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Albany, NY 12234 —
518-474-3906
www.p12.nysed.gov/
facplan

NYSED Office of Facilities Planning Newsletter



Carl T. Thurnau, P.E. Issue #111(A) September 2013
Coordinator

Newsletter

Welcome Back to
School

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Clarifications from
Carl Thurnau:

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Welcome Back to School



A Message from NYSED Office of Facilities Plan- ning Coordinator Carl Thurnau, PE —

Welcome to the start of the 2013-14 school year. As professionals charged with working in and on school facilities, it is vitally important that we all start each new school year with the following goal in mind:

To ensure safe, healthy, comfortable, and exceptional educational facilities which promote effective and efficient learning for all New York students regardless of where they live. (Passage taken from the Facilities Planning mission statement.)

Regardless of which school district we work with, this goal should guide our collective efforts as we all welcome students into our facilities for the new school year.

To assist you in achieving this goal, the following is the most current Facilities Planning staff directory

(listed by area of expertise).
All staff can be reached at
518-474-3906.

Project Managers

- Jean Beaudet
- Debbie Johnson
- Mary Sansaricq

Architects

- Tony Frandino
- Rosanne Groff
- David Seidner

Engineers

- Martin Doyle
- Stephen Howe
- Dan Lim
- Dan Westbrook

School Facility Emergency/ Health/Safety, Fire Safety, and Certificates of Occupancy

- Laura Sahr

Final Cost Reports

Desiree Ferguson

Office Support

- Crystal Bridges
- Stephen Frey
- Jasmina Halpin
- Rachel Zanchelli

Finally— I want to personally thank you for the dedicated commitment and expertise you bring to your work in school facilities across New York State.

Carl Thurnau, PE

**Is there a topic you
would like addressed in
the Facilities Planning
Newsletter?**

**Please email suggested
topics and comments
to:
lsahr@mail.nysed.gov.**

Comments and Clarifications from Carl Thurnau



NYSED Facilities Planning Mission

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We will accomplish our mission by establishing clear expectations and standards for school facilities.

We will work with parents, teachers, administrators, designers, facility directors, contractors and the community to set in motion mechanisms for school improvement statewide.

Facilities Planning Implementation of §155.23: Multi-Year Cost Allowance

Based on the many calls received in Facilities Planning, we thought it would be best to share our interpretation and policy on implementation of the Multi-Year Cost Allowance regulation. It is critical for school districts to understand this regulation and properly plan their projects to maximize state building aid.

The critical piece of language from the regulation is 155.23(a)(2):

Cost allowances for reconstructing or modernizing structures shall not exceed 100 percent of the cost allowances for the equivalent new construction over the projected useful life of the building. Building aid cost allowances shall not exceed the maximum cost allowance for the projected useful life of a new building, addition or reconstruction and alterations, using a declining balance method. Once the maximum cost allowance has been exhausted, no further building aid shall be calculated until the projected useful life span has been exhausted.

Read literally, this means that school districts which build a new building would not be entitled to more building aid until the useful life of the facility is reached – 30 years! For reconstruction projects that constitute 95% of our work, aid would be available every 15 years, the useful life of the improvements in a reconstruction aid payment period.

However, we have selected a 5 year cycle as a reasonable and appropriate time frame to provide access to the Maximum Cost Allowance (MCA). This approach aligns well with other requirements, such as the 5 year requirement for the building condition survey.

Project management staff will calculate the MCA for a given project. For demonstration purposes, assume the MCA is \$20M for a 9-12 secondary facility and the school district is currently proposing a \$10M project. Further assume the current project consists of an estimated \$6M construction and \$4M incidental costs. Staff will review costs for *both construction and incidental expenses* on projects with Commissioner's approval within the last 5 years.

At the secondary level, the \$20M MCA is actually a combination of a \$16M construction cost allowance and a \$4M incidental cost allowance (25% of the construction allowance). If the total *construction costs* for the last 5 years are \$9M, then the currently proposed \$6M will fit under the remaining \$7M (\$16M - \$9M) construction cost allowance and will be eligible for aid.

However in this example, the proposed incidental costs are \$4M which is equivalent to the entire \$4M incidental cost allowance attributable to the MCA. When the previous 5 years worth of incidental costs are factored in, the district may have very little or no incidental allowance that will be eligible for aid in the current project.

Decisions will need to be made to either: wait until incidental cost allowance is available, reduce the scope of incidental work, or proceed with higher local share. Staff will use a rolling 5 year look back which simply means that as each year passes, projects approved by the Commissioner more than 5 years ago will not be considered in the calculation.

Comments and Clarifications from Carl Thurnau



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A Note Regarding the Facilities Planning Backlog

As most of you know by watching the Facilities Planning project review backlog move very slowly on our web site, it stubbornly resisted our efforts to be reduced over the summer. This is the result of a number of factors, including a decreased Facilities Planning staff, an increase in energy performance projects, as well as other pressing issues. The result is that we are not in the position we are typically in as we head into the fall season.

In an effort to get back to a “reasonable” backlog of approximately 10-12 weeks in the fall, **effectively immediately we are suspending all special review processes like single trade, modular, quick reviews, etc.** We will concentrate only on the last project in line with the exception of true emergencies. All requests to expedite true emergencies will be brought to my attention for a determination of whether it must be reviewed and approved as soon as possible, or whether it is a district-created situation.

As a reminder a true emergency is an **unanticipated** condition beyond the control of the district. One example of a true emergency is a hazardous material release, but not the mere presence of a hazardous material. A second example would be an order on consent from the State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) on contaminated soil. A third example would be a wind storm that tears off the 35 year old leaking roof. Please note that if that same 35 year old leaky roof finally leaks to the point where the district wants to deal with it, it is considered a lack of appropriate planning, not a true emergency. That project will need to wait its turn in line.

We have implemented changes to help address the backlog, including an independent 3rd party review for Energy Performance Contracts (EPCs). Additional suggestions are welcome. We appreciate your support as we work to decrease the backlog to everyone's benefit.

Excelsior Awards for Public Architecture

The American Institute of Architects (AIA) New York Chapter will be conducting a competition to recognize outstanding design of Public Buildings. The competition is still being developed but we have been informed that they will be presenting the program at their upcoming Convention, September 25-27, 2013 in Syracuse, New York. If your school district has recently constructed a school building designed to be a “award winner” we would love to see you enter this competition and get the recognition you deserve. Please visit the AIA New York State website, www.aianys.org, for more information as it is released.

U.S. Department of Education Green Ribbon Schools Recognition Award



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The U.S. Department of Education (ED) launched its Green Ribbon Schools program (ED-GRS) in 2012. ED-GRS recognizes schools which are taking a comprehensive approach to greening their schools. A comprehensive approach incorporates environmental learning with improving environmental and health impacts.

ED selects honorees from those presented by eligible nominating authorities nationwide. Selection is based on the documentation of each nominee's high achievement in the three ED-GRS Pillars:

Pillar I: Reduce environmental impact and costs.

Pillar II: Improve the health and wellness of students and staff.

Pillar III: Provide effective environmental and sustainability education, incorporating STEM, civic skills, and green career pathways.

More information about ED-GRS can be obtained at the following web site: www2.ed.gov/programs/green-ribbon-schools/index.html

New York State (NYS) has participated in the ED-GRS program since 2012, with the following NYS schools

having received recognition from ED-GRS:

2012 ED-GRS Honorees

Hampton Bays Middle School, Hampton Bays UFSD

Sleepy Hollow Middle School, Tarrytown UFSD

Bethlehem Central Middle School, Bethlehem CSD

2013 ED-GRS Honorees

Crompond School, Yorktown CSD

PS057 Hubert Humphrey, NYC School District

Rye Country Day School, Rye, NY

NYS is currently in the process of launching the **2014 NYS Green Ribbon Schools** program application cycle. All NYS public and private schools are encouraged to submit applications for consideration.

The tentative timeline for the 2014 NYS Green Ribbon Schools program is:

- Call for NYS-GRS Applications: October 2013
- NYS-GRS Application Deadline: 3:00 PM December 13, 2013
- NYS-GRS Application Review: December 2013 – January 2014

- Submission of NYS Nominees to the ED-GRS: February 1, 2014
- ED-GRS Announces Honorees: April 22, 2014 (**Earth Day**)

Please visit **NYSED's Green Ribbon Schools program web site** at www.p12.nysed.gov/facplan/GreenRibbonSchools.html for additional information.

Questions regarding the **2014 NYS Green Ribbon Schools program** can be addressed to

Rosanne T. Groff
Sr. Architect, NYSED
Office of Facilities Planning at: 518-474-3906 or nysgreenib@mail.nysed.gov.



Fire Drills: Mixing it Up

New York State Education Law

§ 807. Fire drills

It shall be the duty of the principal or other person in charge of every public or private school ... to instruct and train the pupils by means of drills, so that they may in a sudden emergency be able to leave the school building in the shortest possible time and without confusion or panic.

Such drills or rapid dismissals shall be held at least twelve times in each school year, eight of which required drills shall be held between September first and December first of each such year.



The start of a new school year and the scheduling of fire drills should go hand-in-hand. Fire drills should be viewed as an opportunity to teach the **entire school population** (students, faculty, staff, visitors) how to evacuate the building in a prompt and orderly manner.

Drills shouldn't simply be seen as a routine requirement which schools are obligated to fulfill, rather an effective drill should be perceived as meaningful exercise—one which could ultimately save someone's life.

The Basics

Section 807 of New York State Education Law requires students to be instructed and trained on how to exit the building in the shortest possible time without confusion or panic.

A minimum of 12 drills must take place each school year as follows: September 1 to December 1 = eight fire drills and December 1 to the end of the school year = four fire drills.

If a building is equipped with fire escapes, four fire drills must be through the use of the fire escapes.

Instruction must be given to students in the procedure to be followed in the event a fire occurs during lunch period, unless at least one drill is held dur-

ing the lunch period.

Residential schools must hold at least four additional fire drills after sunset and before sunrise in the buildings which include sleeping accommodations.

Summer schools must also hold at least two additional fire drills, one of which must be held during the first week of the summer session.

Mixing It Up

Over the course of the school year fire drills may become overly routine for both students and teachers. They are trained to automatically react to the fire bell by lining up and marching through a specific door to a specific gathering place. While this type of drill is important and ideal for the beginning of the school year, as the months go by it may be beneficial to vary the nature of the drills.

The following are some simple examples of how to vary the fire drill experience for students and staff.

**** Simulate a situation where a normal egress route is inaccessible by using school staff to block normal routes. This will force building occupants to use an alternate exit.**

<http://rems.ed.gov/docs/>

[Traing_NOLA08_TabletopsDrills.pdf](#)

**** Invite local emergency responders (fire, law enforcement, EMS) to actively participate in the fire drill.**

http://rems.ed.gov/docs/Training_CHIL07_TabletopsDrills.pdf

**** Take attendance to ensure everyone (students, staff, visitors, etc) have safely exited the building.**

**** Schedule fire drills at varying times of the school day. This will help familiarize students with the various exits and outdoor meeting points.**

**** Schedule a fire drill during **Fire Prevention Week (October 6-12, 2013)** and combine it with a lesson on fire safety.**

www.nfpa.org/safety-information/fire-prevention-week

www.usfa.fema.gov/citizens/teachers/

Vermiculite: Asbestos Bulk Samples

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) issued clarification guidance on July 9, 2013 with regards to vermiculite, the testing of presumed asbestos-containing material (ACM), and/or suspected miscellaneous ACM.

The following are key points provided in the guidance:

* If material is attic fill, block fill, or other loose bulk vermiculite material, it must be designated and treated as ACM.

* Where thermal system insulation (TSI), surfacing

material, or other presumed ACM and/or suspected miscellaneous ACM contain 10% vermiculite or less, certified laboratories may use ELAP Certification Manual Item 198.1 to determine the asbestos content of the material.

* Where TSI, surfacing material, or other presumed ACM and/or suspected miscellaneous ACM contain greater than 10% vermiculite, Item 198.6 may be used to evaluate the asbestos content of the material—provided however that **any test results using this method must be reported with the following conspicuous disclaimer:**

This method does not remove vermiculite and may underestimate the level of asbestos present in a sample containing greater than 10% vermiculite.

The following link to the relevant sections in the **ELAP Certification Manual:**

Item 198.1

www.wadsworth.org/labcert/elapcert/certmanual/I198_1_06.pdf

Item 198.6

www.wadsworth.org/labcert/elapcert/certmanual/I198_6_07.pdf

Wadsworth Center
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

(518) 485-5570

elap@health.state.ny.us

www.wadsworth.org/labcert/elap/asbestos.html

REVISED: Asbestos Abatement Project Clearance Air Samples (7-12-13)

Project Size	AHERA	NYSED	NYS DOL	Notes
NYSDOL—Large (≥ 260 ft. or ≥ 160 ft ²)	5 inside + 5 outside + 3 blanks (TEM)	5 inside + 5 outside + 3 blanks (TEM)	≥ 5 inside* + 5 outside** + 2/3 blanks (PCM/TEM)	* Inside will increase if work area >25,000 sq. ft. ** Outside samples will vary with methodology. For PCM and TEM (NIOSH 7402) in non-school buildings only 1 outside sample is required when the entire building/structure is the regulated abatement work area.
NYSDOL—Small (>25 - <260 ft or >10 - <160 ft ²)	5 inside + 2 blanks (PCM)	5 inside + 2 blanks (PCM)	3 inside + 3 outside** + 2 blanks (PCM)	** Outside samples will vary with methodology. For PCM and TEM (NIOSH 7402) in non-school buildings only 1 outside sample is required when the entire building/structure is the regulated abatement work area.
NYSDOL—Minor (≤ 25 ft or ≤ 10 ft ²)	5 inside + 2 blanks (PCM)	5 inside + 2 blanks (PCM)	None if <u>planned</u> minor size asbestos project only *** 1 inside + 1 outside + 2 blanks (PCM)	*** Only for incidental disturbance, glove bag/tent failure or if minor size asbestos project work area is part of a small or large asbestos project
AHERA—SSSD or Minor Fiber Release (≤ 3 ft or ≤ 3 ft ²)	None	None if <u>planned</u> minor size asbestos project only *** 1 inside + 1 outside + 2 blanks (PCM)		

Navigating the FEMA Public Assistance Process

The vast majority of New York State school districts were impacted either directly or indirectly during the past two school years by Tropical Storm Irene, Tropical Storm Lee, and/or Super Storm Sandy. In fact, New York State has received **40** Presidential Major Disaster Declarations since 1991 for incidents ranging from the attack of September 11, 2001 to hurricanes and ice storms.

The majority of disasters have included declarations for FEMA Public Assistance (PA). FEMA PA applicants may include the State, local and tribal governments, and certain nonprofit entities.

The following are tips and resources to assist in navigating the FEMA PA process.

Documentation

- 1) Prior to an event document the school facility, grounds, systems, equipment, contents (books, computers, etc) vehicles etc. Documentation should include photos, videos, invoices for equipment, and schematics.
- 2) Following the event, document all of the damage. This should include photographs, videos, and detailed descriptions of what was damaged and/or destroyed.
- 3) Maintain ALL receipts and records for costs associated

with the event. This includes costs associated with the school being used as a shelter, staff overtime expenses, equipment rentals/purchases, debris removal, etc.

Reaching Out For Help

Depending on the severity of the damage, the superintendent of schools (or his/her designee) should contact the following individuals/offices:

- the school board
- the county emergency manager
- the school's insurance carrier
- the BOCES District Superintendent
- NYSED—Office of Facilities Planning.

Covering the Costs

- 1) First and foremost, if the school has sustained damage, the school board should declare an emergency. This will enable an emergency capital construction project to be established—if needed. Depending on the expenses, this may lead to the receipt of State building aid.
- 2) The county in which the school is located must be approved for FEMA PA. PA will **NOT** be provided for damage or losses covered by insurance. Therefore, it is absolutely critical that the school's

insurance carrier play an integral role in the aftermath of a disaster. The order in which schools are funded is:

- (1) Insurance
- (2) FEMA PA (75%)
- (3) State Building Aid

FEMA PA Categories

If a county receives a Presidential declaration which includes PA, the declaration will indicate which PA categories have been declared. In many cases all categories are declared, but that may not always be the case. The following is a brief description of each PA category:

A: Debris Removal

Clearance of trees, building wreckage/contents, mud, etc.

B: Emergency Protective Measures

Measures taken before, during, and/or after a disaster to eliminate/reduce an immediate threat to life, public health/safety, or to eliminate/reduce an immediate threat of significant damage. This may include costs associated with a school's use as a shelter.

C. Roads and Bridges

Repair of roads, bridges, culverts, lighting, signs, etc.

(Continued on page 6)

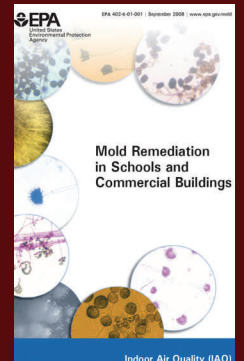
Disaster Recovery Resources



Telephone: 518-474-6926
ARCH_SOS@mail.nysed.gov



www.dhSES.ny.gov/oem/



www.epa.gov/mold/pdfs/moldremediation.pdf

Navigating the FEMA Public Assistance Process (cont.)

D. Water Control Facilities

Repair of drainage channels, pumping facilities, etc.

E. Buildings & Equipment

Repair and replacement of buildings, including contents, systems, heavy equipment, and vehicles.

F. Utilities

Repair of water treatment and delivery systems, power generation facilities, sewage collection/treatment, and communications.

G. Parks, Recreational Facilities, and Other Facilities

Repair and restoration of parks, playgrounds, pools, cemeteries, mass transit facilities, and beaches.

School Facility Repair and Replacement

FEMA PA funding may be available to repair or replace facilities. This includes the building systems, equipment, and machinery needed to make the facility operational, such as the HVAC.

Temporary Classrooms

If a school is destroyed or sustains significant damage, FEMA PA funding may be available to provide temporary classroom space.

Funding is not available for school athletic stadiums or parking facilities.

School-Owned Vehicles

FEMA PA funding is available to replace vehicles that are owned by a school and are destroyed or damaged beyond repair. FEMA will approve funding based on the cost of the vehicle, its approximate age, capacity, and condition.

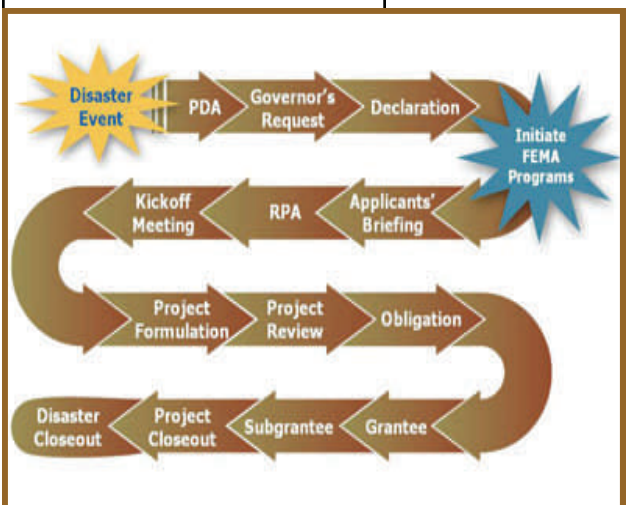
School Furnishings and Equipment

School furnishings and equipment destroyed or damaged are eligible for FEMA PA. Examples include office equipment/furniture, science and computer labs, phys-ed equipment, and cafeteria equipment.

PA Application Process

The PA application process starts with a school representative's attendance at a PA Applicant Briefing session. These generally take place shortly following the issuance of a declaration and are held in the declared county. The school must then submit a *Request for Public Assistance (RPA)* to FEMA within 30 days of the federal PA declaration. Following, a representative of the school attend a "kick-off" meeting with a FEMA Public Assistance Coordinator (PAC). Again—FEMA PA is **NOT** available for damage or losses covered by insurance. Therefore, it is absolutely critical that the school's insurance carrier play an integral role in the aftermath of a disaster.

The school's insurance carrier provides the first payment, followed by FEMA — which generally pays 75% of the eligible project costs, and the State Office of Emergency Management typically pays 50% of the remaining 25% or an equivalent of 12.5%. Depending on the nature of the project, building aid may be available. The following flow-chart provides an illustration of the entire FEMA PA process.



For more information on PA, see **FEMA Public Assistance: Frequently Asked Questions** at: www.fema.gov/public-assistance-frequently-asked-questions.

Another publication related to FEMA PA is: **U.S. Department of Homeland Security Audit Tips for Managing Disaster-Related Project Costs**—see:

www.oig.dhs.gov/assets/Audit_Tips.pdf

Change Orders — Site Review Project Reminder

When projects are split due to scheduling concerns, and the Office of Facilities Planning agrees to review site work in advance of the main project submission, any change orders associated with the site review project construction need to be held until the entire project has received approval.

Please do not send in any change orders for site review only projects until the main project has received approval.

Fire Safety Report Submission Reminders

Prior to mailing your annual Fire Safety Reports to the Office of Facilities Planning, **please** double check to be sure the **entire** form has been completed.

- ✓ **Part I:** Facility Profile and Fire/Life Safety History Pages 2-3
- ✓ **Part II:** Public School Fire Safety Non-Conformance Reporting Sheet

NOTE: If there are any non-conformances, you must note the date each item was corrected in the appropriate column.

If there are any severe non-conformances (level "3") and/or the total number of non-conformances totals 11 or more, the building must be reinspected before any certificate of occupancy can be issued.

- ✓ **Part III:** Certifications Page

Section III-A: Fire Safety Inspector Signature

Section III-B: Building Administrator Signature

Section III-C: Superintendent of Schools Signature

Once you receive the Certificate of Occupancy, it must be displayed in a prominent place near the main entrance to the building.

PART II - PUBLIC SCHOOL FIRE SAFETY NON-CONFORMANCE REPORTING SHEET REVISED 01/2012

School District _____ Building Name _____
 Project # _____ Facility Code # _____

(Building projects only)
 If there are no nonconformances, check here Building is NOT used for any student instruction

Item #	Non-conformance	Date Corrected	Date Reinspected	Item #	Non-conformance	Date Corrected	Date Reinspected	Item #	Non-conformance	Date Corrected	Date Reinspected	Item #	Non-conformance	Date Corrected	Date Reinspected
PART II - A				PART II - B				PART II - B				PART II - B			
01A-2				08A-2				120-2				19E-1			
01B-1				08B-2				13A-2				19F-1			
01C-1				08C-2				13B-2				19G-1			
01D-1				08D-2				14A-2				19H-2			
01E-1				08E-2				14B-2				20A-1			
02A-2				09A-2				14C-2				20B-1			
02B-1				09B-2				14D-1				20C-1			
02C-3				09C-1				14E-1				21A-3			
02D-1				09D-1				15A-2				22A-3			
02E-2				09E-1				15B-1				22B-3			
02F-3				09F-2				15C-2				22C-3			
02G-2				09G-2				15D-2				23A-1			
03A-3				10A-2				16A-2				23B-1			
03B-1				10B-2				16B-2				23C-1			
04A-2				10C-1				16C-2				23D-2			
04B-2				10D-1				17A-3				24A-3			
04C-1				11A-2				17B-2				25A-3			
05A-3				11B-1				17C-2							
05B-2				11C-2				17D-2							
05C-2				11D-2				17E-1							
06A-1				11E-1				17F-3							
06B-1				12A-1				17G-1							
06C-1				12B-3				17H-2							
06D-2				12C-2				17I-2							
06E-3				12D-2				17J-1							
06F-1				12E-1				17K-1							
06G-1				12F-1				17L-1							
06H-2				12G-1				18A-2							
07A-3				12H-1				18B-2							
07B-2				12I-1				18C-2							
07C-2				12J-1				18D-2							
				12K-1				19A-3							
				12L-1				19B-2							
				12M-1				19C-1							
				12N-1				19D-1							

Item 9E-1 deleted - not required by NYS Fire Code
 For public schools in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse & Yonkers, nonpublic, and non-instructional school buildings, do not complete Sections 1-7. All schools complete Section 8 only if building has electrically operated folding partitions. All schools complete sections 9-26.

Initial Inspection:
 Fire Safety Inspector: Name _____ Signature _____ (26-E-4)
 Date _____ Registry No.: _____ (26-F-4)

Final Inspection (if required):
 Fire Safety Inspector: Name _____ Signature _____ (26-G-4)
 Date _____ Registry No.: _____ (26-H-4)

-4-

Facilities Planning: True or False

Managing a school facility requires a skilled professional adept at understanding and interpreting a wide variety of federal and State requirements.

This article provides a brief overview of some straightforward—and not so straightforward issues which school facility directors often need to address.

This section will be a regular feature in future newsletters.

True or False?

Schools in New York State must adhere to a rule which stipulates a maximum indoor temperature.

False. There is no New York State law or State Education Commissioner’s regulation which addresses maximum indoor temperature in school facilities.

Common sense should be exercised when determining whether the indoor temperature in a school building poses a health risk.

True or False?

The minimum membership of the school health and safety committee is specified in State Educa-

tion Commissioner’s regulation.

True. The RESCUE regulation—8 NYCRR 155.4(d) states that the health and safety committee must be comprised of “representation from district officials, staff, bargaining units, and parents.”

True or False?

Toilet rooms for boys and girls are required by law to have doors on toilet stalls.

True. While stall doors were not required for many years, the correct answer in accordance with the current code is **TRUE** - toilet stalls are required to have doors for privacy. This requirement is found in the Plumbing Code of New York State Section 310.4.

True or False?

During a school construction project, copies of the manufacturer’s material safety data sheets (MSDS) for all products used on the project must be maintained on site.

True. The RESCUE regulation—8 NYCRR 155.5(j) (2) states that the MSDS “...shall be maintained at the site for all products used in the project. MSDS must be provided to anyone who requests them.”

Key Web Sites for School Facility Managers

- **New York State Education Department Office of Facilities Planning:** www.p12.nysed.gov/facplan
- **New York State Association for Superintendents of School Buildings and Grounds:** www.sbga.org
- **New York State Department of Health Center for Environmental Health Directory:** www.health.ny.gov/environmental/docs/cehdir.pdf
- **New York State Department of Environmental Conservation—Pest Management:** www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/298.html
- **New York State Department of Health — Pest Management:** www.health.ny.gov/environmental/pests/pesticide.htm
- **New York State Department of Health—Asbestos:** www.health.ny.gov/environmental/indoors/asbestos/providers.htm
- **New York State Department of Health—Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP):** www.wadsworth.org/labcert/elap/elap.html
- **New York State Department of Labor—Asbestos:** www.labor.state.ny.us/workerprotection/safetyhealth/sh56.shtm
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—Asbestos:** www2.epa.gov/asbestos
- **New York State Office of General Services—Green Cleaning:** <https://greencleaning.ny.gov>
- **New York State Department of Environmental Conservation—Green Schools:** htwww.dec.ny.gov/education/41746.html
- **New York State Department of Labor—Division of Safety and Health:** http://labor.ny.gov/workerprotection/safetyhealth/DOSH_INDEX.shtm
- **U.S. Department of Education Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (REMS):** <http://rems.ed.gov/Display.aspx?page=homepage>
- **New York State Office of Emergency Management (NYS OEM):** www.dhses.ny.gov/oem