

DEPARTMENT OF CITY CLERK

CITY HALL

JANUARY 14, 1993

The Committee on Finance meets this day in the City Clerk's Office, Committee Room "A" at 5:30 O'Clock P.M.

PRESENT: Chairman Dillon; Councilman Glavin; Councilman Fenton.

ABSENT: Councilwoman Fagnoli; Councilman Igliazzi.

(Councilman Igliazzi joins the meeting late)

Also present are Steve Woerner, Internal Auditor; Alex Prignano, Budget Analyst; Boyce Spinelli, Finance Director; Lt. John Reis, Providence Police Department, Juvenile Division; Alan Sepe, Director of Public Property; Mr. DeRobbio, Assistant Superintendent; Harry Potter; Ann Marie Ricci; Fred Trapassi; Robert DiMaio; Sal Lombardi; Kenneth Brown; Shelley Bleecker; Michael R. Clement, City Clerk; Patricia McLaughlin, Deputy City Solicitor; Anna M. Stetson, Assistant Clerk.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORITY TO USE UNSPENT PROCEEDS TO THE VEAZIE STREET SCHOOL PROJECT TO DEVELOP SCHOOL ADDITIONS

CHAIRMAN DILLON: I just wanted to get a brief presentation I don't know if we are acting on this tonight, but I wanted a brief presentation on projected population for the schools and an overview of how much the amendment to the Veazie Street School will cost. Basically we approved a \$13 million dollar project for the Veazie Street School and it came in under budget, and the School Department is now looking to use that to expand other schools. So the first question that comes to my mind is do we have population projections that would indicate that we are going to need more classrooms for the future and for a few years out.

MR. SEPE: Before you do that, I think we should verify that we have the dollars to spend to build this project. (Mr. Sepe hands a budget report to the Committee for their review)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY
VEAZIE STREET BUDGET REPORT

SID PKG#	WORK	ORIGINAL CONTRACT	ADJ. CONTRACT
HARD CONSTRUCTION			
101V	DEMOLITION	\$247,500.00	\$365,046.00
102V	MASONRY RESTORATION	\$75,000.00	\$117,128.00
103V	WINDOW REPLACEMENT	\$304,900.00	\$304,900.00
104V	ROOFING	\$82,715.00	\$124,149.36
106V	ELEVATOR	\$172,700.00	\$174,460.00
107V	TEMPORARY HEAT	\$17,966.60	\$17,996.60
108V	HOLLOW METAL DOORS AND FI	\$194,300.00	\$199,466.60
109V	INTERIOR RENOVATIONS	\$1,612,700.00	\$1,902,229.00
110V	PLUMBING & HVAC	\$993,780.00	\$1,008,103.00
110V	FIRE PROTECTION	\$70,800.00	\$70,800.00
111V	ELECTRICAL	\$419,000.00	\$476,556.00
112V	SITE IMPROVEMENTS	\$215,000.00	\$207,735.00
114V	MASONRY RESTORATION	\$165,828.00	\$165,837.00
115V	SIGNAGE	\$11,192.00	\$11,192.00
N/A	ASSEMBLE SHELVES	\$2,948.96	\$2,948.96
N/A	TREES	\$2,375.00	\$2,375.00
N/A	BRONZE PLAQUE	\$3,215.00	\$3,215.00
N/A	SIGN	\$1,275.00	\$1,275.00
		\$4,591,195.56	\$5,155,411.92 TOTAL HARD CONSTRUCTION

FURNITURE & FIXTURES

113V	FURNITURE	\$20,806.01	\$21,014.01
113V	FURNITURE	\$27,792.40	\$11,190.40
113V	FURNITURE	\$4,253.99	\$4,253.99
113V	FURNITURE	\$81,203.15	\$81,203.15
113V	FURNITURE	\$26,425.00	\$26,425.00
113V	FURNITURE	\$18,533.80	\$18,533.80
116V	APPLIANCES	\$5,820.00	\$4,575.00
116V	KINDERGARTEN EQUIP	\$1,130.50	\$1,130.50
116V	KINDERGARTEN EQUIP	\$1,367.85	\$1,367.85
116V	KINDERGARTEN EQUIP	\$9,440.26	\$9,440.26
116V	AUDIO VISUAL	\$24,140.25	\$24,140.25
116V	AUDIO VISUAL	\$1,006.00	\$1,006.00
116V	AUDIO VISUAL	\$2,881.10	\$2,881.10
116V	CUSTOOIAL	\$725.15	\$1,096.30
116V	CUSTOOIAL	\$51.52	\$51.52
116V	DARK ROOM	\$1,033.74	\$1,033.74
116V	GYMNASIUM EQUIP	\$11,883.60	\$11,883.60
116V	GYMNASIUM EQUIP	\$2,112.00	\$2,112.00
116V	HEALTH	\$1,703.00	\$1,703.00
116V	LIBRARY BOOKS	\$77,960.19	\$77,960.19
116V	GLOBES & MAPS	\$7,127.00	\$7,127.00
116V	TV ANTENNA	\$6,695.00	\$6,370.00
116V	MUSIC	\$10,727.80	\$10,727.80
116V	MUSIC	\$684.15	\$684.15
116V	MUSIC	\$4,682.00	\$4,682.00
116V	OFFICE MANAGEMENT	\$375.00	\$375.00
116V	SCIENCE EQUIP	\$17,450.00	\$17,450.00
116V	SCIENCE EQUIP	\$8,321.00	\$8,321.00
116V	SCIENCE EQUIP	\$4,170.00	\$4,170.00
116V	SHADES & CURTAINS	\$9,005.00	\$9,005.00
116V	TELEPHONE SYSTEM	\$4,427.79	\$4,605.08
116V	DUPLICATOR	\$3,655.00	\$3,655.00
116V	FREIGHT	\$525.00	\$525.00
116V	KITCHEN	\$1,702.45	\$1,702.45
116V	KITCHEN	\$7,228.27	\$7,228.27
116V	GYMNASIUM EQUIP	\$3,624.35	\$3,624.35
116V	KILN	\$2,500.00	\$2,204.50
116V	TV ANTENNA	\$7,500.00	\$7,882.00
116V	CUSTOOIAL	\$2,824.06	\$2,824.06
116V	OFFICE MACHINE	\$5,885.00	\$5,885.00
116V	AUDIO VISUAL	\$11,824.20	\$11,824.20
116V	SCIENCE EQUIPMENT	\$3,633.03	\$3,633.03
116V	AUDIO VISUAL	\$728.70	\$728.70
116V	CUSTOOIAL	\$2,662.60	\$2,257.16
116V	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$2,514.50	\$2,514.50
116V	HEALTH	\$113.84	\$113.84
		\$450,855.16	\$433,120.75 TOTAL FURNITURE & FIXTURES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY
VEAZIE STREET BUDGET REPORT

BID PKG#	WORK	ORIGINAL CONTRACT	ADJ. CONTRACT
GENERAL EXPENDITURES			
N/A	ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	\$272,000.00	\$280,485.00
		\$272,000.00	\$280,485.00
N/A	PRINTING	\$4,467.10	\$4,467.10
		\$4,467.10	\$4,467.10
N/A	CONSTRUCTION MAN.	\$373,000.00	\$373,000.00
		\$373,000.00	\$373,000.00
N/A	TEMP. LIGHTS	\$8,172.65	\$8,172.65
N/A	ASBESTOS ABATEMENT (ROOF)	\$73,031.00	\$73,031.00
N/A	GENERAL PLUMBING REPAIRS	\$1,026.56	\$1,026.56
N/A	GENERAL CARPENTRY REPAIRS	\$1,598.61	\$1,598.61
100GASB	ASBESTOS ABATEMENT (INTER	\$84,000.00	\$154,485.17
		\$167,828.82	\$238,313.99
100THYG	ASBESTOS MONITORING - VEA	\$16,200.00	\$16,200.00
N/A	ASBESTOS MONITORING - VEA	\$8,260.00	\$8,260.00
N/A	ASBESTOS MONITORING - VEA	\$765.00	\$765.00
		\$25,225.00	\$25,225.00
N/A	GAS	\$35,883.47	\$35,883.47
N/A	ELECTRIC	\$15,057.26	\$15,080.90
N/A	ALARM-TELEPHONE LINE	\$111.51	\$111.51
N/A	REMOVE CABLE	\$314.64	\$314.64
		\$51,366.88	\$51,390.52
N/A	FENCING	\$13,166.05	\$13,166.05
		\$13,166.05	\$13,166.05
N/A	LOCKS & MISC. SUPPLIES	\$153.72	\$153.72
N/A	CONTAINER RENTAL	\$42,185.67	\$42,185.67
N/A	PORTABLE RESTROOM	\$1,396.67	\$1,396.67
N/A	SECURITY SYSTEM	\$6,409.46	\$6,409.46
N/A	RODENT CONTROL	\$145.00	\$145.00
N/A	POLICE DETAIL	\$35,635.45	\$35,635.45
N/A	WEBSTER DICTIONARY STAND	\$34.42	\$34.42
N/A	SECURITY	\$15,648.00	\$15,648.00
N/A	ALARM	\$634.00	\$634.00
N/A	PRINCIPAL FURNITURE	\$1,330.00	\$1,330.00
N/A	TEMPORARY SERVICES	\$2,104.54	\$2,104.54
		\$105,676.93	\$105,676.93
		\$1,012,730.78	\$1,091,724.59 TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES
TOTAL VEAZIE STREET BUDGET EXPENDITURES			
		\$9,200,000.00	
	HARD CONSTRUCTION	\$5,155,411.92	
	FURNITURE & FIXTURES	433,120.75	
	GENERAL EXPENDITURES	1,091,724.59	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$6,680,257.26	
	SURPLUS OF BUDGET	\$2,519,742.74	
	*UNICOM/APPLE COMPUTER SYSTEM	\$481,726.70	
	SURPLUS OF BUDGET AFTER COMPUTER	\$2,038,016.04	

* COMPUTER SYSTEM PURCHASED OUT OF SURPLUS OF BUDGET

Mr. Sepe states that the \$13.1 was for the original modular classrooms that were built in 1991 and that \$13.1 was for modular classrooms and renovations to Veazie Street School. What I am giving you now is a breakdown of the total cost for the Veazie Street School which had a \$9.2 million dollar budget, taking out the modular classroom budget, and we come up with a surplus of \$2,038,16.04.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: What happened to the modular classrooms?

MR. SEPE: They were projected to come in at \$1.29 million and they came in at \$1.9 million.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: Do you have a schedule on that?

MR. SEPE: I presented that at last year's meeting.

Discussion ensues.

MR. SEPE: I would like to add that this \$2 million dollars would have been greater except that during the course of the project we added half a million dollars of computers to the Veazie Street School, so we would have had a bigger surplus in construction on the Veazie Street School. Everything on the sheet is what we have spent to date on Veazie, which is closed out as of last month.

COUNCILMAN GLAVIN: Could I ask the extent of this computer system? Is this for classroom study?

MR. SEPE: There's basically five computers in every classroom. It's a networking system. Apple computer has been working with the School Department to design a state of the art computer system for the school. The School Department can answer more questions on that. It is a networking system where every classroom has five computers. There is a computer room with 26 computers in there. There are medium networks at every wing of the building. They have a library computer system that was donated by Apple Computer, which is worth about \$50,000. They have another \$50,000 in software, which was donated by Apple Computer, and they will receive any new, any state of the art software before it gets on the market, it will be tested at Veazie Street School. They are a lighthouse program, which is a program that Apple Computer has throughout the country for schools.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: How many computers did you say?

MR. DeROBBIO: About 46.

MR. SEPE: Those are computers. Plus there's a lot of other hardware that they receive other than computers. Networking, there's a whole list of things that they get for that money.

MR. DeROBBIO: Plus they link up with the antenna system and the satellite dish so that we can receive signals from distant classrooms. They can conduct a teacher development center. Which is one of the intentions of that school to be able to train teachers.

MR. DeROBBIO: We had prepared this outline of projected enrollment back on December 9, when we anticipated coming before this committee. The purpose of the cover letter, the first two

pages, was to explain how we felt that we had anticipated our enrollment since 1990-1991 and how those figures compared with our actual enrollment for the years since 1990-1991. As you can see on the third page, which has the chart, for the year 1991, they projected an enrollment of 20,773 students. And our actual enrollment for that year was 20,931. For 1991-1992 our projections were 21,561. Our actual enrollment was 21,568. For 1992-1993, the projection was 22,276. When we initially had our enrollment it was stated it was 22,129, and the December enrollment was 22,216. In each of those years, the actual -----

CHAIRMAN DILLON: You picked up almost 100 children since -----?

MR. DeROBBIO: Yes. The next big jump in enrollment will be the month of January when a lot of our students will be coming back into the system. They have been in their homeland and will be returning for the second semester. We have a population that will either go back to Puerto Rico or thier homeland and they will come back in January. We have experienced that over the past five years. And already in the past two weeks, since the Christmas break, we have taken in over 100 new enrollees into the system, that are not reflected in this report.

COUNCILMAN FENTON: Is there a particular reason that they come back in January?

MR. DeROBBIO: They go home for the holidays and that holiday extension goes anywhere from six to twelve weeks and they manage to come back in the January term.

MR. WOERNER: But they were here in September?

MR. DeROBBIO: Most of them did not even start in September. They travel back home in the July, August time frame and they come back in the January time frame.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: Do they go to school in their homeland?

MR. DeROBBIO: Sometimes. Even that year is shortened because they have a vacation period there, so they may really may only be getting five or six weeks of schooling there and then they are returning to this school system. In either case between 1991 and 1992 there was a three percent increase of 637 students. Between 1991-1992 and 1992-1993, there was another three percent increase of 648 students. The projection for 1993-1994 is again held at 3 percent or 3.1 percent for 689 students, which will bring us to an enrollment of 22,905, for the 1993-1994 school year.

COUNCILMAN FENTON: Some school committee members were here nine months ago, and they had said there was a major problem in the tracking of the high school students, and that high school students that were dropping out and transferring to private schools weren't getting, they get counted at the beginning of the year, and never reduced at any other point during the year.

MR. DEROBBIIO: Both the October 1992 enrollment and the December 1992 enrollment are actual student bodies in the classroom. That's how we take that attendance.

In addition to that every month, I receive a computer printout, if you want to talk about the high schools, specifically, of the high school population. Any student that has been absent for that entire month, most of the time it's 17 or 18 days, we go out after those individuals, and we drop them from the roles. Because if they have missed two successive months, they have a net attendance of 34-35 days, and we take them off the roles. Another stop gap to that is the way the state is computing their drop out rate, prevents us from keeping that student on the role for more than the 45 absences. So we have to be able to keep track of them.

COUNCILMAN FENTON: Their explanation of that was much different. They were saying that these numbers weren't getting picked up and one cited a case of when their child transferred from school to another, and they were getting a call from the school that they had transferred from, three weeks after they had transferred telling them that they were absent. They were transferred to another school, and they were enrolled in that school, but there was no cross referencing.

MR. DEROBBIIO: I really feel that part of the emphasis that Dr. Zarella has made since his administration has been to be able to track the students, to be able to check on the absenteeism or the presence of students and to keep on going back to the schools and keep verifying that data. I think we have made some great strides in that, despite the fact that we have not had the mainframe computer that we had requested. That would have helped us a lot in this tracking.

Our projection for 1993-1994 is 22,905. The additional classroom space that we are looking at happens to be at elementary schools where we have very few seats, if any seats left, for the projected population. We are asking for construction of classrooms at Martin Luther King, Mary Fogarty School, Reservoir Avenue School and Laurel Hill Avenue School. The Martin Luther King site and the Laurel Hill Avenue site will provide a dual purpose for us. Primarily because we would like to return the structure of the middle school concept to grade six through eight. Currently, both Nathan Bishop Middle School and Oliver Hazard Perry Middle School have a large population and they operate grades five through eight. We would like to take the fifth grade out of those two locations and return them back to an elementary school setting. So those four classrooms at both of those sites will be accomodating that fifth grade.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: There's no need for more administrators when you do that?

MR. DEROBBIIO: No. Not in those two structures.

The Reservoir Avenue site has really been, the amount of dollars that it takes to operate that building for the eight classrooms that are there, it's an Annex to the Sackett Street School, it has an enrollment of 280 students, if we can put four or five additional classrooms there, we can bring that population over 330 students, and make it into a regular community school with it's own principal and it's own cafeteria, gymnasium, which will be a dual purpose structure. It will provide some stability and it will also provide some growth in that area. The Mary Fogarty School is the same situation. We are asking for an additional four classrooms there to meet with the population needs. Many of the students that are in the Mary Fogarty district are being transported to either Fox Point, there are even two classes that are going to Windmill Street School because there isn't enough classroom space at Fogarty. So we are actually bringing those students to Windmill.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: Has this been looked in light of desegregation.

MR. DEROBBIIO: Yes it has. We have done runs with it that if we return certain groups of students back to their neighborhood school, what effect it would have on desegregation? and we feel that we could keep within the percentages that we are allotted.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: Do you have an individual tracking. Does the system that you use to project the total numbers say that is these particular schools that need the additions?

MR. DEROBBIIO: Yes. Much of it is linked with the transportation request because we are transporting over 70 percent of our population. Particularly the elementary grades. I know that the 3 percent figure is a very conservative figure for the system.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: Can we get that from the census bureau?

MR. DEROBBIIO: I also have the breakout of enrollment projections from the Department of Education.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: The other thing is we don't have an actual resolution to this. Even procedurally what we need to do is amend the original resolution authorizing Veazie Street School?

Ms. McLaughlin states that she looked at the old one and the one that was in there seemed to cover everything that she was going to change.

Ms. McLaughlin and Chairman Dillon review the Resolution and discuss the changes necessary.

MR. DEROBBIIO: By putting on the additional classroom you are also making those four buildings accessible for the handicapped. That has been a concern of ours, particularly in the Martin Luther King School, Reservoir Avenue and Laurel Hill. You will have three facilities that will allow for greater utilization in the School Department in assigning students that are handicapped.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: Do you have a time limit for construction? These modular classrooms aren't as lengthy as.....

MR. SEPE: We are not going to go modular, we are going to go block building. It will save us money, we feel. September of 1993 they will be done.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: I thought we talked modular from beginning.

MR. SEPE: We used modular the last time out for construction for the other ones. This time we are going to try conventional building, block building. On site building instead of modular.

On motion made by Councilman Fenton, seconded by Councilman Igliazzi, it is voted to continue the foregoing matter.

COMMUNICATION DATED NOVEMBER 19, 1992, FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE CITY COUNCIL INFORMING OF HIS APPOINTMENTS TO THE JUVENILE HEARING BOARD.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: Councilman Igliazzi was the sponsor of this original Ordinance. Do you want to explain the history?

COUNCILMAN IGLIAZZI: A little over a year ago, myself and Representative Smith as well as Lt. Reis, actually modeled an Ordinance after we adopted some enabling legislation after a Juvenile Hearing Board that is already up and running in at least two areas that I know of Cranston and East Greenwich. They seem to be functioning well. Lt. Reis did all the background data on it as far as statistics to see if it's really a worthwhile endeavor for the City of Providence. We discussed it, we felt it was, we thought it was very progressive especially in lieu of the fact that we have a major problem with youth crime in our neighborhoods, most of the time it seems that it's the minor crimes that seem to harass and cause our constituents the most discourse. We went to the trouble of getting this passed by the legislature and came back to the Council and get it passed by Ordinance by the Council and we are just waiting now for the actual people. As far as the number of people on the Board, that was modeled right after the Cranston Ordinance which was again the same enabling legislation. We took the same legislation and inserted Providence wherever it was appropriate. With that in mind, obviously Cranston is a little bit smaller city than the City of Providence. There has been some discussion about expanding. I really don't have a problem with that, I just want everyone to know that we have to go the legislature first and expand the enabling legislation to allow for a larger body and then we can amend the Ordinance. We can't just amend the Ordinance. As far as the people that have been proposed, I know of none of them, which I proposed. So I can't give you much background. I can give you the background of my particular proposal, Robert DiMaio, who is not only a constituent but also a parole officer

and a probation officer for the State of Rhode Island and has worked in various juvenile related activities for a number of years. I'm certain that you will allow him to speak on his own behalf. But if you look at the enabling legislation for the State of Rhode Island, as well as the enabling legislation for the City of Providence, that is the one category that is pigeon-holed. That's because the Juvenile Hearing Board focuses on ----- to determine the guilt or innocence of a party. It's strictly on sentencing the appropriate sentence of a juvenile offender. So I couldn't think of a better person to do that, and I proposed that person. I can't give you any explanation of any of the other matters only to say that Lt. Reis went to a great deal of effort, time and work to search out the community and balance the people in the diverse population.

LT. REIS: It's the type of thing that was created and I was pretty excited about. In hindsight, as David had mentioned, seeing the size of the city differs so greatly from Cranston we probably could have changed the legislation and the Ordinance at the time so we wouldn't have to be going through this and added a couple of more people. But unfortunately we didn't do that in our haste and excitement. So here we are with more people that want to be on than we have spots for. What I did as far as people, and I know no one aside from Fred Trapassi, and I only know him through police work, and I know no one else personally. Everyone was picked basically in an informal process. Feelers were put out to people who were intersted to the community. Different community organizations. I think about 10 or 12 people responded that were very interested. We held an informal kind of organizational meeting in the Colonel's office, myself and Detective Jeff White to get an idea of who would be best suited. A couple of people couldn't serve on the Board because they weren't residents of the city because they weren't aware of that part of the ordinance. And basically we ended up with seven people that we felt their backgrounds were well fitting to the type of work we would be doing. I, like David, have no problem with any kind of expansion. I think the more people if they can work together and get it done, I think that's fine. It's positive and we just need to get it off the ground. I'm willing to do whatever it takes to cooperate and get it done.

COUNCILMAN IGLIOZZI: I do want to add, as you well know, as everyone on this committee knows, and the council knows, this Board is, for all intense and purposes, a quasi-judicial Board, and we are vesting judicial powers to some extent under this Board, and with that I'm certain that all these people should be screened by the Committee and I'm all for that. I do think and I agree with Lt. Reis that we should act expeditiously, because I understand the police department is basically ready, willing, and able to start this process and

there's nothing stopping it other than the existence of the Board. I just say that because I know that Lt. Reis is in charge of the Juvenile Unit for the City of Providence and all during this process over the last year he's been gearing up for just this event to occur. I'm here to answer any questions about the legislation, but about the particular candidates I can't answer that because I had nothing to do with that, specifically because I didn't think it was my place to make decisions for the entire Council.

COUNCILMAN FENTON: I know one of the people who is arisen later than others, and I was not aware of the informal process, which I guess that sort of caught different people in different lights, and I know of one of the other people. Just specifically in the legislation, does it state the exact number of the Board in the enabling legislation?

COUNCILMAN IGLIOZZI: It does right now, and unfortunately, when this issue was raised as a way of just changing the Ordinance, I said I have no problem with that. But you can't change the Ordinance until you change the Statute. And most likely as you will know, a change in the Statute of adding two or three members of the court, is not a big deal, it's not going to go through a great deal of hearings up on the hill, however, that process still has to be undertaken and it probably can be done during this legislative session and that can happen. But when you raised it originally, Mr. Chairman, I just wanted you to know that you have at least a 60 day process up there, and you are going to have at least another 60-90 day process down here in the City. So you are talking six months at the best, because we can't control the calendars on the hill.

COUNCILMAN FENTON: There's an individual from my neighborhood, and I'm sure that other people have equal interest on people serving on, you know, someone who is very well qualified, been involved in youth activities for literally decades, I'd like to see him on and I'm sure other Council people feel strongly about other people and I hope we can make the appointments and then find slots, because I certainly think that seven members is not too ruley a number for a group like this. And I think that if it comes successful, the number of cases that are going to get referred to it are going to be all the greater. Because especially if the Community Police Officers see that it works, they are going to be more likely to refer kids rather than saying alright, I'll let this kid go completely, cause I don't want him to go to Family Court. So all this could work very well together.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: Why don't we take the people one at a time and give them a chance to speak for themselves.

January 14, 1993

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(Chairman Dillon calls on Mr. Harry Potter)

Mr. Potter states that he works in the School Department, he was raised in Providence. Mr. Potter states that he was a Judicial Administrator. He states that he is now a Clinical Counselor at Nathanal Green Middle School, grades six through eight. Mr. Potter states that he feels this is a good way to give something back to the community, giving his experience it's about time he do something in Providence. Mr. Potter states that along with working in the School Department and working in the community agency as a counselor and with the Judicial experience, he feels that he could bring a uniqueness to the Board. He wants to contribute back to a community that he grew up in. Mr. Potter states that he grew up in South Providence.

Councilman Fenton asks Lt. Reis if these proposed members have been alerted to the criteria, such as they have to live in Providence, they can't be on a Ward Committee, or Council Committee, have to be a resident for three years and you can't be an attorney.

Lt. Reis states that they have been informed.

Discussion ensues.

Councilman Igliazzi asks Mr. Potter how long he worked for the School Department and Mr. Potter states about 8 years altogether. Councilman Igliazzi asks where he was a Judicial Administrator and Mr. Potter states at the University of Rhode Island. Mr. Potter states that he worked with college kids who violated the rules and regulations would have to sit in front of a person and he states that he was that Judicial Administrator who would carry that case all the way from the initial intake to a Board of it's peers and actually acting as prosecutors at that point and representing the University. Their ranges of sanctions went from a letter of reprimand to expulsion in some cases.

(Chairman Dillon calls on Ms. Ann Marie Ricci)

Ms. Ricci states that she is currently a Special Education Liasion Coordinator for the Chariho School District.

Discussion ensues.

Councilman Igliazzi asks Ms. Ricci what the Special Education Liasion Coordinator does. Ms. Ricci states that she represents the district for outside district placements, she liasions with Special Ed and regular staff with all of the schools in the district. She continually ~~oes~~ does the Educational Evaluations, she meets with parents and staff. She states that this is a new position that that was just started in June.

Ms. Ricci states that the reason for applying for the Board is that she works with students who have gone through the Family Court System, and the Family Court System for various reasons that have failed. She states that she had heard about the experiences in Cranston and the success, and truly believe that

this type of Board is really going to help the first time Juvenile offenders.

Discussion ensues.

(Chairman Dillon call on Mr. Fred Trapassi)

Mr. Trapassi states that he is a life long resident of Providence. For the last six and half years, he has worked at the Taveler's Aid Society in Providence, as the Director of Youth Services Unit. They are credited with having the first outreach program on the streets of Downtown Providence to work with young people 12 to 22 years old who are runaways, homeless, in crisis or at risk. Many of the kids are wayward. They do a lot of work at Family Court. Mr. Trapassistates that last year he was on a committee that Judge Jerimiah put together for runaway youths, to try to start a shelter. Mr. Trapassistates that he sees a large problem in Providence with young people, particularly in the criminal justice system. He feels that with the experience that he has had with young people, he feels that he could do a lot, or certainly try to do more for them. He states that he doesn't always feel that the Training School or the Department of Children and Their Families is always the answer. He feels a lot more can be done and feels this step is a vehicle that can be used to do that.

Discussion ensues.

(Chairman Dillon calls on Mr. Robert DiMaio)

Mr. DiMaio states that he is a lifelong resident of the City of Providence and is presently employed as an adult parole counselor with the State of Rhode Island. Mr. DiMaio states that his 16 years of state service have always been involved in juvenile and adult corrections and feels that he could contribute something significant to the Juvenile Hearing Board.

(Chairman Dillon calls on Mr. Salvatore Lombardi)

Mr. Lombardi states that he works with the State of Rhode Island, Treasurer's Department as a Field Investigator. He states that he was also a licensed Private Investigator and a retired police officer from Woonsocket. Mr. Lombardi states that when State workers apply for disability they make sure that they are legitimate and once they are on the system, he keeps tabs on them. Mr. Lombardi states that prior to being an investigator for the State he did private investigating work for attorneys basically in criminal and civil matters. Prior to that he was a police officer and out of 15 years of law enforcement he did 10 years of undercover work. Mr. Lombardi states that he is an active member of the Big Brothers Association of Rhode Island. He has been a big brother since 1985 and has had two little brothers since then.

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(Chairman Dillon calls on Mr. Kenneth Brown)

Mr. Brown states that he is a lifelong resident of the City of Providence and has been working with youths since he has been discharged from the United States Army. He states that he is a Vietnam veteran and works with youths through the Mt. Hope Neighborhood Association and also in the Mt. Hope Neighborhood area. Mr. Brown states that he thinks he is an ideal person to serve on the Board because he has worked with youths and at the present time he runs the Recreation Center in the Mt. Hope area and has youths from the ages of 8 to 17. He thinks that he has turned the whole program around in the last four years working very closely with the Community Police Officers in his area. He is a graduate from the University of New Hampshire and also has credits towards his counseling for his Masters at Rhode Island College. He is also a co-founder of the Billy Taylor Basketball League which deals directly with youths in the Mt. Hope area. He states that he is also a co-founder of the youth football team, which goes way back.

Councilman Fenton states that there probably no one in Mt. Hope who spends more time on a day to day, year round, advocacy, not only running the Recreation Center, but literally every summer night with the league, doing the health education and all the other things and really acting as a mentor to them. Looking at this thing, I think Ken would be an ideal choice for it.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: (Refers to the Ordinance) It says the membership of the Board shall consist of five persons and two alternates over the age of 18 years of age to be appointed by the City Council all of whom shall have been a resident for at least three years within the city and none of whom shall be an attorney ----- to practice before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island and none shall be an elected official in any capacity and belong to, or be appointed to any partisan organization in any city or town.

Farther down in the same section it says...."an attorney may be appointed to the Board as an ex-officio member by the Chief Judge of the Family Court..." I take it Mr. Harris is that appointment. He has been appointed by Judge....

LT. REIS: Judge Jeremiah, when I approached him on forming the Hearing Board, obviously the Family Court would be involved, he stated that he would very much would like to have an appointment as a liaison to that Board, and he expressed an interest in Mr. Harris being that person.

Chairman Dillon reviews Mr. Harris' resume and states that he is a graduate of Boston College Law School and a graduate of the Rhode Island Municipal Police Academy. Chairman Dillon states that Mr. Harris was an undergraduate of Brown, he's worked at Butler Hospital, Brown University Police Department,

staff attorney for CASA.

Mr. Harris states that CASA is the Court Appointed Special Advocate office. He states that he has been there for the last 5 years. Mr. Harris states that he serves at the pleasure of the court. For two years prior to that he was the attorney for the Department of Children, Youth and Families. He prosecuted cases involving child abuse, neglect, dependency. From there Chief Judge Jeremiah hired him, he wanted him to serve as Guardian Ad Litem for children. Now his position in the court is composed of acting as more or less the children's advocate. Not necessarily what they want, but what's in their best interest. He's more or less in the middle as the Department prosecutes the parents. He basically protects the children's right. Their rights to appropriate medical care, their rights to appropriate education, their rights to appropriate placements. He is also a participant in wayward petitions as well as juvenile delinquent petitions. So if criminal charges are brought, that child is in fact involved with the department. He follows that child right into those proceedings. Mr. Harris states that the court refers to him for specific information as to what particular kinds of placement a child might need. Whether or not the Training School in fact, might be an appropriate placement as opposed to some placement that might meet some behavioral problems or some deficiency which would make ----- vulnerable in the Training School. He states that he participates in attempts in getting diversion from the criminal process, such as when the courts have asked him whether or not it was appropriate to attempt some other kind of dispositin, namely diversion, trying to get some kind of work schedule set up, some kind of restitution. In a case where a child may be only before the court such as things for slashing a tire, first time offense, where a child may be in court just for truency reasons, there may be a way to get him involved in education and get him back to the school, without bringing him necessarily into a position where he begins to lean toward the training school.

Discussion ensues.

Discussion is made regarding having a non citizen serving on the Board.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT BY AND BETWEEN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE AND LOCAL UNION 1033 OF THE LABORER'S INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, AFL-CIO, 1992-1995.

MR. SPINELLI: What I intended to do was I took the proposed contract that runs from July 1, 1992 to June 30, 1995 and identified the areas that were both different and had a financial impact.

(Mr. Spinelli states that he referenced the section of the

proposed agreement). Article VI, Section 1, stipulates that for the FY-93, there's no raise for FY-94, there's a 4.5 percent raise, and for FY-95, there's a 5 percent economic increase. Now my understanding of what the difference of a pure raise and an economic increase is that the collective bargaining members can take it in either dollars, or they can take it in other benefits. If they might want to ----they might say I don't want a 5 percent raise, give me a 4 percent raise, and put the other 1 percent to some fringe benefit.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: Apply it to their Blue Cross ----.

MR. SPINELLI: That's been costed out, the impact on FY-93 is \$0.00 to \$1,020,000 in 1994 and \$1.2 million in FY-95.

Article VI, Section, stipulates that the 12 or more police dispatchers shall receive parity with the salaries of the Fire Department dispatcher. It's about \$4,000 dollars a year per dispatcher.

Article 18, Section 1. That's where the 1033 Union agreed to managed care and also to an emergency room \$25.00 deductible, which they would have to pay if they used an emergency room in lieu of going to a physician or other facility, or went to an emergency room more than 24 hours after an accident. For costing purposes, I did not include any savings for the emergency room, \$25.00 deductible. We had an estimate from Blue Cross on what they would save.

The economic impact that is referenced on this exhibit is citywide, it's not just General Fund. It's contract wide. So if we have 1033 employees, collective bargaining unit 1033. In other words, if they work for Parks, if they work for Water Supply, if they work for ---regardless of where they work.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: This is not just the General Fund.

MR. SPINELLI: No. If you want it broken down, fine. We thought you wanted the cost of the contract, not just the portion that applied to the General Fund.

Based on numbers given to us by Blue Cross, we interpreted based on the number of people in the 1033, plus the non affiliated people that would also be affected by the managed care. For example, Alex and I now have managed care. The savings for the first year are smaller only because the managed care did not go in until November 1992, and subsequent years will be in for the full fiscal year.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: What impact does that have? How does that affect the lives of the employees?

MR. SPINELLI: What managed care does basically there's several aspects. One is like a second surgical opinion. If you are going in for a certain type of procedure, you would have to get a second surgical opinion. A lot of times that will be waived. Let's say for example you are going to remove your gall bladder. You would call Blue Cross and they would say has your doctor done tests, A, B, and C. You might say yes, They'll say fine, no second opinion necessary.

If you don't know, they will call your doctor and find out. If he hasn't done all the tests, then they will require a second opinion. Once you get the second opinion and even though they conflict, you still make up your mind. It's just that you could make a more informed decision as a consumer. If you are going to go into the hospital for a certain type of procedure, you call up and they pre-approve your admission and based on what you are going to have done, they will allocate you a certain number of days. Some of the theory behind that is if I'm your physician and you are in the hospital, and I say I have a golf tournament coming up next week, and if I don't discharge you Friday, I'll discharge you Monday when I get back. This way it puts the burden on the doctor. He knows you are only in there for a number of days. If something comes up, some kind of complication..... the major aspect though, large case management. If it's going to be something long and involved, they will manage that and they will work with the family, the provider, the hospital and see if there's an alternate way that service can be provided cheaper. I think it's a benefit to the employee, it makes them a more informed consumer.

Article 23. That provides that the payment made to the Rhode Island Public Employee's Health Service Fund, we are currently paying .35 cents an hour into that fund for every straight hour paid to covered employees. What that does, the Union uses that to purchase prescription and vision care coverage. They do that on their own. They don't have that under the Blue Cross program. We pay .35 cents an hour and they basically administer that fund themselves.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: Is this considered part of the economic increase for July 1, 1994? It indeed is an economic increase for the City of Providence. Are they going to count it as a economic benefit?

MR. SPINELLI: I don't think so. They get their 5 percent economic increase on July 1, 1994, plus this. This does not count as part of that. Basically what this states is that we are now giving them .35 cents an hour. What they are saying is that on April 1, 1994, that 35 cents an hour will be increased by the average percentage increase that Blue Cross imposes on it's pre-paid customers.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: What is the sense of that?

MR. SPINELLI: What they are doing is they are going out and buying their own vision care and prescription. \$.35 cents an hour covers that. Now they are saying that that .35 cents an hour is not going to cover that forever. There is inflation. So effective April 1, 1994, they want us to up the anti by the same percentage increase that Blue Cross passes on as an insurance premium increase. So in other words if Blue Cross raises the cost to the city by 20 percent for what we pay insurance wise, then the union wants the same increase that would

apply to the .35 cents an hour that we pay them.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: It doesn't make sense to me why we would want to enter into that kind of agreement. Either we wanted to provide the benefit directly to the employees, in which case we eat every time it goes up 20 percent. Or we want to limit our liability by saying here's money, you take care of their benefits. And there's a lot to be said for that kind of approach. Why we would want to enter into this hybrid ----

MR. SPINELLI: It's not a hybrid. Basically what it's saying is we are giving them .35 cents an hour now, they are purchasing their own benefits. What they are saying effective April 1, 1994, they want to go from .35 cents up to ex cents. But rather than saying just give us .10 cents an hour more, they are capping it at .10 cents, but they are saying they based that increase on the increase that Blue Cross imposes on it's insurance paying customers.

COUNCILMAN GLAVIN: That's what would be imposed on us if we were contracting this from Blue Cross. Where's the benefit?

COUNCILMAN FENTON: There's no benefit to us, it's all to the Union and really little to the membership.

COUNCILMAN IGLIOZZI: The city is paying .35 cents an hour now for medical coverage in some form and fashion to Blue Cross per person is that right?

What does that .35 cents represent?

MR. SPINELLI: The .35 cents. We don't purchase anything with the .35 cents.

COUNCILMAN IGLIOZZI: What does it represent in this contract?

MR. SPINELLI: Let me go back a second. What this is, is all I'm attempting to do is explain the economic impact. I'm not trying to justify anything. What happened was several years ago, the city agreed to pay the union say .10 cents an hour and then they would purchase their own prescription and vision care, because we don't provide it.

COUNCILMAN GLAVIN: We used to provide it. The union negotiated a different package, where they took over providing this and the city provided it through Blue Cross, the new vehicle providing it was the union.

COUNCILMAN FENTON: The union is making money on being the middle man, we lose money because we don't have the benefit of having the bigger package and the discount. The individual doesn't get any increase, they just get the same coverage as they would have gotten. But the union makes the difference between the spread. Especially on the individual members.

Discussion ensues.

MR. PRIGNANO: Right now it's a .35 cent contribution. It just about equals what they would pay for a family plan for prescription and vision. Where the money is made is on the individual plan. Because the individual plan is much less expensive. For all the people who have family plans in the city, it's just about a break even point right now. Probably over the years there was a lot of money made there.

COUNCILMAN IGLIOZZI: This .10 cent cap. They are saying up to whatever what. How do we determine if it's .01 or .10?

MR. SPINELLI: What they are saying is that for the period June 30, 1992 to March 31, 1994 the average increase imposed by Blue Cross during that period of time, for that type of coverage on it's insurance paying clients.

COUNCILMAN IGLIOZZI: We are going to use Blue Cross's actuary to pay Blue Cross's bill, but we are not getting the benefit of what it would cost us.

MR. SPINELLI: For example, if Blue Cross's rates went up 20 percent during that time, we would give them .07 cents more. If it went up 40 percent we would give them .10 cents more.

COUNCILMAN IGLIOZZI: That doesn't mean it would cost us .07 cents per person if we would purchase it ourselves.

MR. SPINELLI: No. it doesn't necessarily mean that.

Article 26 just provides that parking checkers be provided with radios to communicate with the police control center. The estimated cost is \$8,000.

COUNCILMAN DILLON: I don't have a problem with providing that. I'd think they should have them, but the contracts are starting to..... the contract ends and the policy and procedures....

Discussion ensues.

MR. SPINELLI: Item 6 can be a little confusing, but basically it states that if any other collective bargaining unit gets a raise through arbitration....I'll give you an example. You have a firefighter making \$40,000 a year, without any parity clause, he's going to get a 4.5 percent wage increase

Discussion ensues.

COUNCILMAN FENTON: Police arbitration rule retroactive pay increase, which they certainly could. Would that fall under this contract?

MR. SPINELLI: Only for FY-94. Not for this fiscal year.

COUNCILMAN FENTON: Are you sure?

MR. SPINELLI: I haven't gotten a legal opinion. That's the way I interpret it.

COUNCILMAN FENTON: If it were 7.5 or 12 percent in 1994 then it would be 7.5 or 12 percent?

MR. SPINELLI: Let me use the example. You have a firefighter making \$20,000 a year. If there were no parity clause in this at all, he's already agreed to 4.5 percent increase next year. He's going to get a \$900.00 raise next year.

Let's say the Police get a 5 percent arbitratin award for this year. What that means is next year, for calculation purposes only, for the firefighter who is making \$20,000, you take the 5 percent that the police got. You take that times the firefighter's salary of \$20,000. That's \$21,000. You take the 4.5 percent of \$21,000 and let's say that's \$950. You take the \$950 and you add it to the firefighter's base of \$20,000. So he ends up with \$20,950 as opposed to \$20,900. In other words it would get \$50.00.

Discussion ensues.

MR. SPINELLI: You take whatever percent the police got you add that percentage on to your base salary to calculate your 4.5 percent raise. Whatever that comes out to you just add it back to the base that you started.... It's a real raise.

MR. WOERNER: It's actually a 4.75 percent raise.

MR. SPINELLI: What we calculated, is for every one percent that the police might get in arbitration, it would cost \$10,000 in FY-94.

CHAIRMAN DILLON: Suppose the police get 3 percent in arbitration then what happens?

MR. SPINELLI: It goes down. The amount that they get will go down. Here's the best way to illustrate it. Look at FY-94, you have \$10,000 there. If the police get a one percent arbitration award, it's going to cost the city about \$175,000 for police. If the firefighters were getting anything near that same thing, it would cost \$175,000 for them. It's only costing \$10,000. So it's a very real raise we are getting, but it's a minimul impact.

COUNCILMAN FENTON: If the fire department was getting a 4.5 percent raise and the police got a one percent raise via arbitration the firefighters in 1994, still get a 4.5 percent raise?

MR. SPINELLI: Yes. That 4.5 percent is independent.

COUNCILMAN GLAVIN: What this tells me is that if the police are successful in their arbitration and they get a 4 percent increase, then in July 1993 when this proposed increase takes effect, that 4.5 percent may be based upon the expanded base that has been increased retro-actively to the raise that the Police Department gets. Isn't that basically what that does? So that 4.5 percent raise in essence is going to be 4.7 percent or 4.8 percent or whatever.

MR. SPINELLI: Right.

COUNCILMAN FENTON: Because arbitration is one year, it could happen again and again. Because police could go back next year in another arbitration and get 10 percent and that 5 percent would jump up.

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COUNCILMAN GLAVIN: They settle for 4.5 percent. They
Everyone knew quite well that police were going into arbitration.
They settled on paper for 4.5 percent, but in essence they knew
they had a very high likelihood of that 4.5 probably would be
closer to 5 percent.

Discussion ensues.

On motion made by Councilman Fenton, seconded by Councilman
Glavin, it is voted to move for recommendation of objection to
the full council.

Motion carries.

Discussion is made between the members regarding the
Fire Department contract and when that will be discussed.

(Shelley Bleecker arrives at this point and her resume
is reviewed regarding the Juvenile Hearing Board)

Ms. Bleecker states that she has a graduate certificate
in disput resolution from U-Mass, she has a mastors in social
work from Simmons College, Bachelor's in Political Science
from Brown University.

Ms. Bleecker states that her position now is the Coordinator
of Social Work in the Cranston Public Schools.

Chairman Dillon asks Ms. Bleecker if she has any interaction
with the Cranston Juvenile Hearing Board and Ms. Bleecker states
not directly, but the knowledge she has about it is basically
through individual young men who have been referred by them
back to the individual schools to the Multi Disciplinary Team
for evaluation in case learning problems, etc., have prevented
a student from being successful in school.

Councilman Glavin asks Ms. Bleecker what she forsees for
the Juvenile Hearing Board and how she feels it can be helpful.

Ms. Bleecker states that it can be helpful in terms of
deterence, meaning young people getting into a system that for
many of them will never get out of. The Corrections Systems,
a system that will destroy whatever is left of their hope, the
future, because they will learn to ---- with that system. I
see a lot days in my work, we have gangs in Cranston. And they
have their own process of becoming a member, and when young
people don't find a place for themselves, they can really grow
quickly in that gang. It cuts across all kinds of families.
In those families where there is no support for the young person,
they will stay in the criminal system, because it becomes their
family, it becomes what they are used to . Ms. Bleecker hopes
that the Juvenile hearing Board will find lots of wonderful
creative ulternative ways to help young people deal with their
first offense in a way that leads to growth on their part, an
understanding of what they did, and if possible, if some of
the community service placements agree, I would like to see
some mentoring being aimed at.

Ms. Bleecker states that she feels one on one, a role model concept is very valid for young people. It always was and always will be. Right now most young men in many families in America, don't have any fathers, number one. A lot of young people don't have any moms at home for a length of time. They may even find some strength in the people they work with in the settings they may making up their behavior, their offense.

Councilman Glavin reviews the qualifications to be on the Juvenile Hearing Board. Ms. Bleecker states that she is aware of the qualification.

Councilman Igliazzi states that the committee has to elect five members and two alternates and suggests that the committee have a vote at this meeting.

Councilman Glavin states that this does require that it is a judicial board, he feels that it is appropriate that they go into executive session.

On motion made by Councilman Glavin, seconded Councilman Igliazzi it is voted to go into Executive Session pursuant to 42-46-5, sub section 1, by the following Roll Call Vote:

Chairman Dillon	Aye
Councilman Glavin	Aye
Councilman Igliazzi	Aye
Councilman Fenton	Absent
Councilwoman Fargnoli	Absent

EXECUTIVE SESSION

RECONVENTION

On motion made by Councilman Glavin, seconded by Councilman Igliazzi, it is voted to reconven into open session by the following Roll Call Vote:

Chairman Dillon	Aye
Councilman Glavin	Aye
Councilman Igliazzi	Aye
Councilman Fenton	Absent
Councilwoman Fargnoli	Absent

On motion made by Councilman Glavin, seconded by Councilman Igliazzi, it is voted to seal the minutes of the Executive Session pursuant to 42-46-7 of the Rhode Island Open Meetings Law by the following Roll Call Vote:

Chairman Dillon	Aye
Councilman Glavin	Aye
Councilman Igliazzi	Aye
Councilwoman Fargnoli	Absent
Councilman Fenton	Absent

On motion made by Councilman Igliazzi, seconded by Councilman Glavin it is voted to nominate the four appointments that are three year terms, which commence January 1993 and will end December 31, 1996 to be:

Shelley Bleecker
Harry Potter
Robert DiMaio
Fred Trapassi

On motion made by Councilman Igliozi, seconded by Councilman Glavin it is voted to nominate for the fifth position on the Board, which is a one year term effective upon passage of the Council, and will end on December 31, 1993 to be:

Kenneth Brown

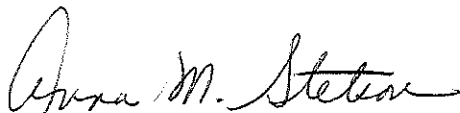
On motion made by Councilman Igliozi, seconded by Councilman Glavin, it is voted to nominate for the two alternates, which terms being upon passage of the Council, and will end on December 31, 1993, to be:

Ruth Rosales
Ann Marie Ricci

RECESS

On motion made by Councilman Glavin, seconded by Councilman Igliozi, it is voted to recess the meeting at 7:55 P.M., to reconvene on Friday, January 15, 1993 at 12:00 P.M.


CITY CLERK



ASSISTANT CLERK