015-2019 Plan, by the number of seats. The majority of K-12 seats in the Proposed Plan are projected to be completed in 2025-2028, after the last fiscal year of the Proposed Plan.

**Figure 2. K-12 Capacity Projects Completion Timeline\***



\*

By calendar year of completion. In almost all cases a building completed in a calendar year will be ready for occupancy in the Fall of that year (i.e. a school completed in 2018 will open in Fall 2018). Ongoing projects from the 2015-2019 Plan are defined as SCA defines them in the Proposed Plan; see pages C13-C14 of the Proposed Plan or Appendix C on page 26 of this report for further details.

indicators reflect the overall upward trend in construction price per square foot, as project bid prices per square foot are higher than completed projects’ cost per square foot (the projects being completed in a particular fiscal year would have been bid two to three fiscal years earlier).

### ***Siting New Capacity***

Of the 88 K-12 New Capacity projects identified in the Proposed Plan, 16 projects associated with 10,353 seats have sites, 12 of which were initially identified in the 2015-2019 Plan.

In addition to recommendations regarding the planning process for new schools and identified seat need, *Planning to Learn* outlined challenges with the current system for siting new schools and provided recommendations for addressing these challenges. These recommendations included piloting a request for proposal (RFP) process for sites, establishing zoning incentives to encourage school construction in high-need school districts, and leasing school buildings in large-scale affordable housing projects.<sup>10</sup>

In addition, the Council passed two pieces of legislation to further the implementation of the recommendations from the *Planning to Learn* report related to siting new schools:

- Local Law 166 of 2018: requiring the Department of Citywide administrative services to notify the DOE and SCA when City-owned or leased property of an adequate size is determined to have no current use (effective October 17, 2018); and
- Local Law 168 of 2018: creating a school siting task force that will issue a report by July 31, 2019.

### **Early Education Initiatives (Pre-K and 3-K for All): \$550 million**

The Proposed Plan includes \$550 million to support the creation of pre-K seats and seats for three-year-olds as part of the 3-K for All program. Of the \$550 million in the Proposed Plan, \$85 million will be used for pre-K seats and the remaining \$465 million will be used for 3-K seats. Pre-K capacity is created by building stand-alone pre-K buildings, adding pre-K classrooms in new buildings that are being constructed for elementary school use, and by leasing space for pre-K centers. SCA and DOE do not yet know how many seats this funding is expected to create. The Proposed Plan identifies three 3-K projects with 675 seats and three pre-K projects with 576 seats, for 1,251 total seats. These six projects are listed in Appendix D on page 27. Two of these pre-K projects were initially identified in the Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan, however their construction start dates were moved back to Fiscal 2020.

The total cost of these six early education projects is \$130 million, \$12.7 million of which will come from the Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan and \$116.9 million of which will come from the Proposed Plan. Additional projects will be identified in future amendments to the Proposed Plan.

At Fiscal 2019 budget adoption, a total of \$771.8 million was added to DOE's capital budget for 3-K seats. Of the total investment, \$306.6 million was in Fiscal 2019, \$228 million was in Fiscal 2020, and \$187.2 million was in Fiscal 2021. Because it is the final year of the 2015-2019 Plan and the SCA and DOE are putting forth a new plan for the next five-year period rather than an update to the current plan, it is unclear how the \$306.6 million allocated in Fiscal 2019 is being or will be spent. Further, for the outyear funding at adoption, it is unclear whether the investment is fully aligned with the Proposed Plan. The DOE Capital Commitment Plan and Capital Budget are often out of sync with the SCA's five-year capital plan because they are produced at different times.

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<sup>10</sup> See supra fn. 5 at pgs. 44-46.

At adoption, the Administration identified how many seats in each 3-K district the investment would fund, but they did not disclose how they determined where to fund 3-K seats. The 3-K Capacity funded at adoption is presented in Table 6 by district, along with the district's elementary school enrollment, capacity, and utilization rate as of the 2017-18 Blue Book.

School District	First year of 3-K	Enrollment	Capacity	Seat Excess (Shortfall)	Utilization	3-K Capacity funded at FY19 Adoption
16	2018-19	3,291	7,731	4,440	43%	0
23	2017-18	2,632	3,873	1,241	68%	0
5	2018-19	3,491	4,546	1,055	77%	0
19	2019-20	10,932	14,220	3,288	77%	20
7	2017-18	6,862	7,840	978	88%	0
4	2018-19	2,904	3,506	602	83%	0
6	2019-20	8,982	10,475	1,493	86%	316
29	2020-21	11,827	12,212	385	97%	1,038
9	2019-20	16,180	16,755	575	97%	0
12	2020-21	10,341	10,487	146	99%	435
31	2019-20	27,439	24,781	(2,658)	111%	2,471
27	2018-19	16,889	15,078	(1,811)	112%	745

Source: Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization Report for the 2017-18 School Year. The 3-K Capacity funded at FY19 Adoption is not listed in the Proposed Plan; the Office of Management and Budget provided this information to Council Finance in June 2018.

The 2015-2019 Plan funded 71 pre-K projects with 8,771 seats at a total cost of \$872 million. Sixty-seven of these projects were completed as of 2018; two of the projects were moved into the Proposed Plan, as mentioned above; and two projects, listed in Table 5 below, are ongoing and expected to be completed by 2019.

	District	School	Boro	Forecast Capacity	Est. Compl	Total Est. Cost
	L 02	PRE-K CENTER @ WEST 57TH STREET	M	72	Sep-19	\$7,990
*	L 02	PRE-K CENTER @ 355 EAST 76 STREET	M	180	Sep-19	\$35,010

L Leased Facility.

\* Total estimated cost as of the 2015-2019 Plan.

### ***Planning and Siting for Early Childhood Education (including pre-K and 3-K)***

SCA does not currently forecast a pre-K capacity need in its capital plan for either three- or four-year-olds, and therefore it is unknown how SCA plans for pre-K capacity needs. Pre-K capacity planning is necessarily different from K-12 capacity planning, since approximately half of pre-K seats for four-year-olds are provided by community-based organizations (CBOs) through contracts with DOE. CBOs also provide many of the seats for three-year-olds in districts with 3-K

for All. The SCA and DOE should make their planning process for pre-K capacity, and any related data, clear and publicly available, as recommended in the Council's *Planning to Learn* report.<sup>11</sup>

A clear planning process for pre-K seats is particularly important as the City expands the 3-K for All initiative. Additional capital investment may be needed to build stand-alone 3-K centers, or additional pre-K centers serving both three- and four-year-olds.

### **Class Size Reduction: \$150 million**

Class Size Reduction funding is intended for new seats targeted to reduce class size. According to the Proposed Plan, a group comprised of representatives from the SCA, DOE's offices of Planning & Development, Early Education, and Student Enrollment discuss potential Class Size Reduction projects using criteria such as overutilization, unfunded seat need, use of TCUs, and geographic isolation. No specific projects are identified in the Proposed Plan.

The 2015-2019 Plan included \$490 million for class size reduction projects to create 4,900 seats. However, as of the 2015-2019 Plan adopted in June 2018, only three projects with 1,386 seats at a total cost of \$236 million had been identified. All three of these projects were identified in January 2016. It is unclear why excess funding in this category was not reallocated to other project areas or moved to the outyears given the lack of identified projects. The Council was informed that as of Spring 2018 SCA hoped to identify additional projects but none were. In addition, there is no explanation as to how the projects identified will reduce class size.

Two of the three Class Size Reduction projects from the 2015-2019 Plan are now being counted as contributing toward the construction of the 83,000 identified seat need from the 2015-2019 Plan. Given that Class Size Reduction projects were originally intended to be in addition to New Capacity projects, it is inappropriate to count them toward meeting the identified seat need. The decision for the Proposed Plan to count the capacity from these projects toward meeting identified seat need and the lack of a clear mechanism by which Class Size Reduction projects actually lower class size raises concerns about the integrity and necessity of this category of capacity funding.

### **Capacity to Support Removal of Transportable Classrooms Units: \$180 million**

Capacity to Support Removal of TCUs is a new category in the Proposed Plan to allow for the creation of capacity that will replace TCUs. No specific projects are identified in the Proposed Plan. In addition to this \$180 million, there is \$50 million for TCU removal included under the Capital Investment section, for a total of \$230 million. See page 13 of this report for a more detailed discussion of TCU removal.

### **Facility Replacement Program: \$0**

Facility Replacement is not included in the Proposed Plan, though it was funded in the 2015-2019 Plan at \$287 million. The 2015-2019 Plan funding was for nine projects, five of which are ongoing and listed in Table 7 below. Funding under Facility Replacement provides for the development of seats for schools that must vacate their current locations, either due to a lapsed lease or building conditions. Seats are provided through new construction or alternative leasing opportunities,

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<sup>11</sup> See supra fn. 5 at p. 50.

similar to new capacity. Historically, funding for facility replacements has been added to the five-year capital plan as necessary projects are identified. The Proposed Plan does not indicate the potential need for Facility Replacement funding in the Plan period.

	District	School	Boro	Actual / Est. Compl	Total Est. Cost*
	30	P.S. 2 MINISCHOOL	Q	Sep-21	\$45,000
	75Q	P.S. 256 ANNEX	Q	Sep-20	\$23,060
	75R	I.S./H.S. @ 715 OCEAN TERRACE	R	Sep-21	\$100,000
	75R	D75 REPLACEMENT @ 15 FAIRFIELD STREET	R	Sep-20	\$58,150
L	78M	WEST END SECONDARY SCHOOL	M	Feb-19	\$19,350

L Leased Facility.

\* Total estimated cost as of the 2015-2019 Plan.

## Capital Investment

Capital Investment, which is \$5.17 billion in the Proposed Plan, includes all projects undertaken to improve and upgrade existing facilities. Projects supported with discretionary funding allocated by Borough Presidents and City Council Members, commonly referred to as Reso A funding, fall into the Capital Investment category. Capital Investment also includes the Capital Improvement Program and School Enhancement Projects.

### Reso A: \$0

The Proposed Plan currently reflects \$0 for Reso A projects because elected officials have not yet allocated discretionary capital funding for Fiscal 2020 or the outyears. Discretionary capital funding for this plan's period will be included in the Fiscal 2020 Adopted Capital Budget, and be reflected in subsequent amendments to the Fiscal 2020-2024 Five-Year Capital Plan. Funding for Reso A projects allocated during the 2015-2019 Plan that remains uncommitted at the end of Fiscal 2019 will roll into the Fiscal 2020-2024 Five-Year Capital Plan.

Projects funded by the Council and Borough Presidents typically include technology (such as smart boards and laptop carts) and renovations to auditoriums, gymnasiums, libraries, and science labs. Over Fiscal 2015-2019, City Council Members allocated a total of \$600.2 million in discretionary funding to school capital projects, and Borough Presidents allocated over \$250 million. Discretionary capital allocations made over Fiscal 2020-2024 will increase the overall size of the five-year capital plan.

The five-year capital plans do not list Reso A projects; the Council has requested that SCA include Reso A projects in the plan, either under their own category or the appropriate capital investment category.

### Capital Improvement Program: \$2.78 billion

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) provides critical infrastructure work in existing buildings, including interior and exterior repairs, the removal of TCUs, and athletic field upgrades. The Proposed Plan allocates \$2.78 billion to CIP projects. This is significantly less funding for CIP than in the 2015-2019 Plan: \$4.1 billion.

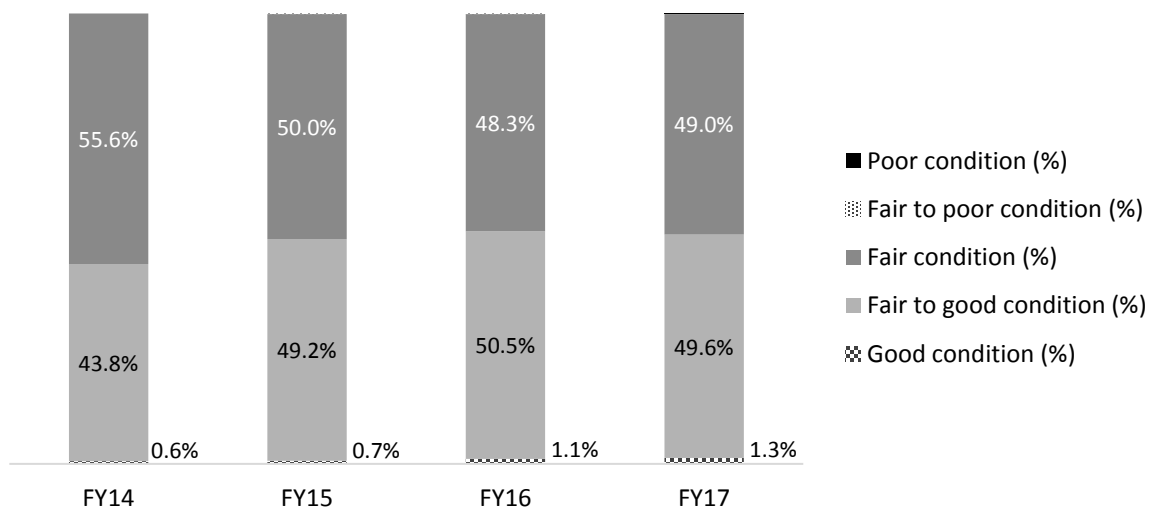
The DOE and SCA use the Building Condition Assessment Survey (BCAS) to determine what CIP projects to fund. The BCAS is an annual survey conducted by architects, electrical engineers, and mechanical engineers to determine the baseline condition of all of the DOE’s facilities. Buildings’ main systems and components are rated on a scale of 1-5 (see table at right).<sup>12</sup>

BCAS Rating	Description
1	Good
2	Between Good and Fair
3	Fair
4	Between Fair and Poor
5	Poor

SCA allocates CIP funding to address only critical repair needs, building elements rated 5 or 4 on the BCAS, though in some cases those rated 3 are also included.

Though there is no publicly available comprehensive citywide condition assessment of school buildings, the MMR includes information on the proportion of school buildings rated in each category, shown in Figure 3. The data indicates that budgeted funding is enough to maintain schools in a state of good repair, as almost no buildings are in “fair to poor” or “poor” condition. Figures for Fiscal 2018 are not yet available.

Figure 3. School Building Ratings



The Proposed Plan identifies CIP projects for Fiscal 2020-2022. Projects for the final two years of the plan will be identified in future amendments. As part of the transition of the birth-to-five education system from the Administration for Children’s Services (ACS) to DOE, leases currently held by ACS for EarlyLearn centers will be transferred to the DOE. SCA and DOE are currently surveying these facilities to identify needed investments. The Proposed Plan does not yet reflect additional capital costs for the renovation and/or maintenance of these spaces, and it is unknown if the BCAS will be expanded to include these facilities.

<sup>12</sup> The 2017-18 BCAS report for every DOE school building can be found on the DOE website under the “Facilities” section of each school’s page, in PDF format, or at <https://survey.nycsca.org/bcas/>.

**Figure 4. Capital Improvement Project Performance Indicators**

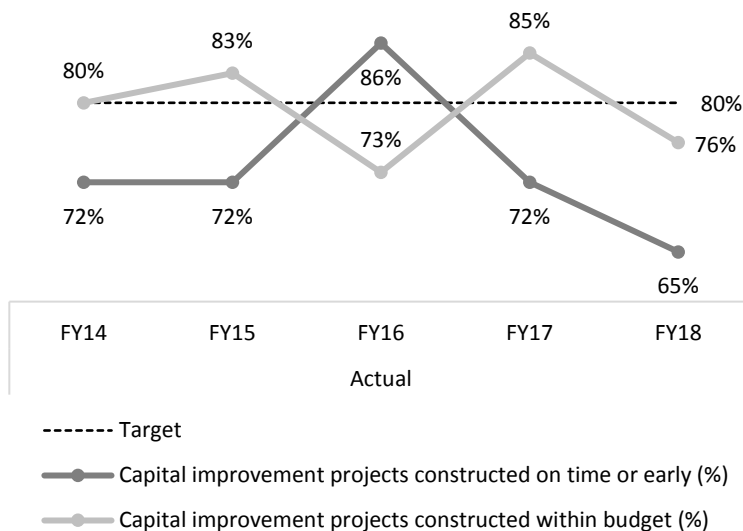


Figure 4 shows performance indicators related to CIP projects, including all non-capacity projects managed by SCA (except for emergency projects).

Both the percentage of CIP projects constructed within budget and the percentage of CIP constructed on time or early declined in Fiscal 2018 and were below target.

**Exteriors: \$1.86 billion**

The major components of a building’s exterior are roofs, parapets, windows, and masonry. If the BCAS rating for any of these four major components was “poor” or “fair to poor,” then the other major exterior components rated “fair” might be included in capital work. The single greatest cause of accelerated deterioration of existing facilities is water infiltration. As such, this capital work focuses on making schools watertight. The Proposed Plan includes \$1.86 billion for Exteriors, which is \$850 million less than the \$2.71 billion allocated in the 2015-2019 Plan. Appendix A on page 23 lists funding for the components of the Exteriors program in the Proposed Plan.

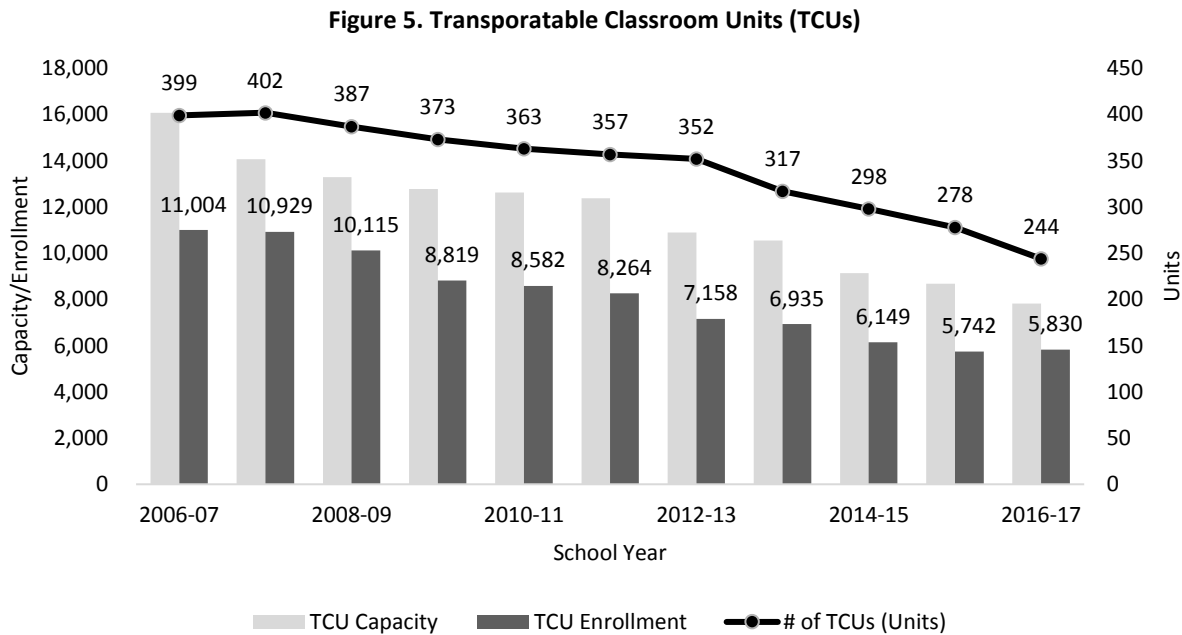
**Interiors: \$657 million**

Components of the Interior program include electrical upgrades, plumbing, low-voltage electrical systems, and mechanical systems that need to be replaced rather than repaired. Interior work in occupied buildings is challenging, as the SCA must perform the most intrusive work over the summer months, after normal school hours, or during holidays to ensure the safety of students and teachers and minimize disruption to instruction. This is not always the most cost-effective means of performing the required work. The Proposed Plan includes \$657 million for Interiors, which is \$109 million less than the \$765 million allocated in the 2015-2019 Plan. Appendix A on page 23 lists funding for the components of the Interiors program in the Proposed Plan. Funding for “Safety Systems” under Interiors is mostly for exterior doors, in contrast to funding for “Safety and Security,” discussed in further detail under Facility Enhancements on page 18 of this report.

Of note, funding under Interiors includes \$25 million for Kitchen Areas, which the Proposed Plan identifies as funding for “walk-in refrigerators and freezers.” Funding under Interiors also includes funding to replace fire alarms and install building-wide public address systems.

**Transportable Classroom Unit Removal/Playground Redevelopment: \$50 million**

SCA has committed to removing TCUs across the City and a total of \$230 million in the Proposed Plan is allocated for the removal of all units (\$180 million is allocated under Capacity). As of the release of the Proposed Plan, 184 TCUs have been removed and 74 of the remaining 170 TCUs have a removal plan. TCU removal plans and schedules are coordinated with each school and reflect the area’s capacity and desires of the school community. Figure 5 shows the number of TCU units and their enrollment over the past 11 years, which has consistently declined.



Source: DOE’s report to the New York City Council pursuant to the requirements in Local Law 122 of 2005, 2006-2017.

**Athletic Field Upgrades: \$100 million**

The Proposed Plan allocates \$100 million to upgrade existing athletic fields. This is in addition to funding for Universal Physical Education and Physical Fitness Upgrades, funded under School Enhancement Projects. It is unclear if Athletic Field Upgrades are identified through the BCAS or through an alternative method. The 2015-2019 Plan included \$125 million for Athletic Field Upgrades.

**School Enhancement Projects: \$2.42 billion**

School Enhancement Projects consist of two main program categories: Facility Enhancement and Technology, which are discussed in detail below. Many of the project types funded under School Enhancement Projects are in fact essential school components. The Council has requested the SCA overhaul its approach to funding these projects. Rather than reflecting point-in-time initiatives, the DOE and SCA should reset baseline expectations for safe and supportive learning environments that allow educators to meet instructional mandates. Funding in the Capital Plan should then support providing all these essential school elements in schools. Such elements include but are not limited to accessibility, physical education spaces (including play spaces for elementary students), cafeteria spaces, purpose-built therapy rooms, private treatment spaces,



air conditioning, upgraded electrical systems, adequate bandwidth, and technology such as laptops, computers, and smartboards.

**Facility Enhancements: \$1.67 billion**

Facility Enhancements projects include Facility Restructuring, the Air Conditioning Initiative, the Universal Physical Education Initiative, Physical Fitness Upgrades, Safety & Security, Science Lab Upgrades, Accessibility, and Bathroom Upgrades. Appendix A on page 23 shows funding for the components of the Facility Enhancements category in the Proposed Plan. Two categories of funding included in the 2015-2019 Plan are not included in the Proposed Plan: Library Upgrades, which was funded at \$2.6 million in the 2015-2019 Plan, and Auditorium Upgrades, which was funded at \$20.7 million in the 2015-2019 Plan.

**Facility Restructuring: \$287.5 million**

Facility Restructuring funds projects that enable changes to instructional offerings in particular buildings. According to the Proposed Plan, this includes “conversion of unused shops/extra-large classrooms to create more capacity and a program to renovate cafeterias and serving lines.” Approximately \$25 million will be used for cafeteria renovations and the remaining \$262.5 million will be used for classroom conversions.

The 2015-2019 Plan included \$388 million for Facility Restructuring; this funding included the construction of School Based Health Centers (SBHCs). The Proposed Plan does not include funding for SBHC projects. Overall, funding for facility restructuring is down \$91 million when compared to the 2015-2019 Plan.

**Air Conditioning Initiative: \$284 million**

In April 2017, the Mayor announced that the City would install air conditioning (AC) in every DOE public school classroom by 2022, which the City Council called for in the Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget Response. Window AC units are not capital-eligible, and were therefore funded through a \$28.75 million expense budget allocation over Fiscal 2018-2022, which was later supplemented by an additional \$10.8 million. This category in the capital plan is for capital work required to complete this initiative, which may include installation/replacement of switchboards, electrical panels, receptacles, grounding work, additional electrical service, and the distribution of the electrical service. This type of work may be necessary in buildings where more than a single replacement or installation of ACs is needed. While large electrical upgrade projects are being managed by SCA, the DOE’s Division of School Facilities (DSF) is managing electrical upgrade projects that require minor electrical distribution and/or outlet work, most of which cost less than \$100,000.

The 2015-2019 Plan included \$50 million for electrical upgrades related to AC and the Fiscal 2019 Executive Capital Commitment Plan (released after the February 2018 Amendment to the 2015-2019 Plan) added \$125 million for electrical upgrades related to AC. This additional investment brings total capital funding to \$459 million.

Pursuant to a term and condition included in the Fiscal 2018 and 2019 budgets, the DOE and SCA provided data on the progress of AC installation. The most recent report, which was provided in April 2018, is out-of-date and there are concerns about the accuracy of the reporting. AC status was initially based on results of the Principal Annual Space Survey (PASS); however, DOE and SCA

are now working to validate AC status in schools. In some instances, principals reported having 100 percent AC on the PASS even when that was not the case. In addition, SCA is still scoping electrical upgrade projects in schools that require capital work to support AC in all classrooms. Pursuant to the Fiscal 2019 term and condition, the DOE and SCA will provide their next status report on the AC initiative in January 2019.

### Universal Physical Education Initiative: \$25 million

In June 2017, the Mayor announced a Universal Physical Education initiative to ensure all students have access to appropriate physical education space by 2021, which the City Council called for in the Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget Response. The Fiscal 2018 Adopted Budget included an additional \$105.5 million for the Universal Physical Education Initiative, which was reflected in the 2015-2019 Plan. The Fiscal 2019 Adopted Budget included an additional \$172.5 million in capital funding for the Universal Physical Education Initiative in Fiscal 2019. The \$25 million in the Proposed Plan is in addition to this total Fiscal 2018-2019 investment of \$278 million. With this funding, SCA is constructing 22 stand-alone gyms, three interior conversions, and two playground renovations. In addition, two schools are getting gymnasiums through an addition/annex funded in the Capacity program: P.S. 254 in Brooklyn and P.S. 340 in the Bronx. All of these projects are listed in Table 8 below. Project costs have not yet been finalized.

Project Type	Bldg. ID	School	Anticipated Opening
Addition With Gym	K254	P.S. 254 - BROOKLYN	Fall 2021
	X340	P.S. 340 - BRONX	Fall 2021
Standalone Gymnasium Building	K017	P.S. 17 - BROOKLYN	Fall 2020
	K018	P.S. 18 - BROOKLYN	Fall 2020
	K112	P.S. 112 - BROOKLYN	Spring 2020
	K132	P.S. 132 - BROOKLYN	Spring 2020
	K159	P.S. 159 - BROOKLYN	Spring 2020
	K167	P.S. 167 - BROOKLYN	Spring 2021
	K172	P.S. 172 - BROOKLYN	Fall 2020
	K189	P.S. 189 - BROOKLYN	Spring 2020
	K190	P.S. 190 - BROOKLYN	Spring 2020
	Q036	P.S. 36 - QUEENS	Spring 2020
	Q081	P.S. 81 - QUEENS	Fall 2019
	R001	P.S. 1 - STATEN ISLAND	Spring 2020
	R020	P.S. 20 - STATEN ISLAND	Spring 2020
	R039	P.S. 39 - STATEN ISLAND	Summer 2020
	R054	P.S. 54 - STATEN ISLAND	Spring 2020
	R831	P.S. 74 - STATEN ISLAND	Fall 2020
	X065	P.S. 65 - BRONX	Summer 2020
	X006	P.S. 6 - BRONX	Spring 2020
	X173	P.S. 236 - BRONX	Spring 2021
X205	P.S. 205A (ECF) - BRONX	Summer 2020	

Project Type	Bldg. ID	School	Anticipated Opening
	X839	BRONX HS FOR THE VISUAL ARTS - X	Fall 2020
	X843	P.S. 246 (POE CENTER) - BRONX	Spring 2020
Interior Conversion or Enhancement	M190	P.S. 290 - MANHATTAN	Summer 2021
	Q222	P.S. 222 (ECC) - QUEENS	Summer 2021
	Q280	P.S. 280 - QUEENS	Spring 2021
Playground Upgrade	K874	I.S. 340 (OLD 249 AX) - BROOKLYN	Spring 2021
	Q242	P.S. 242 - (ECC) - QUEENS	Spring 2021

Source: DOE email to Council Finance, December 3, 2018. This information is not included in the Proposed Plan, presumably because the projects will be completed using funding from the 2015-2019 Plan, though some of these projects were not identified in the February 2018 Amendment to the 2015-2019 Plan.

### **Safety & Security: \$200 million**

The Safety and Security program includes network-based video surveillance, ID-card access control, radio communications, and metal detection. Funding for Safety & Security has doubled from the 2015-2019 Plan, which allocated only \$100 million to this category.

The SCA is continuing the implementation of Internet Protocol Digital Video Surveillance (IPDVS), which allows authorized school officials to view live and archived camera images directly on their computer stations and provides remote viewing capability to authorized personnel from borough and central offices. As of October 2018, IPDVS has been implemented in 727 buildings serving 1,146 DOE schools. Funding in the Proposed Plan is expected to increase the number of school buildings with IPDVS to more than 900 by Fiscal 2024. The funding also provides a technical refresh of those IPDVS systems installed in the early years of the program. This technical refresh includes the replacement of all of the existing analog cameras with megapixel digital cameras that provide much greater image quality than cameras installed in earlier years.

DOE secondary schools currently use ID-card access control systems. According to the Proposed Plan, DOE has issued a solicitation for competitive proposals for managing functions that are keyed to a secure students identified device, called Common-ID services (CIDS). Once the CIDS contract award(s) are finalized DOE will rollout the latest ID card access control solution.

DOE also continues to work with the New York Police Department School Safety Division on ensuring radio communication infrastructure allows the School Safety Agents and DOE personnel to communicate reliably over portable two-way radios, as well as replace metal-detection equipment that has reached the end of its lifecycle.

### **Science Lab Upgrades: \$50 million**

The Fiscal 2020-2014 Five-Year Capital Plan completed science facilities in all buildings housing high school students. The 2015-2019 Plan continued DOE's effort to facilitate quality instruction in the sciences by providing middle school students with grade appropriate science facilities in their buildings. The Proposed Plan includes \$50 million for science lab upgrades. No specific projects are identified. The 2015-2019 Plan also allocated \$50 million to Science Lab Upgrades.

**Accessibility: \$750 million**

The Accessibility program allows the SCA to provide additional accessible facilities throughout the City. A committee comprised of staff from the SCA, DOE's Space Management Group, DSF, Office of Student Enrollment, Division of Specialized Instruction, and the Office of the General Counsel work to identify specific projects with a goal of equity in access across districts. According to the announcement accompanying the release of the Proposed Plan, this funding will allow SCA to ensure at least 50 percent of buildings serving elementary school grades in each district are at least partially accessible. As a result of the Council's advocacy, \$150 million was added to the DOE Capital Budget at Fiscal 2019 budget adoption for accessibility projects over Fiscal 2019-2021, with \$50 million allocated in each year. The \$750 million investment in Accessibility includes the \$100 million in capital funding added to Fiscal 2020 and 2021. This funding is a significant increase compared to the 2015-2019 Plan, which allocated only \$127.6 million to accessibility, \$27.6 million of which was for accessibility at emergency shelter sites.

The number of accessible schools varies widely across school districts, and some districts have no schools that are fully accessible to students in certain grades. While the BCAS does include indicators on the accessibility of school buildings, the DOE's Office of Space Planning is currently undertaking a more detailed and nuanced accessibility survey of public school buildings called Building Accessibility Profiles. These profiles are available on DOE's website, and DOE anticipates completing them for all school buildings by the end of December 2018.

In addition, many schools used as poll sites are not fully accessible and the City's Board of Elections uses temporary ramps to make these sites temporarily accessible for elections. These ramps are not designed for permanent deployment and SCA believes they would create a safety issue over time if they remained installed year-round.

For the \$50 million added to the DOE Capital Budget for accessibility projects in Fiscal 2019, DOE prioritized five school districts with the lowest portion of partially or fully accessible elementary school buildings: district 4 (36.84%), district 7 (29.41%), district 9 (35.71%), district 13 (31.82%), and district 15 (28.00%). SCA is scoping 10 projects: two projects in each of these districts. For each of the 10 projects, SCA is scoping both partially accessible and fully accessible options. The DOE will fund as many of these large projects as possible with the \$50 million. DOE will use any remaining funding for smaller accessibility projects in the priority districts. Building Accessibility Profiles are being used to identify these smaller projects. DOE and SCA expect to have the list of Fiscal 2019 accessibility projects finalized by December 2018. Projects that are scoped but not funded in Fiscal 2019 may be funded in the outyears.

As previously mentioned, the 2015-2019 Plan included \$27.6 million for projects to ensure buildings used as emergency shelters are accessible. Pursuant to a settlement in a class action lawsuit the City was required to provide a minimum of 60 accessible emergency shelters. The scope of work for these projects are primarily extending partitions; raising grab bars, mirrors, sinks, and toilets; and installing new doors and hardware; some buildings are also receiving ramps. The City's Office of Emergency Management (OEM) coordinates the identification of emergency shelter sites, and meets biweekly with DOE, SCA, and the Mayor's Office of People with Disabilities (MOPD) to monitor progress on these projects. As of September 2018, 48 projects had been completed and 73 projects were in progress or not yet started. SCA and DOE

anticipated completing the 60 sites required by the settlement by October 15, 2018, and completing the remaining projects by April 2019.

**Bathroom Upgrades: \$50 million**

Unlike projects in the CIP, Bathroom Upgrade projects are not chosen as result of standardized ratings (because these bathrooms are “functional” the BCAS does not identify them as in need of repair). Bathroom Upgrade projects were initially identified by principals and custodians. The Council expressed concern that this selection process did not ensure bathrooms with the greatest need for upgrade are addressed. In response to these concerns the DOE now also uses ratings from SchoolStat to revise the priorities for planned bathroom upgrades. The DOE’s SchoolStat team reviews half of the bathrooms in use at each school twice a year and bathrooms are rated on a scale of 1-5 in three categories: cleanliness, repair, and fixtures. Cleanliness and repair scores less than 3 and fixture scores below 4.2 are considered substandard. However, because the SchoolStat rating is an aggregate rating of multiple bathrooms, it may not reflect the condition of the specific bathrooms that will receive upgrades. This means SchoolStat ratings do not clearly reflect individual bathrooms most in need of repair.

The 2015-2019 Plan included \$100 million for Bathroom Upgrades. The final phase of bathroom upgrades to be completed in Fiscal 2019 was identified in September 2018. With the final phase of bathroom upgrades, the 2015-2019 Plan will fund upgrades to approximately 1,200 bathrooms at almost 600 schools. SCA and DOE currently budget \$85,000 per bathroom upgrade.

**Technology: \$750 million**

This funding is for increasing bandwidth connectivity in schools as well as increasing capacity to support more widespread and intensive use of web-enabled devices. Investment in bandwidth is necessary for the implementation of Computer Science for All and associated programs. In addition, the New York State Education Department intends to fully transition to computer-based testing (CBT) by 2020 and schools must ensure students using CBT do not experience technical issues during assessments. Technology includes a number of categories, shown with their funding level in the Proposed Plan in Appendix A on page 23. Funding is up almost \$100 million when compared to the 2015-2019 Plan, which allocated \$654.4 million to Technology.

Thirty-eight percent of Technology funding in the Proposed Plan is for the expansion of existing building infrastructure to accommodate higher connection speeds with intensive concurrent users in schools.

Twenty percent of Technology funding in the Proposed Plan will support an overhaul of the Wide Area Network (WAN) including high-capacity bandwidth school data wiring upgrades. The current WAN infrastructure was completed in 2005 and is now out of date. Both the 2015-2019 Plan and the Proposed Plan are investing in the network infrastructure that will support the new State and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirement of 100 Mbps per 1,000 students.

In order to bring the minimum speed up to 100 Mbps, DOE is switching from Verizon’s network, which has a top speed of 50 Mbps, to Lighttower, which has a top speed of 100 Mbps and according to DOE can be further scaled up. Lighttower is already the Internet Service Provider (ISP) for all DOE schools. DOE anticipates all schools will have an upgraded fiber circuit by the end of Fiscal 2019.

Twenty-five percent of Technology funding in the Proposed Plan will support cabling, modernizing the existing voice infrastructure, and electrical upgrades, which are critical building elements necessary for allowing students and educators to connect to the internet.

Finally, 17 percent of the Technology funding in the Proposed Plan is for basic business needs that support student information systems, network security, and data management.

While the DOE Central Budget and Capital Plan supports maintenance of the network and related infrastructure, technology devices in schools such as laptop carts and smartboards are currently typically purchased using school budget expense funding or using discretionary capital allocations from Council Members and Borough Presidents.

## Mandated Programs

Mandated programs include a number of categories, shown with their funding level in the Proposed Plan in Appendix A on page 23. For most categories under Mandated Programs, the Proposed Plan does not present sufficient information to understand how budgets were determined, how many projects proposed allocations will fund, how projects will be identified, how many buildings are not in compliance with regulations, and the timeline for bringing all buildings into compliance.

### **Boiler Conversions: \$650 million**

This funding is to convert boilers at 55 out of 250 buildings currently using Number 4 oil, a highly polluting form of heating oil. There is a legislative mandate to eliminate use of Number 4 oil by 2030. The 2015-2019 Plan included \$750 million for Boiler Conversions.

### **Asbestos Remediation: \$200 million**

The SCA's Asbestos Abatement program is federally mandated by the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986. Every public and private school building must be inspected once every three years, the location of any asbestos documented, and a plan developed for the continuous management of the asbestos. Asbestos in a loosely bound (friable) condition must be removed. Asbestos in a construction area must also be removed prior to being disturbed for construction or maintenance activities. The cost of asbestos abatement is included in the individual project costs for building projects where asbestos is present. This funding provides for abatement of disturbed asbestos where no related major capital projects are planned. The 2015-2019 Plan included \$183.8 million for Asbestos Remediation.

### **Lead Paint Removal: \$10 million**

Lead paint abatement is mandated by the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) regulations. The target population includes pre-K, kindergarten, special education, and first grade students. Similar to asbestos abatement, lead abatement is included as part of individual capital projects that affect surfaces that may contain lead paint. This funding category provides for lead paint abatement in buildings where no related major capital projects are planned. The Proposed Plan does not include information about the prevalence of lead paint in school buildings; according to the Proposed Plan "DOE/SCA continues to remediate areas identified by lead inspections and DOHMH referrals." The 2015-2019 Plan included \$8.4 million for Lead Paint Removal.

**Emergency Lighting: \$35 million**

This category funds the continuing program to bring all school buildings into compliance with the emergency lighting requirements of Local Law 41 of 1978 (Fire Safety in Places of Public Assembly), Local Law 16 of 1984 (Fire Safety in Buildings), and Local Law 26 of 2004 (Power Source for Exit Signs). These laws establish minimum standards for emergency lighting, exit lighting, emergency power, and elevator safety. The laws apply retroactively to most school buildings. Documentation showing compliance is filed at the Department of Buildings when assessments for compliance are completed. Funding for Emergency Lighting is up significantly from the 2015-2019 Plan, which allocated \$8.2 million to this program category.

**Code Compliance: \$125 million**

Similar to Emergency Lighting, this category is an ongoing program to bring all school buildings into compliance with safety-related regulations. New York City Building Code requirements related to life and fire safety systems apply retroactively and buildings not in compliance must be retrofitted accordingly. The 2015-2019 Plan allocated \$77.7 million to Code Compliance.

**Building Condition Surveys: \$100 million**

This section of the Proposed Plan funds the BCAS surveys previously described in the CIP section of this report, annual surveys used to assess the condition of school buildings. While the Proposed Plan budgets \$20 million annually for these surveys, actual annual costs in Fiscal 2015-2017 ranged from \$12 million to \$15 million.

**Wrap-Up Insurance: \$900 million**

The SCA maintains an Owner Controlled Insurance Program that provides insurance coverage for the SCA, contractors, and subcontractors working on SCA projects. The SCA negotiates and purchases coverage for Worker's Compensation and Employer's Liability, General Liability, Excess Liability, and Builder's Risk, rather than having contractors and subcontractors secure their own insurance. The SCA attributes part of its success in using a high percentage of Minority and Women-owned Business Enterprise (MWBE) contractors to this program. The Fiscal 2015-2019 Plan included a similar amount of funding for Wrap Up Insurance, \$894.7 million.

FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
4.66%	6.62%	3.47%	5.67%	NA*

The MMR includes a performance indicator related to insurance losses; Table 9 shows this indicator. Insurance losses for Fiscal 2018 are not yet available.

**Prior Plan Completion Cost: \$500 million**

Some projects funded in the 2015-2019 Plan will still be in progress during the Proposed Plan period. While construction contracts are obligated in the Fiscal 2015-2019 Plan, other costs, such as furniture and equipment and change orders, may occur during the Proposed Plan period. This funding covers these costs for projects in the 2015-2019 Plan that will be completed after the end of Fiscal 2019. Given that the 2015-2019 Plan is ongoing, this is a general estimate. After the close of the current plan, SCA will have a clearer picture of the projects that will require funding in Fiscal 2020-2024, and how much funding will be required. In the 2015-2019 Plan, \$659.2 million was allocated to Prior Plan Completion.

**Emergency, Unspecified & Miscellaneous: \$550 million**

This lump sum funding allows the SCA to respond to emergencies and unforeseeable needs without having to divert funds from other projects. This amount cannot exceed five percent of the total estimated cost of the Five-Year Capital Plan and in the Proposed Plan it is approximately three percent of the total cost. The 2015-2019 Plan allocated \$402.4 million to Emergency, Unspecified & Miscellaneous.

**DOE Capital Funding Sources**

The Proposed Plan does not provide a breakdown of funding by source.

The City's Capital Budget and Commitment Plan determine the funding levels available to the DOE for its Five-Year Capital Plan. The City provides lump sum allocations for education capital expenditures, and the DOE determines how the funds will be used, subject to scope approval by the City. Rather than listing education capital projects in the City's Capital Budget and Commitment Plan, details of planned projects are listed in the DOE's Five-Year Capital Plan.

New York State funds approximately 50 percent of the City's education capital costs through Building Aid. The City receives Building Aid funding in the operating budget, and this revenue finances debt service on education capital projects, or indirectly frees up City tax-levy dollars to pay debt service. However, the Fiscal 2019 Adopted Capital Budget and Commitment Plan indicate that the City provides a majority of education capital funding. This is because most of the bonds currently being issued to finance DOE capital projects are City-backed bonds, such as General Obligation, or GO, bonds.

There are some State-backed bonds issued to finance DOE capital projects: Building Aid Revenue Bonds, or BARBs. In addition, the City is budgeting for approximately \$783 million in State capital funding for education through the Smart Schools Bond Act (SSBA). The City plans to use \$300 million of this funding for the removal of transportable classroom units (TCUs), \$100 million for the construction of pre-K capacity, and \$383 million for connectivity/classroom technology. The City submitted its Smart Schools Investment Plan to the State in 2016. In September 2018, the State approved the use of \$400 million for the removal of transportable classroom units (TCUs) and pre-K capacity. The projects this funding will cover were already included in the 2015-2019 Plan. In December 2018, the State approved the use of the \$383 million in SSBA funding for connectivity/classroom technology.

While the Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan included federal funding for projects related to Hurricane Sandy, these projects have been committed and the Proposed Plan does not include any Federal funding.

Since the 2015-2019 Plan is ongoing, the amount of funding in each category of that Plan that will actually be committed is not yet finalized, though DOE's overall commitment rate has historically been over 80 percent. After the close of Fiscal 2019, uncommitted funding from the 2015-2019 Plan may be rolled into the Fiscal 2020-2024 Five-Year Capital Plan. DOE will release a formal closeout report on the 2015-2019 Plan after the close of Fiscal 2019.



## Appendices

### A. Proposed Fiscal 2020-2024 Five-Year Capital Plan Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	<b>Proposed FY20-24 Plan</b>	<b>% of Plan</b>
<b>Capacity</b>	<b>\$8,761,000</b>	<b>51.54%</b>
New Capacity	7,881,000	46.36%
Early Education Initiatives: Pre-K and 3-K for All	550,000	3.24%
Class Size Reduction	150,000	0.88%
Facility Replacement	0	0.00%
Capacity to Support Removal of TCUs	180,000	1.06%
<b>Capital Investment</b>	<b>5,169,000</b>	<b>30.41%</b>
Reso A	0	0.00%
Capital Improvement Program	2,747,500	16.16%
Exteriors	1,856,400	10.92%
Flood Elimination	226,600	1.33%
Reinforcing Support Elements	20,500	0.12%
Roofs	234,900	1.38%
Parapets	252,100	1.48%
Exterior Masonry	902,800	5.31%
Windows	219,500	1.29%
Interiors	656,500	3.86%
Low-Voltage Electrical System	80,000	0.47%
Interior Spaces	27,300	0.16%
Kitchen Areas	25,000	0.15%
Elevators & Escalators	50,000	0.29%
Floor	27,300	0.16%
Heating Plant Upgrade	414,800	2.44%
Safety Systems	32,100	0.19%
Other	84,600	0.50%
TCU Removal/Playground Redevelopment	50,000	0.29%
Athletic Field Upgrades	100,000	0.59%
School Enhancement Projects	2,421,500	14.24%
Facility Enhancements	1,671,500	9.83%
Facility Restructuring	287,500	1.69%
Air Conditioning Initiative	284,000	1.67%
Universal Physical Education Initiative	25,000	0.15%
Safety & Security	200,000	1.18%
Science Lab Upgrades	50,000	0.29%
Accessibility	750,000	4.41%
Physical Fitness Upgrades - Swimming Pools	25,000	0.15%
Bathroom Upgrades	50,000	0.29%

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	<b>Proposed FY20-24 Plan</b>	<b>% of Plan</b>
Technology	750,000	4.41%
High-Capacity Bandwidth Data Network	285,000	1.68%
High-Capacity Bandwidth School Data Wiring Upgrade	52,500	0.31%
Next Generation (Wave 3) Wireless Platform	97,500	0.57%
Modernizing Voice Infrastructure	60,000	0.35%
School Electrification Upgrades	75,000	0.44%
Ancillary Technology Facilities Upgrade	52,500	0.31%
Non-Infrastructure Projects	127,500	0.75%
<b>Mandated Programs</b>	<b>3,070,000</b>	<b>18.06%</b>
Boiler Conversions	650,000	3.82%
Asbestos Remediation	200,000	1.18%
Lead Paint Removal	10,000	0.06%
Emergency Lighting	35,000	0.21%
Code Compliance	125,000	0.74%
Building Condition Surveys	100,000	0.59%
Wrap Up Insurance	900,000	5.29%
Prior Plan Completion	500,000	2.94%
Emergency, Unspecified, & Miscellaneous	550,000	3.24%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$17,000,000</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**B. K-12 Capacity Projects in the Proposed Fiscal 2020-2024 Plan**

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>							
	<b>School District</b>	<b>School</b>	<b>Boro</b>	<b>Forecast Capacity</b>	<b>Est. Compl</b>	<b>Total Est. Cost</b>	
	N	02	PROJECT #2	M	640	Mar-25	\$92,850
*		02	P.S./I.S. @ WESTERN RAILYARDS	M	766	Sep-24	106,290
*		02	P.S. 464	M	450	Jun-22	166,130
*		02	P.S. @ HUDSON SQUARE	M	462	Jun-23	64,280
L		02	PROJECT #1	M	476	Mar-24	21,840
*	N	07	P.S. @ ST. ANN'S AVENUE	X	572	Mar-23	85,350
		07	PROJECT #1	X	572	Jun-24	92,380
	N	08	PROJECT #1	X	572	Mar-25	95,190
	N	09	PROJECT #1	X	476	Mar-26	74,110
	N	09	PROJECT #2	X	572	Apr-24	90,970
*	N	09	P.S. @ EDWARD L GRANT HIGHWAY	X	572	Jun-23	87,800
		10	PROJECT #1	X	824	Jun-27	134,580
L		10	PROJECT #2	X	572	Sep-25	20,920
	N	10	PROJECT #3	X	640	Jun-24	99,430
	N	10	PROJECT #4	X	824	Jun-27	134,580
*	N	10	P.S. @ 2355 MORRIS AVENUE	X	476	Mar-23	64,280
	N	11	PROJECT #1	X	824	Jun-25	127,550
L	N	11	PROJECT #2	X	824	Jun-26	42,150
	N	11	PROJECT #3	X	476	Jun-23	63,280
*		12	P.S. @ 1570 BOONE AVENUE	X	458	Sep-22	79,230

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>						
	School District	School	Boro	Forecast Capacity	Est. Compl	Total Est. Cost
L	12	PROJECT #1	X	476	Mar-24	20,850
	13	PROJECT #1	K	476	Mar-25	71,310
*	13	I.S. 653	K	640	Aug-22	126,150
* L	13	P.S. @ ALBEE SQUARE WEST	K	332	Jun-23	29,860
L D	14	PROJECT #1	K	612	Jun-27	28,010
	14	PROJECT #2	K	379	Sep-24	57,250
	15	PROJECT #1	K	640	Jun-24	99,430
L N	15	PROJECT #2	K	640	Sep-25	29,870
*	15	P.S./H.S. @ SCHERMERHORN STREET	K	382	Jun-23	2,050
*	15	I.S. @ 21-31 & 35 DELEVAN STREET	K	646	Jun-24	99,570
	N 19	PROJECT #1	K	476	Mar-27	78,330
	20	PROJECT #1	K	824	Jun-24	137,710
L	20	PROJECT #2	K	824	Jun-26	49,290
	20	PROJECT #3	K	640	Sep-25	102,250
L	20	PROJECT #4	K	640	Jun-24	28,110
	20	PROJECT #5	K	476	Jun-25	74,110
	N 20	PROJECT #8	K	824	Jun-25	130,360
L N	20	PROJECT #9	K	824	Jun-26	49,180
L	20	PROJECT #6	K	824	Jun-25	49,180
L	20	PROJECT #7	K	476	Mar-26	20,970
	N 21	PROJECT #1	K	476	Mar-27	78,330
	N 21	PROJECT #2	K	476	Mar-26	71,300
	N 21	PROJECT #3	K	476	Mar-26	74,110
L N	21	PROJECT #4	K	476	Mar-26	29,510
	N 21	PROJECT #5	K	640	Jun-27	106,450
	N 22	PROJECT #1	K	476	Mar-27	78,330
	N 22	PROJECT #2	K	640	Jun-25	99,430
	24	PROJECT #1	Q	824	Sep-24	127,560
	N 24	PROJECT #2	Q	640	Apr-23	96,620
*	25	P.S. 169 ADDITION	Q	410	Sep-22	56,250
	N 25	PROJECT #1	Q	824	Mar-28	134,580
	N 25	PROJECT #2	Q	824	Mar-26	127,550
	N 25	PROJECT #3	Q	476	Apr-26	74,110
	N 25	PROJECT #4	Q	476	Sep-26	75,520
L N	25	PROJECT #5	Q	640	Jun-25	28,100
	N 25	PROJECT #6	Q	640	Apr-26	100,830
	N 25	PROJECT #7	Q	572	Sep-26	92,380
*	26	P.S. 46 ADDITION	Q	440	Sep-22	56,250
L N	26	PROJECT #2	Q	824	Apr-26	129,260
	N 26	PROJECT #3	Q	476	Jun-23	63,280
	N 26	PROJECT #1	Q	640	Mar-27	106,450
	N 27	PROJECT #1	Q	476	Mar-25	74,110
L	27	PROJECT #2	Q	640	Sep-24	28,100
	N 27	PROJECT #3	Q	640	Mar-25	99,430
L	28	PROJECT #1	Q	824	Aug-25	42,150

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>							
	School District	School	Boro	Forecast Capacity	Est. Compl	Total Est. Cost	
L	N	28	PROJECT #2	Q	640	Mar-27	28,100
	N	28	PROJECT #3	Q	640	Jun-25	99,430
	N	28	PROJECT #4	Q	572	Apr-26	96,590
	N	29	PROJECT #1	Q	572	Apr-26	96,590
	N	29	PROJECT #2	Q	476	Jun-26	76,920
	N	30	PROJECT #1	Q	476	Mar-26	74,110
	N	30	PROJECT #4	Q	476	Apr-25	74,110
L		30	PROJECT #2	Q	640	Jun-24	28,100
*		30	I.S. @ 44-59 45 AVENUE	Q	536	Jun-24	92,380
	D	30	PROJECT #3	Q	1,000	Jun-28	155,700
* L	N	31	P.S. 13 ANNEX	R	132	Sep-20	14,050
	N	31	PROJECT #1	R	476	Mar-26	74,110
	N	31	PROJECT #4	R	476	Mar-24	71,710
	N	31	PROJECT #3	R	476	Mar-27	76,920
L	N	31	PROJECT #2	R	476	Mar-25	21,080
	N	31	PROJECT #5	R	476	Mar-26	74,110
	N	31	PROJECT #6	R	692	Jun-27	106,450
		31	PROJECT #7	R	476	Jun-25	50,250
*		78Q	H.S. @ 51-30 NORTHERN BOULEVARD	Q	3,079	Jun-24	352,790
	N	78Q	PROJECT #4	Q	1,202	Sep-25	179,080
	N	78Q	PROJECT #1	Q	1,202	Mar-26	183,800
L	N	78Q	PROJECT #2	Q	1,202	Jun-26	186,870
	N	78Q	PROJECT #3	Q	1,479	Jun-28	\$197,850

\* School with existing site identified. Total Estimated Cost includes site acquisition costs when applicable.

L Proposed Leased Facility.

D Funded for design only in this Plan.

N New in the Proposed Fiscal 2020-2024 Plan. While projects not marked with N were included in the Adopted Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Plan, significant changes to the forecast capacity, estimated completion date, and/or total estimate cost were made to most of these projects.

### C. Ongoing K-12 Capacity Projects from the Fiscal 2015-2019 Plan

School District	School	Boro	Forecast Capacity	Est. Compl	Total Est. Cost <sup>1</sup> <i>dollars in thousands</i>
05	TEACHER'S COLLEGE COMMUNITY SCHOOL ANNEX	M	245	2019	\$20,000
10	P.S. 46 ADDITION	X	500	2019	\$120,000
10	P.S. 33 ANNEX	X	388	2021	\$72,790
10	P.S. 340 ANNEX	X	296	2021	\$65,920
11	P.S. 19 ADDITION*	X	400	2020	\$70,610
11	P.S. 97 ADDITION	X	548	2021	\$93,290
15	P.S. 32 ADDITION	K	436	2020	\$102,810
15	P.S. @ 4302 4TH AVENUE	K	332	2022	\$92,920
15	P.S. @ 836-841 5TH AVENUE	K	404	2021	\$89,850
15	P.S. @ 4525 8TH AVENUE	K	328	2021	\$83,740

School District	School	Boro	Forecast Capacity	Est. Compl	Total Est. Cost <sup>1</sup> <i>dollars in thousands</i>
19	P.S./I.S. @ 3269 ATLANTIC AVENUE	K	994	2020	\$127,560
20	P.S. 127 ADDITION	K	364	2021	\$92,060
20	P.S. 746	K	976	2020	\$128,940
21	P.S. 97 ADDITION	K	468	2021	\$68,120
21	P.S. 101 ADDITION	K	456	2019	\$90,960
22	P.S. 254 ADDITION	K	416	2021	\$64,940
24	P.S. 143 ADDITION	Q	980	2020	\$125,070
24	P.S. 128 ADDITION	Q	440	2020	\$45,110
24	I.S. 419	Q	646	2021	\$124,400
25	P.S. 129 ADDITION	Q	548	2020	\$67,150
26	P.S. @ 56-10 214 STREET <sup>2</sup>	Q	292	2021	\$17,130
27	P.S. 66 ADDITION	Q	124	2019	\$42,140
28	P.S. 303 ADDITION	Q	484	2019	\$97,450
28	P.S. 144 ADDITION	Q	590	2019	\$72,410
28	P.S. 196 ADDITION	Q	250	2021	\$37,500
28	P.S. 206 ADDITION	Q	392	2022	\$43,150
29	P.S. 131 ADDITION*	Q	384	2021	\$75,840
30	P.S. @ PARCEL C	Q	572	2022	\$102,060
30	P.S. @ PARCEL F	Q	612	2021	\$93,130
30	P.S. 398	Q	476	2019	\$94,310
30	I.S. @ 38-04 48TH STREET	Q	725	2022	\$74,180
31	P.S. @ 357 TARGEE STREET	R	748	2022	\$113,430
78K	EAST NY FAMILY ACADEMY**	K	602	2021	\$111,290
78Q	FRANCIS LEWIS HS ANNEX	Q	552	2021	\$74,920
78Q	CARDOZO HIGH SCHOOL ANNEX	Q	823	2022	\$71,790
78Q	ACADEMY OF AMERICAN STUDIES	Q	969	2021	\$121,020

<sup>1</sup> Total Est. Cost is as of the 2015-2019 Plan.

<sup>2</sup> This project was not identified in the February 2018 Proposed Amendment to the Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan adopted by the Council in June 2018. Total estimated cost comes from the SCA Quarterly Report Ending September 30, 2018.

\* Class Size Reduction project from the Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan.

\*\* Class Size Reduction Project from the Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan that was inadvertently excluded from the list of ongoing Capacity projects in the Proposed Plan (capacity does not appear on page 17 of the Proposed Plan and the projects is not listed on pages C13-C14 of the Proposed Plan).

#### D. Early Childhood Education Projects in the Proposed Fiscal 2020-2024 Plan

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>							
	School District	School	Boro	Forecast Capacity	Est. Compl	Total Est. Cost	
	L 9	3K CENTER @ PLIMPTON AVENUE	X	150	May-20	\$15,000	
	L 12	3K CENTER @ WEST FARMS ROAD	X	75	May-20	\$9,000	
*	L 29	3K CENTER @ 92-80 220 STREET	Q	450	Sep-20	\$21,080	
*	15	PRE-K CENTER @ 168 8TH STREET*	K	180	Apr-22	\$35,900	

*Dollars in Thousands*

		School District	School	Boro	Forecast Capacity	Est. Compl	Total Est. Cost
*	L	20	PRE-K CENTER @ 6309 4TH AVENUE	K	90	Sep-24	\$7,520
	L	24	PRE-K CENTER @ 111TH STREET*	Q	306	Mar-22	\$41,490

\* School with existing site identified. Total Estimated Cost includes site acquisition costs when applicable.

L Proposed Leased Facility.

\* Identified in the Adopted Fiscal 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan, but moved to the Proposed Plan.

**E. Schools Prioritized for Phase 1 of the Universal Physical Education Initiative**

School District	Building ID	School
1	M061	P.S. 61 - MANHATTAN
1	M110*	P.S. 110 - MANHATTAN
2	M190/M471	P.S. 290 - MANHATTAN
5	M371	P.S. 318 - MANHATTAN
6	M223	I.S. 223 (MOTT HALL) - MANHATTAN
6	M528	I.S. 528 - MANHATTAN
6	M898	P.S. 18 - MANHATTAN
7	X065	P.S. 65 - BRONX
9	X004	P.S. 4 - BRONX
9	X035	P.S. 35 - BRONX
9	X088	P.S. 88 - BRONX
9	X173	P.S. 236 - BRONX
10	X059	P.S. 59 - BRONX
10	X205	P.S. 205A (ECF) - BRONX
10	X283	JONAS BRONCK ACADEMY - BRONX
10	X340	P.S. 340 - BRONX
10	X843	P.S. 246 (POE CENTER) - BRONX
10	X852	BRONX DANCE ACADEMY - BRONX
11	X839	BRONX HS FOR THE VISUAL ARTS - X
12	X006	P.S. 6 - BRONX
12	X044	P.S. 44 - BRONX
13	K909	ACORN COMMUNITY HS - K
14	K017	P.S. 17 - BROOKLYN
14	K018	P.S. 18 - BROOKLYN
14	K034	P.S. 34 - BROOKLYN
14	K132	P.S. 132 - BROOKLYN
14	K147	P.S. 147 - BROOKLYN
15	K172	P.S. 172 - BROOKLYN
17	K167	P.S. 167 - BROOKLYN
17	K189	P.S. 189 - BROOKLYN
17	K397	P.S. 397 - BROOKLYN

School District	Building ID	School
17	K590	MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE PREP - BROOKLYN
17	K874	I.S. 340 (OLD 249 AX) - BROOKLYN
19	K108	P.S. 108 - BROOKLYN
19	K149	P.S. 149 - BROOKLYN
19	K158	P.S. 158 - BROOKLYN
19	K159	P.S. 159 - BROOKLYN
19	K190	P.S. 190 - BROOKLYN
19	K328*	P.S. 328 - BROOKLYN
20	K112	P.S. 112 - BROOKLYN
20	K247	P.S. 247 - BROOKLYN
21	K100	P.S. 100 - BROOKLYN
21	K128	P.S. 128 (TANDEM BROOKLYN STUDIO) - BROOKLYN
21	K153	P.S. 153 - BROOKLYN
21	K329*	P.S. 329 - BROOKLYN
22	K207*	P.S. 207 - BROOKLYN
22	K254	P.S. 254 - BROOKLYN
22	K852	P.S. 326 - BROOKLYN
22	K864	P.S. 361 (OLD 89) - BROOKLYN
24	Q071	P.S. 71 - QUEENS
24	Q081	P.S. 81 - QUEENS
25	Q242	P.S. 242 - (ECC) - QUEENS
25	Q244	P.S. 244 ECC (@ FRANKLIN AVE) - Q
26	Q098	P.S. 98 - QUEENS
27	Q090	P.S. 90 - QUEENS
27	Q106	P.S. 106 - QUEENS
28	Q055	P.S. 55 - QUEENS
29	Q036	P.S. 36 - QUEENS
29	Q251*	P.S. 251 (TANDEM Q231) - QUEENS
29	Q799	CAMBRIA HEIGHTS ACADEMY - QUEENS
30	Q084	P.S. 84 - QUEENS
30	Q222	P.S. 222 (ECC) - QUEENS
30	Q228	P.S. 228 (ECC) - QUEENS
30	Q280	P.S. 280 - QUEENS
30	Q329	EAST ELMHURST COMMUNITY SCHOOL - QUEENS
31	R001	P.S. 1 - STATEN ISLAND
31	R005	P.S. 5 - STATEN ISLAND
31	R020	P.S. 20 - STATEN ISLAND
31	R038	P.S. 38 - STATEN ISLAND
31	R039	P.S. 39 - STATEN ISLAND
31	R054	P.S. 54 - STATEN ISLAND

School District	Building ID	School
31	R831	P.S. 74 - STATEN ISLAND
32	K106	P.S. 106 - BROOKLYN
32	K116	P.S. 116 - BROOKLYN

\* School already has a gymnasium.

Source: Email from DOE to Council Finance, December 3, 2018. This information is not in the Proposed Plan.