

Executive Budget Hearings

Finance/Education/Health/Mental Health

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Start Time	
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FOR THE RECORD

**American Red Cross in Greater New York Testimony
Submitted the New York City Council Health Committee
Tuesday, May 27, 2008**

The American Red Cross in Greater New York (ARC/GNY) is seeking \$2.95 million from the City's Fiscal Year 2009 budget for our local disaster response operations and our emergency preparedness programs *Prepare New York* and *Ready New York*.

Last year, the Chapter helped more than 143,000 New York City residents with disaster response and mass care while responding to over 3,000 disasters such as fires, building collapses, water main breaks, and power outages across the five boroughs of our City. It also distributed over \$1.36 million in direct financial assistance to the victims of these disasters. City funding is the only public City-based source of support ARC/GNY receives for its disaster response program.

We also distributed emergency preparedness information to more than 125,000 New York City residents at some 850 presentations, street fairs, parades and similar events across our city as part of the *Prepare New York* and *Ready New York* programs. But we must do more to ensure that our residents are prepared to sustain themselves in the event of a catastrophic disaster. The *Prepare New York* and *Ready New York* programs are specific to New York City and are exclusively funded by New York City Government.

In 2006 the City provided \$1.85 million to support our local disaster response operations and \$1.1 million for continuance of the *Prepare New York* and *Ready New York* programs. Since then both programs have seen declines in City funding while the need for both continues to increase. In last year's City budget we received \$1.908 million to be distributed evenly between both programs: \$954,000 each. This is a drop in funding of over \$1.04 million from 2006.

City funding to ARC/GNY does not support operations, activities or disaster responses outside of the five boroughs. City funding is also not used to support the National organization's headquarters in Washington, D.C. Our Chapter does not receive federal support from Congress or from the Department of Homeland Security and receives no funds from the National Red Cross except in the event of a large local disaster.

Disasters do not wait for budget surplus, nor do they slow down during downturns in the economy. The American Red Cross in Greater New York provides important services in every Council District and in nearly every community in our City. We hope that the City sees the importance of continuing to partner with our Chapter and will continue to provide support for our local disaster response operations and the *Prepare New York* and *Ready New York* programs.

THE BRONX HEALTH LINK, INC.



**TESTIMONY OF ROBERT LEDERER,
RESEARCHER AND POLICY ANALYSIS FOR
THE BRONX HEALTH LINK, INC.**
Public Hearing by the City Council Health Committee on
The Mayor's Budget for FY 2009
May 27, 2008

My name is Robert Lederer, and I am the Researcher and Policy Analyst for the Bronx Health Link, Inc., a clearinghouse for members of the health and human service delivery system of the Bronx. We reach over 500 members and agencies that actively participate in an electronic mailing list and numerous workgroups, advisory boards and task forces. Through a contract with the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene under the Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative (IMRI) and a contract with the NYS Department of Health to operate the Perinatal Information Network, we work extensively with the community and health care providers to improve birth outcomes, prenatal care and the reproductive health of Bronx women. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

The Bronx's rates of infant mortality, maternal mortality, and percentages of prematurity, low birth weight, teen pregnancy, and late or no prenatal care exceed -- in some cases substantially -- those of the city and the country. Several of our poorest neighborhoods have been particularly hard hit. In addition, a large racial disparity remains with African American and Latino mothers and babies at greatest risk.

The rate of infants dying before the age of one year continues to be shockingly high. The city's infant mortality rate among African Americans continues to be double that of whites, with Puerto Ricans close behind. The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene has noted, "If the infant mortality rate among African Americans decreased to that of whites, nearly 200 fewer babies would die each year." Meanwhile, more than 10% of infants born in the Bronx--the highest percentage of any borough--have low birth weight, which puts them at much higher risk of serious health problems and even death. In addition, the maternal mortality rate for the Bronx continues to exceed the citywide rate. Studies indicate that as many as half of all pregnancy-related deaths could be prevented if women had better access to health care, received better quality care, and made changes in their health and lifestyle habits. According to the Health Department's Vital Statistics Report issued in January 2008, the citywide infant mortality rate decreased to 5.9 per 1,000 live births in 2006, a historic low for the city. However, the report also states that the decline in the infant mortality rate was mainly due to an increase in the number of live births, not a reduction in infant deaths; in fact, infant deaths increased from 732 in 2005 to 740 in 2006. Furthermore, the rate is still extraordinarily high in

the following community districts: Mott Haven (12.7), Williamsbridge (11.6) and Morrisania (9.6); Brownsville (11.0) and East New York (10.5) in Brooklyn; and Central Harlem (11.0) in Manhattan.

Teenage mothers are much less likely to obtain prenatal care, and are at especially high risk for serious illnesses; their babies are at a higher risk of low birth weight and preterm delivery. In some communities in the Bronx, the percentage of teen births is twice the Manhattan figure. For the period of 2004- 2006, Mott Haven and Hunts Point, had the highest percent of births to teens at 15.8%; in addition East Tremont (14.9%), Morrisania (14.7%), and Morris Heights/University Heights (13.0%) all in the Bronx were also in the highest quintile for teen births in the city.

Despite severe health challenges, there are thousands of women who survive and do well in the borough. Many of the risk factors for maternal and infant illness and death are well-known and are the subject of the many workshops, trainings, fact sheets and newsletters generated by the Bronx Health Link and delivered to pregnant and nursing women and their care providers. It is primary prevention to ensure that pregnant women receive services that they need so that they do not have a low birthweight baby, or worse so that the infant does not die before its first birthday. Funding under the IMRI Initiative provides for these types of services including outreach, case management, health education to women and referrals, to name a few of the vital services provided by local Bronx community based agencies, hospitals, health centers and others. Still, funding remains inadequate to reach all those in need. Thus it is imperative that the FY 2009 Budget continue at least this year's level of \$4.8 million for this life-saving program—which yet again has been removed from the Mayor's budget. It would be utterly shortsighted and self-defeating to compensate for the very real budget deficit by further reducing the already inadequate funding for programs urgently needed by the most disenfranchised communities. Aside from the obvious moral issue, such penny-wise decisions will merely result in later pound-foolish ballooning of costs for neonatal intensive care. Prenatal care is key to healthy pregnancy and childbirth, and must start early to be fully effective. In 2005, 24% of pregnant women in the Bronx obtained late or no care, and the percentages were higher in Unionport/Soundview, Concourse/Highbridge, Morrisania, Mott Haven, and Hunts Point. In addition, 41% of Bronx pregnant women obtained what the Health Department deemed inadequate prenatal care. Thus, programs for education, counseling and direct services for pregnant and nursing mothers and their infants need to be created, funded, and implemented, or -- where they exist -- greatly expanded.

More than half of the mothers giving birth in the Bronx are immigrants, overwhelmingly from Latin America, and these numbers grow every year. More than half of Bronx residents speak a language other than English (mainly Spanish). Although the State Patients' Bill of Rights requires that a hospital provide interpreters in any language spoken by at least 1% of the hospital's service area, a 2005 study by the New York City Comptroller¹ found that nearly

¹ City of New York, Office of the Comptroller, Getting in the Door: Language Barriers to Health Services at New York City's Hospitals, January 10, 2005. Available at http://www.comptroller.nyc.gov/press/2005_releases/pr05-01-004.shtml (accessed January 23, 2007).

75% of the 51 hospitals surveyed failed to provide Spanish-language services to callers. A 2006 report by the New York Academy of Medicine found that half of the city's immigrants reported that language barriers led to reduced quality care for their children and prevented them from fully using healthcare services.² More than a year ago, State regulations went into effect requiring hospitals to provide interpretation services for patients with limited English proficiency. Thus, it is critical that the \$1 million in funds allocated this year for HHC Translation Services be restored to next year's budget.

An estimated 20% of women of childbearing age statewide are uninsured. A recent study found that hospitalized children who lack health insurance are twice as likely to die from their injuries as those with insurance. In this regard, it is vital to restore the \$6 million in funds to the city's network of Child Health Clinics, which serve infants, children and adolescents regardless of the parents' ability to pay. In addition, it is important for all uninsured and underinsured patients that the Council reinstates the \$2.4 million in funding for the HHC Outpatient Medication Waivers, which covers those who cannot afford the \$10 fee per prescription.

In summary, the Bronx's shameful infant and maternal mortality rates can be reversed. The health of our youngest and poorest can be protected. Access to health services for non-English-speakers can be enhanced. We strongly urge you to pass a budget that restores funding for the Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative, HHC Outpatient Medication Waivers, Child Health Clinics, and HHC Translation Services.

Thank you for your time and attention.

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² New York Academy of Medicine, Language as a Barrier to Healthcare for New York City Children in Immigrant Families, May 2006. Available at <http://www.nyam.org/news/2668.html> (accessed January 23, 2007).

THE BRONX HEALTH LINK, INC.



SUMMARY OF HEALTH BUDGET ITEMS (FY 2009 Budget) RECOMMENDED BY THE BRONX HEALTH LINK AND THE COMMISSION ON THE PUBLIC'S HEALTH SYSTEM

In light of the Bronx's continued disproportionately high levels of infant mortality, low birth weight, premature births, and inadequate prenatal care (and pressing needs in all boroughs to bring down unacceptable levels of these problems), the Bronx Health Link urgently recommends restoring funds for the following programs excluded -- yet again -- from the Mayor's Preliminary FY09 Budget:

- **Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative (\$4.8 million - \$7.5 million with state matching funds)**

The City Council has funded, and increased funding, for community-based organizations in targeted communities that do outreach, education, advocacy, and provide supportive services to pregnant and parenting at risk woman and their families. According to the Health Department's Vital Statistics Report issued in January 2008, the citywide infant mortality rate decreased to 5.9 per 1,000 live births in 2006, a historic low for the city. However, the report also states that the decline in IMR was due to an increase in the number of live births, not by a reduction in infant deaths; in fact infant deaths increased from 732 in 2005 to 740 in 2006. The rate is still extraordinarily high in the following community districts: Mott Haven (12.7), Williamsbridge (11.6) and Morrisania (9.6); Brownsville (11.0) and East New York (10.5) in Brooklyn; and Central Harlem (11.0) in Manhattan. It is primary prevention to ensure that pregnant women receive services that they need so that they do not have a low birthweight baby, or worse so that the infant does not die before its first birthday.

- **Child Health Clinics (\$6 million - \$8.8 million with state matching funds)**

The 29 remaining Child Health Clinics are critical, small, community based services for preventive and primary care. Children need periodic check-ups to ensure that they are growing up healthy or to catch problems early. The Child Health Clinics are an important way of providing these services in local communities. While the Bronx is home to high numbers of children and adolescents under the age of 18, only three Child Health Clinics are located in the borough.

- **Outpatient Medication Waivers (\$2.4 million)**

The Health and Hospitals Corporation charges uninsured outpatients a \$10 fee for medications, up to a maximum of \$40 a visit. This funding allows patients who cannot pay for their medications to get a waiver of this fee and obtain their medicine without paying. The amount for this special program should actually be increased. It is clearly prevention to send someone home after a medical visit with their medication to ensure that they follow doctors' orders. Think about a diabetic without insulin or a person with high blood pressure who cannot afford pills to control their pressure.

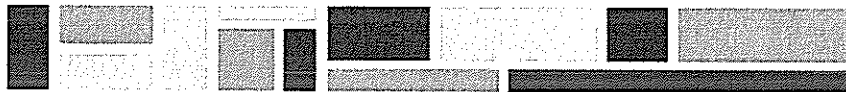
- **HHC Translation Services (\$1 million)**

The Health and Hospitals Corporation developed a simultaneous electronic interpreter system (like that used at the United Nations), to help patients who are not primary English speakers. If there is no communication between the health care staff and the patient, it can lead to, and has led to, miscommunication and an inability of the patients to follow what he/she is being told. HHC wants to expand the TEMIS system to other HHC hospitals, but cannot without this funding. It is most definitely prevention when there is communication and understanding between patient, family, and caregiver.

- **Community-based Asthma Prevention Programs**

Another important primary and preventive health care issue is the triggers that cause Asthma attacks. CPHS is asking for a new program that would fund community coalitions in targeted communities to identify and work to eliminate the asthma triggers in many neighborhoods. Asthma is a very serious chronic and sometimes acute medical condition, particularly in children. Nearly 20% of children in the city have asthma. There is a particularly high rate in Black and Latino children. This condition is a leading cause of hospitalizations, visits to the emergency room, loss of school days, and recently a small, but growing number of deaths. Medical treatment for asthma has improved, but this does not get at the root causes of asthma attacks - it is treating the symptom, not the root causes. Organizing to work on the root causes of asthma attacks is primary prevention that is critical in many communities.

For more information, contact Joann Casado, Executive Director, or Robert Lederer, Policy Analyst, at The Bronx Health Link, Inc., at (718) 590-2648.



Testimony to the New York City Council Health Committee
Given by Ronda Kotelchuck, Executive Director
Primary Care Development Corporation

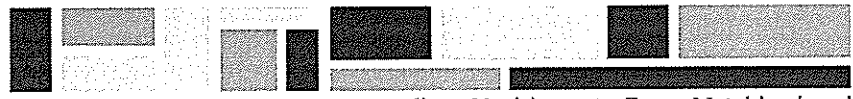
FOR THE RECORD

May 27th, 2008

Good afternoon. I am Ronda Kotelchuck, Executive Director of the Primary Care Development Corporation (PCDC). With last year's \$27 million Primary Care Initiative, the City Council has shown that it not only understands the benefits of primary care, but that it understands that New York City faces a serious shortage of primary care services in its most vulnerable neighborhoods. It is with pleasure that I am able to say that through the Council's generous support, PCDC has been an active and effective partner in helping the Council achieve its primary care objectives. My purpose here today is to inform you of the great success of our currently funded Council initiative—the Primary Care Emergency Preparedness Program (PCEPP)—and to respectfully request continued and enhanced support for this and another program that directly and effectively addresses the Council's concerns about patient access.

PCDC has received funding from the Council for the past three years for our extremely innovative and important Primary Care Emergency Preparedness Program. In June of 2007, PCDC was awarded \$1.4 million to provide a training and implementation program to primary care sites across the city. To date, PCDC has trained over 60 primary care sites across the five boroughs in how to meet their communities' needs in the event of an emergency or disaster. All teams have made significant and measurable improvements in their level of Emergency Preparedness since their initial assessments; however, teams also have made progress that is not measurable. Through the first phase of the program, many teams have come to recognize just how important a role their sites can play in an emergency. As opposed to seeing their role as a "stand-by" site for their hospital affiliations or closing their doors altogether during an emergency, participating sites now see themselves as a true resource for their communities regardless of the hazards those communities may face. This year, PCDC was able to create and offer an Advanced training program for those sites that have graduated from the first phase of the program in order to sustain the tremendous amount of work that they have done, focusing on three critical areas—staff training, emergency drills and exercises, and importantly community integration.

The importance of this effort cannot be understated. New York City faces very real and substantial vulnerabilities that undermine the safety and health of its communities every day. During the course of the project alone, primary care centers had to plan for and respond to local and citywide events that posed significant challenges in staffing and operating their centers, as well as ensuring that the continuity of care for its most vulnerable populations—including the elderly, disabled, and those suffering from chronic diseases—was not compromised. For example, all sites were immediately put on alert following the detection of a suspected anthrax case in February 2006. Not only were they aware that this event occurred prior to seeing it on the news, but they were able to rapidly disseminate this information to providers in order for them to be supremely vigilant in detecting and reporting additional suspected cases, ensure that lines of communication were open and clear with NYC DOHMH, and that they had a plan to isolate any suspected cases to prevent staff and other patients from getting sick as well. . Even though New York City has done more effective work to marshal the resources of its primary care providers than any other place in the nation, we estimate that there are another 400 potential centers that can benefit from this program. It is of utmost importance that all primary care providers be poised to



become integrated into the city's response planning efforts, and the New York City Council's continued support of this program is critical to their ability to do so.

Through the Primary Care Emergency Preparedness Program and the Council's \$27 million Primary Care Initiative, the New York City Council has already shown itself to be a leader in expanding primary care capacity. With its help, PCDC would like to further extend its services to New York City's primary care providers by offering its Patient Access Program, which is designed to improve primary care capacity, quality of care, and patient and provider satisfaction.

Five years ago, PCDC designed a program to address the worsening access to primary care faced by many of the residents of this City. We saw that all too often, patients would lose many hours sitting in waiting rooms for two, three, or even four hours before they could see their doctor. Facing this wait, frustrated individuals often either decide to forego treatment altogether or chose to visit an emergency room much later, when the condition had worsened. This situation proved to be especially burdensome for low-income individuals who may lose wages or pay childcare costs for every hour they have to spend away from work.

PCDC's Patient Access Program offers practical, workable, proven solutions to help health centers maximize their existing resources to offer better care to more individuals in underserved neighborhoods. This two-year effort is aimed at increasing primary care capacity by creating centers that are highly efficient in providing patient-centered primary care. In year one of the program, PCDC will work with 20 primary care centers to reduce the total cycle time—the time from when a patient walks in the front door until he or she leaves the building—from, on average, 125 minutes to under an hour while in no way reducing the time spent with their healthcare provider. With the visit under microscopic analysis, PCDC helps health center personnel learn to appreciate the patient experience from the patient's point of view. Health centers significantly decrease wait times through tight-knit teamwork, tracking visit time, and making office procedures more patient-focused. These changes have been shown to improve productivity, staff and provider attitudes, and patient satisfaction.

In the second year of the program, PCDC will address the issue of appointment availability. In many cases, patients must wait up to three weeks to get an appointment with their primary care physician. PCDC will help health centers reduce the wait time for getting an appointment to—on average—zero to six days. It expands access to primary care and increases a center's ability to serve more patients at times that are more convenient to them. Furthermore, it improves overall care, as conditions are treated as they emerge, rather than after they have become serious. The inability to see a physician can drive people to seek care in emergency rooms instead, where care can cost up to six times more than in a primary care center and will often lead to poorer outcomes for more serious conditions.

The New York City Council is doing the city a great service by sponsoring programs that build substantial capacity within primary care sites to meet the critical health care needs of their communities. It is for these reasons that PCDC respectfully requests that the Council continue to lead this effort in 2009 by restoring PCDC's Emergency Preparedness funding at \$1.4 million and providing an enhancement for year one of our Patient Access initiative at \$2 million.



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Charlynn Goins, Chairperson
Alan D. Aviles, President

**NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
FISCAL YEAR 2009
EXECUTIVE BUDGET HEARING**

**COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH,
MENTAL RETARDATION, ALCOHOLISM,
DRUG ABUSE AND DISABILITY SERVICES
AND COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

**ALAN D. AVILES
PRESIDENT**

**NEW YORK CITY
HEALTH AND HOSPITALS CORPORATION**

MAY 27, 2008

Good afternoon Chairpersons Koppell and Weprin and members of the Committee on Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Alcoholism, Drug Abuse and Disability Services and the Committee on Finance. I am Alan D. Aviles, President of the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC). Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the Fiscal Year 2009 Executive Budget.

Since this is the first time that I have appeared before the Committee, I would like to begin my testimony this afternoon with an overview of the behavioral health programs and services provided by HHC. HHC provides a substantial percentage of hospital-based inpatient and outpatient behavioral healthcare in New York City for adults, adolescents and children, including emergency psychiatric services. We operate approximately 40% of the licensed adult inpatient psychiatric beds and licensed child/adolescent inpatient beds in New York City. Last year, there were more than 36,000 visits to HHC's psychiatric emergency programs. Because we run the majority of the psychiatric emergency services in New York City, we

also care for a large percentage of New Yorkers with serious and persistent mental illness.

On an outpatient basis, HHC facilities provide more than 1 million behavioral health visits per year. For those patients who require a higher level of care, HHC runs nearly one-third of New York City's Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) Teams. The ACT Team program operates like a "clinic without walls" treating individuals in their homes and community. In addition to the ACT teams, we operate mobile crisis teams which provide care in the community.

On behalf of the City, we operate the Assisted Outpatient Treatment program authorized under Kendra's Law; provide forensic mental health services with inpatient units at Bellevue and Elmhurst hospitals; operate adult forensic court evaluation services covering all five boroughs and operate Family Court Mental Health Services for children, adolescents and their families.

HHC offers an extensive array of chemical dependency services including specialized services to families, adolescents, and women. On an annual basis, we provide slightly more than a quarter of inpatient detoxification services in New York City. However, reimbursement changes contained in the State Budget that was adopted in April will reduce funding for HHC's inpatient detoxification programs by \$2 million this year and progressively further reduce funding by more than \$24 million on a fully annualized basis. Given this dramatic reduction in funding, we have begun to review how to increase outpatient detoxification services for patients where it is medically appropriate. In addition to detoxification, HHC operates outpatient counseling programs which provide various approaches to the treatment of chemical dependency, including medication-assisted approaches using methadone and buprenorphine that we testified on before you last month, as well as drug-free approaches using a 12-step model.

Even a description of HHC's extensive array of services tells only part of the story of our role in treating behavioral healthcare consumers in New York City. As I mentioned, HHC serves the some

of the most seriously ill, treatment-resistant, and costly consumers in the city. These consumers frequently have co-occurring disorders of mental illness and substance abuse. Despite these challenges, a common theme throughout all our behavioral health programs is a patient-centered care approach utilizing the principles of rehabilitation and recovery. Through advances in evidence-based practices and more effective medication, and the use of Peer Counselors as mentors and role models, many more behavioral healthcare consumers are now able to become integrated into their communities, enter the workforce and otherwise lead more productive lives.

In recent years, HHC has pursued transformational initiatives in both health and behavioral health programs. We have focused on chronic disease management, enhancing patient safety and quality, increasing access to care and decreasing healthcare disparities. We have also targeted the provision of behavioral healthcare in the most effective, outcome oriented, patient-satisfaction driven manner. One of these recent initiatives is a suicide prevention and assessment campaign called HHC SPIRIT (Suicide Prevention, Intervention, Recovery and Information Toolkit). This initiative has raised

awareness among primary care providers of the risk factors for suicide and their need for vigilance in making suicide assessments since 75% of the patients who complete or attempt suicide were seen by a primary care provider within one month of the death or suicide attempt.

This past year, we also began to make depression screening a routine part of our primary care services and we screened 72,000 patients across our system. We will look to increase that number by 50% this year and to screen virtually all our patients in primary care who have diabetes. We know that untreated depression can be a significant impediment to our engaging patients in the management of their diabetes and other chronic disease.

Each October, in recognition of National Depression Screening Day, HHC offers free, confidential screenings for depression and related illnesses, including bipolar disorder, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder. In April, similar confidential screenings are offered for National Alcohol Screening Day. HHC facilities screen thousands of New Yorkers at these events each year and, when

requested, link them to supportive therapeutic services in our facilities.

In the treatment arena, the expansion of ACT Teams, use of cognitive behavioral therapies and the employment of Peer Counselors (as role models, group leaders and case managers) are just a few examples of our transformational efforts in the delivery of mental health services. We have also engaged in similar innovative approaches with our chemical dependency programs. These include Contingency Management, which I'll discuss later, the expansion of the use of medication-assisted therapies such as buprenorphine, and the establishment of state-registered overdose prevention programs.

In two of our hospital Emergency Departments, we also recently began an evidence-based initiative targeting non-chronic alcohol and substance users. The nationally-recognized Screening, Brief Intervention Referral and Treatment (SBIRT) program focuses on using a brief "teachable moment" to provide intervention and referral. These programs are operated at Bellevue and Kings County Hospitals and show promising results in identifying approximately 150 individuals in need of treatment per month.

I would like to thank the City Council for their long-standing support of HHC. We have been able to sustain many of these critical initiatives with the funding that the Council has provided. As you know, our base funding for fiscal year 2009 does not include the \$18.2 million in funding that the Council restored last year for the operation of the Child Health Clinics; behavioral health programs; and waivers of our outpatient pharmacy fees. Of this, the amount that is specific to our behavioral health programs includes:

- \$6.2 million for substance abuse, mental health and mental retardation/developmental disabilities programs.

These programs, which have been historically supported by the Council, are primarily chemical dependency support services that help individuals with chemical dependency disorders achieve independence and adopt a healthier lifestyle. More specifically, this funding supports two adolescent substance abuse prevention programs at Lincoln and Harlem Hospitals that serve more than 200 teens and their families. In addition, there are two programs serving adults at

Jacobi and North Central Bronx hospitals. Both of these programs provide harm-reduction, recovery-readiness, and integrated substance abuse and mental health services with aftercare support for long-term recovery to approximately 350 patients.

Additionally, the Substance Abuse Referral Program or SARP operating at Gouverneur Healthcare Services and Bellevue Hospital is supported by Council funding. SARP programs identify patients with possible substance-abuse issues and provide assessment, short-term treatment, and referral to ongoing chemical dependency treatment programs. These programs serve approximately 1,870 patients annually.

Council funding also supports four outpatient substance abuse clinics with a vocational rehabilitation component at Woodhull, Coney Island, Elmhurst and Lincoln Hospitals. These services assist patients to obtain gainful employment. More than 1,580 patients are served annually through this program.

We also provide comprehensive supports with Council funding for difficult-to-engage patients with chemical dependencies through the Family Health and Support Center at Cumberland Diagnostic & Treatment Center. This unique program primarily serves women who have had repeated chemical dependency treatment failures and have either lost or are in danger of losing custody of their children. The services include an intensive engagement component with parent and child treatment, family counseling, and home visits.

The Contingency Management program that I mentioned previously is partially supported by Council funding. An evidence-based program, Contingency Management is an approach that recognizes the power to encourage, support and motivate individuals through tangible rewards (e.g., movie tickets, transit cards, and gift certificates) for each small step in their recovery. Contingency Management has proven highly successful at keeping people engaged in treatment. The percentage of individuals who stay in treatment has increased by 15% since its implementation. Annually, the Contingency Management initiative serves approximately 2,500 patients.

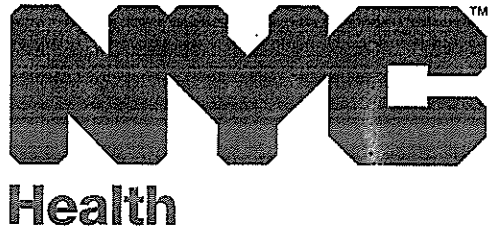
Lastly, Council funding also helps HHC to provide services to patients with mental retardation and/or developmental disabilities at the Morrisania Diagnostic & Treatment Center and at Kings County Hospital. This funding specifically supports two key programs: physical therapy services to 300 patients at Morrisania and benefit identification and enrollment assistance for approximately 200 patients a year at Kings County Hospital Center.

As discussed earlier, HHC plays a critical role in delivering outpatient mental health services to all New Yorkers. This effort is supported in part by Council funding. Adult outpatient mental health services are a critical component of effective chronic disease management. As former Surgeon General David Satcher stated, “there is no health without mental health.” Studies show that treating depression and anxiety directly relates to improvement in consumers’ health status. Effective treatment increases the patient’s motivation and ability to comply with their medication regime, as well as to engage in necessary lifestyle modifications, especially around exercise

and diet – all of which are essential aspects of self-management of chronic disease.

Before I close, I would like to mention one more area of focus. Across the nation, the average life expectancy for patients with severe and persistent mental illness is 20 years less than the general population. This disparity is shocking and much of it is attributable to a collective failure to treat more effectively chronic medical conditions in patients with severe mental illness. Indeed, too often the psychotropic medications used to treat mental illness can exacerbate underlying chronic medical conditions like diabetes and hypertension. This year HHC will explore ways to better coordinate care to address chronic diseases like diabetes, hypertension and congestive heart failure in our mentally ill patients.

This concludes my written testimony; I now look forward to listening to your comments and answering your questions. Thank you.



Testimony

of

**Thomas R. Frieden, M.D., MPH
Commissioner**

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

before the

**New York City Council
Committee on Finance and Committee on Health**

regarding

FY2009 Executive Budget

May 27, 2008

**City Hall
New York City**

Good afternoon, Chairpersons Rivera, Weprin, and members of the Committees on Health and Finance. I am Tom Frieden, New York City Health Commissioner.

Recent Accomplishments and the Year Ahead

Let me begin by highlighting several recent achievements. Smoking has continued to decline in New York since 2002, and is now at the lowest rate in more than 50 years. The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) recently launched an aggressive 16-day media campaign and smoking cessation effort featuring a former Bronx smoker who herself called 311 for nicotine patches in 2006 and quit smoking. The “Marie” campaign ran on television, radio and the Internet, in taxi cabs, and in the New York City subway system. More than 30,000 New Yorkers called 311 during the campaign, with the highest call volume coming from the South Bronx. About 60% of callers said they heard about the nicotine replacement therapy program through the Health Department’s new anti-tobacco ads.

Last week the Mayor, the Speaker and I held a press conference to announce that after years in which the smoking rate drastically declined in only four of the five boroughs in New York City, the high smoking rate on Staten Island fell by 25 percent - or 22,000 people according to the annual Community Health Survey. Staten Island's adult smoking rate dropped from 27.2 percent in 2006 to 20.4 percent in 2007, and the decrease was especially pronounced among Staten Island men, whose rate fell from 29.3 percent in 2006 to 19.9 percent in 2007. Citywide, the number of smokers has fallen by 300,000 in five years. This decline will prevent about 100,000 premature deaths from smoking in future years.

There have also been positive developments regarding our obesity prevention efforts. In April the District Court ruled in favor of New York City’s calorie posting regulation, rejecting the New York State Restaurant Association’s motion to block enforcement while this decision was on appeal. The Restaurant Association then appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals to stop enforcement. The Court of Appeals denied the Restaurant Association’s request for a stay of enforcement, and will hear the case this summer. The calorie-posting rule took effect on April 30th. DOHMH has begun issuing violations, but won’t impose fines until later this summer. About one quarter of affected restaurants are now in compliance.

On the disease control front, the vaccination rate for young children has also reached the highest level ever in New York City. As of mid-2007, 80% of kids aged 19 to 35 months (more than 140,000 children) had received all of their recommended shots, up 11% from 2006. We now surpass the national rate. Even as the number of recommended shots has grown in the past decade, rates of vaccination have continued to rise.

Budget Outlook

Let me turn to the current budget situation and how fiscal pressure at the city, state and federal levels will have an impact on the Department. The city is facing its worst budget year since 2002 and the economic forecast is unlikely to improve anytime soon. All city agencies were asked to identify 3% of savings as part of the Executive Budget, in addition to the 5% savings target

included in the January Plan. Our headcount also was reduced by 200 lines. Although this will not require layoffs, it will affect our ability to provide services.

In addition, the 2008-09 enacted State budget included a two percent across the board reduction in aid that includes Article 6 state public health funding. The city was forced to cover this funding gap in order to minimize the impact on key public health initiatives. Unfortunately, the fiscal outlook for New York State remains bleak for the foreseeable future, and further cost shifting from the state may add to the pressures we face at the local level.

On a more positive note, the state budget included a \$1.25 increase in the state tobacco tax, giving New York the highest cigarette tax in the nation. This move will deter New Yorkers from smoking and save literally tens of thousands of lives.

We are also facing an elimination of \$7 million in federal emergency preparedness funding for pandemic flu planning and infectious disease surveillance. There are additional federal cuts to our tuberculosis control program, which I will discuss in more detail later in my testimony.

FY09 Executive Budget

The budget pressures facing the Department are real, however our ability to promote and protect the public health remains strong. While the Department was able to meet much of our savings target from revenue initiatives and administrative efficiencies, there must be some reduction in services. HIV/AIDS funding has been reduced by \$1.3 million. This requires us to stop the distribution of rapid test kits to several hospitals. In addition, five CBO contracts providing anti-stigma and behavioral interventions will also not be renewed.

We must also reduce funding for the Healthy Women/Healthy Babies emergency contraception (EC) program by \$300,000 and scale back its outreach efforts. In FY07, this program provided EC to more than 7,000 women and educated providers in high-risk neighborhoods throughout all five boroughs.

While the citywide immunization clinics and the vaccine referral program for children will continue, DOHMH will purchase fewer Hepatitis A and B vaccines. Our plans to provide HPV vaccines for 19 to 26 year olds may also be scaled back.

The Department will realize some cost savings resulting from the increased use of electronic reporting for the Citywide Immunization Registry (CIR). This move will reduce the number of paper forms and help preserve critical immunization services.

Unfortunately, as a consequence of overall budget reductions, several planned program expansions will be put on hold or cancelled altogether. The Newborn Home Visiting Program which is currently serving only first-time mothers in the Bronx, will be unable to expand to serve all mothers of newborns in the Bronx. As a result of stopping expansion of the Bronx program, in FY09, there will be between 2,000 and 4,000 new mothers who would otherwise have received a home visit who will not receive this service.

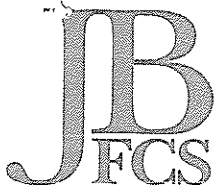
As I mentioned at the Preliminary Budget hearing in March, DOHMH may no longer be able to afford QuantiFERON, the highly efficient tuberculosis test that requires only one visit instead of two. This is due in part to a nearly \$3 million federal cut to our tuberculosis control grant, which affects not only usage of QuantiFERON but also DOHMH's ability to fund successful community based programs, such as the NYU School of Medicine Center for Immigrant Health Tuberculosis program. This program currently receives \$450,000 from DOHMH; at present we do not have funds for this important and effective program in FY09.

The Harlem Children's Zone Asthma Initiative (HCZAI) will be expanded to increase community knowledge and awareness about asthma, strengthen education and case management services, and increase care coordination services for children attending neighborhood schools and day care centers. We anticipate this new program will serve an estimated 1,500 children with asthma attending 11 elementary schools, approximately 500 children in 10 day care centers, and several hundred patients attending the Renaissance Clinic on 125th Street. While this program is focused on children, it will also identify family members of children who have asthma and assist them in obtaining care and control of their asthma.

Before closing, I'd like to briefly discuss the City Council initiatives administered by the Department. This portfolio of more than 160 contracts totaling nearly \$70 million is used to support groups working on a wide range of public health issues. We appreciate the Council's continued support for public health and take our role as steward of these dollars very seriously. We work closely with Council staff to provide feedback on individual designations and are available to help the Council determine the best use of these limited funds. Unfortunately, not all of these designations are having their desired impact. In some cases, multi-year designations have run their course but continue to be funded; larger designations are split among too many groups to be effective; poorly managed programs continue to be rewarded with larger contracts, while funding for stronger groups remains flat; or, organizational capacity building is prioritized over service delivery or expected health outcomes. As you consider your funding priorities for FY09, I urge you to take a fresh look at each designation and question whether that funding is achieving its goals or whether the money could be put to better use. We are ready to assist you in shaping a budget that prioritizes public health and puts a premium on the efficient use of limited resources.

Thank you for your collaboration and partnership. I look forward to continuing our work together in the coming year, and am happy to answer your questions.

####



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and Children's Services, Inc.

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Testimony to New York City Council Committee on Health & Mental Hygiene May 27, 2008

Good morning, my name is Carmen Collado. I am Director of Public Policy and Government Relations at the Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services (JBFC).

I'd like to thank Council Members G. Oliver Koppell and Council Member David I Weprin for Chairing this and all of the Council Members who have worked to include funding for mental health in the Mayor's 2009 "Preliminary Budget."

We are grateful for the \$5.87 million in mental health funding in fiscal year 2007 for Autism, Children Under Five, and Geriatric Mental Health and honored to have received funding for the Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services programs in each of those areas.

For Autism, we received funding for two programs, Community Awareness and Parent Training Program for Families with Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders at The Shield, a program of JBFC and our Community Awareness and Training initiative to increase the capacity of Jewish Community Centers in Queens.

The Shield provides educational and support services for children and adults with autism and other developmental challenges, serving approximately 2,000 clients annually. The training program currently focuses on our pre-school and school-age programs in the Bronx and Flushing which have a combined enrollment of over 370 children and where we have implemented a series of workshops for the purpose of educating, informing, and training parents on various issues related to autism. Parents have the opportunity to make adaptive story books as well as borrow materials from our Lending Library.

We are also in our initial year of building partnerships in community centers in Central and Eastern Queens that currently serve families with preschool and school age children with Autism. Together, these centers serve American-born Jews, Israelis and immigrants from the former Soviet Union in addition to multicultural and multilingual services to Chinese, Korean and Latinos of Queens. We are coordinating, training series for teachers of children with autism, parent workshops and providing consultation services.

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Testimony to New York City Council
Committee on Health & Mental Hygiene
Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services / Carmen Collado
Page Two

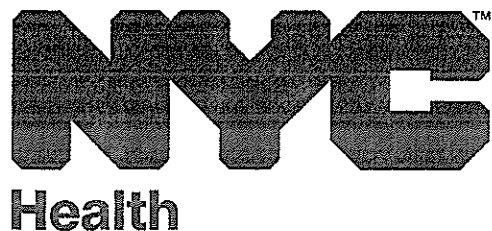
For Children Under Five, an allocation from city council helped our Early Childhood Group Therapy, Training and Consultation Program at Fort George Community Enrichment Center which promotes school readiness for Head Start children identified at-risk for communication, behavioral, social-emotional, and relational challenges. This Washington Heights program serves a total population of 303 children and their families in the Fort George Head Start through screening and evaluation. The program also offers parenting workshops, consultations and staff training. All of these observation, intervention, consultation and training workshops are expected to generate 1,845 contacts over the course of the contract.

In Geriatric Mental Health, with the help of funding from the Council, we've been able to provide culturally competent and bilingual/bicultural mental health services to Latino and Jewish geriatric populations, mostly immigrants from countries of the former Soviet Union, the Dominican Republic and Central America. The services we've been able to provide include Case management with referrals for housing, financial aid and elder abuse programs; depression screenings; and, psycho-educational groups that deal with social isolation. We've been able to reach populations that would otherwise be untreated or underserved because we've been able to provide services in non-tradition settings such as senior centers, synagogues, churches, and clients' homes.

In all of these areas, with the city council's help we have been pleased to see our clients thrive. It is important that the funding is restored and baselined so we can continue this important work.

The Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services is proud to be a part of a partnership with New York City's Network of Human Services and our progressive and compassionate City Government.

Thank you.



Testimony

of

**Thomas R. Frieden, M.D., M.P.H.
Commissioner**

and

**David Rosin, M.D.
Executive Deputy Commissioner
New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene**

before the

New York City Council

**Committee on Finance, Committee on Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Alcoholism,
Drug Abuse and Disability Services and Subcommittee on Drug Abuse**

regarding the

FY2009 Executive Budget

May 27, 2008

City Hall
New York City

Good afternoon, Chairpersons Weprin, Koppell, Palma and members of the Committees on Finance, Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Alcoholism, Substance Abuse and Disability Services and the Subcommittee on Drug Abuse. I am Tom Frieden, New York City Health Commissioner. With me is Dr. David Rosin, Executive Deputy Commissioner for Mental Hygiene.

Budget Outlook

Let me begin by saying a few words about the current budget. Fiscal pressures at city, state and federal levels will have an impact on the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH). The city is facing its worst budget year since 2002, and the economic forecast is unlikely to improve anytime soon. All city agencies were asked to identify 3% of savings as part of the Executive Budget, in addition to the 5% savings target included in the January Plan. DOHMH's headcount also was reduced by 200 lines. Although this will not require layoffs, it will affect our ability to provide services.

In addition, the 2008-09 enacted State budget included a two percent across the board reduction in aid, including state funding for Early Intervention (EI) services. The city has been forced to cover this funding gap in order to minimize the impact on key mental hygiene initiatives. Unfortunately, the fiscal outlook for New York State remains bleak for the foreseeable future, and further cost shifting from the state may add to the pressures we face at the local level. At this time we have not received any guidance from the State as to how reductions in funding for the Office of Mental Health, the Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities or the Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuses Services will affect New York City.

While in prior years DOHMH has avoided reductions in services and headcount, the severity of the current budget situation has made service cuts unavoidable. Contracts with community based providers for mental hygiene services will be reduced by nearly \$1.8 million in FY09. Decisions have not yet been made regarding the implementation of these cuts.

DOHMH will continue to maximize Medicaid and collection of insurance from third party sources for EI services. Obtaining insurance information and payment from providers is challenging, however we expect to realize an estimated \$6M in savings in FY09.

Before I turn the testimony over to Dr. Rosin, I'd like to briefly discuss the City Council initiatives administered by the Department. This portfolio of more than 130 contracts totaling nearly \$18M is used to support groups working on a wide range of mental hygiene issues. We greatly appreciate the Council's continued support for mental hygiene and take our role as steward of these dollars very seriously. We work closely with Council staff to provide feedback on individual designations and are available to help the Council determine the best use of these limited funds. Unfortunately, not all of these designations are having their desired impact. In fact, some of this funding was put into the budget nearly five years ago to restore state budget cuts and may no longer reflect the city's mental hygiene needs. As you consider your funding priorities for FY09, I urge you to take a fresh look at each designation and question whether that funding is achieving its goals or whether the money could be put to better use. We stand ready

to assist you in shaping a budget that prioritizes mental hygiene and puts a premium on the efficient use of limited resources.

Dr. Rosin will now discuss some other important initiatives that his Division is implementing this year.

###

Thank you, Chairpersons Koppell, Weprin, Palma and members of the Committees.

Recent Accomplishments and the Year Ahead

The 2008-09 state budget included a retroactive cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for EI providers. The COLA is being applied to FY09 and the out-years at a cumulative rate of approximately 8%. However, as drafted in the State budget bills, the COLA will not apply to services for Medicaid-eligible children. If implemented in this manner, there will be an inherent bias for EI providers to increase service to non-Medicaid eligible children, at the expense of children from lower-income families. DOHMH has worked hard to ensure the right children get the right services, regardless of family income level or Medicaid eligibility, and such a policy jeopardizes the gains we've made. We are working with the state health department and other local health departments statewide in hopes of finding a more equitable solution.

The adopted state budget also took steps to realign the reimbursement system for inpatient detoxification and withdrawal services. This has a positive and negative side. The Department has long supported reducing the overutilization of hospital-based detoxification services by increasing incentives for providers to use less restrictive and less expensive alternatives. Under this new system, lower reimbursement rates for inpatient detoxification will be phased in over 5 years. This will result in more appropriate care for patients, as well as significant savings for the State. Unfortunately, the State failed to simultaneously address the need to increase less intensive, community based detoxification alternatives. DOHMH is working with Assembly Member Felix Ortiz and Senator Martin Golden on legislation to create a Community Chemical Dependence Services Expansion Program. This initiative would reinvest a portion of the savings from reduced inpatient stays to bring evidence-based treatment into the community-based sector and improve outcomes for people living with addiction. We urge the Council to join us in supporting this legislation.

In April, DOHMH launched the NYC 9/11 Benefit Program, a benefit program for people suffering from mental health or substance abuse issues as a result of the events of September 11th. This benefit program will be retroactive to January 2, 2007, and cover out-of-pocket costs for outpatient mental health and substance-use services, as well as medication, laboratory work and psychological evaluations. We expanded eligibility to include any New York City resident suffering from 9/11-related psychological distress, as verified by a licensed provider. Outreach and enrollment will be managed by the Mental Health Association of New York City, a not-for-profit organization. New York City residents and city workers in surrounding areas can find out if they are eligible by calling 311 or visiting nyc.gov.

The Department's buprenorphine initiative helps New Yorkers with opiate addiction get office-based opioid heroin-dependence medication treatment. The buprenorphine initiative will help thousands of New Yorkers help recover from their addiction, and we appreciate the Council's continued interest in this issue.

In response to recent tragic incidents involving individuals with mental illness, the Mayor and the Governor convened key members of their respective administrations to review these cases, gather expert perspectives on mental illness and criminal justice, identify lessons learned, and make recommendations to improve outcomes. The panel is expected to complete its initial work shortly. Public review of the findings and recommendations will be an important step in the process.

Finally, I want to provide you with an update on the NY/NY III supportive housing initiative. FY09 expenditures are projected to be lower than expected, as fewer units than originally planned will come on line by the end of 2009. It has taken longer for supportive housing units to be fully operational, and congregate units take years to develop. The Division is working to resolve these issues by conducting targeted outreach and trainings on eligibility criteria and the housing applications process, and scheduling regular meetings with other city agencies to make sure these processes are working optimally. Currently there are 202 units filled, of which 177 are scattered site and 25 congregate site.

Thank you for your collaboration and partnership, and I look forward to continuing our work together in the coming year. We would be happy to answer your questions.

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United Federation of Nurses and Epidemiologists

LOCAL 436, DISTRICT COUNCIL 37, AFSCME, AFL-CIO
125 Barclay Street, 4th floor, Professional Division
New York, New York 10007-2179
212-815-1436

Testimony before New York City Council Health Committee Budget Hearings
May 27, 2008-Tuesday

Good afternoon Chairman Joel Rivera, honorable members of the Health Committee, and distinguished guests. I am Judith Arroyo, President of Local 436 DC 37, United Federation of Nurses and Epidemiologists. I represented the almost 1,000 public health nurses and epidemiologists employed by the City of New York.

Once again I come before you as a participant in the annual budget "dance".

Once again, the Mayor did not baseline certain critical public health programs.

And once again, I and my members ask the City Council to do the right thing by the citizens of this City and fund these programs.

Sadly, by now, we all know what they are:

1. \$6 million for the Child Health Clinics. For almost one hundred years these clinics have provided much needed health services in our most vulnerable communities. They are a portal of entry into the health care system for many immigrant families including not only medical care but preventive measures such as immunizations, health education, and access to health insurance programs such as Child Health Plus and Family Health Plus.
2. \$2.2 million for summer school nurses, dentists and dental assistants.
3. \$ 350,000 to continue funding the Child Health Initiative to develop a Child/Teen/Family Health Policy Agenda for the City. Such a policy is necessary because only a clearly stated agenda of priorities as part of the City's mission will we stop the annual begging for public health programs that protect the future of this City.

In past testimony I, and others, have outlined the cost savings and social benefits these programs provide. I will save time, and a few trees, by not repeating our testimony here.

While we are all mindful of the economic situation, it is especially at times like these that public health programs, as the ones above, are most needed. It was in response to the crisis of the Great Depression that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt enacted some of the most sweeping and ground breaking social programs seen. Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, etc. are all



United Federation of Nurses and Epidemiologists

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programs that we now take for granted. Yet we forget that they were created in the crucible of the worst economic situation this country has ever faced. Now, as then, is the time for the leadership of this City to step forward and care for its citizens.

Thank you for allowing me to testify this afternoon. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.



FOR THE RECORD

TESTIMONY

OF

AILIN CHEN

**SENIOR POLICY ASSOCIATE FOR EDUCATION, JUVENILE JUSTICE AND
YOUTH SERVICES**

AND

DANIELLE MARCHIONE

**DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS
FOR**

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN OF NEW YORK, INC.

BEFORE THE

**NEW YORK CITY FINANCE, EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH
COMMITTEES**

REGARDING THE

NEW YORK CITY EXECUTIVE BUDGET PROPOSALS

FISCAL YEAR 2009

May 27, 2008

Good afternoon. My name is Danielle Marchione and I am the Director for Government Relations and Communications at Citizen's Committee for Children. I am joined here today with my colleague Ailin Chen, Senior Policy Associate, Education, Juvenile Justice and Youth Services. I would like to thank Chairs Weprin, Jackson, Rivera and Koppell and all members of the New York City Council Finance, Education, Health and Mental Health Committees for this opportunity to testify on New York City's Executive Budget for Fiscal Year 2009.

For 64 years, Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, Inc. (CCC) has convened, informed and mobilized New Yorkers to make New York City a better place for children. CCC's approach to child advocacy is fact-based and combines the best features of public policy advocacy with a tradition of citizen activism.

The CFY'09 Executive Budget takes steps to prepare New York City for a mounting economic downturn. And to be sure, the mortgage crisis, massive state debt, the recently enacted State Budget cuts, and rising unemployment taken together will spell hard times for many families. Economic crises, even short lived ones, impact poor and working class families especially hard. For that reason, even in challenging economic times, it is imperative for the well-being of our city that we hold harmless programs that serve low-income children and their families -- particularly those that keep children healthy, housed, educated and safe.

Upon careful review of the Mayor's Proposals for Fiscal Year 2009, it is clear that great efforts have been made to identify gap closing actions that result in much needed savings by making agencies operate more efficiently. To ensure a balanced budget in CFY'09, the \$59.1 billion budget includes \$1.3 billion in gap closing actions. Notably, the CFY09 Executive Budget also proposes using \$1.6 billion in unanticipated revenue, secured between January and May 2008, to offset out-year gaps in 2010 and 2011.

The Executive Budget includes new funding for several initiatives of importance to children and families including: nearly \$21 million in City Tax Levy for ACS, DOHMH, and HRA to help offset the across the board 2% state cuts to children's services; \$2.3 million to enhance child protective investigations through the use of law enforcement personnel and certified alcohol and substance abuse counselors (CASACs), and \$1.3 million for the Collaborative Family Initiative in the Department of Juvenile Justice. In addition, \$25 million is included in the CFY'09 Executive Budget to support a 3-year COLA for employees at not-for-profit agencies that contract with ACS, DFTA, DHS, DYCD and HRA – which will provide salary increases for approximately 36,000 employees at 1,000 social service agencies throughout the five boroughs. CCC applauds the Mayor for taking these steps.

Unfortunately, while significant effort has been made to avoid direct service reductions and to address several new needs of importance, the CFY'09 Executive Budget does in fact cut nearly **\$150 million** in funds supporting essential child and family serving programs including: eliminating 5,600 slots from the Summer Youth Employment Program, eliminating 1,000 slots from preventive service programs and failing to fund preventive services caseload reductions; eliminating funding for 6 child health clinics, the asthma initiative, children's mental health services, and adolescent substance abuse treatment; cutting eviction prevention services and funding for emergency food programs, among other programs. (Please see attached chart for details related to these cuts.) As funding for these many of these programs has been restored year after year by the City Council, the services that programs provide have become an essential part of the fabric of the city's 59 communities. At a time when New York City families are facing heightened economic uncertainty in the labor market, housing instability, and increased costs for many basic essentials such as food and fuel, the proposed cuts, should they stand, will have a deleterious effect on the well-being of New York City's 2 million children.

Education:

Turning first to the Executive Budget proposals for the Department of Education (DOE). The FY09 Executive Budget funds the DOE at \$17.5 billion of which \$7.3 billion are city funds. The CFY09

Executive Budget is \$797 million higher in gross funds (of which \$243 million are city funds) than current modified budget for CFY08. Yet, when one compares the plan put forward for CFY09 at CFY08 Adoption to the CFY09 Executive Budget plan advanced now, a reduction of \$428 million in city funds is identified. In addition, the Executive Budget fails to fund \$33.6 million in City Council education initiatives¹ (including \$20.9 million for Teacher's Choice, \$4.2 million for Drop Out Prevention and Intervention, and \$2.5 million for Urban Advantage). In sum, the budget advanced by the DOE proposes to spend significantly less tax levy funding on education than the City had committed to when the CFE lawsuit was settled. In turn, CCC is concerned that reductions of this magnitude will negatively impact the city's ability to meet CFE goals and in turn, negatively impact the education outcomes public school students.

With regard to Universal Pre-kindergarten (UPK), CCC appreciates the effort that the DOE and the Administration for Children's Services have made this past school year to expand the number of 4- year olds in ½ day UPK programs. As a result, an additional 6,456 children received UPK this year. That said, approximately \$35 million of the State's UPK allocation was not spent this past year because the system lacked sufficient physical capacity to serve more 4-year olds and was limited by restrictions on use of funds for ½ day programming. CCC urges the DOE to continue to work aggressively to identify slots to serve more 4- year olds and to encourage the state to provide funding flexibility for full day programming. In addition, CCC supports the restoration of last year's City Council initiative that provided \$5 million for full-day UPK services in ACS child care centers.

Health and Mental Health:

With regard to children's health and mental health services, CCC is concerned that many of the reductions advanced in the CFY09 Executive Budget will compromise the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's ability to protect and promote good health and mental health, engage in prevention activities, provide treatment and public health services, and responding to public health and safety threats.

¹ Please see attached chart for detail on Council Initiatives that have not been funded in the CFY 09 Executive Budget.

In addition, reductions proposed for the Health and Hospitals Corporation will impede the corporation's ability to provide primary care to children and their families.

That said, CCC opposes the Mayor's cuts for HIV/AIDS contracts (\$839,000 CTL), emergency contraception services (\$192,000 CTL) and immunization services and efficiencies (\$268,000 CTL). At a time when more youth are engaging in risky sexual practices, including a decrease in condom use, it is critical that these services remain unharmed. In addition, CCC urges the restoration of numerous health and mental health services that have been historically funded by the City Council. (For a detailed list of all Health and Mental Health Council Initiatives that CCC would like to see restored, please see the attached chart.) Specially, CCC urges the restoration of vital primary care and preventative initiatives including but not limited to: \$6 million for Child Health Clinics, \$1.6 million for adolescent substance abuse treatment, \$1.65 million for mental health treatment for children 0-5 years of age, \$3.1 million for obesity prevention, \$4.8 million for the infant mortality initiative, and \$545,000 for asthma initiative and \$268,000 for dental vans. These initiatives have been funded year in year out by the City Council and have become an integral part of community-based supports that keep children healthy.

Finally, while difficult budget times call for fiscal restraint, there are certain services that are so critical to the health and well-being of children and families that they must be funded. Specifically, CCC urges the Mayor and the Council to negotiate a budget that includes \$3 million to provide funding for full-time mental health services at 30-40 middle and high schools that already have School Based Health Centers. 1 in 5 children in New York City has a diagnosable mental, emotional or behavioral disorder and 70% of these children do not have access to mental health treatment. Bring clinicians to school based health centers would help to address this significant unmet need. In addition, CCC supports an expansion of DOHMH's highly successful home visiting program that currently provides 1-2 visits to new mothers in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. CCC urges the City Council and the Mayor to negotiate a budget that includes \$1.3 million to expand this home visiting program to Queens and Staten Island.

In closing, CCC urges the City Council to negotiate a budget with the Mayor that protects, restores and enhances the services children and families in New York City rely on. During difficult budget times, it is more important than ever to take steps to ensure every New York City child is healthy, housed, educated and safe.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

The chart below only highlights CFY' 09 proposals that impact vital services for children.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Program	Proposed Expenditure Increase*	Proposed Expenditure Decrease**	Failure to Fund City Council Initiative***
Child Welfare Preventive Services Caseload Reduction Initiative			\$4.2 million
CONNECT Domestic Violence program			\$1.2 million
Child Care Supplies-Provider's Choice			\$1.7 million
Working Parents for a Working New York			\$875,000
Low Income Investment Fund (LIFF)			\$200,000
Increase Preventive Service Slots (1000 families)		\$2.4 million	
Preventive Services Enhancement		\$3.15 million	
Child Protective Services Productivity		\$2.8 million	
Reduction in Foster Care and Adoptive Recruitment		\$875,000	
Eliminate Direct Congregate Care and Foster Care Support		\$2.31 million	
Agency-wide Headcount Reduction		\$1.23 million	
Improve Child Protective Investigations	\$2.3 million		
Adoption Subsidies	\$1.4 million		
City funds to address state budget reduction to foster care, JD-PINS, institutional schools, preventive services and adoption subsidies	\$7.9 million		
Sub-Total	\$11.6 million	\$12.77 million	\$8.18 million

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Program	Proposed Expenditure Increase*	Proposed Expenditure Decrease**	Failure to Fund City Council Initiative***
Universal Pre-kindergarten (full day in ACS programs)			\$5.0 million
Teacher's Choice			\$20.9 million
Dropout Prevention and Intervention			\$4.2 million
Urban Advantage			\$2.5 million
New Visions for Public Schools/New Century High Schools			\$1 million
School Safety	\$10 million		
Special Ed Pre K	\$10 million		
Charter Schools	\$36 million		
Sub-Total	\$56 million		\$33.6 million

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

Program	Proposed Expenditure Increase*	Proposed Expenditure Decrease**	Failure to Fund City Council Initiative***
Obesity Prevention			\$3.1 million
Podiatric Screening			\$1 million
Mental Health Treatment for Children Under Five			\$1.65 million
Autism Awareness Initiative			\$1.5 million
Dental Vans			\$268,000
Infant Mortality Initiative			\$4.8 million
Asthma Control Initiative			\$545,000
Summer School Nurses			\$1.9 million
SPARKS and Health Corps			\$660,000
HIV/AIDS Contract Reductions		\$839,000	
Reductions in Emergency Contraception Services		192,000	
Immunization Efficiencies and Service Reductions		\$268,000	
Riverside Health Center	\$192,000		
Harlem Asthma Initiative	\$197,000		
Additional Food Safety Resources	\$553,000		
City funds to address state budget reduction to public health services	\$5.6 million		
Sub-Total	\$6.54 million	\$1.3 million	\$15 million

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS CORPORATION

Program	Proposed Expenditure Increase*	Proposed Expenditure Decrease**	Failure to Fund City Council Initiative***
Child Health Clinics			\$6 million
HHC Outpatient Pharmacies and Clinics			\$2.4 million
Translation Services			\$1 million
Adolescent Substance Abuse Outpatient Treatment Clinics			\$1.6 million
Sub-Total			\$11 million

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESS SERVICES

Program	Proposed Expenditure Increase*	Proposed Expenditure Decrease**	Failure to Fund City Council Initiative***
Citywide Homeless Prevention Fund			\$500,000
Family Shelter Capacity Increase	\$21.4 million		
Sub-Total	\$21.4 million		\$500,000

HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Program	Proposed Expenditure Increase*	Proposed Expenditure Decrease**	Failure to Fund City Council Initiative***
City-Task Force on Housing Court			\$550,000
Anti-Eviction Legal Services			\$3 million
Community Based Consultants			\$1.03 million
Sub-Total			\$4.58 million

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Program	Proposed Expenditure Increase*	Proposed Expenditure Decrease**	Failure to Fund City Council Initiative***
Discharge Planning / Program Services for Youth in Facilities			\$1.3 million
Collaborative Family Initiative	\$1.3 million		
Workforce/Life Skills Program	\$139,000		
Sub-Total	\$1.4 million		\$1.3 million

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES: HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

Program	Proposed Expenditure Increase*	Proposed Expenditure Decrease	Failure to Fund City Council Initiative
UI/SSI Legal Assistance			\$2.5 million
Emergency Food Programs			\$1.5 million
City funds to address state budget reduction to child support enforcement	\$235,000		
Sub-Total	\$235,000		\$4 million

DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Program	Proposed Expenditure Increase*	Proposed Expenditure Decrease**	Failure to Fund City Council Initiative***
Helping Involve Parents in Schools Project (HIP)			\$4.3 million
Cultural After School Adventure (CASA)			\$8.4 million
Runaway and Homeless Youth			\$4.7 million
Institute for Student Achievement			\$1.35 million
Beacons		\$2.3 million	\$4 million
Eliminate Bus Program		\$200,000	
Street Outreach/Neighborhood Youth Alliance			\$2.1 million
The After-Three Program			\$3.8 million
Miscellaneous Youth Programs			\$4.1 million
Virtual Ys			\$900,000
Sports and Arts Foundation			\$2.1 million
Summer Youth Employment Program Reduction		\$8 million	
Out-of-School Time		\$2.6 million	
Sub-Total		\$13.1 million	\$35.75 million

MISCELLANEOUS

PROGRAM	Proposed Expenditure Increase*	Proposed Expenditure Decrease**	Failure to Fund City Council Initiative***
EITC Legal Assistance			\$765,000
Legal Services for Working Poor			\$1.8 million
Civil Legal Services			\$3.7 million
MFY Legal Services			\$200,000
Expand food stamp use at Farmers' Markets			\$295,500
Legal Services for NYC (LSNY)			\$500,000
Legal Information for Families Today (LIFT)			\$500,000
Sub-Total			\$7.77 million

TOTALS			
PROGAM	Proposed Expenditure Increase*	Proposed Expenditure Decrease**	Failure to Fund City Council Initiative***
ALL CHILDREN'S SERVICES	\$97.18 million	\$27.21 million	\$122.1 million

* - Increases included by the Mayor in proposed budget for CFY09.

** - Decreases included by the Mayor in proposed budget for CFY09.

*** - Allocations made at adoption for CFY08 that have not been carried forward by the Mayor in the proposed budget for CFY09.



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**NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
FISCAL YEAR 2009
EXECUTIVE BUDGET HEARING**

**COMMITTEE ON HEALTH &
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

**ALAN D. AVILES
PRESIDENT**

**NEW YORK CITY
HEALTH AND HOSPITALS CORPORATION**

MAY 27, 2008

Good morning Chairpersons Rivera and Weprin, members of the Health and Finance Committees and other distinguished members of the New York City Council. I am Alan D. Aviles, President of the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC). Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the Fiscal Year 2009 Executive Budget and to provide you an update on the status of our capital projects.

As part of the FY 2009 Executive Budget, HHC received a 3% PEG target. Based on HHC's PEGable base of \$84 million, the 3% target translates into a reduction of \$2.5 million per year beginning in FY 2009. HHC achieved this target by reimbursing the City for Transitional Finance Authority Debt, which came on line during FY 2008. Along with other minor re-estimates, HHC's total reimbursement to the City increased by approximately \$14 million for FY 2009. In addition, the City re-estimated its funding to HHC for treating prisoners and members of the uniform services and other programs and increased it by \$10 million. On a net basis, the reduction to HHC is \$10 million over the next four years which meets the required PEG target of \$2.5 million per year. Additional funding

of \$1.1 million has also been added to the FY 2009 budget to support the on-going training efforts of the Nursing Career Ladder Program.

HHC's Financial Plan for FY 2009 anticipates \$6.1 billion in expenditures and \$5.4 billion in baseline revenues. Therefore, we are facing an above the line gap of more than \$700 million in FY 2009. This gap is largely due to the loss of revenue from certain supplemental Medicaid payments, which are reflected below the line. These supplemental funds will go above the line if the moratoria on pending federal regulations issued by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) are extended into 2009.

I spoke at length in March on the federal challenges we face. I would like to thank the Council for recently sending letters to House and Senate leadership on extending the moratoria. To briefly update you, the leadership of both houses of Congress have prioritized extending or placing moratoria to April 1, 2009 on the implementation of seven CMS regulations limiting Medicaid payments, including three which would greatly impact HHC. The three regulations - Limiting Public Providers to Cost, Eliminating Graduate Medical

Education payments from Medicaid and limiting outpatient payments could cost our system more than \$500 million in federal Medicaid funds each year if implemented. In both the House of Representatives and the Senate, moratoria language has been attached to the Supplemental Appropriations Bills to fund the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. In an effort to head off a defeat in the courts, where the regulations are being challenged, CMS announced last Wednesday that they would voluntarily extend the moratoria by 60 days to August 1, 2008.

For the past year and a half, fighting these regulations has been our prime legislative objective in Washington. While it is likely that President Bush will veto this first version of the Supplemental Appropriations bill, the hospital advocacy community is very hopeful that the final, enacted bill will contain the provisions so important to public and teaching hospitals.

As for the finalized state budget, we were pleased that the Legislature and Governor agreed to significant restorations despite the significant economic challenges faced by the state. However, HHC

will receive \$14 million less in Medicaid reimbursement for the remainder of this year and \$33 million less when these reductions are fully annualized.

As I mentioned at the preliminary budget hearing, funding for several City Council sponsored programs that was restored to last year's budget was not baselined. As a result, HHC will receive \$18.2 million less in FY 2009 for the operation of the child health clinics, behavioral health programs, as well as waivers of outpatient pharmacy fees. Specifically:

- \$9.4 million less for the operation and enhancement of child health clinics;
- \$6.2 million less for substance abuse, mental health and mental retardation/ developmental disabilities programs;
- \$2.4 million less for the provision of waivers of outpatient pharmacy fees.
- \$323,000 less for HIV Services

I would urge the Council to continue its support of all of these programs.

In addition, funding in the amount of \$3 million in City Tax Levy funds for the HIV Testing Expansion Program included in last year's budget was not baselined. We expect to test more than 150,000 patients for HIV this fiscal year and more than 160,000 in FY 2009. Also, the Council has provided \$1 million in funding for the TEMIS program that was not baselined. TEMIS stands for Team/Technology Enhanced Medical Interpreting System and it enables remote simultaneous translation services to patients and providers via wireless headsets.

Moving to the capital portion of the budget, HHC has made significant capital investments to ensure that our public hospital system is positioned to serve future generations of New Yorkers.

This calendar year, we will complete work on a new ambulatory care pavilion at Jacobi Medical Center; a new behavioral health care pavilion at Kings County Hospital; and a new ambulatory

care pavilion at Lincoln Medical & Mental Health Center, which is the first phase of our project to expand and renovate the Emergency Department at Lincoln. This year we will also occupy our new cancer care facility -- the Hope Pavilion -- at Elmhurst Hospital Center, which has been constructed through significant financial support from Council Member Helen Sears.

We are also proceeding with construction on several other major projects, including the modernization of Harlem Hospital Center. At Harlem, pre-excavation and demolition activities are underway; and the WPA murals have been restored and will be safely moved into storage this year. A large portion of the funding for the mural conservation was provided by Council Member Inez Dickens and a former Council Member, State Senator Bill Perkins.

Pre-construction activities are also underway for the modernization of the diagnostic and treatment center and the long-term care facilities at Gouverneur Healthcare Services.

As part of our commitment to the earlier diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular disease, we have continued to upgrade and increase the number of our cardiac catheterization centers. The City provided \$4.5 million toward a new cardiac catheterization center, which opened last year at Kings County Hospital Center. To date, we have completed new or renovated catheterization labs at six of our facilities.

This year, we are also continuing to upgrade our radiology systems. Last year, we installed a new state-of-the-art Positron Emission Tomography -Computerized Tomography (PET/CT) scanner at Queens Hospital Center. The scanner's purchase was made possible by a generous appropriation by Council Member James Gennaro and members of the Queens delegation. Later this year, we will be installing new 64-slice Computerized Tomography (CT) scanners at North Central Bronx Hospital and Elmhurst Hospital Center. The Elmhurst scanner was purchased with significant financial support from the City Council. After these two units are installed in the Bronx and Elmhurst, we will have 64-slice Computerized Tomography (CT) technology in eight of our hospitals.

The cancer care center project at Kings County Hospital, for which \$5 million was generously provided by Council Member Kendall Stewart, is currently in the pre-construction phase. And thanks to \$5 million in financial support from the Council, a new Women's Health Pavilion at Elmhurst Hospital is in the planning phase.

This year, the Corporation unveiled our first upgraded state-of-the-art neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), which has been specifically renovated with dimmed lighting and a quieter environment to promote the long-term health of premature babies. Similar renovations at our other NICUs will be completed throughout the Corporation over the next two years.

Under the Mayor's Commission on Economic Opportunity (CEO) initiative, the Corporation has received funding that will be used to provide scholarships to community residents for a Registered Nurse Training Program. The training at Kings County Hospital will be provided through the HHC's existing agreement with the Long Island University School of Nursing. The Mayor's Office has also

provided \$7.5 million to construct the training space to be used for the nursing program on the facility's campus. The design phase for the LIU School of Nursing project is completed. Construction for this project is scheduled to begin later this year, with completion by fall 2009.

In the past year, HHC opened the World Trade Center (WTC) Environmental Health Center located at Bellevue Hospital, Gouverneur Healthcare Services, and Elmhurst Hospital. The Elmhurst Hospital component of the WTC Environmental Health Center will be relocated to new space in the Hope Pavilion later this year. These specialized facilities will allow the provision of comprehensive medical and mental health screening, evaluation and treatment services to thousands of New Yorkers who have been exposed to environmental contaminants and/or psychological stress related to the WTC disaster.

In support of our Corporate-wide initiative to improve family planning and other services for women -- which began with the development of a Women's Options Center at Kings County funded

by the Council -- we previously reported that the City allocated \$6 million for additional Women's Options Centers at Elmhurst Hospital Center, Lincoln Medical & Mental Health Center and Jacobi Medical Center. The Elmhurst center is nearing completion; construction is underway at Lincoln; and the Jacobi project is anticipated to start this summer. And thanks to a recent appropriation from the Council, design work is nearing completion for a new Women's Options Center at Woodhull Medical and Mental Health Center. In order to proceed with our next phase of Women's Options Centers at Bellevue, Coney Island and Queens Hospitals, we will need \$5.8 million in new funding.

Construction is nearly complete on the expansion of the Community Health Center of Richmond on Staten Island. When completed this summer, the project will have doubled the clinic's capacity. HHC will also begin to operate a mobile medical clinic later this summer that will provide services in multiple locations across Staten Island.

We are also planning for two additional fixed sites on Staten Island. The first site is the building we purchased at 155 Vanderbilt Avenue. This site currently has a tenant and will be available for major renovation and expansion beginning in 2010. At this location, HHC will provide primary care, medical specialties and dental services, with a capacity for approximately 20,000 visits annually. A second site is currently being reviewed. At the second location, HHC will provide similar services on approximately the same timeline as the 155 Vanderbilt Avenue location.

This concludes my written testimony. I now look forward to listening to your comments and answering your questions.



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**Campaign for Fiscal Equity
Testimony Before the New York City Council
On the New York City School Operating Budget
Robert Jackson, Education Committee Chair
May 27, 2008**

I am Geri Palast, Executive Director of the Campaign for Fiscal Equity (CFE). We want to thank Education Committee Chair Robert Jackson for conducting this important hearing, and for all his initiative and leadership throughout the 15 year effort to bring adequate resources to New York City's school students.

CFE is working with the Keep the Promises Coalition-- parents, students, education advocates and the public-- working to ensure the constitutional right of the opportunity for a "sound basic education" for every public school student in New York City. This right was established by the New York State Court of Appeals in *CFE v. State* after 13 years of litigation. In 2007, CFE worked closely with the Governor and the legislature to enact the 2007-2008 Education Budget and Reform Act that provides New York City schools an increase of \$3.2 billion over four years, \$2.3 billion in foundation aid subject to the Contract for Excellence. New York City is required to add an additional \$2.2 billion over four years, providing \$5.4 billion in new money to ensure this right becomes reality. **In keeping with the constitutional mandate, all of this new foundation aid money is intended to raise the overall school budget so that the neediest students in low performing schools can make academic progress, graduate high school, and become civic participants who can compete in the global economy.**

In 2008-2009, the State kept its promise for the second year and provided an increase of \$622 million in foundation aid to New York City schools. Mayor Bloomberg failed to keep his, cutting his committed increase by nearly \$450 million. Chancellor Klein has said that it will take \$400 million to ensure that no schools will be cut, and the high needs schools will get what the state intended. Any call for state "flexibility" on \$63 million or any amount, is a call for taking these hard won dollars designed to raise those at the bottom to plug the holes created by the Mayor's budget cuts. Blaming the Chancellor's cynical threats to cut high performing schools on CFE and the Contracts, is a bald effort to turn parent against parent when the fault lies with the Mayor. The State had the courage to draw a protective circle around the school funding so long delayed and desperately needed. With a surplus of over \$4 billion, the Mayor can put an immediate end to the fight, and make the necessary investment that will yield long term dividends to the students and the society. During the 13 years of litigation when times were flush, no money was put in escrow for education, and no one can repay the generation of school children who sacrificed their education to wage the battle. It is time to make CFE law a reality in our schools, and it is time for the Mayor to keep his promise and join the state in fully funding this right.



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

SCOTT M. STRINGER
BOROUGH PRESIDENT

**Testimony before the New York City Council Education and Finance Committees
Public Hearing on the Department of Education FY 08-09 Operating Budget**

May 27, 2008

My name is Patrick Sullivan and I represent the borough of Manhattan on the Panel for Educational Policy (PEP). On behalf of Manhattan Borough President Scott M. Stringer, I want to thank Chair Robert Jackson and Chair David Weprin for holding this public hearing, and for providing this important opportunity to discuss the Department of Education's operating budget.

First and foremost, Borough President Stringer and I ask the Council to restore the \$450 million in cuts proposed by the administration. The budget shortfall will require many of our schools to cut critical components to a child's education, such as: after school programs; academic intervention and tutoring programs; arts, music, sports and enrichment programs; professional development; and technology, libraries and classroom supplies. The proposed cuts may also require staff reductions at some schools which will only make the already serious problem of overcrowding in our public schools that much worse.

As the State's highest court has established, our schools and our children have suffered for far too long from under funding. When the plan is presented to the Panel for Educational Policy, I am prepared to vote against it unless the Mayor and Chancellor restore the cuts made to the schools and uphold the administration's commitment to the education of our children.

Second, there is a serious lack of transparency with the budget. While the DOE has provided aggregate figures, they have not provided any line item details to the Panel for Education Policy members, or to others, despite requests for further information. How can the public comment, elected officials analyze, or Panel members vote on a budget that has not been presented to them in full?

Transparency is also important to ensuring the accuracy of budget information. There are some budget details available on the website of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) but the DOE has refused to confirm that the basic information is accurate or respond to questions regarding obvious errors in the data. For example, the education budget as set forth on the

website of the Office of Management and Budget, has what seems to be a clear error: the DOE Office of Accountability was listed in OMB's May 2008 Executive Budget with eighteen employees with total compensation of \$8.3 million, over \$400 thousand per person. I raised this issue with the DOE but did not receive a response.

Another example is the DOE's lack of transparency with regard to State Contracts for Excellence (C4E) funds. The DOE has not provided a coherent accounting of how those funds were spent this year, and further, they have given no explanation of how those funds are to be allocated next year. Instead, the administration only claims that state stipulations on spending of incremental C4E funds are to blame for school-level cuts. Clearly we have an issue of transparency and accountability when the DOE refuses to disclose the most basic budget information, especially to the PEP, the entity responsible under state law with approving the expenditure.

The bottom line is there should be no cuts to the school budget and the DOE should go to every possible effort to ensure this. That includes taking a hard look at how DOE allocates its funding. It also means full transparency and engagement with all stakeholders so that all ideas are brought to the table and no stone is left unturned in finding solutions.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify and for all of the work of Council Member Jackson, Speaker Quinn, and all of the Council on this critical issue.



ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN

Helping children succeed in school

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TESTIMONY OF ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN OF NEW YORK BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL'S EDUCATION AND FINANCE COMMITTEES' HEARING ON THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET FOR EDUCATION

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Deputy Director
Matthew Lenaghan

Good afternoon. My name is Matthew Lenaghan and I am the Deputy Director of Advocates for Children (AFC). I would like to thank the Education and Finance Committees for allowing me to testify today on the executive budget for the Department of Education (DOE). AFC is a non-profit legal advocacy organization whose mission for over thirty-five years has been to ensure equal educational opportunities and quality education for every child in the New York City (NYC) public school system. AFC is committed to serving students who are most at-risk of school failure due to factors such as disability, poverty, race, immigration status, language barriers, and involvement in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. In addition, AFC seeks to engage key policy makers in reforms to modify existing educational structures that harm young people's ability to succeed in school and to put in place inclusionary, effective and equitable practices at the local, statewide and national levels.

As a result of the Campaign for Fiscal Equity lawsuit, the City and the State made a commitment to dedicate a historic influx of money to New York City schools. This money was always intended to benefit the neediest students, including English Language Learners (ELLs) and students with special education needs. This commitment is, in part, recognition of the historic under-funding of educational



services for these student populations, which has resulted in substandard educational services and disproportionately low graduation rates. This year the state is keeping its promise and maintaining their commitment to these students; now it is the city's turn to do the same. We, as members of the Keep the Promises Coalition, urge the City Council to ensure that the city does not go back on its commitment and fully funds our neediest students.

Currently there are 148,401 ELLs in New York City schools, making up 14.1% of the total student population.ⁱ ELLs are a diverse student population with unique needs, including students with interrupted formal education, long-term ELLs, ELLs who have special education needs, and students who need general language services. ELLs comprise some of the most at-risk students in our school system. For instance, ELLs have some of the highest dropout and lowest graduation rates of any group of students in the NYC school system. In NYC's class of 2006, only 26.2% of ELLs graduated in four years, while at least 30% dropped out.ⁱⁱ

Students with special needs are also among our most vulnerable youth. Approximately 150,000 students in our City's public schools have special education needs. Students with special education needs drop out at far higher rates than their non-disabled peers,ⁱⁱⁱ and the graduation rate of students with disabilities in New York City is low when compared with the nation and the state.^{iv} In a report we released in 2005, we found that only 12% of students with Individualized Education Programs or IEPs^v graduate with a local or Regents diploma.^{vi}



In the past few years the New York City Department of Education has articulated a commitment to increasing the performance of our city's schools and addressing the drop out crisis. To achieve this goal, the DOE must target reforms and resources to the most at risk student populations. Instead, the DOE has excluded ELLs and special education students from its central reform initiatives, such as in the creation of new small schools and, to some extent, the Office of Multiple Pathways programs meant to serve students at risk of dropping out.^{vii}

It seems that instead of reversing this trend, the DOE is proposing to continue to leave ELLs and students with special education needs behind. Last week in a letter to principals justifying the intended budget cuts, the Chancellor explicitly stated that the DOE is being forced to cut back on services that benefit the rest of the school populations in part because of its obligation to provide special education services. The Chancellor claimed that a primary reason for the rising costs of education in New York City is increased costs for mandated special education services and special education systems upgrades currently underway. Our organization fields hundreds of helpline calls a week from disgruntled parents of children with disabilities, and despite the Chancellor's claims, we have not seen a marked improvement in the quality or provision of special education services. Rather than trying to pit students and families against each other to fight over limited resources, the city should keep its promise to fund needed educational programs. .

A This year the Mayor proposes to cut school budgets again and is specifically asking the State to allow the City more flexibility with their state funding to avoid having to target money to high needs students such as ELLs and special education students. The combined effect of cutting school budgets and asking for more flexibility with state funding intended to target the neediest students can only mean that these students will lose out once again. A failure to adequately fund schools will only lead to a continued lack of services for ELLs and special education students. Without these necessary services, these students will continue to drop out in unacceptably high numbers. Thus, cutting services today will only undermine these students' ability to enter the workforce tomorrow. We urge the City Council to do the right thing for NYC's future and ensure that schools receive the funding necessary to address the needs of not only ELL and special education students, but ensure that all students receive the adequate education to which they are entitled.

ⁱ New York City Department of Education, Office of English Language Learners, *New York City's English Language Learners: Demographic Data*, Working Draft, Spring 2008, at 4.

ⁱⁱ New York City Department of Education, Office of English Language Learners, *New York City's English Language Learners: Demographics and Performance*, Summer 2007, at 26.

ⁱⁱⁱ National High School Center, *Dropout Prevention For Students with Disabilities: A Critical Issue for State Education Agencies*, available at http://www.betterhighschools.org/docs/NHSC_DropoutPrevention_052507.pdf (citing The Office of Special Education Programs, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, U.S. Department of Education, *26th Annual (2004) Report to Congress on the Implementation of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, vol. 1, Washington, DC. (2005), available at <http://www.ed.gov/about/reports/annual/osep/2004/26th-vol-1-front.pdf>); see also David Osher, et al., *Exploring the Relationship Between Student Mobility and Dropout Among Students with Emotional and Behavioral Disorders*, J. OF NEGRO EDUC. (2003);

^{iv} National and state graduation rates for students who receive special education services who earned a regular high school diploma were at least double that of New York City for the 2002-2003 school year. Thirty-one percent of students with special needs graduated with a regular diploma nationally, and 26% graduated with a regular diploma state-wide, while 13% graduated with a regular high school diploma in New York City. See New York Lawyers for the Public Interest, *Small Schools, Few Choices: How New York City's High School Reform Effort Left Students With Disabilities Behind* 6, FN 12 (2006).

^v Individualized Education Program or IEP is the document that lays out the services that will help a child with special needs advance in school.



vi Advocates for Children, *Leaving School Empty Handed: A Report on Graduation and Dropout Rates for Students who Receive Special Education Services In New York City* 22 (2005), available at: <http://www.advocatesforchildren.org/pubs/2005/spedgradrates.pdf>.

vii See Advocates for Children and The New York Immigration Coalition, *So Many Schools, So Few Options: How Mayor Bloomberg's Small School Reforms Deny Full Access to English Language Learners* (2006), available at: <http://www.advocatesforchildren.org/pubs/2005/ellschools06.pdf>; New York Lawyers for the Public Interest, *Small Schools, Few Choices: How New York City's High School Reform Effort Left Students With Disabilities Behind* (2006), available at: http://nylpi.org/pub/High_School_Report.pdf; and Advocates for Children, *Dead Ends: The Need For More Pathways to Graduation for Overage, Under-Credited Students In New York City* (December 2007), available at: http://www.advocatesforchildren.org/pubs/dead_ends.pdf.



THE COALITION FOR ASIAN AMERICAN CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

**New York City Council
FY 09 Budget Hearing
May 27, 2008**

**Testimony of Noilyn Abesamis-Mendoza, Manager of Health Policy
Coalition for Asian American Children and Families**

Hello, my name is Noilyn Abesamis-Mendoza, and I am here today on behalf of the Coalition for Asian American Children and Families. CACF is the nation's only pan-Asian children's advocacy group. We are dedicated to improving the health and well-being of Asian Pacific American (APA) children and families in New York City. CACF has a membership of over 35 community and social service organizations serving a multitude of different Asian ethnic communities in New York City.

I would like to thank Finance Chairman David Weprin, Health Committee Chairman Joel Rivera, Education Committee Chairman Robert Jackson, and the City Council Health and Education Committees for having us here today. The Asian Pacific American population continues to grow steadily in New York City, yet their needs and presence in the health care system are consistently overlooked.

Background: Asian Pacific Americans represent a diverse range of ethnic groups, cultures, languages, religions, immigration patterns, and socioeconomic statuses. This diversity has proven to be challenging to New York City's health care system for Asian Pacific Americans, the city's fastest growing population. Asian Pacific Americans now account for over 12% of the total population, numbering nearly 1 million people. We are a diverse population comprised of over 40 ethnic groups and 50 spoken languages in New York City alone.

Of the 1 million Asian Pacific Americans in New York City, 78% are foreign-born and 28% are limited English proficient. 17.6% live below poverty, yet only 7.2% receive public assistance; 53% are born into poverty. In New York City, 1 out of 5 Asian Pacific Americans lack adequate health care coverage. There is an urgent demand to address these challenges and to provide adequate health care access to Asian Pacific American children and families. There is a disparity between health care coverage and the services delivered and the growing public health needs of the emergent and diverse Asian Pacific American community.

Recommendations:

It is in response to these needs that we ask for your support for the following budget initiatives.

Restorations

- ❖ **CHILD HEALTH CLINICS** – We ask for the restoration of \$6 million for *Child Health Clinics* to ensure access to services for children and youth up to age 19. To improve the well-being of Asian Pacific American children and ensure their healthy development, it is important to increase access to supports that can help address their basic needs and to take steps to reduce barriers families experience in accessing appropriate health care. These clinics do just that, by being neighborhood based and having providers who are knowledgeable and responsive to the cultural and linguistic needs of the community.
- ❖ **PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION WAIVERS** – We ask for the restoration of \$2.4 million for fee waivers for **prescription medication waivers in HHC facilities** which will guarantee access for uninsured patients to needed medication when they are unable to pay the administrative fee for this service. According to community based studies in NYC, financial costs have been identified as a top barrier for many Asian Pacific Americans. This often meant skipping medical treatments, cutting pills, or not filling prescriptions. By increasing access to affordable options, Asian Pacific American families will not have to choose between getting essential health care services and other necessary household needs.

- ❖ **B FREE NYC** -15% of Asian Pacific Americans have Hepatitis B in NYC, whereas in the general population the rate is under 1%. **We ask for the restoration and enhancement of funding for *B Free New York City* to \$3.4 million** to establish a network of community-based screening, vaccination and referral clinics for Hepatitis B throughout the 5 boroughs of NYC; and to expand the capacity of its no-cost Hepatitis B care and treatment program for uninsured New Yorkers to prevent liver disease among Asian Pacific Americans, recent immigrants, and pregnant women who experience a disproportionate burden of this disease.
- ❖ **NEW YORK CITY COMMUNITIES OF COLOR HIV/AIDS COALITION INITIATIVE** – **We ask for the restoration of \$1.7 million for the *New York City Communities of Color HIV/AIDS Coalition Initiative*** for community based organizations to provide HIV prevention and services to people of color and to maximize the efforts to provide HIV/AIDS services throughout the City of New York. Asian Pacific Americans represent 5% of AIDS cases and 3% HIV cases nationally. While rates are lower, APAs are the only racial/ethnic group that has shown a steady increase in the rates of HIV/AIDS. Between 2001 and 2004, APAs represented less than 1% of all US HIV/AIDS cases, yet APAs had the highest estimated annual percentage increase in HIV/AIDS diagnosis rates of all race/ethnicities (8.1% for males and 14.3% for females). When populations such as APIs show low prevalence (overall numbers) but high increases in incidence (new diagnoses), prevention efforts are crucial to keep future HIV/AIDS cases low.

New Initiatives

- ❖ **ENGAGING COMMUNITIES AGAINST OBESITY (ECAO)** – **We ask for your support for the *Engaging Communities against Obesity (ECAO): Healthy Bodies for Healthy Communities Coalition* and ask the City Council to allocate \$1.6 million for this initiative.** Childhood obesity is an epidemic that affects children in all 50 states and among all socioeconomic strata. While Asian Pacific American youth have lower rates of obesity compared to other youth, they have the fastest growing rate of overweight and obese children. Asian Pacific American adolescents born in the US to immigrant parents are more than twice as likely to be overweight as foreign born adolescents. Compared to the general population, Asian Pacific Americans also exercise less. Being overweight increases the risk that youth will develop diabetes, heart diseases, hypertension, sleep apnea and other chronic conditions that can lead to premature death. This initiative will develop and promote culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach, education and intervention programs that identify children at risk for obesity, and encourage healthy eating behaviors and physical activity.
- ❖ **PRIMARY CARE EXPANSION INITIATIVE** – **We ask for the support for the *Primary Care Expansion Initiative* and ask the City Council to allocate \$3 million for this initiative.** Having access to preventive health care services, such as regular check-ups and early detection, is vital to ensuring the health of all NYC communities. However, nearly 20% of Asian Pacific Americans in NYC do not have a personal doctor or health care provider. The costs of not having access to primary and preventive care may result in poorer quality of life, missed work, increased costs, inefficient care, and diminished benefits of having a healthy, productive population.
- ❖ **NYC HEALTH PLANNING AGENCY** – **We support the development of a *NYC Health Planning Agency* and ask the City Council to allocate \$500,000 for this initiative.** For the past decade, the absence of community health planning has resulted in the duplication of services in some areas while other areas remain grossly underserved. This untenable situation is directly related to the stark health disparities in numerous communities in NYC, as well as the financial instability of our safety-net institutions. A regional New York City health planning entity will ensure the active and meaningful participation of all stakeholders, especially community members, in a health planning process.

I would like to thank you for your time, and we look forward to working with the City Council on these important issues.

Concerned Residents Organization, Inc
880 Colgate Avenue Apt 4A | Bronx, NY 10473 | (718) 842 7487

**TESTIMONY OF MARY McKINNEY
NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL BUDGET HEARING
MAY 27, 2008**

Thank you, Council Members, for giving me this opportunity to speak to you today. My name is Mary McKinney, and I am the Executive Director of the Concerned Residents Organization, a community-based organization that is working to improve the quality of life in the Bronx. Because of our concerns about the health and welfare of our community, CRO has been an active member of the Coalition for Community Health Planning. That is why CRO is urging the City Council to support community health planning in New York City.

The community's voice has been left out of the health care system for far too long. Decisions are made to close health services with hardly any community input at all. I personally experienced this feeling of exclusion when I heard on the news one day that the Berger Commission wanted to close my hospital, Westchester Square Medical Center in the Bronx. I am a cancer survivor and also have severe asthma and high blood pressure. Losing Westchester Square would have impacted my ability to access needed health care services, especially in emergency situations like an asthma attack. That is why I was a plaintiff in a lawsuit against the State to stop the closure of Westchester Square.

But I should not have to file a lawsuit to let the State know why I need my neighborhood hospital. And I should not have to hear what is happening to my hospital on the local news. Instead, there should be a process in place so that decisionmakers

have to listen to the community about their problems and concerns about health care.

There needs to be a dialogue with the community so we can all work together to make our health care system better and stronger.

I am here to let you know that the community has a lot to offer health planning. We know what works and what does not work. We know what we need and what we do not need. And in the Bronx, we need a lot of things. For example, we need more primary care services and mental health services and shorter wait times in the emergency rooms. We also need more services for asthma and prenatal care. Overall, we need better health care for our children and our seniors. And the Bronx community is ready to want to work with the State and City governments, as well as the hospitals and health centers, to make sure that the health care system works for everyone. That is why I am asking you, the City Council, to make sure that we have some funds in the City Budget for community health planning. This is a small investment today for much greater returns in the future.

Thank you.

Good Afternoon. My name is Acklema Mohammad and I am here today representing Urban Health Plan, a federally qualified community health center that I have worked as a pediatrician for over 25 years, and the Community Health Center Association of New York State (CHCANYS). Statistics from the NYC DOHMH shows that NYC has 53% of its residents overweight compared to 62% in the Bronx and 66% in Hunts Point area in the South Bronx.

I sit in front of you today to ask the City Council to increase its support of NYC Obesity Prevention Program by **providing funds that will allow for the expansion of these preventative services to 16 community health centers throughout New York City.**

In NYC, as in the nation, childhood obesity is without doubt one of the most pressing threats confronting the future health and wellbeing of our residents. Over the past three decades, the childhood obesity rate has more than tripled. Children and adolescents who are overweight or obese are at risk for diabetes, steatohepatitis and sleep apnea as well as cardiovascular risk factors including hypertension and hyperlipidemia.

Dr. Thomas Frieden, the city's health commissioner has gone on record saying, "Obesity and with it diabetes are the only widespread major health conditions that are getting worse in New York City." In the last two years alone the city's rates of obesity and diagnosed diabetes increased by 17%. By contrast, the rest of the nation experienced just a 6% increase in obesity prevalence and no increase in diabetes diagnoses.

CHCANYS (the Community Health Center Association of New York State) is appreciative of NYC's Council's support for attacking the obesity problem head-on.

We at UHP are the mentors who are working with CHCANYS in training eight community health centers on the New York City Obesity Prevention Program. The NYC Obesity Prevention Program has helped to implement the new recommended procedures and protocols in some of the city's most at-risk communities. The program has exceeded expectations, capacity and projected contractual goals, reaching over 3,000 children diagnosed as obese. **We would like to see this initiative expanded to 16 community health centers so that we can reach more children in different neighborhoods.**

In managing our own obesity program we target children from birth to 36 months old using the Care Model. Our internal experience is that it takes a team to manage any chronic illness. In the case of obesity our team consists of a clinician, nutritionist, medical assistant and health educator(s):

Using some visual tools the Medical Assistant discusses the child's weight with the parent. The Clinician then sees the doctor who discusses in further detail the child's eating habits. Lastly the parent sees the nutritionist or the health educator who encourages the parent to offer healthy snacks and food to the child as well as discusses age appropriate physical activities such as walking to the park and jogging up and down the stairs in their building.

One patient has said that by having a team approach the program offers families support on specific areas of obesity. She knows what member of the team can offer suggestions and guidance when it comes to issues like alternatives to putting cereal in her infant's bottle and where in the community can they family exercise together. Before the group approach she felt all of her questions could not happen during the one visit with the clinician.

Like smoking losing weight is one of the most difficult things to do because it involves Behavior Change. Another of our mom gets very excited when we weigh her child because when he started coming to the clinic at two years old his BMI was in the 98th percentile. He is now in the 75th percentile.

In closing I would like to thank you for your interest in this growing issue that is attacking our residents of NYC and is requesting your support of \$1.2 million dollars so that we can expand our reach to over 16 community health centers.

Acklema Mohammad MD
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City Council Budget Hearing May 27, 2008

Good afternoon, my name is Norma Villanueva and I am the Network Chief of Child and Adolescent Health for the Lutheran Family Health Centers (LFHC). I want to thank the City Council for this opportunity to testify.

As you know, LFHC is the nation's largest and oldest community health For 40 years, Lutheran Family Health Centers (LFHC or the Network) has served the ethnically diverse, medically underserved neighborhoods of southwest Brooklyn. LFHCN has grown to become one of the largest, most comprehensive Section 330-funded Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) networks in the nation. LFHC's mission is simply to serve its neighbors. Adhering to a managed care model, the Network generates approximately 650,000 visits each year, providing services to 91,000 patients.

Currently, LFHC operates 9 full-time primary care sites, 14 school-based health centers, and a behavioral health program that co-locates mental health and chemical dependency services with HIV primary care. LFHC offers a full range of comprehensive primary and specialty care services as well as comprehensive dentistry at five health center sites. Complementing this system is a full array of ancillary and diagnostic services, rehabilitation and early intervention programs, three WIC nutrition programs, social work services, and comprehensive health promotion/disease prevention activities including HIV counseling and testing. LFHC offers a wide scope of enabling services that assist community residents in overcoming financial and other barriers including financial counseling and assistance in applying for public health insurance and entitlements; a sliding fee scale for the uninsured; transportation services; patient advocacy and assistance; and, language interpreter services. LFHC's Department of Community Based Programs operates three community day care centers, three community centers for older adults, a center for early childhood development, and a range of support, training, and education programs including Reach Out and Read, Even Start Family Literacy, Jet to Success and other workforce development programs, Adult Basic Education, and case management.

LFHCN was selected by the federal Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC) for the Cultural Competence Award for excellence in delivering services to diverse ethnic groups in 2000, and was identified as a Model for 100% Access and Zero Health Disparities by BPHC.

The Network has a proven track record of developing successful community partnerships to create and implement a diverse range of primary care and community services to meet the needs of its patients and improve the total well being

of the neighborhoods it serves. As a result, the Network is well known and enthusiastically supported by the community. Its governing board - The Sunset Park Health Council, Inc. - is composed of twelve members who are either community residents or work in the service area.

Patient Demographics

- 67% of LFHC's patient population have incomes less than 100% of the Federal Poverty Level, as compared to 12.5% of the total population of the United States.
- 24% of LFHC's patients are uninsured, a rate 72% higher than the national average.
- 49% of LFHC's patients receive Medicaid, as compared to 12.4% of the total US population
- 36% of LFHC's patients are best-served in a language other than English, and 95% of patients represent racial or ethnic minority populations

Primary Care Sites

- The Sunset Park Family Health Center, LFHC's main site, through which the network provides a comprehensive array of primary care and specialty services.
- The Caribbean-American Family Health Center opened in 1998 in partnership with the Caribbean Women's Health Association and serves residents of the Flatbush section of Brooklyn.
- Brooklyn Chinese Health Center opened in 2002 in the heart of New York's "Third Chinatown."
- The Bay Ridge Family Health Center opened in 2003 with a focus on women's health services.
- The Family Physician Family Health Center houses a 24-position Family Practice Residency Program – the first of its kind in New York City
- The Park Ridge Family Health Center offers medical, dental, specialty and same day appointments provided by health professionals and staff who speak Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.
- The Park Slope Family Health Center offers medical, dental, OB/GYN, and same day sick visits provided by a team of health professionals on a private practice model.
- The Shore Road Family Health Center offers preventive and comprehensive health care as well as specialty services for family members of all ages.
- The Sunset Terrace Family Health Center provides integrated behavioral health programs co-located with LFHC's Specialty Care Immunology Services HIV/AIDS Unit
- LFHC's School Based Health Center program (clinics in 14 elementary, middle, and high schools serving more than 18,000 active users

Innovative Programs

- LFHC is the hub of a dental residency program whose students deliver care in some of the nation's most isolated and undeserved communities in ten states,

Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands, and participate in a shared didactic curriculum via live video teleconferencing.

- In 1984, in partnership with Lutheran Medical Center, LFHC formed Health Plus, a Medicaid Managed Care organization that now provides insurance to nearly 300,000 enrollees
- In 2003, LFHC developed an HHS-funded Caribbean HIV/AIDS Twinning Initiative, a program in which LFHC shared best practices, increased primary care capacity, and use technology to train providers and build infrastructure in the Caribbean region to treat HIV/AIDS patients.

I am here today to ask that the City Council increase its support of childhood obesity prevention services.

In NYC, as in the nation, childhood obesity is without doubt one of the most pressing threats confronting the future health and wellbeing of our residents. Over the past three decades, the childhood obesity rate has more than tripled. Nationwide, approximately nine million school age children are considered overweight or obese. Children and adolescents who are overweight or obese are at risk for diabetes, steatohepatitis, and sleep apnea as well as cardiovascular risk factors including hypertension and hyperlipidemia.

In NYC, as in the nation, childhood obesity is without doubt one of the most pressing threats confronting the future health and wellbeing of our residents. Over the past three decades, the childhood obesity rate has more than tripled. Nationwide, approximately nine million school age children are considered overweight or obese. Children and adolescents who are overweight or obese are at risk for diabetes, steatohepatitis, and sleep apnea as well as cardiovascular risk factors including hypertension and hyperlipidemia.

Dr. Thomas R. Frieden, the city's health commissioner stated that obesity and with it diabetes are the only widespread major health conditions that are getting worse in New York City. He also said "The citywide weight gain totaled more than 10 million pounds in just two years. Identified by experts as a crisis, the city's rates of obesity and diagnosed diabetes both increased by 17% during the last two years. By contrast, the rest of the nation experienced just a 6% increase in obesity prevalence and no increase in diabetes diagnoses. Over the past three decades, the childhood obesity rate has more than tripled for children aged 6-11 and adolescents aged 12-19 years, and has increased among children younger than 5 years. In a population-based sample, approximately 60 percent of obese children aged 5 to 10 years had at least one cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factor and 25 percent had two or more CVD risk factors. Taken together, these health related harms of obesity may reduce overall adult life expectancy, potentially reversing the improved life expectancy trend achieved with the reduction of infectious diseases over the past century. National experts have recently overhauled recommended procedures and protocols

regarding prevention, assessment, and treatment of child and adolescent overweight and obesity.

Personally, I can tell you that Lutheran has felt the tragedy of the obesity epidemic. In the last nine months, we have lost two teenagers, one 16 and one 13 to obesity and undiagnosed diabetes. We are determined not to let this happen again. We have partnered with CHCANYS to combat this epidemic.

Community Health Centers Association of New York State is appreciative of the NYC's Council's support for attacking the obesity problem head-on. Working with eight community health centers (of which LFHC is one) located in four of the five boroughs, CHCANYS' New York City Obesity prevention Program has helped to implement these new recommended procedures and protocols in some of the city's most at-risk communities. The program has exceeded expectations, capacity and projected contractual goals, reaching over 3,000 children diagnosed as obese.

As a direct result of the training we have received through this initiative, one of our doctors was walking past the waiting room and notice one of her patients that she had not seen in a while, sitting in the waiting room. She noted that he had gained a substantial amount of weight since he was seen by her. She asked him if he had an appointment that day. ~~"No, I am here with my little brother who has a sore throat", he answered.~~ ^{Yes} The pediatrician was so concerned at his weight gain that she immediately had him seen by the walk in provider. The 13 year old boy ~~brother who~~ had a blood sugar of 347. This child was immediately admitted and started on insulin. This was a life saving moment that I am convinced came about by the direct training our staff has been receiving.

In Closing, I would like to support the CHCANYS Recommendation:

Building on the tremendously successful New York City Obesity Prevention and Management Consortium Program, increase the FY 08-09 allocation to a total of \$1.2 million so that the program can double its capacity and provide services in 16 community health centers located in neighborhoods with the highest documented rates of obesity, metabolic disorder, diabetes and cardiovascular illness.

WE NEED YOUR HELP. WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF THE COUNCIL, OUR 13 YEAR OLD BOY WOULD PROBABLY HAVE BEEN DEAD BY NOW. THIS COUNCIL WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN SAVING HIS LIFE AND WHO KNOWS HOW MANY OTHERS.

In closing, I would like to say that New York City's response to the Obesity epidemic has been instrumental in achieving the goals of ensuring that providers are well trained and are able to positively impact the epidemic. The Obesity Epidemic will not slowly disappear by itself. It is the leadership of our politicians such as you, working in conjunction with the professional medical staff throughout New York

City that can make the difference and save lives. The City Council has historically shown tremendous leadership in this endeavor. I thank you again for your consideration and the opportunity testify this afternoon.



THE NEW YORK IMMIGRATION COALITION

www.thenyic.org

Testimony of Deycy Avitia, Coordinator of Education Advocacy for the New York Immigration Coalition, for the New York City Council Education Committee Budget Hearing

May 27, 2008

Good evening. Chairman Jackson and distinguished members of the City Council Education Committee. My name is Deycy Avitia, and I am the Coordinator of Education Advocacy for the New York Immigration Coalition, an umbrella policy and advocacy organization for over 200 member groups throughout New York State that fight for justice and opportunity for our newest New Yorkers.

We are also here as part of the Keep the Promises Coalition because we know that every dollar cut from the city education budgets will translate into more kids being left behind. First of all, let me applaud those of you who have committed not to sign the budget unless education funding is fully restored.

Chancellor Klein recently announced school cuts of \$450 million this September, in top of the \$180 million cut earlier this year. At the same time, he blamed the state's funding accountability for budget cuts to 484 schools.

The fact is that our schools have been underfunded for way too long and the neediest students including students in poverty, English Language Learners, and students with disabilities have been chronically underserved resulting in dismal graduation rates and an alarming dropout crisis. Last year, the city reported a shocking ELL graduation rate of 26.2% (compared to 61.1% for English Proficient Students), representing a decrease of 9% from the 2005 four-year ELL graduation rate of 35.3%. This is the reason why parents and advocates have been fighting for funding and educational equity in our city schools for over fifteen years.

The Campaign for Fiscal Equity settlement provided New York City with a unique opportunity to begin to reverse the dropout crisis. The historic infusion of resources from the state also came with protections, through the Contract for Excellence, to ensure that funds predominately benefit students with the greatest educational needs, including ELLs. It is astonishing that the city is not only breaking its promise in funding, but that it is also asking to go back on accountability for students with the greatest educational need.

With more than half – 50.5 percent – of all ELLs dropping out of high school, and ELL dropout rates continuing to increase each year, the Chancellor should be talking about restoring all education cuts and targeting funds and resources to ensure ELLs receive a sound basic education, as required by the State Constitution, and realize their potential to earn a high school diploma.

Thus, it is essential that the city puts forth an ELL citywide plan tied to Contract for Excellence funds to end the era of neglect for ELL students. The attached document is a proactive ELL citywide initiative that we have shared with the Department of Education to guide them on how to use the Contract for Excellence funds to create new programs and supports for their ELL students. However, despite Contract for Excellence requirements for ELLs, the DOE has not committed to implementing this initiative.

We hope the City Council will join our efforts to press the Mayor and the Chancellor to deliver on their commitments to our schools and to stop the dropout crisis facing English Language Learners. Thank you.

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THE NEW YORK IMMIGRATION COALITION
WWW.THENYIC.ORG

EMPIRE COLLABORATIVE

*Asian Americans for Equality
Comprehensive Development, Inc.
El Centro de la Hospitalidad
Haitian-Americans United for Progress
Make the Road New York
Metropolitan Russian American Parents Assoc.*

TASKFORCE FUNDING & ACCOUNTABILITY COMMITTEE
Advocates for Children

*Asian American Legal Defense & Education Fund
Coalition for Asian American Children & Families.
Coalition for Educational Excellence for English Language Learners
Chinese Progressive Association
Internationals Network for Public Schools
Flanbwayan Haitian Literacy Project
National Center for Schools & Communities at Fordham*

POLICY BRIEF- BUILDING ELL SUCCESS

STRENGTHENING CONTRACT FOR EXCELLENCE ACCOUNTABILITY IN FUNDING & SERVICES FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS IN NEW YORK CITY

The historic infusion of funding to schools as a result of the Campaign for Fiscal Equity settlement and the new Foundation Aid formula provides New York City with a unique opportunity to begin to reverse the alarming ELL dropout crisis. The Campaign for Fiscal Equity settlement resulted in new funds for New York City which are to be used to predominately benefit students with the greatest educational needs, including ELLs, and the Foundation Aid formula assigns each English Language Learner (ELL) student a 0.5 weight or 50 percent additional funding.

New York State law provides accountability on the use of new school aid through Contracts for Excellence, which this year ties \$360 million of the City's \$622 million in new state foundation aid. Schools that receive this funding are required to create a Contract for Excellence, which is a strategic plan detailing how this money will be spent on new or expanded programs that predominately benefit ELLs, students living in poverty, and students with disabilities. **With more than half – 50.5 percent – of all ELLs who never become English proficient dropping out of high school, and ELL dropout rates continuing to increase each year, a significant portion of New York City's Contract for Excellence funds must be targeted towards a proactive ELL citywide initiative to ensure ELLs receive a sound basic education, as required by the State Constitution, and realize their potential to earn a high school diploma.**

An analysis conducted by the Fiscal Policy Institute estimates that English Language Learners are generating \$120 million out of the \$622 million, or 19%, in foundation aid for New York City for the 2008-2009 fiscal year. This historic increase in aid for ELLs is, in part, a response to the historic under funding of ELL students in New York City. Thus, while increased state funding and Contracts for Excellence represents an important opportunity to direct much needed resources to ELLs, it is essential that the city puts forth an ELL citywide initiative to end the era of neglect for ELL students. This ELL citywide initiative should direct schools on how to assess the needs of their ELL students, and guide them on how to use the Contract for Excellence funds to create new programs and supports for their ELL students.

DISTRIBUTE \$70 MILLION INITIATIVE AMONG CONTRACT FOR EXCELLENCE SCHOOLS BASED ON ELL PLAN, ELL ENROLLMENT AND ELL NEED

We recommend that \$70 million, 19% of Contract funds, be used for ELL strategic initiatives at schools receiving Contract funds. As ELL students have generated 19% of all new foundation aid for New York City, this same percentage of the Contract for Excellence funds should be used to fund an ELL citywide initiative.

ELL Enrollment & ELL Need:

Approximately 124,011 English Language Learners (83.6% of total ELL population) attended the 1072 New York City schools that met the criteria to receive Contract for Excellence funds last year. We estimate that a minimum of 125,000 ELLs will be attending schools receiving Contract funds this coming school year. The Department of Education should allocate the \$70 million ELL initiative on a per-ELL-student basis. Thus schools receiving Contract for Excellence funds under the 75/50 rule should receive a portion of this \$70 million ELL initiative based on the number of ELL students they have, and whether they are high needs ELL students, such as Students with Interrupted Formal Education and Long-Term ELLs.

	ESTIMATED POPULATION	PER STUDENT ALLOCATION	TOTAL
English Language Learners	89,184	\$ 549	\$ 49,000,000
SIFE or Long-Term ELL	35,816	\$ 586	\$ 21,000,000
Total	125,000		\$ 70,000,000

ELL Plan:

Allocations to schools from the ELL citywide initiative must clearly delineate the amount of money that a school is receiving for their ELL students. This is necessary for schools to understand how much money they have to dedicate towards new ELL programs and supports.

Once schools receive their allocations from the ELL citywide initiative, they must initially assess the needs of their ELL population to determine how they can best spend these funds on their ELL students. Schools must determine what programs are currently in place for their ELL students, where their ELLs are not progressing or could use additional support, and what new programs can best help students learn English and earn a Regents Diploma. As such, all schools receiving funds from the ELL citywide initiative must create an ELL plan that first details background information about their existing ELL students and programs. This background information should include, at a minimum: ELL demographics; ELL progress reports (such as NYSESLAT scores, ELA scores, graduation rates, and yearly progress with their ELL population); and existing ELL programs in place (including participation rates in a proven instructional models including ESL, bilingual and/or dual language programs and number of students served). The plan must then propose new ELL programs and supports and explain how such programs will address the identified needs of their ELL students. Finally, the plan must include outcome goals for how the new ELL programs will help ELL students learn English and earn a Regents Diploma or complete a rigorous, college-preparatory curriculum.

Each plan must specify new or expanded programs for ELL students **and** show how each of the six Contract program areas addresses the needs of ELL students and how many ELL students are being served under each area. Providing information on how new Contract programs outside of the ELL citywide initiative will encourage schools to think about ELLs in their overall school planning, and not in a vacuum as a separate student population.

PROGRAMMATIC GUIDELINES FOR THE ELL CITYWIDE INITIATIVE:

- 1. Comprehensive Interventions for High Need English Language Learners, Including Students with an Interrupted Formal Education (SIFEs) and Long-Term ELLs:**

- One out of every four ELLs (35,816) are either SIFE or Long-Term ELL. Yet, most schools do not receive additional funding to provide the targeted services these students need. Studies have been done by the CUNY Graduate Center and the Office of English Language Learners to develop programs that address the unique needs of SIFE and Long-term ELLs. Contract funds should be used to help schools implement such programs, such as:
 - Personalized instruction and smaller class sizes for SIFE and Long-term ELLs
 - More time on task, such as after school instruction for SIFE and Long-term ELLs
 - A strong literacy-based curriculum to help SIFEs with basic reading and writing needs in all content areas, such as literacy and science, literacy and math, literacy and social studies, and other literacy-based curriculums.
 - Material supports, such as computer literacy programs, SIFE diagnostics, etc.
 - Professional development on ELLs and literacy for all staff (such as QTEL)

2. Improve ELL Teacher Quality and Increased ELL Instructional Choice by Hiring More ESL & Bilingual Teachers and Creating More Bilingual & Dual Language Programs:

- Schools should use Contract funds to increase their capacity to offer push-in and self-contained ELL programs (as opposed to pull-out services), and reduce ELL teacher portfolios, which includes increased responsibilities regarding funding accountability, identification, placement, and assessment, and parental notification. Small schools should especially be encouraged to hire additional ESL and Bilingual teachers to increase their capacity to serve ELLs.
 - Schools with small ELL populations who are providing only pull-out ESL services should hire an additional ESL/Bilingual certified teacher to allow them to provide push-in ESL instruction or create a self-contained ELL class.
 - Schools struggling to provide their ELL students with the mandated hours of ESL instruction should hire an additional ESL teacher to help reduce existing ELL teacher portfolios.
- Schools which are only providing ESL instruction should use Contract funds to develop a Bilingual Education Program. ELL parents have a right under State Regulations to choose bilingual education or ESL instruction for their children, but often are not able to make that choice because schools do not provide bilingual education. Moreover, schools with more than 20 students in the same grade level with the same native language must create bilingual programs for those students under State law. Schools should use Contract funds to hire bilingual-certified teachers and develop bilingual curriculums and materials, in order to create quality bilingual programs.
- Schools which already have a bilingual education program in place should use Contract funds to further develop such programs and ensure that they have state of the art bilingual curriculum and resources. Additionally schools should consider developing additional bilingual programs in other languages based on their ELL students' native-languages.
- Increase the number of dual language programs, including expanding dual language programs to include a wider variety of languages, to replicate a very successful model that leads to bilingual proficiency for ELLs and English-speaking students.

3. Strengthened ELL Instructional Opportunities by Investing in ELL Extended School Day, Saturday Academy & Summer School:

- Create or expand extended school day, Saturday Academy and summer school programs for ELLs. Such programs have been proven to assist ELLs in learning English and native language arts, as well as gaining additional credits in content courses to catch up to grade level and graduate on time.

4. Expanded Immigrant/ELL Student Support and Parent Engagement Through Guidance, Mentoring and Social Support Services for Immigrant/ELL Youth:

- Establish or expand guidance, mentoring and social support services for immigrant and ELL youth. These additional supports can improve retention, help ELLs navigate admissions requirements, encourage post-secondary education, and address non-school related obstacles that impede ELL student success. In order to achieve this, schools should: hire additional guidance counselors, provide professional development on successful strategies for supporting ELL and immigrant youth including information about college access for undocumented students.
- Establish school- and community-based high school readiness and dropout prevention programs to address the ELL dropout crisis by helping them get through the ninth grade successfully.
- Improve immigrant and LEP parent engagement through meetings and forums that address immigrant and language minority parent needs. Such resources include: interpretation at parent meetings, workshops for immigrant parents, adult ESL classes, adult literacy classes.

5. Enhance Learning Resources for ELLs by Bridging the Digital Divide Among ELLs and Investing in Content-Area Books in Various Languages:

- Purchase quality books and other learning resources that are commensurate to those provided to English-proficient students, such as content area and instructional materials in native languages.
- Purchase technology hardware and software to bridge the digital divide among ELL students and parents. Such resources include access to computers for ELLs and computer software programs to strengthen literacy skills, native language, and English proficiency.



THE COALITION FOR ASIAN AMERICAN CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

New York City Council
FY 09 Budget Hearing
May 27, 2008

**Testimony of Elisabeth E. Garrett, Interim Education Policy Coordinator
Coalition for Asian American Children and Families**

Hello, my name is Elisabeth Garrett, and I am here today on behalf of the Coalition for Asian American Children and Families. CACF is the nation's only pan-Asian children's advocacy group, and we are dedicated to improving the health and well-being of Asian Pacific American (APA) children and families in New York City. CACF works with over 35 community and social service organizations serving a multitude of different ethnic communities in New York City.

We would like to thank the Finance Chairman David Weprin, Health Committee Chairman Joel Rivera, Education Committee Chairman Robert Jackson, and the City Council Health and Education Committees for having us here today, and for continuing to keep the needs of APA students on their agenda.

Background: The Asian Pacific American community in New York City is a diverse and growing population.

- APAs are by percentage the fastest growing group in New York City. At over 12% of the city's population, there are more APAs in New York City than there are total residents in San Francisco.
- In the New York City public schools, more than 13% of the total student population is of Asian descent.
- **25% of these students live below the poverty line.**
- 78% of APAs in New York City are foreign born, and 28% live in linguistically isolated households, which is defined as a family where no one over the age of 14 speaks English fluently.
- 1 in 5 English Language Learner (ELL) students in New York City are of Asian descent.
- 1 in 4 APA don't graduate on time or at all.

The majority of students are immigrants or children of immigrants, but there is also a significant percentage who are third and fourth generation. APA students live and attend school in all five boroughs, speak over 40 languages, and represent over 50 ethnic groups in New York City. ELL students, of which about 20% are APA, are struggling within the New York City public school system. Three out of 4 ELLs fail to graduate in 4 years, the lowest of any group. In addition, despite APA students comprising a large proportion of ELL students, they are still a mostly invisible population. Several rapidly growing APA populations have no bilingual or dual language program options, including the Bengali, Urdu, and Vietnamese speaking populations.

Every student deserves a quality education with opportunities for enrichment and the necessary supports and services to succeed academically, socially, and emotionally. This is not possible with the deep budget cuts already put through this fiscal year straight onto the backs of our children. Next year's proposed budget almost doubles the cuts, and all our children will suffer unnecessarily. Students are not responsible for external forces such as the worsening economy or taxes, and they should not be made to pay for a situation that is wholly out of their control.

Recommendations for FY 09:

- 1) **Restore \$450 million in general education funding** to support vital education programs for students, including after school options, tutoring programs, instructional supplies, and professional development.
- 2) **Restore \$10 million in English Language Learner (ELL) teacher safety net** to provide emergency funding for ELL services in schools that see unexpected increases in ELL students at the beginning or during the school year.
- 3) **Restore \$12 million for the Translation and Interpretation Unit** of the Department of Education to ensure the limited English proficient, immigrant parents have an equal opportunity to participate in their children's education.
- 4) **Restore \$28.3 million and \$5.3 million in enhancements for operational support to CUNY's 6 community colleges.** This includes critically needed full-time faculty positions and student services such as counseling, advisement, child care, and services to students with disabilities.

Thank you for your time and consideration this afternoon. In addition to the testimony we are giving here today, we support the efforts of the Keep the Promise Coalition. We hope that the City Council will support full funding for education for next fiscal year and beyond in order to ensure a bright future for our children.

FOR THE RECORD

Testimony of Dr. Jim Short
Director, Gottesman Center for Science Teaching and Learning
American Museum of Natural History
to
The Education Committee of the New York City Council
Tuesday, May 27, 2008
Council Chambers – City Hall

On behalf of the American Museum of Natural History I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for the opportunity to testify today.

The purpose of science education is to develop a scientifically literate citizenry and to help prepare the next generation of scientists and engineers. I know this committee is aware of the inadequate state of science education across the nation and in New York City's schools. Recent publications from the National Research Council indicate that in order for students to have a deep understanding of science, they must have opportunities to do science. Doing science means having the ability to conduct scientific inquiry through hands-on investigations that place a priority on using evidence to develop and support scientific explanations. The City Council, along with the Mayor and the Chancellor, has taken an active interest in promoting better science education, as evidenced by such initiatives as the implementation of a K-8 science scope and sequence and core curriculum materials, the Science Laboratory Initiative, and the development of a Middle School Success Plan. We understand the New York City Department of Education is planning to develop district science assessments to help monitor student learning. In addition to ongoing assessment, the best science education programs provide students with inquiry-based learning opportunities that excite curiosity, promote wonder, foster critical thinking, and inspire students toward greater achievement in science.

The Urban Advantage program is an innovative solution that provides a unique opportunity for middle school students and teachers in New York City public schools to

work with science-rich cultural institutions and learn how to conduct scientific investigations and thereby increase student achievement and teacher performance in science education. The name “Urban Advantage” reflects our belief that it is an advantage to live in an urban setting with so many science-rich cultural institutions and nature facilities, and that it is also an advantage to infuse programs with the cultural, linguistic richness of urban areas required for global interdependence of the 21st century. With generous support and leadership from the City Council and deep collaboration with the New York City Department of Education, Urban Advantage was launched in December 2004 and has built an unprecedented partnership between eight of the City’s science-rich cultural institutions – the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, the New York Botanical Garden, the New York Hall of Science, the Queens Botanical Garden, the Staten Island Zoo, the Wildlife Conservation Society’s Bronx Zoo and New York Aquarium, and the American Museum of Natural History. This partnership led to the establishment of a model science education program that connects New York City public schools, middle school teachers, students and their families with the excitement of scientific discovery, investigation, and experiential learning. Urban Advantage is a targeted intervention with a clearly defined purpose: to improve student understanding of scientific inquiry as defined in the New York State Core Curriculum by focusing on the implementation of 8th grade student investigations or “exit projects.”

During the first year of the program, Urban Advantage served a total of 62 teachers and 5,500 students in 34 schools across all five boroughs. With timely and generous support from the Council over the past four years, we have greatly expanded our reach to all school districts including the citywide special education district and 46 City Council

districts. This current school year, we are serving 156 schools with an 8th grade, 256 science teachers, and over 27,000 students. The continuation of this funding at \$2.5 million plus an additional \$1 million in FY09 would help Urban Advantage reach its goal of serving all 8th grade schools.

Working with the Department of Education, Urban Advantage has provided this year alone:

- Over 6,650 hours of teacher professional development for new and continuing science teachers in the program
- Over 350 class field trips for schools to participating institutions which includes over 10,000 students
- Over 7,500 students and family members visiting participating institutions on trips related to work on 8th grade exit projects
- 51 new schools receiving curriculum resources, supplies, and equipment to support student investigations
- Over 250 new and continuing schools receiving support to purchase basic lab supplies focused on the 8th grade exit projects

The American Museum of Natural History and our partner institutions involved in Urban Advantage have long been committed to serving New York City; some of us for well over a century. But Urban Advantage has taken our work with the City's schools to a new level of collaboration and impact. This partnership has led to the development of a hybrid approach in which informal science cultural institutions and the school district collaborate to improve the system of delivery for science education and thus to improve student performance. Urban Advantage extends the traditional

boundaries of the “schoolhouse” by making the exceptional scientific resources and capacity of science-rich cultural institutions available to formal public education systems for the purpose of dramatically improving science education.

As a result we have identified 12 demonstration schools and 20 lead science teachers selected to receive direct support from the partner institutions and to host various activities that model exemplary science. In addition, this current school year we have added a new component with professional development opportunities for middle school administrators called “Science Leadership Days at the Museum” to support principals and assistant principals in developing a better understanding of what it means to teach science as inquiry and effectively implement Urban Advantage in their schools. The annual 8th Grade Science EXPO, at the Museum on June 14th, will showcase the work of over 500 students through almost 200 exit projects on public display.

In the 2008-2009 school year, Urban Advantage will continue to strengthen and expand upon these accomplishments. To do this, we seek a restoration of last year’s funding and an additional \$1 million for a total of \$3.5 million. With this additional funding we will increase the number of schools, teachers, and students participating in the program by almost 20%. With the addition of 35 new schools in FY09, we will reach 75 new science teachers and able to serve 35,000 students, over 45% of the students in 8th grade.

This is a significant record of accomplishment since February 2005 when Urban Advantage was first implemented. None of this would be possible without the

leadership of the City's elected officials—the Mayor, the Council and its Speaker, and the chair and members of this Committee.

Thank you.

Hearings of the New York City Council
on May 27, 2008
Public Health Budget

Good afternoon : -

President of the City Council and Members of the City Council,
I am Sydney Moshette Jr., Chair of the Board of the Federation of County Networks, Inc., an organization established in 1996 of perinatal network agencies. FCN now consists of the Bronx Health Links, the Brooklyn Perinatal Network, The Caribbean Women's Health Council, the Northern Manhattan Perinatal Partnership, and the Queens Comprehensive Perinatal Council.

The FCN facilitates the Citywide Coalition to End Infant Mortality (CCEIM) consists of over fifty (50) community-based providers of maternal and child health care... Over the past seven years CCEIM has worked very closely with the City Council and the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to reduce high infant mortality and low birth rates in high-risk communities throughout New York City (including Staten Island).

The attached **Position Statement**, we believe, makes the case for "CCEIM's" request for 4.8 million dollars from the City Council and the Mayor's Office to bring the total allocation up to 7.5 million dollars with State matching funds to carry out the six point plan of action detailed on page 2 under **Budget & Policy Solutions**.

Thank you,



Sydney Moshette Jr.

Chair

Federation of County Networks, Inc. (FCN)



CITYWIDE COALITION TO END INFANT MORTALITY

c/o FEDERATION OF COUNTY NETWORKS, INC.

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Position Statement

Problem Formulation:

While the NYC infant mortality rate declined from 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2003 to 5.9 deaths in 2006, the problem persists in double-digit proportions in brown and black neighborhoods throughout New York City. In 2006, according to the NYCDOH/MH Bureau of Vital Statistics, the infant mortality rate in The Rockaways was (7.4), in East Flatbush, (7.3), in Brownsville the rate was (11.0), in East New York, (10.5), Central Harlem, (11.0), in Morrisania (9.6), Williamsbridge, (11.6), and finally in the Mott Haven the rate was (12.7).¹ The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of infant deaths during a calendar year per 1,000 live births during the same year.

The IMR is an important indicator accepted worldwide by public health authorities measuring the health and well being of a community. If we want, as a city, to reduce poverty and continue to protect the most vulnerable among us, then we must ensure that infant mortality programs are adequately funded, especially in communities of color where the problem is so grave.

In addition to the IMR, the Perinatal Periods of Risk (PPOR) approach is designed to provide more understanding to fetal-infant mortality using weight at delivery and timing of death to identify the most vulnerable "periods of risk", enabling better comprehension of fetal-infant mortality rates and the various factors that contribute to those rates, and in turn, helping to design appropriately targeted interventions and prevention strategies.² Community Districts that have fetal-infant mortality rates greater than 10 include Bedford Stuyvesant at 13.5, Crown Heights North, 13.1, Brownsville and East Flatbush at 12.8, Morrisania at 12.3, Williamsbridge at 11.9, East New York at 11.3, Unionport/Soundview at 10.7, and The Rockaways and Crown Heights South at 10.4.

In 2006, about 1 in 11 (8.9%) infants in New York City were born low birth weight babies. Low birth weight (LBW) is a major factor in sixty five percent of infant deaths in poor communities of color in New York City. Infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams or five and a half pounds contribute significantly to the infant mortality rate. Children who survive low birth weight status may not crawl, may lack coordination to pick up small objects, and fail to speak or even smile at the age most average birth weight children do. Preventing the birth of two low birth

¹ New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (2007). Summary of Vital Statistics 2006: The City of New York. Bureau of Vital Statistics, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Retrieved from <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/vs/vs.shtml>.

² PPOR was originally used by the World Health Organization (WHO) in developing and developed countries before it was tested in U.S. urban settings. The total fetal-infant mortality rate used in PPOR is different than the infant mortality rate (IMR) because the IMR does not include fetal deaths and includes all infant deaths, including those who weight at delivery was less than 500 grams. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (2007, p. 66)



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weight babies can fund an \$180,000 health promotion program that will provide more than 50 at-risk pregnant women with interventions to reduce their risk of bearing low birth weight infants. Funding infant mortality prevention programs is cost effective and benefits the administration by saving Medicaid, early intervention, and special education dollars while preventing babies from dying.

Budget & Policy Solutions:

The Citywide Coalition to End Infant Mortality (CCEIM) calls on the Mayor and the New York City Council to restore the 4.8 million dollars to the budget to bring infant mortality funding up to 7.5 million dollars when one includes the State matching funds. The CCEIM is made up of over fifty (50) community-based providers of maternal and child health care and over the last seven years have worked hand in hand with the City Council and the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to reduce high infant mortality and low birth weight rates in high-risk communities throughout NYC.

The CCEIM proposes a six point plan of action to address the need across New York City.

1. CCEIM requests 4.8 million dollars from the City Council and the Mayor's Office to bring the total allocation up to 7.5 million dollars with State matching funds to carry out the following actions:
2. Over 50 community-based agencies have assisted the NYC hospital system and NYCDOHMH to penetrate local community neighborhoods to mobilize and link hard-to-reach women of childbearing age to the healthcare system. These are women who are uninsured and never had a formal relationship with the formal healthcare system. CCEIM provides a value-added outreach service built on their many years of community-based service, particularly reaching high-risk women who drive the NYC infant mortality/low birth weight MCH statistics. These targeted education, health promotion, outreach and referral services are instrumental in increasing the number of women who enter and stay within the healthcare system thereby establishing medical homes ensuring their access to quality care.
3. CCEIM agencies, through their day-to-day work, contribute to moving the health system from merely documenting racial disparities in birth outcomes to building the capacity to achieve health equity for mothers and babies. CCEIM defines health equity as a system that provides high quality, patient-safe, culturally sensitive, non-discriminatory health care services that are accessible to all financially, geographically, physically and linguistically. Health equity also ensures that all city residents can afford health care by cutting waste and bed overcapacity, restructuring reimbursement rates for care and redirecting Medicaid funds to grow primary care capacity.



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4. CCEIM agencies work to support Mayor Bloomberg's goal of reducing poverty by managing and facilitating access to quality health and social services for poor women, their infants and children from the womb to the tomb. Poor health, lack of education and economic opportunities, and unhealthy community environments are not conducive to surviving poverty. By giving small children and their parents assistance and support many of the agencies under the CCEIM umbrella, assist women and their families to bring into the world healthy, full term and thriving babies, CCEIM agencies assist women and their families ensure that infants and children do not enter the foster care, juvenile justice, special education, early intervention and prison systems thus saving millions of dollars but more importantly, positioning these children to contribute to the New York City information-driven economy.
5. Funding should support a variety of evidence-based case management, health education and home visiting models that have proven effective in coordinating the care of pregnant and parenting mothers and all deserve funding support through this initiative. Funding should go to CCEIM agencies that use evidence-based models such as, federal Healthy Start, Healthy Families America Home Visiting, Community Health Worker and IMRI program models of care and not only the Nurse Family Partnership model implemented by the NYCDOHMH.
6. CCEIM promotes a one-city strategy that calls for an equal allocation of funding to all boroughs due to the fact that good social policy and funding allocations should not be based on one year of infant mortality data but at least three-year trends.

The *Citywide Coalition to End Infant Mortality (CCEIM)* is a group of community-based agencies, Regional Perinatal Networks, administrators, clinicians, health educators, activists, elected officials and consumers, funded under the New York City Council's Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative (IMRI) through the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The CCEIM is dedicated to ending the disparities in infant mortality in poor neighborhoods throughout New York City. We have approached this problem from the perspective that infant mortality is a multifaceted issue that has medical, health care access, economic and social determinants that explains its existence and must be utilized to assure its decline. To have a healthy baby, a mother must improve her mental and physical health not just during the nine month pregnancy period but over her life course and the entire family needs social supports. To create healthy families, the local community must be transformed from an economic development, housing and safety perspective.

The Citywide Coalition to End Infant Mortality is asking our elected officials, the business community and the media to develop the personal and political will to end this problem now!

NEW YORK CITY
INFANT MORTALITY FACT SHEET FOR 2008
Citywide Coalition to End Infant Mortality

The Citywide Coalition to End Infant Mortality (CCEIM) calls on the Mayor and the New York City Council to restore the \$4.8 million to the budget to bring infant mortality funding up to \$7.5 million when one includes the State matching funds. The CCEIM is made up of over fifty (50) community-based providers of maternal and child health care and over the last seven years have worked hand in hand with the City Council and the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to reduce high infant mortality and low birth weight rates in high-risk communities throughout NYC. The CCEIM is dedicated to ending the disparities in infant mortality in poor neighborhoods throughout New York City. We have approached this problem from the perspective that infant mortality is a multifaceted issue that has medical, health care access, economic and social determinants that explains its existence and must be utilized to assure its decline.

In addition, the CCEIM supports the restoration of funding for the following: \$6.0 million (with state matching \$8.8 million) for the Child Health Clinics that provide primary and preventive care services for children and youth up to age 19; \$2.4 million for fee waivers for prescription medication waivers in HHC facilities for uninsured patients; \$2.2 for summer nurses, dentists and dental assistants to ensure year round access for children; \$1.6 million for mental health services for children under 5 years in community-based mental health clinics in high need communities; \$6.3 million for a variety of mental health and substance abuse programs provided at HHC facilities for high need populations.

We also support new funding requests for the following: \$1.5 million in new dollars to being a community-based health planning process in the city; and \$3.0 million in new dollars for primary care expansion in high need communities

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is the phrase applied to infants who die prior to experiencing their first birth day. The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of infant deaths during a calendar year per 1,000 live births during the same year. The IMR is an important indicator, accepted worldwide by public health authorities, of the health and well being of a community. This sensitive indicator reflects multiple social determinants of health, including income and housing.

Low birth weight

Low birth weight (LBW) is a major factor in sixty five percent of infant deaths. That is, infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5 ½ pounds contribute significantly to the infant mortality rate. When we examine both the infant mortality rate and the low birth weight rate in poor communities of color in New York City we find them unacceptably high.

Community	2003 IM Rate	2003 LBW Rate	2006 IM Rate	2006 LBW Rate
Central Harlem	7.3	11.1	11.2	12.4
Mott Haven	7.9	9.4	11.4	10.2
Brownsville	8.8	11.7	12.5	13.7
Jamaica East	10.3	11.6	7.1	11.0
Port Richmond *	6.3	8.8	4.3	8.8
Kips Bay-Yorkville	2.3	8.7	3.2	8.2
New York City	6.5	8.5	6.5	8.5

* NYCDOHMH vital statistics data for this Community District versus the Health District rates for the other communities.¹

¹ New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Summary of Vital Statistics 2006 and 2003: The

Perinatal Periods of Risk

In addition to the IMR, the Perinatal Periods of Risk (PPOR) approach is designed to provide more understanding to fetal-infant mortality using weight at delivery and timing of death to identify the most vulnerable "periods of risk", enabling better comprehension of fetal-infant mortality rates and the various factors that contribute to those rates, and in turn, helping to design appropriately targeted interventions and prevention strategies.² The four "perinatal periods of risk" are: (1) maternal health/prematurity—fetal deaths and infant deaths with a weight of 500-1499 grams and maternal conditions that occurred prior to conception or during early pregnancy; (2) maternal care—fetal deaths with a weight of 1500 grams or more and a gestational ages for 24 weeks or greater; and issues related to prenatal and obstetric care; (3) newborn care—includes with a weight of 1500 grams or greater who died in the neonatal period, birth to 27 days old; and (4) infant health—infant deaths in the post-neonatal period (28 days to less than 1 year old) with a weight of 1500 grams or greater. The City's Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative funding to grassroots community-based organizations (CBOs) primarily support activities conducted to target periods 1 and 2, the most important and most cost effective for successful intervention and prevention of poor birth outcomes, for women of childbearing age and pregnant women at high risk.

Community Districts that have fetal-infant mortality rates greater than 10 include Bedford Stuyvesant at 13.5, Crown Heights North at 13.1, Brownsville and East Flatbush at 12.8, Morrisania at 12.3, Williamsbridge at 11.9, East New York at 11.3, Unionport/Soundview at 10.7, and The Rockaways and Crown Heights South at 10.4.³ In many of these community districts, the maternal health/prematurity "period of risk" is relatively high compared to the other periods that indicate these districts may benefit most from interventions that focus on preconceptional health, unintended pregnancy, and specialized prenatal care.

Impacts

With high low birth weight rates, a growing number of young children may not crawl, may lack coordination to pick up small objects, and fail to speak or even smile at the age most average birth weight children do. New research indicates that babies born less than 5 ½ pounds may experience delays in motor and social development that could impact a lifetime and cost tax payers millions in health, education and other support costs per child as well as burden families with special needs children.

In 2006, about 1 in 11 infants in New York City were born low birth weight babies. A study published in the journal *Pediatrics* in 1998 revealed that the average cost of medical and follow-up care for a low birth weight baby during the first year of life is at least \$90,000 per child. For a very low birth weight baby, one weighing less than 3 ½ pounds, the low end cost is about \$185,000 per year per child as compared to the cost for a normal weight baby (greater than 5 ½ pounds at birth), which averages around \$6,500.

Follow-up care from 1 to 15 years of age per child born low birth weight is close to two million dollars according to a study published in the journal, *The Future of Children* (1995);

City of New York. Bureau of Vital Statistics, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Retrieved from <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/vs/vs.shtml>.

² PPOR was originally used by the World Health Organization (WHO) in developing and developed countries before it was tested in U.S. urban settings. The total fetal-infant mortality rate used in PPOR is different than the infant mortality rate (IMR) because the IMR does not include fetal deaths and includes all infant deaths, including those whose weight at delivery was less than 500 grams. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (2007, p. 66)

³ New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (2007, p. 68).

these costs increase dramatically in 2008 dollars. The long term costs and consequences include the costs of ongoing medical care, early intervention services, special education, foster care placement, academic failure, remediation and other support services that are consumed disproportionately by these children. The direct costs associated with special education, early childhood, early intervention, Medicaid and public school budgets throughout the first fifteen years of life of these babies put strains and additional costs on local and state budgets. Nevertheless, the human costs associated with caring for these children dwarf the costs to the city and state budgets for local interventions.

Causes of high infant mortality and low birth weight rates

We know only some of the reasons why babies are born too small, too soon, or both. Fetal defects that result from genetic conditions or environmental factors may limit normal development. Multiple births (twins, triplets, or higher) often are low birthweight, even at term. A mother's medical problems/preconceptional health influence birthweight, especially if she has high blood pressure, certain infections of the heart, kidney or lung problems; experiences of physical trauma or acute and chronic stress. A mother's actions before and during pregnancy may affect birthweight (inadequate nutrition and/or smoking, drinking alcohol and/or using illicit drugs). Poverty in families and communities, teenage pregnancy and life stressors have also been linked to poor birth outcomes.

An article in the January 2005 edition of the *American Journal of Public Health* (AJPH) reported on a comparative study of infant mortality in New York City, London, Paris and Tokyo which linked high infant mortality in New York City to: socio-economic conditions (high poverty and income inequality) in families at-risk; patterns of racial segregation and other forms of discrimination that might affect both incomes and access to health services; and inadequate levels of health care access by mothers in poorer neighborhoods.

Prevention and Social Policy Interventions

Minimizing the risk of low birth weight births is difficult and elusive; nevertheless, efforts required to do so include: early and regular prenatal care, a balanced diet with adequate calories, appropriate weight gain, stress management, chronic disease control, peer education and support, and appropriate psychosocial, economic and environmental interventions. Focusing more health program interventions to women in the preconceptional and interconceptional periods

The AJPH article also notes that we must promote economic development in low income neighborhoods of color to raise average income levels for high risk families; provide access to a broader range of services for all women at-risk; and increase targeted outreach efforts to those at-risk. It reported increased recognition by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene along with other worldwide public health authorities that reducing disparities in birth outcomes between women of color and white women will require intense targeting of high risk neighborhoods and disproportionate resources directed to them.

The services provided by the 50 community based organizations that receive City Council Infant Mortality Reduction funds address a wide range of social, health, and economic support needs which help the at-risk mom to manage life stress, access services easier and faster, and overcome barriers accessing resources needed by the client that are available. **Preventing the birth of two low birth weight babies can fund an \$180,000 health promotion program that will provide more than 50 at-risk pregnant women with interventions to reduce their risk of bearing low birth weight infants.**

The Citywide Coalition to End Infant Mortality is asking our elected officials, the business community and the media to develop the personal and political will to end this problem now!

FOR THE RECORD

STATEMENT OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY ON EXTENDED FUNDING FOR URBAN ADVANTAGE PROGRAM

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman and members of the New York City Council:

My name is Sara Hobel and I am the Vice President of Education at the Wildlife Conservation Society. I want to thank you for the opportunity to speak to you regarding the vital importance of the Urban Advantage program. On behalf of the Wildlife Conservation Society, I am honored to provide you with our views.

By way of background, the Wildlife Conservation Society (or WCS) is a leader in environmental science education, research, and conservation. Founded in 1895 as the New York Zoological Society, WCS operates the world's largest consortium of urban living institutions, which includes the Bronx Zoo, the Central Park Zoo, the New York Aquarium and the Prospect Park and Queens Zoos. In addition, the organization currently manages 250 conservation and research projects in over 60 countries, placing the organization at the forefront of environmental and wildlife science in the U.S. and around the globe.

The education programs of WCS are among the best-regarded in the zoo field nationally and internationally. These range from national teacher training seminars and comprehensive school curricula that use zoos and other living institutions as resources for science study to after-school programs, a new public School for Wildlife Conservation, and a Master Degree Program in Science Teaching, which we offer in cooperation with Fordham University. The breadth, quality and effectiveness of WCS's science education programs have earned them numerous prestigious awards from organizations such as the National Science Research Board, the American Zoo and Aquarium Association, the National Science Teachers Association, and the U.S. Department of Education.

The Wildlife Conservation Society believes that all citizens have a right and a responsibility to participate in the environmental protection decision-making process. We further believe that the best way to encourage full citizen participation is to provide them with the scientific knowledge, skills and abilities they need to make informed choices for themselves and their communities. The primary goal of our programming is to develop an environmentally literate citizenry. This requires our providing program participants with a foundation of scientific knowledge through which they can grasp the sometimes complex environmental issues that we confront as a city and a nation.

Today, the world is facing many complicated environmental challenges that impact our jobs, health, security, and quality of life. And these challenges are sure to impact our children in even more dramatic ways. More than ever, we need to connect our children with the natural world, teach them the value and fragility of our natural heritage, and help them to understand the environmental challenges they will face in the years ahead. This will entail our providing children with both classroom and out-of-school environmental science instruction. For the past four years, the Urban Advantage program has been a key vehicle through which we have been able to do just that.

The Urban Advantage program has allowed us to provide hundreds of teachers with the science content and teaching methods they need to effectively engage students in environmental science study both in the classroom at our facilities. Several of these teachers have told us that it is only because of programs like Urban Advantage that they stay in the teaching profession. The program has enabled us to engage students in science study in a way that has been deeply energizing. One class from Middle School 195, for instance, was inspired enough to do 35 hours of research relating to Gelada baboon behavior at the Bronx Zoo.

The program also has enabled teachers whose schools do not have access to adequate laboratory facilities, to use our collections and exhibits as real-world vehicles for science study. It has enabled us to bring thousands of children and their families to the Bronx Zoo -- the vast majority of whom have never been to our facilities or been engaged in an environmental learning experience previously. And it has allowed us to engage many parents in the learning process, by capitalizing on the excitement they have for visiting informal science centers like those in the Urban Advantage program.

As an institution that encompasses some of the nation's leading zoological institutions, we have seen first-hand the tremendous benefits of extending the classroom beyond the physical school building. We also have followed the extensive research that has shown the substantial academic benefits of field trips. Several studies have found that

integrating out-of-school education into academic programs bolsters students' performance on standardized measures of academic achievement and also leads to reduced discipline and classroom management problems and increased engagement and enthusiasm for learning.

In part, the academic benefits of out-of-school science learning are a consequence of the pedagogical methods employed by informal science institutions, such as those that are represented in the Urban Advantage program. Virtually all of the standards and frameworks for education reform stress the importance of inquiry-based learning, which happens every day at our facilities. In our abilities to convey abstract notions in concrete terms and to develop engaging and informative educational experiences, informal science institutions like ours can play a critical role in education improvement. The science education that goes on at our institutions makes a difference because it actively engages students in learning, promotes critical thinking, and, perhaps most importantly, absorbs students in subject matter.

This last point is a crucial one. It is well known that learning is enhanced when it focuses on something of interest to the learner. Informal science institutions like ours use the power of animals, plants, and other scientific collections to capture the imagination of students and motivate them to pursue science study. New York City is blessed with a rich assortment of these science rich institutions, and the Urban Advantage enables our schools to take best advantage of these world-class resources.

By reauthorizing funding for Urban Advantage, you will help to ensure that New York City teachers continue to gain the ability to effectively integrate science education into the classroom. You will make certain that students have access to the field trips and other out-of-school learning opportunities they clearly need. You will make sure that students are intellectually stimulated to succeed in science. And you will help us to create a generation of ecologically literate citizens that feel connected to nature and the environment and can effectively cope with the environmental challenges that lay ahead.

You should also know that we, at the Wildlife Conservation Society, think this program is so important that whatever funds you put into this program, we more than match with devotion to this program's success.

Thank you for considering our request. I know that I speak for literally thousands of teachers, students, parents and school administrators in asking you to take favorable action on this critically important measure.



FOR THE RECORD

**Urban Advantage at the New York Hall of Science
Testimony of Eric Siegel, Director and Chief Content Officer
New York City Council Committees on Finance and Education
May 27, 2008**

Good afternoon, Chairman Weprin, Chairman Jackson, and members of the Committee. I am Eric Siegel, Director and Chief Content Officer for the New York Hall of Science. Thank you for this opportunity to testify on behalf of the Urban Advantage Middle School Science Initiative. This is a critical program, and I join with my colleagues in requesting that you renew and expand Urban Advantage in FY2009.

Since the City Council initiated Urban Advantage in 2005, the program has fostered the type of collaboration that only a city as rich in cultural resources as New York can provide. Eight cultural institutions, in partnership with the Department of Education, are working to enhance science teaching and learning in our City's middle school grades by leveraging our incomparable resources in Life, Earth, Space and Physical Science. Urban Advantage serves all New York City Department of Education school districts, encompassing 46 City Council districts. The program provides quality professional development to New York City teachers, materials for the classroom and access to world-class cultural institutions.

I want to report to you specifically on the successes of Urban Advantage in Queens, and the New York Hall of Science in particular. The Hall is widely recognized as a leading innovator in hands-on science instruction, and we are routinely called upon to help develop educators in classrooms, teacher degree programs, libraries, and after-school centers. Urban Advantage has been a key access point for teachers over the past several years. And now that the initiative has had four years to evolve, we can report that several of the teachers in the program have developed meaningful professional relationships with our in-house educators. Urban Advantage is a way for the Hall to become familiar to science teachers, and we see these teachers coming back again and again for additional training. This type of synergy is one of the ancillary benefits of Urban Advantage, with formal training and resources supplemented and strengthened through an open-ended support network where teachers can rely on each other—and institutions like the Hall of Science—to share best practices and support each other. Teachers often tell us that the

most daunting aspect of teaching science is the sense of isolation—feeling overwhelmed and under-prepared. The network that Urban Advantage fosters is key to developing our teachers' aptitudes and confidence.

This past year, Urban Advantage served 27 teachers from 19 Queens middle schools. These educators, in turn, taught more than 3,500 New York City school children. Urban Advantage has a profound impact on the way these students and teachers relate to science. By bridging the formal and informal worlds of education, Urban Advantage creates a support network for teachers where resources and teaching strategies can be shared, and where classroom learning is supplemented by the kinds of hands-on, inquiry-based activities that are at the core of the latest science education curricula.

As you know, there is great concern over the state of science education in our country, and our City. In New York City, teachers are frequently saddled with the responsibility of teaching science classes without the requisite training and certifications. This is no fault of the teachers. From what we see every day at the Hall of Science, our City's teachers are smart, resourceful and dedicated to helping our children. But what they lack are necessary tools and experience. Urban Advantage does a great deal to address these challenges. And each year, the demand for the program's services increases considerably.

More importantly, Urban Advantage has become a starting point for ongoing engagement for these teachers. The program provides teachers with vouchers for class trips to our cultural institutions. Last year, the Hall saw an increase of 78% in the use of those vouchers, with 76 teachers bringing their students to the Hall through Urban Advantage. This means that teachers are being introduced to the Hall, realizing the tremendous resources and learning opportunities we provide, and are coming back again and again, with their students to augment their in-class learning.

Also, the family component of Urban Advantage engages parents in their child's science learning. This past year, 173 families redeemed Urban Advantage vouchers for admission to the Hall, where they were able to experience more than 400 interactive exhibits, demonstrations and

family-oriented learning activities such as Science Theater shows, make-it-take-it science craft projects, and experiments that promote better understanding of chemistry, physics, biology and all the physical sciences.

The success of Urban Advantage is readily evident, and the learning community the program fosters is essential to the continued revitalization of science education in our schools. The City Council should be proud of its leadership in this regard, and it is my hope that the Council will allocate even more resources to Urban Advantage in FY 2009.

New York City is home to some of the leading science-rich institutions in the country. At a time when the state of science education is a cause for local and national concern, our institutions have jointly created a model science education program that connects New York City public middle-school teachers and students with the excitement of scientific discovery, both inside and outside of the classroom. With your support, we can continue building a significant system-wide impact on science education in New York City.

Thank you for your leadership on behalf of science education in New York City.

For additional information, please contact Dan Wempa, Director of Government Affairs, 718 699 0005 x351, or dwempa@nyscience.org

New York City Fiscal Year Executive Budget 2009

New York City Council Hearing on Education

Tuesday, May 27, 2008

Testimony submitted by Tom Finkelpearl

Executive Director of the Queens Museum of Art and Chair of the Cultural Institutions Group (CIG).

My name is Tom Finkelpearl and I am the executive director of the Queens Museum of Art.

Before I begin, I would like to take a moment to thank Chairman Jackson, Chairman Weprin, Speaker Quinn and the members of the City Council for providing us with the opportunity to speak in support of restoring the Department of Education's budget and its arts in education programs that, we believe, are essential to the creative and intellectual development of our greatest treasures –our school children.

I am here today to speak as the Chair of the Cultural Institutions Group, and make you aware of the unparalleled cultural resources that our 34 institutions which provide imaginative programming and education services accounting for 2.3 million school children visits in New York City each year, and provide arts education services to more than 800 New York City public schools.

As we sit here today, thousands of school children throughout New York City public schools are taking advantage of arts, history, science and nature programs that are enriched by partnerships with the many non-profit cultural organizations that thrive in New York City. Institutions in all boroughs like the New York Hall of Science, The Brooklyn Botanic Garden, The American Museum of Natural History, The Staten Island Historical Society, The Bronx Zoo and the Queens Museum of Art. Throughout the City, our school kids are being exposed to the arts, literacy, history, math, science and the environment.

At this time, the Department of Cultural Affairs is facing cuts that will be handed on to our institutions. For some of us these cuts, if they stay as is are, will be as high as fifty percent of our operating support from the city.

When the Department of Education released its recent state of arts education, it was apparent that partnerships with private sector institutions, particularly the Cultural Institutions Group, were essential partners. The same will become apparent in the sciences if and when the Department of Education undertakes similar survey in that field.

Notwithstanding, I realize how difficult it will be for the Speaker and the members of the City Council to achieve your stated mission of ensuring a Fiscal Year 2009 City budget that reflects the priorities of our great City.

As you make these tough decisions, we ask that you consider the strength of our cultural partnerships and what we stand to lose if we do not continue an investment in the institutions that educate and enrich the lives of our greatest treasures –our school children.

What I want to say in a single sentence is: Cuts to education are cuts to the cultural sector and cuts to the cultural sector are cuts to education.

FIRST IN THE FIGHT
AGAINST AIDS



New York City Council Testimony May 27, 2008
Executive Budget Hearing – Health and Mental Hygiene

Delivered by: Dr. Marjorie J. Hill, CEO
Gay Men's Health Crisis

Good afternoon. My name is Marjorie Hill, CEO of Gay Men's Health Crisis. I'd like to share with you GMHC's perspective on the HIV/AIDS epidemic and how the budget for the upcoming fiscal year will affect New York City's fight against AIDS. As HIV/AIDS continues to increase in our city, especially in our most vulnerable populations, we need the City Council to have a continued commitment to prioritize an end to the ongoing HIV/AIDS crisis. We need a commitment to prevention for those at risk, and to improving health outcomes for those living with HIV.

GMHC is particularly concerned with the epidemic's burgeoning impact on young people and people of color. The total number of new HIV diagnoses in New York City declined by 5% between 2005 and 2006. However, young women ages 13-29 experienced an increase of 6%. Nationally, one in four teen girls is infected with a sexually transmitted disease (STD) nationally; one in two African American young women has an STD.¹ New York City experienced a 33% increase in HIV incidence among young men who have sex with men (MSM) from 2001 to 2006. Black and Latino MSM make up 77% of new HIV infections in young MSM in New York City.

Of the 3,653 people diagnosed with HIV in New York in 2004, 85% were persons of color (54% black, 29% Hispanic).²

Despite a decrease in the total number of new infections among New York City residents, women - especially young women of color - continue to be at high risk of HIV infection.

In the last 26 years, the percentage of female AIDS diagnoses in New York City has climbed from 11% to 32%. Women of color, especially African American women, are disproportionately affected. From January to June 2006 in New York City, African-American and Latina women accounted for almost 94% of HIV diagnoses among women, 90% of new AIDS diagnoses among women; 90% of women living with HIV/AIDS, and 89% of all AIDS deaths among women.

Nationally and locally, teen pregnancy rates are going up and young women of color are at increased risk for sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs). The birth rate among teenagers

15 to 19 in the United States rose in 2006 by 3%, the first such increase since 1991, and teen pregnancy in the South Bronx is the highest in New York City. The borough's rate is double the national average.

While we have seen some success with the city's prevention efforts for women, it has not been enough. New York City budget cuts, such as those proposed in Mayor Bloomberg's Executive Budget, will continue to negatively impact women across the five boroughs.

New York City needs to target its prevention efforts and services for young women in the neighborhoods hardest hit by the HIV/AIDS epidemics in Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan and the Bronx. In 2000, 52% of all New York City women infected with AIDS resided in ten neighborhoods known to have the city's highest concentration of poverty.

GMHC supports focused efforts for women that include peer-led outreach, targeted HIV and STD testing and screening campaigns to encourage women to know their status, and high-impact social marketing to change attitudes, norms and behaviors in communities. Targeted support can also be used to create a comprehensive referral network and continuum of care that includes crisis intervention and counseling, supportive housing, domestic violence, trauma and substance abuse services and support.

The City Health Department's data show a steep rise in new infections among young gay and bisexual men, most of them Black and Latino. We strongly believe that the increased incidence among young MSM, especially young men of color, is deeply intertwined with racism, homophobia, ideas of masculinity, and HIV stigma. These issues all converge in our communities, having a significant affect on young men and their decision-making related to risk.

Instead of the fragmented service model that currently exists, GMHC encourages funding for integrated service models that demonstrate effective care management with young MSM. These integrated services should include access to medical screening, including counseling and treatment for HIV and STDs, mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment and crisis intervention, and clinical support with case management. We must also increase funding for community-level prevention interventions such as targeted social marketing campaigns and internet outreach, as well as community mobilization.

We also want to address data from the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene that highlights health disparities for immigrants living in New York City.³ We now know that immigrants are more likely to be dual diagnosed with HIV and AIDS. This means they are getting diagnosed much later, on average, than U.S.-born residents. Many are HIV-positive for years before they learn they have HIV. 24% of U.S.-born residents newly diagnosed in New York City are dual diagnosed with HIV and AIDS, whereas 32% of immigrants are dual diagnosed. This indicates they are less likely to get tested and be receiving medical care. Further, when individuals are diagnosed later in the progression of their illness, they experience higher viral loads and are actually more infectious than an HIV-positive person being treated with anti-retroviral treatment. In this regard, we

have to consider access to healthcare and health screening as both an individual and public health risk.

The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene budget for fiscal year 2009 includes an overall proposed city cut of \$1.3 million dollars to Disease Prevention and Treatment for HIV/AIDS. Add to this the effect of a 2% cut to New York State funding, and the city has suffered an alarming decline in funding that has been dedicated to fighting HIV/AIDS for New Yorkers. In light of the Health Department's own reports that new HIV infections are increasing in vulnerable populations, we feel that there should be *increased* prevention and treatment for HIV/AIDS, not *decreased*. This commitment is essential if we are serious about stopping AIDS in our city.

Consider the rising cost of food alone in comparison to decreased funding for nutrition programs. In 2006, a pound of spaghetti cost 66 cents and in 2008, it cost \$1.08. A slice of bread is now double what it cost just two years ago -- from 12 cents to 24 cents. All of these factors -- rising infections rates, increased costs of services, and decreased funding -- contribute to the community's expectation that we do more with less.

The City cuts will most impact contractual services dedicated to provide community-level interventions in places with the highest incidence of HIV/AIDS. In addition, critical services that are provided through the city's community-based organizations by citywide initiatives will be limited this year.

In addition to effective prevention efforts and HIV testing, GMHC will continue to advocate for legislation and funding of essential services such as permanent housing, access to health care, case management, nutrition and wellness services, and legal assistance for those with HIV/AIDS living in our city. We can only address these needs if we have the support and resources to do it. Please do everything you can to restore HIV/AIDS funding to the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

Thank you for your time. I am happy to answer any questions you might have.

Respectfully,

Dr. Marjorie J. Hill, CEO
Gay Men's Health Crisis
marjorieh@gmhc.org

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Nationally Representative CDC Study Finds 1 in 4 Teenage Girls Has a Sexually Transmitted Disease*. Released at the National STD Conference in Chicago, March 2008.

² Torian L, Wiewel E. *Risk factors for concurrent diagnosis of HIV/AIDS in New York City, 2004: The role of age, transmission risk, and country of birth*. In: Program and abstracts of the 14th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections; February 25-28, 2007; Los Angeles, Calif. Poster 964.

³ New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. *HIV/AIDS in Foreign-Born New York, 2001-2006*. Presented May 21, 2008 at the New York City HIV Prevention Planning Group.

Good afternoon, my name is Darryl Ng and I am the Director of Government Affairs for the Community Health Care Association of New York State (CHCANYS). I want to thank the City Council for this opportunity to testify. Community Health Centers (CHCs) are nonprofit health care practices that provide high quality and cost-effective primary care to anyone seeking care. In New York City, 35 federally qualified community health centers provide care to over 700,000 individuals in approximately 200 sites. These sites are situated through out the 5 boroughs and located in designated underserved areas or assist underserved communities, like the homeless and migrant workers.

Together, New York City's Community Health Centers comprise one of the most comprehensive primary care networks in the five boroughs. These centers provide an impressive scope of medical services targeted at those who are the most difficult to reach. CHCs focus their services on families that live near or below the federal poverty level and specialize in providing care to people battling serious chronic illnesses such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease and HIV/AIDS.

CHCs provide general medical and specialty services that include obstetrics and gynecology, pediatric, dental, mental health and substance abuse services. Community health centers provide a "one-stop" approach to care that has repeatedly produced outstanding health outcomes for individuals and communities.

Founded in 1971, the Community Health Care Association of New York State (CHCANYS) has represented the community health centers of New York for over 35 years. CHCANYS works to increase access for those who would otherwise go without care through advocacy and education and also creates major new programs and initiatives that showcase community health centers as centers of excellence. CHCANYS works to ensure that all New Yorkers have medical homes. Our key policy priorities are:

- Ensuring health insurance coverage for all New Yorkers;
- Ensuring access to a high quality health care delivery system for all New Yorkers; and
- Ensuring investment in community-based primary care.

The Time is Ripe for Healthy Reforms and Investment in Primary Care

National health care reform has been a major focus of the current presidential political campaigns and the public has indicated extraordinarily high levels of interest and concern. This may bode well for reform if candidates and policymakers respond to voter apprehension about the cost and availability of health insurance and services. Health care reform can not come a moment too soon.

Americans spent over \$2 trillion, appropriately 16% of the national economy, on healthcare. Yet, it's clear that our system is not working and we need a better return on our health care investment. Half of Americans aren't getting the care they need, and the

numbers are even worse for minorities and the poor. Studies have shown that investing in primary care can have a tremendous impact on improving the quality, accessibility and affordability of the nation's health care.

Like in the country, New York has buckled under the weight of a costly health care system that undervalues primary health care. The result is that people end up in high-cost, acute-care settings for conditions that might have been prevented or managed with primary care.

In New York City, minority populations without a primary care giver were 3.5 times more likely to be hypertensive, and patients receiving blood pressure checks in the emergency department were eight times more likely to be non-compliant with their treatment. Far too many New Yorkers do not have access to primary care and instead rely on emergency rooms, which are costlier and often less effective in managing long-term health issues. Chronic diseases across the board can be better medically and financially managed by a primary care giver. Having a primary care medical home not only improves the health of an individual, it also promotes overall community health.

Officials and legislators in Albany have recognized these challenges and New Yorkers have seen a historical breakthrough in the FY 08-09 state budget that delivered on two main priorities: 1) The need to improve reimbursement for primary and preventive care; and 2) The need to attract more physicians to primary care to assure increased patient access. As New York City prepares its FY 08-09 budget, it is well positioned to build upon these reforms to expand and strengthen primary care capacity and reduce health care costs while increasing access and quality, especially for underserved populations.

Reform Must Include Strengthening our Community Health Centers

Community health centers are an outstanding model for the provision of high quality, cost effective community focused primary health care, especially in our most underserved communities. CHCANYS urges elected officials and policymakers to invest in initiatives that strengthen our community health centers in all neighborhoods and thereby New York City's health care infrastructure. Specifically, CHCANYS endorses the following:

- 1) Invest in NYC's Primary Care Initiative
- 2) Complete Capital funding for Health Information Technology Initiative
- 3) Augment CHCANYS' Obesity Prevention and Management Consortium Program
- 4) Expand HIV Testing in Community Health Centers
- 5) Increase Language Bank Services for Community Health Centers
- 6) Renew Community Health Planning

1) The New York City Primary Care Initiative

The New York City Primary Care Initiative was introduced by Speaker Quinn and embraced by Mayor Bloomberg. Beginning with a community needs assessment, the initiative seeks to expand access to primary care by setting aside \$27 million dollars to develop 10 state of the art health care clinics in high need communities over a five (5) year period and will expand the safety net of primary care clinics in underserved areas. Of the initiative's budgeted \$27 million, approximately \$17 million is allocated for capital construction, \$10 million for operating costs and \$750,000 has already been allocated for the community needs assessment.

In announcing this project, Speaker Christine Quinn said, "The way we deliver health care in New York and across the country is upside down: too much money gets spent on expensive hospital care once people get sick and not nearly enough gets spent on keeping us healthy. Investing in primary care will help the City save taxpayers' dollars by avoiding unnecessary emergency room visits. It will also help more New Yorkers access the quality, affordable health care they deserve."

CHCANYS praises Mayor Bloomberg and the City Council Speaker Quinn and for their commitment to improving access to primary and preventive health care in some of the city's most underserved areas. By accept public health insurance, offer affordable services to the uninsured, provide culturally competent care, and operate at hours that are convenient for patients, community health centers consistently score the highest marks for primary and preventive health care. They have proven essential to preventing deadly and costly diseases in communities most at risk. In fact, uninsured people living close to a community health center are less likely to postpone or delay seeking needed care, and less likely to have visited an emergency room compared to other uninsured persons.

The NYC Primary Care Initiative will assist many communities in New York City that lack access to community-based, preventive health care. CHCANYS looks forward to reviewing the city's community needs assessment findings this spring and supporting the optimization of this vital initiative. The FY 08-09 city budget will mark the first year that grants will be provided directly to clinics to build and improve infrastructure and to offset start-up operating costs.

CHCANYS Recommends:

- **Allocate in the FY 08-09 city budget a total of \$9.4 million for the Primary Care Initiative: \$6.4 million in the capital budget to cover building cost and purchases of equipment; \$1 million in the expense budget to compensate for start-up operating costs that will show direct increase in primary care capacity to targeted neighborhoods.**
- **Apply an exception to policy provision and permit non-profit providers in leased facilities owned by other non-profit providers to be eligible for this capital initiative. Currently only non-profit providers that are in city-owned properties or own their builds are eligible. Wave the stipulation that there can be no existing liens or mortgages. These capital policy exceptions will greatly increase**

the likelihood of securing an appropriate primary care expansion site in the high needs neighborhoods targeted in the Primary Care Initiative.

- **Optimize existing primary capacity in high needs neighborhoods by developing models or demonstration projects such as an ER diversion programs and quality enhancement programs to improve operations/reduce waiting times. Fund these models with Primary Care Initiative expense funding.**

2) Complete Capital Funding for Health Information Technology

The Primary Care Health Information Consortium (PCHIC) was formed in September 2005 by the Community Health Care Association of New York State (CHCANYS), the Primary Care Development Corporation (PCDC), and the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (NYC-DOHMH). The project's mission is "to support the leadership role of NYC community-based primary care providers in their efforts to use health information technology to improve health outcomes, eliminate health disparities, and increase access to health data among traditionally underserved population."

PCHIC's current membership consist of 28 stakeholder organizations, including many of NYC's most highly regarded community health centers serving some of our City's neediest communities. PCHIC organizations operate more than 150 primary care sites in virtually every corner of NYC.

Though the adoption of Health Information Technology (HIT), primary care providers will be better able to address existing health disparities and improve the quality, safety, and efficiency of health care delivery. This will result in better clinical outcomes, reduced medical errors, and decreased costs associated with unnecessary and duplicative services as well as inpatient hospitalizations. In addition, an effective and highly functioning HIT system strengthens connections to public health entities and facilitates population-wide reporting and interoperability and data exchange across provider organizations. However, without capital financing, proper planning, staffing, training, workflow management, and ongoing support, HIT implementation can be costly and ultimately unsustainable.

With the bargaining power of DOHMH, the City Council's \$2 million allocation, in FY06-07, enabled the purchase of hardware valued at \$2.5 million, including server, storage devices, cabling and other infrastructure. These purchases supported the implementation of electronic health records at 12 community health centers throughout the city. All of these centers report an enthusiastic response from clinicians, patients and staff. The City Council's Health Information Technology Initiative has been cited as a pivotal factor to the successful implementation of electronic health record for these critical safety net providers.

CHCANYS Recommends:

- **Continue the City Council Health Information Technology Initiative by allocating \$4.46 million in the FY 08-09 capital budget for the remaining health providers in PCHIC that are scheduled for electronic medical record installation. Building on the tremendous success and critical experience**

gained during the previous year, the City Council's HIT Initiative is poised to produce even greater results and outcomes.

- **Broaden the list of items that qualify as acceptable expenses to include peripheral equipments such as tablet PCs, scanners, software licenses and double tray printers that are equipped to handle water marked prescriptions.**

3) Childhood Obesity Prevention Initiative

In NYC, as in the nation, childhood obesity is without doubt one of the most pressing threats confronting the future health and wellbeing of our residents. Over the past three decades, the childhood obesity rate has more than tripled. Nationwide, approximately nine million school age children are considered overweight or obese. Children and adolescents who are overweight or obese are at risk for diabetes, steatohepatitis, and sleep apnea as well as cardiovascular risk factors including hypertension and hyperlipidemia.

“Obesity and with it diabetes are the only widespread major health conditions that are getting worse in New York City”, said Dr. Thomas R. Frieden, the city's health commissioner. The citywide weight gain totaled more than 10 million pounds in just two years. Identified by experts as a crisis, the city's rates of obesity and diagnosed diabetes both increased by 17% during the last two-year years. By contrast, the rest of the nation experienced just a 6% increase in obesity prevalence and no increase in diabetes diagnoses. Over the past three decades, the childhood obesity rate has more than tripled for children aged 6-11 and adolescents aged 12-19 years, and has increased among children younger than 5 years. In a population-based sample, approximately 60 percent of obese children aged 5 to 10 years had at least one cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factor and 25 percent had two or more CVD risk factors. Taken together, these health related harms of obesity may reduce overall adult life expectancy, potentially reversing the improved life expectancy trend achieved with the reduction of infectious diseases over the past century.

National experts have recently overhauled recommended procedures and protocols regarding prevention, assessment, and treatment of child and adolescent overweight and obesity. CHCANYS is appreciative of the NYC's Council's support for attacking the obesity problem head-on. Working with eight community health centers located in four of the five boroughs, CHCANYS' New York City Obesity Prevention Programs has helped to implement these new recommended procedures and protocols in some of the city's most at-risk communities. The program has exceeded expectations, capacity and projected contractual goals, reaching over 3,000 children diagnosed as obese.

CHCANYS Recommends:

- **Building on the tremendously successful New York City Obesity Prevention and Management Consortium Program, increase the FY 08-09 allocation to a total of**

\$1.2 million so that the program can double its capacity and provide services in 16 community health centers located in neighborhoods with the highest documented rates of obesity, metabolic disorder, diabetes and cardiovascular illness.

4) Expanded HIV Testing

NYC remains the epicenter of the nation's HIV epidemic. With only 3% of the nation's population, New York City has more than 15% of AIDS cases and has the nation's highest AIDS case rate. Following recent CDC guidelines, NYC has also prioritized the increased importance of expanding HIV testing. People who first get tested for HIV when already sick with AIDS have been infected for an average of 10 years. By remaining untested during their routine contacts with the health care system, they have missed the high-quality treatment that could improve their health and extend their lives. Many may have unknowingly infected their partners – and these partners may not learn that they are infected until they, too, are sick with AIDS.

Expanding and routinizing HIV testing in the city hospitals is a vital component in the battle against HIV/AIDS. However, expanding and routinizing HIV testing in primary care settings is ultimately the best hope for the city to combat its HIV/AIDS epidemic. NYC community health centers are focused on delivering primary care and are located in neighborhoods hit hardest by the HIV epidemic. Community health centers already have an early intervention/prevention perspective of delivering care that is consistent with the city's plan to expand and routinize HIV testing. Similar to the recent allocation of resources that the city has invested in “ramping up” HIV testing in hospitals, the city should also invest resources to aid community health centers in our mutual goal of expanding HIV testing and care.

CHCANYS Recommends:

- **Match the previous allocation of \$1 million to the city hospitals for HIV testing with a FY 08-09 allocation of \$1 million to community health centers for increasing HIV testing.**
- **Help broker a similar deal with OraSure so that community health centers can also get free rapid testing kits for uninsured patients.**
- **Work with the State to develop a distinctive reimbursement mechanism for HIV testing for uninsured patients. New York State has a dedicated HIV uninsured program for patient medication (ADAP) and a reimbursement program for HIV uninsured treatment (ADAP Plus), but there is no dedicated funding reimbursement for Article 28 providers providing HIV testing for the uninsured.**

5) Language Bank Services

In New York City, nearly two-thirds of our population is comprised of immigrants and their children. And while some of the best health care in the world is in New York City, many immigrants have a difficulties time getting their health care need met. Language is often cited as a barrier to receiving proper health care in New York City. Many studies have shown that proper interpretation services and clear communication increases the likelihood of quality health outcomes.

Community health centers are located in and provide care to many immigrant communities in NYC. And although community health centers prioritize hiring staff from the neighborhoods in which they are rooted, it is difficult to find adequate numbers of multilingual staff to handle the needs of New York City's non-English speaking patients. In addition, interpreters that translate medical information need specialized training and everyday familiarity to be particularly effective.

A centralized medical language bank service that utilizes state-of-the-art technology can be particularly effective in improving health care access for NYC's immigrant communities. Interpretation technology is now available that permits patients to speak face to face with the health care providers via headphones, modeled after the United Nations system. With this technology, the interpreters can be stationed in a central office location, minimizing wasted transportation time and maximizing the productivity of interpreters. With the support of the New York City Council, the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation has done an excellent job in implementing its language bank program which has incorporated this translation headphone technology. By all accounts, HHC's language bank program has been a tremendous success.

CHCANYS Recommends:

- **Allocate \$1 million in FY 08-09 to develop a citywide centralized language bank program for community health centers that utilizes simulcast technology and headphones. Community health centers with large numbers of limited-English speaking patients would find the language bank services an effective back-up to other strategies such increased hiring of multilingual staff.**

6) Community Health Planning Agency

Until 1996, the NYC Health Systems Agency (HSA) provided citywide health planning, which included the collection and analysis of health-related data, the review of hospitals' capital expansion, and recommendations for expanding health care in medically underserved areas. After the State discontinued funding for HSAs in 1996, there has been no centralized entity providing comprehensive health planning for New York City residents, resulting in duplication of services in some areas while other areas remain grossly underserved. In fact, the NYC Council Hospital Closing Task Force recently made the express finding that a "system wide lack of planning has led to tremendous

inequities in service delivery. Services offered by different providers are poorly coordinated and far too many New Yorkers do not have access to appropriate services.” The stark health disparities in numerous communities in NYC, as well as the financial instability of safety-net institutions, are a direct product of this inefficient system.

The State has recently passed legislation allocating \$7M in the FY 08-09 budget, which allows the State Commissioner of Health to make awards without a competitive process, to “qualified” health planning agencies. Meanwhile, the City Council has commissioned a report from the United Hospital Fund on community health planning issues. This report is due to be released in June and will likely serve as a catalyst for renewed interest in community health planning for NYC. Now is the perfect opportunity to reinvigorate a health planning agency in the New York City, utilizing both state and city funds to ensure its effectiveness.

Given the State Department of Health’s wide discretion in awarding grants for health planning, it is imperative for NYC to present the best case possible for receipt of state funds. We estimate that an effective health planning agency requires at least \$3.5M to provide comprehensive planning services citywide. A commitment of \$1.5M from the City Council would provide valuable leverage to ensure that NYC receives a matching grant of at least \$2M from the State. Otherwise, there is no assurance that NYC will have an attractive designee of state funds.

NYC’s new health planning agency would be responsible for the collection, analysis, and distribution of health data and would develop strategies to implement recommendations on health care system changes in collaboration with interested stakeholders. In essence, the Agency would ensure that health care resources are matched with health care needs, creating a health delivery system that is cost-effective and responsive to the needs of NYC’s diverse populations.

CHCANYS Recommends:

- **Allocate \$1.5 million in FY 08-09 for a regional NYC community health planning agency as a supplement to any state funds received for that purpose. An initial commitment of \$1.5 million will leverage a \$2M match from the State DOH.**
- **Hold public hearings in Sept 2008 to hear responses to the United Hospital Fund’s report on community health planning, due to be released in June 2008.**

Summary of CHCANYS' Six Point Recommendations for FY 08-09

1) The New York City Primary Care Initiative

- Allocate in the FY 08-09 city budget a total of \$9.4 million for the Primary Care Initiative: \$6.4 million in the capital budget to cover building cost and purchases of equipment; \$3 million in the expense budget to compensate for start-up operating costs that will show direct increase in primary care capacity to targeted neighborhoods.
- Apply an exception to policy provision and permit capital funds for this initiative to be used on non-city owned properties and in the cases on non-for profit owned buildings, waive the stipulation that there can be no existing liens or mortgages. These policy provisions exceptions will greatly increase the likelihood of securing an appropriate primary care expansion site in the high needs neighborhoods.
- Optimize existing primary capacity in high needs neighborhoods by developing models or demonstration projects such as an ER diversion programs and quality enhancement programs to improve operations/reduce waiting times.

2) Complete Capital Funding for Health Information Technology

- Continue the City Council Health Information Technology Initiative by allocating \$4.46 million in the FY 08-09 capital budget for the remaining health providers in PCHIC that are scheduled for electronic medical record installation. Building on the tremendous success and critical experience gained during the previous year, the City Council's HIT Initiative is poised to produce even greater results and outcomes.
- Broaden the list of items that qualify as acceptable expenses to include peripheral equipments such as tablet PCs, scanners, software licenses and double tray printers that are equipped to handle water marked prescriptions.

3) Childhood Obesity Prevention Initiative

- Building on the tremendously successful New York City Obesity Prevention and Management Consortium Program, increase the FY 08-09 allocation to a total of \$1.2 million so that the program can double its capacity and provide services in 16 community health centers located in neighborhoods with the highest documented rates of obesity, metabolic disorder, diabetes and cardiovascular illness.

4) Expanded HIV Testing

- Match previous allocation of \$1 million to the city hospitals for HIV testing with a FY 08-09 allocation of \$1 million to community health centers for increasing HIV testing.
- Help broker a similar deal with OraSure so that community health centers can also get free rapid testing kits for uninsured patients.
- Work with the State to develop a distinctive reimbursement mechanism for HIV testing for uninsured patients. New York State has a dedicated HIV uninsured program for patient medication (ADAP) and a reimbursement program for HIV uninsured treatment (ADAP Plus), but there is no dedicated funding reimbursement for Article 28 providers providing HIV testing for the uninsured.

5) Language Bank Services

- Allocate \$1 million in FY 08-09 to develop a citywide centralized language bank program for community health centers that utilizes simulcast technology and headphones. Community health centers with large numbers of limited-English speaking patients would find the language bank services an effective back-up to other strategies such increased hiring of multilingual staff.

6) Community Health Planning Agency

- Allocate \$1.5 million FY 08-09 for a regional NYC community health planning agency as a supplement to any state funds received for that purpose. An initial commitment of \$1.5 million will leverage a \$2M match from the State DOH.

TESTIMONY
VERONICA MONTGOMERY-COSTA
PRESIDENT, LOCAL 372
NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION EMPLOYEES
AND
DISTRICT COUNCIL 37
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES
AFLCIO

CITY COUNCIL FINANCE COMMITTEE
CITY COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE
JOINT HEARING ON DOE BUDGET (EXPENSE)

MAY 27, 2008

TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY
VERONICA MONTGOMERY-COSTA
PRESIDENT - LOCAL 372 AND DC 37, AFSCME, AFL-CIO

May 27, 2008

Chairman Weprin, Chairman Jackson and Committee Members:

Local 372 has repeatedly urged the City Council to exercise its authority of budget oversight to help ensure a quality education for New York City's 1.1 million students and protect the quality of life of the families of our 26,000 Local 372 workers.

Yet today, as we once again discuss the gross inequities and unconscionable shortcomings of the Mayor's Education Budget, the foremost contributing factor that eats away our City's taxpayers' money remains in tact.

There is something wrong with the Corporate Culture of the DOE.

When our entrepreneurial Mayor took control of the school system, he chose a Chancellor with similar business experience, rationalizing that the DOE should be run more like a major corporation.

But the profit margin of the DOE cannot be calculated in dollars and cents. The bottom line of the DOE must only be student success.

Student success depends on appropriate staffing of both instructional and support service personnel.

If we excess jobs of Local 372 workers who also are parents, grandparents and guardians of New York City school children, we leave those children and their classmates with greater - not lesser - need for vital school support services.

Making PEGs out of Local 372 support service workers puts schools at risk of losing record keeping services which result in education funding. Teachers, will have less direct instructional time with students, and school children will be at risk for poor nutrition, increased truancy, drug abuse and related violence.

**Contracting Out Is The Fleecing of New York City.
Local 372 stands firm on its opposition to contracting out.**

The fiscal management of the DOE under the Mayor's leadership has proven most profitable for outside vendors whose no-bid contracts have supplanted funds for appropriate training, mentoring and supervision of current workers.

The City Council's proposed reduction of 4% on education contracts will have no impact on the wasteful abuses of our taxpayers' hard earned dollars. Based on past performance of the DOE, the Council should not assume that this 4% will be reallocated to fund vital instructional and support services.

With fuel costs skyrocketing, outside vendors' costs will likewise increase for services such as food transport, which could be done with trucks the DOE already owns and Local 372 Loaders and Handlers, who are living under the constant threat of layoffs.

City workers' jobs, which help keep our New York City neighborhoods and small businesses self-sustaining, are again at risk at a time when we should be strategically planning to compensate for this alarming trend that is destroying our economy nationwide.

Extend City Council oversight to CFE funding.

At previous City Council hearings, Local 372 predicted that the CFE funds would be manipulated without appropriate City Council oversight, and here we are today.

In their attempts to shift the blame of school cuts to Albany's restrictions on allocation of CFE monies, the Mayor and his Chancellor have pitted parents against parents, incited angry demonstrations and revealed a side of themselves that the general public has not seen before. Perhaps this reveal was the budget "transparency" they have promised in the past.

The Mayor and the Chancellor could not stoop any lower than to save money by depriving any of our students of their rightful quality education. They could not sink any deeper than to deprive any Local 372 workers of the livelihood they have earned as long-time dedicated Board of Education employees.

Cut Costs of Schools Reform and Curb Increases in Charter Schools

The DOE continues to redesign itself as it goes along - sometimes more than once a year - creating more administrative jobs each month with increasingly higher salaries. The DOE continues to seek more outside space - mostly for outside consultants - at increasingly high rentals.

Local 372 believes that the problems in our schools surely have not been solved by causing parents to panic and run away from their neighborhood schools. The Mayor's rosy alternative school environments have been very costly and to date have shown no evidence of success.

**Local 372 maintains that the 2008-12 DOE Budget
must contain Line Items and Adequate Staffing requirements for:**

- Local 372 School Lunch Workers - not outside contractors -
to prepare meals and
Local 372 Loaders and Handlers - not outside contractors -
to transport food and related items to all school sites
- Local 372 SAPIS in Every School - not outside contractors -
to prevent substance abuse and violence
- Local 372 Parent Coordinator at every school site -
LARGE or SMALL - not outside contractors -
to provide direct link to parents and conduct parent workshops
- Local 372 School Aides - not outside contractors -
who relieve teachers of duties
resulting in more direct instruction for students
- Local 372 Family Paraprofessionals - not outside contractors -
A Vital Resource for Parents
Our City's schools need more Family Paraprofessionals.
- Air conditioning in every school kitchen to prevent illness
and food spoilage

In Conclusion:

Local 372 strongly urges the City Council to support our demand that the DOE budget contain Line Items and Staffing Requirements for Local 372 support service workers. Further, the City Council should take appropriate steps to hold the DOE accountable to be integrated with the City's Financial Management System ("FMS"), which would facilitate monitoring and review of DOE budget.

Local 372 asks the City Council, once again, to revisit the issue of DOE contract practices to prevent the DOE from putting OUTSIDE VENDORS FIRST. The DOE bidding process must be aimed at saving taxpayer money, while improving services to school children and families.

Local 372 again urges the City Council to extend its oversight to ensure that CFE and other funding is not used to give contracts to outside vendors who show no evidence of their commitment to our City's 1.1 million school children.

Local 372 school life support service workers must never be thought of as PEGs to lose their jobs, because city workers and their families are the life's blood of our city.

**NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
FISCAL YEAR 2009
EXECUTIVE BUDGET HEARING**

**COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, MENTAL RETARDATION,
ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ABUSE AND DISABILITY SERVICES
AND
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

**CLARA GUMBY
CONSUMER ADVOCATE**

MAY 27, 2008

Good afternoon, Chairmen Koppell and Weprin and members of the Committee on Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Alcoholism, Drug Abuse and Disability Services and the Committee on Finance. Thank you for this opportunity to testify before you about the proposed reductions to behavioral health funding in the Fiscal Year 2009 Executive Budget.

My name is Clara Gumby and I have been a patient at New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation's Growth and Recovery Program at the North Central Bronx Hospital since September of 2007. When I applied for Public Assistance benefits, I was referred to a program that did not work for me, and I felt hopeless and powerless. I was then referred to the Growth and Recovery Program since they felt it was a place I could receive more individual attention and help with the many issues I was dealing with. When I first came to the program, my life was unmanageable. I was using

alcohol, crack, and marijuana for over 20 years, was unemployed, and was not taking care of my physical or mental health issues. The longest clean time I had in my life was only 6 months. I felt very low self esteem, and had a difficult time in my relationships with others.

I was unable to stop using on my own after the first month at the Growth & Recovery program, and my Care Coordinator and the treatment team spoke to me about rehab, and explained how it was not a punishment, but a way for me to experience some success at staying clean. They let me know that my spot in the program was waiting for me when I completed rehab, and they supported and praised me for making the decision to go. I felt cared about, and really trusted that they were there to help me and wanted me to get better. When I returned, the staff worked with me closely to support my sobriety and realized how I was still struggling, but staying clean. They cared for me until I cared about myself, and they saw something in me that I didn't see. I was referred to the program's psychiatrist who listened to my emotional problems and helped me to understand my mental health issues, and he gave me medication to help with my mood and behavior. I meet with a therapist at the program weekly, who I feel comfortable talking to about a lot of painful and difficult issues I have had in my life.

When my behavior in the program was a problem, the staff did not get angry with me, but took the time to sit with me and tried to understand why I was acting a certain way. They understood that I wanted to have better relationships with people but was afraid to be vulnerable and getting hurt. Rather than act out, they encouraged me to trust in myself and be open and honest with my peers and deal with my issues in therapy.

Being at Growth & Recovery has greatly enhanced my relationships in the program, at home, and in my personal life. My relationship with my mother is now supportive and trusting. Instead of her having to be worried about and be critical of me, she can now lean on me for support. My family is so proud of me. When I was referred to job search by Public Assistance, I was having a difficult time keeping up. My Care Coordinator called them directly and got them to change my assignment to a less stressful, more supportive job search environment where they felt I would have a chance to succeed. All of these things were never available to me in the other programs I went to in the past. I am now in Phase 3 of the program, have been clean for over 7 months and feel the best I ever have in my life. The HHC Growth & Recovery program has saved my life. It's because of the way they work with all of my issues on site, not just my drug use that has made this different from any other program I have been to.

My peers in the program and I want the City Council to know that this is a unique and special program. They all say it is the best one they have been to, and believe me; most of us have been to a lot. Please, keep the funding for this program. Actually, I think you should probably give them some more money. Thank you.

**NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
FISCAL YEAR 2009
EXECUTIVE BUDGET HEARING**

**COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, MENTAL
RETARDATION, ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ABUSE AND
DISABILITY SERVICES
AND
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

**LISA SAINT AUBAIN
CONSUMER ADVOCATE**

MAY 27, 2008

Good afternoon Chairmen Koppell and Weprin and members of the Committee on Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Alcoholism, Drug Abuse and Disability Services and Committee on Finance . My name is Lisa Saint Aubain. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today about the Executive Budget and proposed behavioral health cuts and my experiences as a mental health consumer who receives services from the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC) at Kings County Hospital Center in Brooklyn.

I would like start my testimony with a brief description of my journey of recovery. I was born and raised in Brooklyn. I am the third child, with three siblings. I thought my life was all set. I completed High School, worked for the City, got married, and then got a scholarship to college. When I went to College, I began to experience difficulty with concentration. I got divorced and moved out on my own.

Symptom experience became more acute. I stopped working after one year and four months because I woke one morning could not think straight, my body ached and I could not get out of bed. Later, I just walked out of my apartment and lost all my belongings. I lost contact with friends and relatives. Eventually, I moved in with my mother and experienced multiple hospitalizations for about nine years.

I have been enrolled in the Continuing Day Treatment (CDT) Program at Kings County Hospital since 2004. During my attendance at this program, I have had many hospitalizations. At first, my participation in the CDT program was poor. It took a long time to find the correct medication and dosage. However, through dialogue with the

doctor and the staff helping me to pursue and achieve my goals, my involvement in my own care has increased tremendously.

Things that helped me change my life have included the individual and group therapy I receive at Kings County. I have developed skills to advocate for myself and gained anger management skills. Journal writing has helped me to express myself and make plans for the future and look at my life to make sense of it. The various leadership positions I have held in the King County CDT Community Government helped me to develop responsibility and leadership skills. It is my belief that this program helped me regain hope and control of my life. I am a changed person. My involvement in the community has increased. I am able to socialize now, and completed the Auxiliary Police training. Currently, I am seeking acceptance to a post-graduate program and am taking prep classes for the Liberal Arts and Science Test (LAST) for teacher's examination.

In summary, HHC and Kings County have helped me come a long way since I was diagnosed with Schizophrenia. It was a struggle, but I have worked hard towards my goals.

I urge the City Council to restore \$6.2 million in behavioral health funding for HHC. I believe any cuts to the budget will hinder people now accepting therapy to get the help they need. It could cause them to take longer to be treated and not allow them to make the strides that I have in my life. Please restore this funding.

Again, thank you for this opportunity to testify. I would be glad to answer any questions that you may have.

Testimony
of
Randi Weingarten
President
United Federation of Teachers
before the
City Council
Finance and Education Committees
on the
Mayor's Executive Budget
May 27, 2008

Thank you, Chairmen Weprin and Jackson.

Last spring, thanks to the resolution of the Campaign for Fiscal Equity suit, the city and state agreed to a transformational and historic four-year plan to provide adequate and stable funding for our schools, and resources specifically targeted for programs we knew would help high-needs kids and schools. And for one year, it worked, although the city did less than it should have to ensure that the money allocated for class size reductions was properly used. Our schools this year finally seemed poised to have the kind of funding support that would allow educators to do their jobs... parents to have the public schools they wanted their children to attend... and students to learn and achieve. Indeed, at the beginning of the school year all of us were talking about this new era of resources, collaboration and respect.

Last spring, the state and the city made promises that school funding would grow by some \$5.4 billion dollars -- \$3 billion-plus from the state and \$2-billion-plus from the city -- over the next four years. To be sure that the money went to the neediest children in the lowest-performing schools, the state created some important accountability mandates for part of the funds, a bit more than a third, in a Contract for Excellence with each district, which the city signed onto.

Here it is, year 2, and already the plan is falling apart. Sadly, everything we did statewide for 13 years to avoid a Robin Hood scenario is being undone big time by the city. I say city because the state did its part, despite its own budget woes. The city -- with the smaller financial responsibility and with the 1.1 million children to serve -- is walking away from its commitment. The state came through with its promised \$600 million, but the city cut \$428 million from its share of the promised increase.

This comes at a time when the city has a \$4.2 billion surplus, projects no deficit for the 2009 budget, and when the Independent Budget Office says the Mayor is overstating deficits for 2010-2011.

Now, Mayor Bloomberg points out that the DOE budget actually has \$200 million more, but that is more than consumed by higher costs for providing the same services as last year -- in other words inflation -- and provides no new services.

To add insult to injury, Chancellor Klein is blaming the state “restrictions” – that is, the Contract for Excellence, as an excuse for his unfair and divisive school allocations. He has taken \$163 million from the schools so far.

If the state doesn’t give him the flexibility he needs, the chancellor says, the September cuts will exceed 3 percent of the budgets of more than 400 schools and will go as high as 6 percent for 74 successful schools. But if he gets the waivers he seeks, he says he could reduce the cut to schools and even them out to a uniform 1.4 percent with state funds. This is on top of the 1.75 percent cut the schools already absorbed in January. In other words, he is using city funds to pit school against school, community against community hoping to stir enough outrage so the state will relent and he can escape accountability.

This is a false choice! Indeed, one could argue – given the city’s promises and current surplus – that this is an unconscionable choice. The reason for the cuts is because of the mayor’s cut and the reason they are so uneven is because of the DOE’s own school funding formula, which penalizes stable schools that keep their experienced teachers. In fact, in March of this year, in a letter to principals, the chancellor proposed across-the-board cuts evenly to all schools, knowing full well the provisions contained in the Contracts for Excellence. And in April of this year, Mayor Bloomberg applauded the state budget, saying – and I quote from his April 14th press release:

“Most importantly, we succeeded in preserving the state agreement to provide fair funding for New York City public schools. That was in doubt back in January, when the state’s original spending plan was proposed. But the budget approved last week set things right by increasing state operating funds to our schools by \$100 million. It also gives us the discretion we need in deciding how to spend that money.”

In March, the Chancellor admits the formula is flexible enough to do across-the-board cuts, and in April the Mayor applauds the state budget, saying it gives them the discretion needed in deciding how to spend money. So how is it that in May, despite one of the largest surpluses in the city’s history, the city engages in this divide-and-conquer plan – a Robin Hood crisis designed to distract from the fact that the city failed to keep its promises to children.

If the city had not reduced the funds and re-allocated them, we wouldn't be talking about who gets more and who gets less. *All our schools are underfunded. All our children deserve the quality education the court ordered. The state required this in good times and bad; and here, unlike the state, there is a record surplus.*

Ironically, the state will be demanding greater accountability, not less, this year. C4E funds can be used for six proven school improvement strategies, like smaller classes and middle school reform and more attention to the needs of English language learners. But after the UFT showed that most schools that received class-size reduction money did not lower class sizes, Comptroller Thompson said he would review the spending and some members of the Board of Regents told our members earlier this month they would be even stricter next year.

Instead of playing the blame game, the schools chancellor should be an advocate for the children of our city. He should be standing by our side, along with the coalition to Keep the Promises, demanding that the mayor rescind those cuts. CFE said our children are entitled to a sound basic education every year, because they don't get do-overs. With more than a \$4 billion surplus, and no budget gap forecast for either 2009 or 2010, hard as the administration may look, there is simply no excuse to short-change them now.

Instead of adding extra resources, as the Court of Appeals required, the chancellor wants to use the state aid to replace the lost city money and mask the effect of the city cut.

The Council has seen the effect that the \$100 million in mid-year cuts in January have had on every school in the city. Your constituents – the parents, students and teachers in those schools -- tell you it means:

- Cancellation of after-school and weekend tutorial classes;
- Reduction, even elimination of art, music, physical education and other special programs;
- Combining classes because principals do not have the money to pay for substitutes;
- Fewer resources and basic school supplies for our students;

Yet the Chancellor said today that he doesn't know the effects, on a school-by-school basis, of the cuts that took place earlier this year. I want to thank the Council for diligently pursuing the point and for pushing to find out what's happening in every school.

The anticipated cuts for next year would be much deeper. Seventy-four of the city's best schools will lose more than 5% of their funding. How will these schools be able to sustain their success in the face of such devastating cuts?

- At Midwood High School, the Chancellor proposes a cut totaling \$875,000.
- PS 5 on Staten Island is slated for a nearly six percent cut -- \$110,026
- Brooklyn Tech would be cut by more than \$1 million.
- PS 31 in Bayside faces a \$190,000 cut and is considering the elimination of five teacher positions – this is a school that has already been looking for an annex to relieve its overcrowding... This cut would exacerbate the school's class size problem.
- The same goes for PS 71 in the Bronx, where a \$323,693 cut means the principal is already looking to reduce staff – which means more students in each class.

The DOE says it is cutting \$200 million from central and other non-school budgets. One wonders how, since previous claims of savings at central have not materialized and I am concerned that if it once again doesn't, there will be another mid-year cut.

Then there is the transparency issue. The public is unable to answer such basic questions about DOE's spending decisions as ...

- Is closing schools and opening hundreds of new ones economical?
- Are no-bid contracts and highly-paid consultants improving schools?
- Is the new computerization system cost effective?

It is true that the Bloomberg administration greatly increased the school budget in the last six years. But that was to make up for years of underfunding. Parents and educators don't want to go back to the bad old days.

The UFT is part of the Keep the Promises coalition that includes the principal's union, the Campaign for Fiscal Equity, ACORN, the Alliance for Quality Education, NAACP, the Coalition for Education Justice, the NY Immigration Coalition and other community and clergy groups – some 40 membership organizations united to ensure that the schools are fully funded.

Governor David Paterson, Speaker Sheldon Silver and other Assembly members have weighed in, as have many of you in the City Council, calling on the mayor to fund the promised increases. Speaker Quinn last week called for no classroom cuts.

Rather than playing the blame game, the mayor and the chancellor should do right by our kids by providing the resources necessary to help schools most in need and immunizing schools that are doing well against budget cuts.

So what does my union propose? In keeping with the Keep the Promises Coalition, we ask the Council:

- Fulfill the city's CFE commitment by putting every dime of the \$450 million the mayor wants cut back into the budget. Keep the promises!
- Ensure that the extra funding for English language learners, special education students and low-income students continues.
- Require the chancellor to open the books now—and henceforth for independent public review.
- Expect and demand the chancellor be a genuinely aggressive advocate for the public schools.
- Help the coalition lobby the state to impose class-size caps, instead of merely targeted averages, in future years of the Contracts for Excellence.

We're also asking that this body restore the \$36 million the City Council added last year, including funds for Teacher's Choice, teacher work stations and computers, Provider's Choice, Dial-a-Teacher and other Council initiatives. Also, maintain the buying power of Teacher's Choice by increasing its funding by 4 percent.

Today's students are our city's future, and that what we deprive them of today will haunt us tomorrow. You know that from years of hearings and from every visit you make to schools in your district. Your constituents tell

you what the school needs—it's not just the UFT talking—and we've been this way before. To use a sports metaphor, "the ball's in your court."

We know you'll do the right thing and keep the promises. Thank you.

#

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FOIA IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PR-104-08

April 14, 2008

MAYOR BLOOMBERG DISCUSSES THE STATE BUDGET'S GOOD NEWS FOR NEW YORK CITY IN WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS

The following is the text of Mayor Bloomberg's weekly radio address as prepared for delivery on 1010 WINS News Radio for Sunday, April 13, 2008

"Good Morning. This is Mayor Mike Bloomberg.

"Last week, State leaders approved a new budget - one that helps pay for the essential services all of us rely on. New York City didn't get everything we wanted or needed from Albany, and there's been plenty of coverage of that in the news media. But the glass is a lot more than half full, and this morning let me talk about what that means for New Yorkers.

"Most importantly, we succeeded in preserving the State agreement to provide fair funding for New York City public schools. That was in doubt back in January when the State's original spending plan was proposed. But the budget approved last week set things right by increasing State operating funds to our schools by \$100 million. It also gives us the discretion we need in deciding how to spend that money. And the State's commitment to pay half the costs of building and renovating the City's public schools was strongly reaffirmed. With the largest school capital plan in the city's history well underway, that's good news for our 1.1 million schoolchildren and for our taxpayers, too.

"State leaders also agreed to restore the revenue sharing funds that come to the City with no strings attached. Last year, this aid to our City had been reduced. The adopted budget now restores 75% of these revenue sharing funds.

"In the areas of special education for pre-kindergarten students, juvenile justice, and public assistance, proposals to shift costs that had traditionally been borne by the State onto the backs of City taxpayers were rejected. State leaders agreed to reforms that we had long sought that will allow the City to build major public works projects more quickly and efficiently, and at less expense. Also, the State tax on cigarettes will go up by \$1.25 per pack - and our experience in New York City shows that that's a proven way to discourage young people from taking up smoking, and to protect them from heart disease and cancer later in life.

"Other decisions made in Albany weren't as wise. State leaders prohibited us from considering student performance data when we're making decisions about granting or denying teachers the lifetime job protections of tenure. That gives New York the dubious distinction of being the only state in the nation with such an ill-considered policy - one that seriously shortchanges students and parents. The State Assembly's refusal to even bring the Governor's congestion pricing bill to a vote was also enormously disappointing, and the effects of that short-sighted decision will be felt for decades to come.

"But congestion pricing was only one piece of our broad, 127-item agenda for creating a greater, greener New York City. Now we're moving ahead aggressively on all our other initiatives to make sure that our children inherit a city that's even better than it is today.

"This is Mayor Mike Bloomberg. Thanks for listening."

Chancellor's Memo



Dear Colleagues,

A few weeks ago, I invited principals to discuss the Department of Education's budget with me and my deputy chancellor for finance and administration, Kathleen Grimm. In the past week, I have met with dozens of principals.

Our budget situation this year raises many questions—questions that do not have easy answers. As you know, the Mayor asked us in January to make a 2.5% cut for the current school year and a 5% cut for the coming school year. Last week, we learned that the cut will be even deeper for next year.

None of us are looking forward to the reductions we will have to make, but the conversations I have had with you and your colleagues in recent days have been productive and will help us make decisions that are based on schools' needs and priorities.

For those of you who have not been able to attend, I'd like to bring you up to speed on these discussions and invite you to e-mail me if you have anything to add.

We have been focusing on three core questions:

1. How do we target resources to maximize their impact on student achievement?
2. How do we allocate resources aligned with our Children First commitments?
3. How do we minimize the budget cuts to schools?

I am committed to protecting the ideals of our Children First reforms—ideals like principal empowerment—but I am also committed to taking a hard look at how we spend money and ensuring that every dollar is being spent the best way possible. Everything is on the table—from professional development services to services offered by the Integrated Service Centers, Human Resources, and our Finance and Legal teams. I am not in the business of providing duplicate or unwanted services and we cannot afford to pay for services that you don't need or find useful.

As we look hard at all central and field offices, it's important to recognize that we won't be able to limit cuts to these areas. After cutting more than \$350 million from our bureaucracy and redirecting it to schools in recent years, it is more difficult to find excess costs. It's also important to understand that nearly all of our funds are tied up in things like busing, food, and debt service—expenses we have almost no ability to reduce. Please see the "We Want Your Input" document at www.nycboe.net/schools/principals/weekly/20080311/principals_budget_slides.pdf for more information about the allocation of our education dollars.

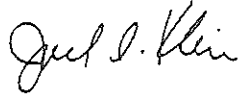
When it comes to school cuts, we want to limit them as much as possible. We also want to be as fair as possible in implementing them. We have proposed three cut options, which we have been discussing:

1. Graduated cuts to schools aligned with Fair Student Funding (FSF). If we used this method, schools that are "under formula" would receive smaller percentage cuts than those that are "over formula."
2. Targeted cuts to schools based on FSF and a school's financial strength as indicated by total allocation per capita.
3. Across the board cuts to all schools. If we used this method, all schools would face the same percentage cut.

Different principals have had different opinions about the best way to reduce the budgets, both centrally and in the schools.

I invite you to let me know if you have any ideas about these issues. These are not easy times and I appreciate your feedback and frank opinions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joel I. Klein". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Joel I. Klein
Chancellor



Council of School Supervisors & Administrators, New York City

New York State Federation of School Administrators
Local 1 American Federation of School Administrators, AFL-CIO

* TESTIMONY *

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*Council of School Supervisors and
Administrators (CSA)*

Ernest Logan, President

Presented to
The City Council Committees on Finance
and Education

Hearing On
2008-2009 School Expense Budgets

Tuesday, May 27, 2008
New York, New York

The job of our school leaders and teachers is to provide the instruction, support, and resources that the children of our City need to survive for the rest of their lives. It is the moral obligation of our schools to provide children with the education that will keep them off the streets and out of our jails; that will send them to college and into the workforce; that will allow them to grow to adulthood with the equality of opportunity that they deserve.

Cutting money directly from our classrooms inhibits the ability of our schools to provide this essential education. The economic forecast may not be as strong as it once was, but **our children do not get a second chance**. We cannot afford to tell an 8th grade student that there is no guidance counselor for him to talk to because his moment of crisis occurred during an economic slow down. We cannot allow countless high school students to drop out because the art, music, and athletic programs that inspired them were eliminated. We cannot expect students to progress without the necessary textbooks, computers, and other critical classroom supplies. If the City does not restore the funding to our classrooms, these are the types of real and destructive cuts that will have to be made.

STATE FUNDING AND CITY PROMISES

As a part of the Campaign for Fiscal Equity resolution, both the city and the state agreed to contribute additional funding to New York City schools in order to provide students with a higher and more equitable level of education. This funding was designated to be used for specific initiatives that would most benefit NYC students. Governor Patterson and the New York State Legislature upheld their end of the agreement by providing an increase of \$622 million in Foundation Aid to the city. This administration is attempting to renege on this agreement in two ways: by drastically reducing the amount of educational funding provided by the city and by attempting to use the state money for purposes other than were originally stipulated.

On January 31th, the Department of Education entered the Galaxy budgeting system and removed \$100 million dollars in funds directly from schools without prior notice, and without consulting school leaders. I have heard directly from my members how these cuts have already had a significant impact on their ability to provide important educational programs and resources to their students. Among the many cuts, principals had to reduce staff, eliminate arts and honors programs, and cancel orders on new computers and materials. Last week, the DOE announced that an additional \$99 million would be cut from individual school budgets for the upcoming school year. Given the commitment of funds by the state, and the promises made by the city, these cuts are unacceptable. Given the negative impact that these cuts would have on the education of our children, these cuts are unconscionable.

In addition to the \$99 million in proposed school based cuts, the city is attempting to hold hostage \$63 million in restricted Contract for Excellence money that was provided by the state. In a letter to principals the Chancellor explained that it will be “distributed once we get further guidance from the State.” However the guidance from the state is quite clear.

Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver publicly stated “ The quality of our children’s education cannot and must not run up and down with economic cycles....The city agreed to accept the state support for schools with certain requirements, but now Chancellor Klein and Mayor Bloomberg want to renege on that agreement.” It is essential that the \$63 million be released into individual school budgets so that our school leaders can plan for the 2008-2009 school year. Budgets have already been delayed, handicapping our Principals ability to deal with the drastic cuts they may be facing. The DOE must stay true to the court-ordered purpose of that money, which was to enhance the programs and services at chronically under funded, high-needs schools.

CUTS CAN BE MADE OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM

I am fully aware that in difficult economic times, tough decisions must be made. As I stressed in my opening remarks, taking educational resources from children today will affect them for the rest of their lives. Before we strip our schools of their ability to educate, we must look at the other areas in the Department of Education that can be scaled back. To increase transparency and accountability, the Department of Education should readily work with the City Council to identify these areas.

The Speaker of the City Council, Christine Quinn agrees that budget cuts should come from other areas of the DOE, as evidenced by her remarks on May 20th, “I want to be clear – I believe that these cuts to the classroom are totally unacceptable.” In fact, the City Council has already identified a number of alternative cuts that can be made that will not have as harsh an impact on the classroom. I thank the Council for this proactive work, and encourage you to stand strong in ensuring that the DOE fully contemplates and implements these alternatives.

The DOE’s budget for contracts for next year is over \$3 billion, and instead of being cut, has actually grown. Many of these contracts are no-bid, and could be save money if they were put through a competitive bidding process. Furthermore the Department of Education continues to implement the Aires tracking program, and increased costly testing and evaluation for students and schools.

These contracts, initiatives, and experimental programs may have some value, and would be worth the investment in a time of plenty. In tough times however, these are the programs that need to be cut, not the basic building blocks of the educational success of our children. While the DOE has cut back on many of their central expenses, it is not enough. If schools do not have the resources that are needed to educate our children, all of the testing, evaluation, and tracking is moot.

I implore the City Council to stand firm on your principles and strike down a budget that includes direct cuts to our schools. On this matter you have the support of our State legislators, parents, teachers, Principals, and community groups. We all must stand together in defending the right of the children of this city to a quality education.



COMMISSION ON THE PUBLIC'S HEALTH SYSTEM

45 Clinton Street New York, NY 10002
212-246-0803 www.cphsnyc.org

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Administrative Assistant

City Budget Testimony – Public Health
May 29, 2008

When entering rough economic times, the worst thing that government can do is limit access to vital safety-net services. Public health and hospital services rate high on the priority list for services that may need additional resources, rather than less. The Mayor has been supportive of public health, for the most part. The City Council has been critical in filling in the large gaps where the Mayor has not always been as helpful.

This year is a classic and important example of the need for support from the City Council. Despite media reports, the City Council has been the call of last resort when the Mayor eliminates funding from the budget. It has also been an important innovator for new public health programs and has paid attention to the needs of local communities while public agencies have not always been as responsive as they need to be. For these reasons, and more, we congratulate and thank the City Council for the important role played in public health.

Last year, it was the Council Speaker who initiated a community health needs assessment process to determine where, and how much, additional primary health care services were needed. The Mayor funded this initiative, but it was the Council that raised the issue and started the process. The same is true for other important programs.

- Every year the Council restores funding, that the Mayor and Health Commissioner delete, for community-based programs that provide Infant Mortality Reduction services in high-need targeted communities. A review of important data recently released by the Citizens Committee for Children (CCC) shows the continuing need for these critical programs. Infant mortality in the following communities is still unacceptably high and shows tremendous disparities in immigrant and communities of color: in the Bronx, Morrisania (10.8) and Throgs Neck at 9.8; in Brooklyn, Bedford Stuyvesant (10.2), East New York (10.1), Crown

*Putting the public back in public health

Heights South (10.6), and Coney Island (10.2); in Manhattan, Manhattanville (7.0) and Central Harlem (7.8); in Queens, Jamaica/St. Albans (10.1), and Queens Village (7.6); and Staten Island South Beach (7.2). Restoration of these funds, \$4.8 million, is very much needed.

- Once children are born and survive to their first birthday, they also do not always get access to health care services in their communities, even if they have health insurance, and often get illnesses that can be prevented or controlled. This factor can be seen in data recently released by CCC, based on information by Community Districts. Even the city Department of Health has admitted that a high number (17%) of children have been diagnosed with asthma. The only statistics currently available for this measure is asthma hospitalization rate per 1,000 children – even though many more children have attacks but are not hospitalized. The hospitalization rate is very high in the following communities: Bronx: CB 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 12; Brooklyn: CB 3, 4, and 5; Manhattan: CB 10 and 11. There are also high rates of hospitalizations for respiratory infections and pneumonia in many of these same districts and in others around the city. More and totally accessible primary care services for children around the city to prevent or control these illnesses. The HHC Child Health Clinics play a critical role in providing preventive and primary services, but the Mayor and Health Commissioner propose elimination of these dollars every year, and the clinics have been cut back over the years. Restoration of \$6 million is very much needed. In addition, it is way beyond time for the promised Manhattanville Child Health Clinic to be reopened – 10 years.
- The Commission on the Public's Health System (CPHS) with five very experienced community-based partners --- The Bronx Health Link, Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation, Make the Road New York, Brooklyn Perinatal Network, and El Centro des Immigrantes – is conducting celebration events for the 100th Anniversary of the Child Health Clinics in each of the boroughs. (See attached fliers) These events are: enrolling children in health insurance and linking them to a medical home to get comprehensive health services; surveying parents about their children's health status and access to services; conducting teen discussion groups to get their involvement and feed-back. These activities will result in two written documents: Voices from the Community reporting on the surveys and teen groups, and a Child/Teen/Family Health Policy Agenda for the city. This initiative was funded, in part, by the City Council. \$350,000 is being requested to implement the priorities found in each borough in the Health Policy Agenda. This initiative is needed to begin to combat the dreadful statistical picture and health care disparities for children in many of our communities.

- Other requested important restorations include:
 - \$2.4 million for fee waivers for prescription medication waivers in HHC facilities. Uninsured patients are guaranteed access to needed medications when they are unable to pay the administrative fee for this service.
 - \$2.2 million for summer school nurses, dentists and dental assistants. These critical services should be available during the summer session to make them all-year round.
 - \$1.6 million for mental health services for children under age five in community-based mental health clinics in high need communities.
 - \$6.3 million for a variety of mental health and substance abuse programs provided at HHC facilities for high need populations.
- There are also two new requests for funding for very important programs:
 - \$ 3 million in expense dollars for expansion of primary care services. A targeted community needs assessment is almost completed and will indicate which communities and which services should be expanded. Funding is available in the capital budget for this purpose but will not reach the communities most in need if there is not also expense dollars available for start-up costs.
 - \$1.5 million funding to begin a community-based health planning process in the city. We know that Emergency Rooms are already overcrowded, partly due to the closing of hospitals based on recommendations from the state Berger Commission. It is unfortunate that planning for needed services is not in place to avoid the crises backed into by closings without an understanding of the impact and the need for additional services.

Thank you for giving us this opportunity to address the public health funding needs in the 2009 city budget. We look to the City Council to address these critical needs.

We would also request that the City Council work with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to ensure that its' contracting and delivery of Council dollars is much more timely. It is unconscionable for community-based organizations to wait until May to receive contracts and promised funding for their programs and services.



COMMISSION ON THE PUBLIC'S HEALTH SYSTEM

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TALKING POINTS
CITY PUBLIC HEALTH BUDGET – 2009

When entering rough economic times, the worst thing that government can do is limit access to vital services. Public health and hospital services rate high on the priority list for services that may need additional resources, rather than less. For this reason, and others, it is important for many voices to be heard at City Council hearings and in writing to the Mayor.

The Mayor released his preliminary budget in January. The City Council held its hearings on the public health budget on Tuesday, March 11th at City Hall. The Mayor will release his Executive Budget at the end of April and the City Council will hold another round of oversight and public hearings. It is unfortunate that the Council's budget issue has gotten clouded by problems. This should not stop us from insisting that the Council make public health restorations and fund good new programs. Please use these talking points, and add any additional information from your own experience.

- Although there are not large proposed cuts to the Health and Hospitals Corporation budget, we are told that the city budget office is eyeing the HHC budget for additional cuts. At the moment there is a surplus, but looming large is proposed federal changes through regulations and budget proposals that could be devastating to HHC's budget. There are also potential cuts looming – at least in next year's state budget for HHC services.
- As has happened in past years, the Mayor and the city Health Commissioner have not included funding that was restored last year by the City Council. There are some critical public health programs that should be restored by the Mayor, and if not by him then by the City Council. **These programs include:**
- \$6 million (with state matching \$8.8 million) for the Child Health Clinics. On the 100th Anniversary of these important primary and preventive care services for children, this funding

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must be restored, and probably enhanced to ensure access to services for services for children and youth up to age 19.

- \$350,000 to continue funding the Child Health Initiative to develop a Child/Teen/Family Health Policy Agenda for the city – and work to implement its' recommendations. This initiative was funded at \$50,000 in the 2008 budget and matched by other public and private funds.
- \$4.8 million (\$7.5 million with state matching funds) for a comprehensive, community-based infant mortality reduction initiative, targeted to community districts with disproportionately racial and ethnic high infant mortality rates.
- \$2.4 million for fee waivers for prescription medication waivers in HHC facilities. Uninsured patients are guaranteed access to needed medications when they are unable to pay the administrative fee for this service.
- \$2.2 million for summer school nurses, dentists and dental assistants. These critical services should be available during the summer session to make them all-year round.
- \$1.6 million for mental health services for children under age five in community-based mental health clinics in high need communities.
- \$6.3 million for a variety of mental health and substance abuse programs provided at HHC facilities for high need populations.

These are new requests:

- We are requesting \$1.5 million in new dollars to begin a community-based health planning process in the city. CPHS has been requesting this funding for several years. This year, the state is proposing some health planning funding, and the City Council has expressed an interest in how to administer such a new process.
- We are requesting \$3 million in expense dollars for primary care expansion. Last year, CPHS worked with Speaker Quinn, and others, to plan for almost \$800,000 in community needs assessment funding for expansion of primary care health care services. A targeted community needs assessment is underway which will indicate, based on new important data, which communities and which services should be expanded. At the same time, the State Health Department has released an RFP, using state and federal funds, for expansion of primary care. It is important for city and state to work together in targeting underserved communities and populations to provide new and expanded services.

Revised: April 18, 2008



Child Health Policy in NYC The Next 100 Years

100 Years – Child Health Planning Project

The Child Health Clinics in New York City will be 100 years old in 2008. These clinics started as Free Milk Stations and have been providing preventive and primary health care services for low-income children in their communities ever since.

This important anniversary is being honored with a year-long celebration that started in November 2007! The kick-off event was a well-attended forum at DC 37, on Thursday November 8, 2007. There are several major goals for this effort:

- Celebration events at the Child Health Clinics through borough-wide organizing committees. There is a lead organization in each borough*(see over), chosen through a competitive process, that is in charge of coordinating and organizing these events. The focus will be on: ensuring that young children and teens have health insurance, and that they have a medical home for primary, comprehensive health services. The borough committees will include: parents and their children; teenagers; schools; places of worship; community organizations; businesses; and others committed to healthy children. The lead organizations will administer a survey for parents and young people to identify barriers and gaps in service, and get feed-back on what changes are needed to make the health system work better. This survey will result in a separate report.
- A Policy Committee will work on developing a Child/Family Health Policy Agenda for the city. The policy committee will be charged with ensuring that the borough committees will be involved in developing this agenda so that it reflects the diversity of the city. The Policy Committee will also be involved in the survey described above.

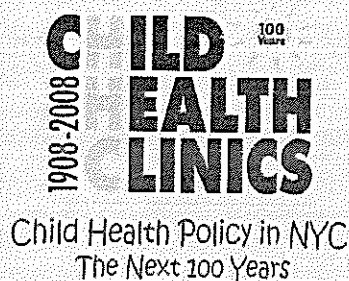
To make this anniversary a success, we need the involvement of as many people and organizations as possible. That success will not be possible without your support and help. Please join us in this effort – by calling 212-246-0803 and signing-up to work on this important effort with us.

100 Years – Child Health Planning Committee: American Academy of Pediatrics Chapters 2 & 3; Children's Defense Fund – New York; Citizens Committee for Children of New York; Coalition for Asian American Children & Families; Commission on the Public's Health System; Council of Municipal Hospitals Community Boards; Doctors Council, SEIU 10 MD; Head Start of New York; Local 436, AFSCME; New York City Council; New York City Health & Hospitals Corporation; New York Immigration Coalition; Parent to Parent of New York State

To get Involved:

- **Citywide:** Contact CPHS, the Commission on the Public's Health System, 45 Clinton Street, New York, NY 10002. 212-246-0803. Email address: Judy Wessler – ladyhealth@aol.com. Anthony Feliciano – commission@cphsnyc.org.
- **The Bronx – The Bronx Health Link, Joann Casado** can be reached at 718-590-2648. Her email is execdirtbhl@aol.com
- **Brooklyn – The Brooklyn Perinatal Network, Denise West** can be reached at 718-643-8258, ext. 21. Her email is: dwest@bpnetwork.org.
- **Manhattan – The Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation, Jules Douge** can be reached at 212-822-8344. His email is: JulesDouge@nmic.org.
- **Queens – Make the Road New York, Theo Oshiro and Juanita Lara.** Theo can be reached at 718-418-7651, ext. 218. Juanita can be reached at 718-565-8103, ext. 23. Their email addresses are: Juanita.lara@maketheroadny.org and theo.oshiro@maketheroadny.org .
- **Staten Island – El Centro, Gonzalo Mercado** can be reached at 718-448-1544 or 646-418-7382. His email address is: elcentrodehospitalidad@gmail.com

The 100 Years Child Health Planning Project is supported by funding from:
The New York State Health Foundation; The New York Community Trust, United Hospital Fund; New York City Council; New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation; MetroPlus Health Plan; Healthfirst Health Plan.



100 Años – Proyecto de Planificación de Salud Para Niñas y Niños de la ciudad de Nueva York

Las Clínicas de la Salud para Niñas y Niños en la Ciudad de Nueva York cumplen 100 años en 2008. Estas clínicas comenzaron como Centros de Distribución de Leche y luego se convirtieron en centros para proveer servicios de salud y médicos de prevención y primarios, para niñas y niños de bajos recursos en las comunidades donde estas localizadas.

Para honrar este aniversario y enfatizar la importancia de esta celebración un grupo de individuos e instituciones se han dado a la tarea de organizar una serie de actividades para conmemorar y diseminar información sobre las clínicas. La celebración comenzó en Noviembre del 2007 con un foro en el centro comunitario de la DC 37 y el mismo fue muy exitoso. Hay muchas otras actividades de celebración a lo largo y ancho de la ciudad y las mismas continuarán hasta septiembre de este año. Este esfuerzo usa dos estrategias para lograr completar varios objetivos muy importantes. Estas son:

- Crear coaliciones en cada condado encargadas de organizar eventos con o en las Clínicas. Hay una organización en cada Condado* (ve al reverso) encargada de coordinar y organizar actividades para celebrar el cumpleaños de las clínicas. Además, ayudarán a coordinar diálogos, discusiones, y el elaborar con la participación de la comunidad una guía para establecer una agenda de salud para niñas y niños en la ciudad. Se enfatizará el asegurarse que: niñas, niños y jóvenes tengan seguro médico y que todas y todos tengan un centro médico y doctor primario que permita que puedan recibir servicios de salud preventivos y compresivos en su comunidad. Las Coaliciones trabajaran para integrar a los padres, las madres, o tutores legales, hijas, hijos adolescentes, las escuelas, lugares religiosos como iglesias; organizaciones de la comunidad, negocios y otras personas e instituciones comprometidas con el horizonte de una vida saludable para las niñas y niños de la ciudad. Además, se suministrará un cuestionario a madres, padres y jóvenes para identificar las barreras que enfrentan para tener acceso a servicios médicos de calidad en la ciudad y para recoger información de cómo se podría cambiar para mejorar el sistema de salud.
- La creación de Comité para el desarrollo de una agenda de salud para niñas y niños en la ciudad que pueda servir de zapata para el desarrollo de una política pública que inspirara a los legisladores y a la administración de la ciudad a desarrollar, leyes y programas que recogerán la esencia y los principios para implementar una visión de una ciudad saludable para las niñas y los niños de la ciudad. Este comité tendrá la responsabilidad de asegurar que las Coaliciones de cada condado estén integrados en el proceso de debate, discusión y

100 Años –Comité de Planificación de la Salud de Niñas y Niños; American Academy of Pediatrics Chapters 2 & 3; Children's Defense Fund – New York; Citizens Committee for Children of New York; Coalition for Asian American Children & Families; Commission on the Public's Health System; Council of Municipal Hospitals Community Boards; Doctors Council, SEIU 10 MD; Head Start of New York; Local 436, AFSCME; New York City Council; New York City Health & Hospitals Corporation; New York Immigration Coalition; Parent to Parent of New York State

elaboración de la agenda, como paso inicial a que se refleje en estas discusiones la diversidad de experiencias, conocimientos e ideas de las comunidades que viven y luchan en la ciudad.

Para hacer esta iniciativa exitosa es necesaria la participación de muchas personas y organizaciones.

El éxito no será posible sin tu apoyo, sin tu colaboración y solidaridad. Únete al esfuerzo – Lllaman al 212-246-0803 e inscribete para trabajar y apoyar este esfuerzo tan importante para mejorar la salud nuestras niñas y niños en la ciudad.

Para participar, por favor, comunicarse con el Coordinador en su Condado/Barrio: Favor

**En toda la ciudad: Judy Wessler y Anthony Feliciano
CPHS (La Comisión Sobre Nuestro Sistema de Salud Público).**

45 Clinton Street, New York, NY 10002. 212-246-0803

Correo electrónico:

Judy Wessler – ladyhealth@aol.com y Anthony Feliciano – commission@cphsnyc.org

- **The Bronx – Joann Casado**
The Bronx Health Link
718-590-2648
Correo electrónico: execdirtbhl@aol.com
- **Brooklyn – Denise West**
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Los fondos para este proyecto viene de:

The New York State Health Foundation; The New York Community Trust, United Hospital Fund; New York City Council; New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation; MetroPlus Health Plan; Healthfirst Health Plan.

Children's Health Care in New York City: 100+ Years of the Child Health Clinics

CPHS (Commission on the Public's Health System), 2006.

Child Health Policy in NYC
The Next 100 Years

1908-2008
CHILD HEALTH CLINICS
100 years

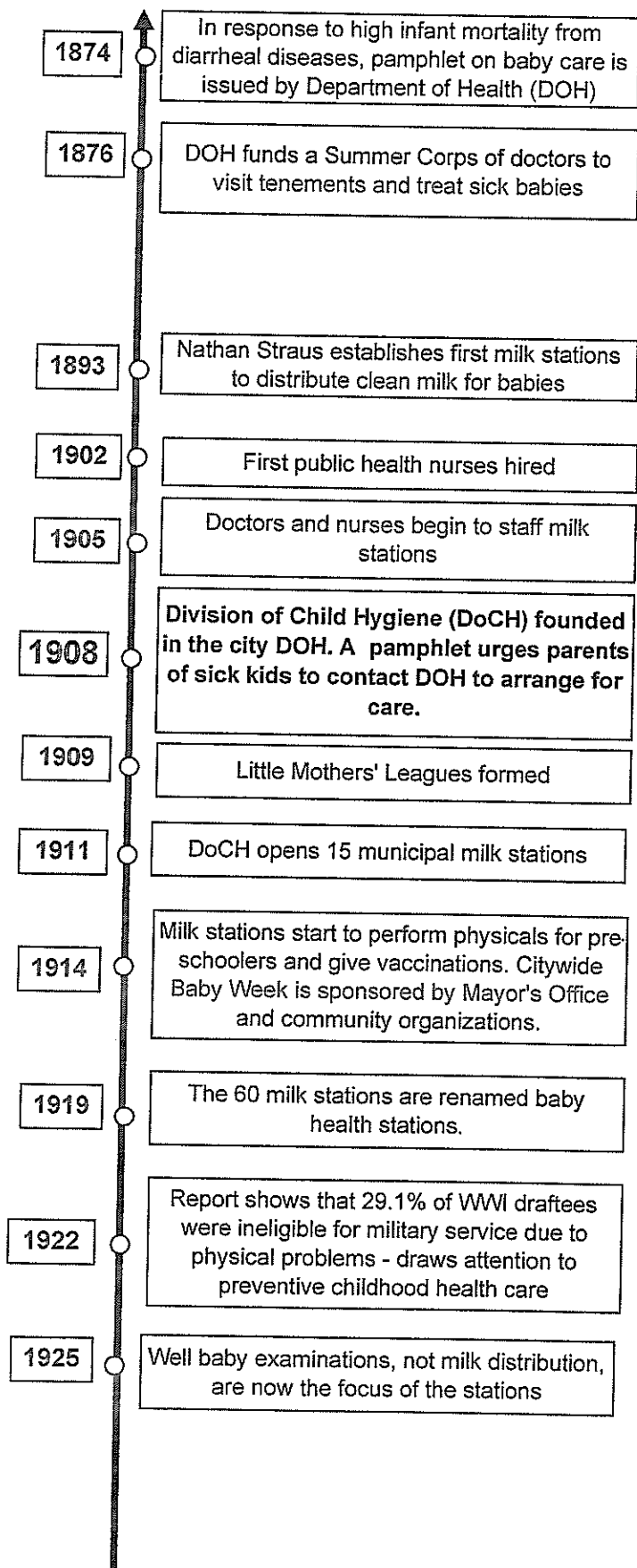
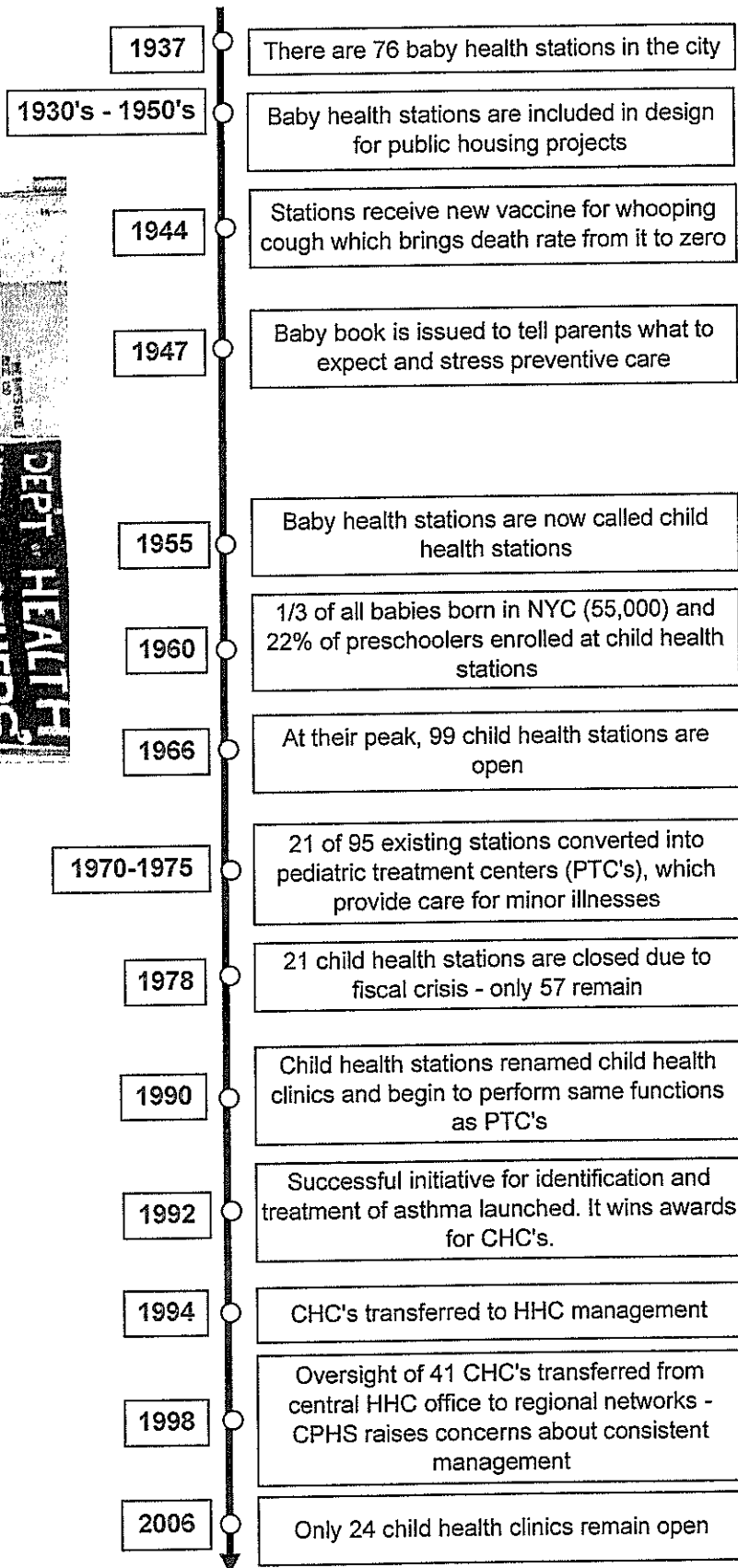




photo credit: "Protecting Public Health in New York City: 200 Years of Leadership", NYC DOHMH, 2005.



100 Years of Caring Calendar of Events & Activities April 2008 to June 2008

COALITION MEETINGS

MANHATTAN

6th Borough Coalition meeting
Friday, June 6, 2008
2:30 pm to 4:30 pm
Location to be announced

4th Meeting of the Lower East Side &
Chinatown Subcommittee
Wednesday May 28th
2:00 pm to 4:00 pm
Location: Indochina Sino American
Community Center
170 Forsyth Street

QUEENS

6th Borough Coalition meeting
Coalition for Healthy Families
Wednesday, May 28, 2008
5pm

Location: Make the Road New York
71-24 Roosevelt Ave 2nd Floor
Jackson Heights, NY 11372

BRONX

3rd Borough Coalition Meeting
Time & Location to be announced

STATEN ISLAND

4th Borough Coalition Meeting
Staten Island Family Health Coalition
Wednesday, June 4, 2008
Time to be announced
Location: Lou Caravone Building-
Seaview Hospital and Home
460 Brielle Ave

BROOKLYN

6th Borough Coalition Meeting
June 12, 2008
10:00 am to 12 noon
Location: Cumberland Diagnostic &
Treatment Center
100 North Portland Avenue

Bronx

To be announced

Manhattan

2nd event: Family Resource Fair
Saturday, May 31, 2008
10:00 am to 4:00 pm
Location: St. Nicholas Houses Child Health
Care Center
281 West 127th Street
(between A.C. Powell & F. Douglas Bldgs.)
New York, NY 10027

3rd event: High School Olympics
Saturday, June 14, 2008
Time & Location to be announced

Queens

1st Event
Saturday, June 21, 2008
Time & Location to be announced

100 Year Celebratory Events

Staten Island

To be announced

Brooklyn

To be announced

3rd Event

Saturday, August 2, 2008
Time & Location to be announced

2nd Event

Saturday, July 12th, 2008
Time & Location to be announced

Testimony submitted to the New York City Council
On behalf of the
Children Under 5 Mental Health Initiative
May 27, 2008

Chairman Koppell and members of the Committee:

My name is Susan Chinitz, and I am here today representing all of the agencies that are funded under the Children's Mental Health Initiative. It is good to be back with all of you who have been such strong supporters of this initiative, champions of it really, within the one body of city government that has been most responsive to the compelling needs of so many of our city's youngest children for infant and early childhood mental health services and supports.

This year, for the first time, there is funding under this initiative in every borough of the city. Our fact sheet includes a map that indicates where our services are located, and the districts that the children we serve come from. You will see that, due to the advocacy of city council members who believed this was an important service and advocated for their availability in their communities, this initiative now has agencies in Brooklyn and Staten Island working to expand capacity for infant and early childhood mental health services in addition to the other boroughs that were previously represented. Most of this money is being used for direct clinical service to young children and their families. Some of it is being used to train clinicians to be the future providers of infant and early childhood mental health services and supports. We are on our way, for the first time in New York City, to having a reliable network of infant and early childhood mental health services that can be accessed no matter where a child lives. It is remarkable and noteworthy that this important infrastructure has been put in place solely by the City Council.

We are here to request restoration and refunding of this initiative. You have heard us testify many times before about the nature of the problems our programs respond to. The children we serve have been exposed to violence in their homes and in their communities, have endured prolonged separation from parents due to immigration, death, incarceration, or placement in foster care, have been neglected, or abused or have witnessed siblings being abused. Some are being raised by parents who are desperate to keep their families intact but are struggling with their own stresses and chronic life adversities. Imagine an infant, toddler or preschool age child whose caregiving context is so fragile. Almost every time something dramatic, or tragic, happens in this city, we learn that a young child was on the scene, witness to and suffering from its impact or aftermath. We can only imagine the thousands of events that go on behind closed doors, out of the public view, that affect the emotional life of young children. Through our work in many other systems including childcare, preschools, pediatric practices, foster agencies, domestic violence agencies, and family court, practitioners in all of these systems have much greater awareness of the impact of such events on young children and they are referring these children to us in large numbers. Collectively, we have taught and convinced our human services and political colleagues that young children are not only not immune to or protected from the impact of adverse life circumstances, but, instead, are even more

effected than older children by these events that occur while their brains are developing, while they are learning, or trying, to trust and to love, and while they are developing the coping skills that set a secure or shaky foundation for all subsequent development. Having raised this level of awareness, and having generated so many referrals from all child-serving systems, we must be able to continue to provide these services, and to ultimately have the capacity to meet the very widespread need.

Prevalence estimates derived from multiple sources suggest that approximately 20% of young children present with concerns about their social-emotional development or about their behavior. This can go even higher in low-income and poverty-affected communities where psychosocial stressors impacting on families are more severe. Research also tells us that problems detected in early childhood have long-term chronicity. The preschooler who is aggressive in childcare or preschool is most likely to continue to have behavior problems in elementary school, to experience difficulties with peer interactions, compliance with authority, and eventually, academic difficulty. Studies have documented increasing concerns on the part of preschool and Kindergarten teachers about the behavior problems of children in their classrooms, and have also shown that such problems persist without intervention. We have learned so much about how much children's emotional and behavioral regulation is pivotal to their school readiness and subsequent academic success. Their emotional well-being and behavioral control is central to how they solve problems, regard and treat others, and to how productive they will be as adults. Our country's leading economists have become convinced that investments in early childhood have strong returns to the individual and to society. On the other hand, to not invest in young children at this formidable age will only accrue costs later; greater costs, to deal with problems that are much more difficult to address once children are older.

Our agencies have formed a friendly and committed coalition with one another. We are all working together to pool data so that we can speak more specifically about our services and their impact. We will soon be able to tell this committee exactly how many children were served under this initiative in FY'08, but our estimate is about 2,000. We are also working together to see how we can evaluate the outcomes of these services. This is an important agenda item for our group in the upcoming year and one that I know this committee will appreciate.

We know from our now long-term relationship with many of you, that we are preaching to the choir. You have long supported this initiative because you have grasped the importance of these services for individual children and for the well-being of our city. We thank you and look forward to working with you in FY09 to continue to do this important work.

Susan Chinitz, Psy.D.
Director, Early Childhood Center
Associate Professor of Clinical Pediatrics
Albert Einstein College of Medicine
(718) 430-8900 suechinitz@aol.com

New York Zero-to-Three

Fostering collaboration among those who work with babies, toddlers and their families



March 7, 2008

Council Speaker Christine C. Quinn
New York City Council
250 Broadway
New York, NY 10007

Dear Council Speaker Quinn,

I am writing on behalf of The New York Zero-to-Three Network, an organization devoted to promoting the optimal development of young children and their families in New York. We applaud the New York City Council's funding and support for mental health services to children under age 5 and are asking for the restoration of the funds for the coming year. These funds are critical to improving the lives of New York's youngest residents.

As Jack Shonkoff has so clearly stated, we know that what happens in the early years sets the stage for a sturdy or fragile existence. Increasing research has demonstrated that the quality of early childhood relationships shape the architecture of the brain and have significant impact on the ability of young children to learn, on school readiness, on their sensory processing and self-control, and on their ability to form relationships and to empathize with others. We also know that investing in young children is wise financially—economists have shown the significant return on the dollars spent on high-quality early childhood programs. Interventions such as those supported by the City Council funding can significantly impact on young children and their families by intervening at a time of maximum effectiveness.

Over the last three years, due to ongoing advocacy efforts, there have been some small but significant gains in developing early childhood mental health services on both the New York City and New York State level, including the significant contribution of the City Council Funding for mental health services to children under age 5. However, although these have been a good start, they fall short of addressing the significant expansion needed to address the needs of infants, toddlers, and their families.

New York Zero-to-Three Network
331 West 57th Street #166, New York, NY 10019
Phone: 718-638-7788 E-mail: info@nyzerotothree.org
Web site: www.nyzerotothree.org

The restoration of the City Council funding for Mental Health Services to children under age 5 is critical in identifying at risk children and by providing relationship-based mental health assessment, intervention, and consultation. We strongly urge the restoration of these funds and commend the City Council for recognizing the importance of supporting the social, emotional, and mental health needs of young children.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Evelyn J. Blanck".

Evelyn J. Blanck
Co-President, New York Zero-to-Three

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carole J. Oshinsky".

Carole Oshinsky
Co-President, New York Zero-to Three

The New York City Council

Children Under Five Mental Health Initiative:

A Call for a Permanent System of Care

Our Goal

The goal of the agencies providing mental health services to children under five is to identify those children at risk for, and to prevent, decrease and treat, emotional stress, social, and behavioral difficulties by providing relationship-based mental health assessment, intervention, and consultation. Since 2005, we have served over 2,000 at-risk children and families. Demand for services greatly exceeds service capacity.

Who we serve

Consider a four year old girl who witnessed her baby brother die at the hands of her abusive parents, or a 22 month old toddler, about to enter her fifth foster home, who has no stable relationship, caregiver, or familiar routine, or a 3 year old boy who gets so angry and aggressive that other children are afraid to play with him.

We provide clinical assessment, individual, dyadic (parent-child), family, and group psychotherapy, play, art and movement therapy, therapeutic visiting for families separated by foster care, staff training, workshops for parents and grandparents, and consultation throughout New York City. Services are tailored to the individual & cultural needs of the child, family & community.

A wise investment

Cost-benefit analysis shows that for every \$1 invested in high-quality early childhood programs, over \$8 are returned to society, with a 16% internal rate of return. The benefit returned to society comes in the form of reduced rates of crime, grade retention and special education placements, and increased rates of high school graduation and adult earnings. Nobel Prize winning economist James Heckman says, "the best evidence supports the policy prescription: invest in the very young".

Why this initiative deserves a permanent place in the City Budget

Children under five deserve a School readiness mental health system of care

New York is woefully behind other states in developing a system of mental health services and supports for children under five. Presently, there is no recognized, readily accessible agency, organization, or port of entry for families or practitioners seeking mental health services for an infant, toddler or preschool age child. The limited services currently available through dollars provided by the New York City Council are not funded on a continuous basis, and are subject to elimination. Experience over the past three years has underscored the urgent need for these services. Most of the mental health disorders that affect older children and adults have their origins in the first few years of life. Interventions and supports provided during these earliest years of life have the best potential for returning children to typical and adaptive developmental trajectories. Neglect of these issues brings larger costs later, financially and in terms of life outcomes.

"A child's ability to read is very much influenced by feelings and social development. If a child can't sit still, if a child is preoccupied with feelings of sadness or anxiety, or if a child cannot control his or her impulses, or is dealing with unresolved aggressive feelings, they all interfere with the ability to sit and master the skill of reading." Resources on a par with those focused on literacy should be devoted to helping children develop the capacity for self-regulation, the ability to cooperate and resolve conflicts with peers, and the enhanced motivation that comes from feeling competent and loved. (Shonkoff & Phillips, 2000)

Science

The science of early childhood is compelling and incontrovertible. Young children are highly affected by environmental experiences and by the quality of the care they receive in the earliest years of life. Chronic stress in early childhood - the result of exposure to violence, loss of primary attachment figures,

severe conflict, neglect or abuse - has direct impact on brain development, and interferes with the young child's capacity to manage stress, mood and behavior as they grow. On the positive side, interventions that change the balance between risk and protective factors in infancy and early childhood shift the odds significantly in favor of more adaptive outcomes.

Parent involvement

"Working with the Butterflies clinician has helped our family get back on track and remember that children's feelings are real and that they matter."

-Parent



For more information contact:

Robert L. Tobing, ACSW 212-453-4515
University Settlement

Susan Chinitz, Psy.D. 718-430-8900
Albert Einstein Early Childhood Center

Jeff Sobel 212-226-3536
Safe Space

Bruce Grellong, Ph.D 212-632-4666
JBFC

NYC Community Districts Served under The Children Under Five Mental Health Initiative

Manhattan:

CDs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12

Brooklyn:

CDs 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17

Bronx

CDs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Queens

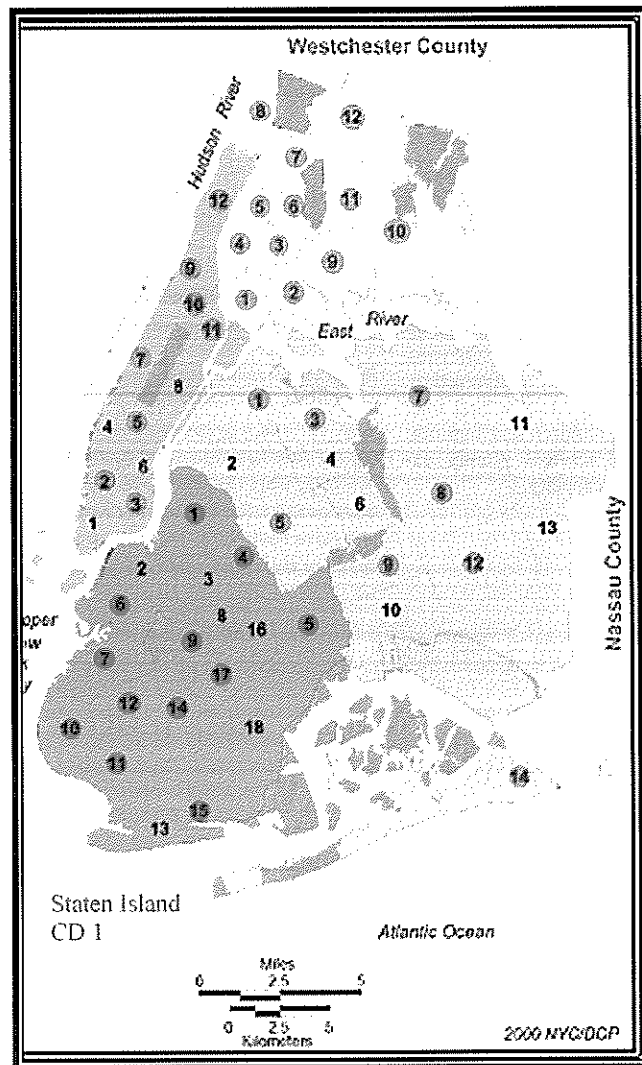
CDs 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14

Staten Island

CD 1

INITIATIVE FACTS:

- ◆ Serving at-risk children under age 5 in 43 CDs throughout NYC
- ◆ Over 2,000 children served to date
- ◆ Every program has a waiting list
- ◆ For every \$1 invested in high-quality early childhood programs, over \$8 are returned to society
- ◆ Most of the mental health disorders that affect older children and adults have their origins in the first few years of life.
- ◆ These funds are the ultimate in preventive services – we are truly preventing negative outcomes later on in life.
- ◆ Without this initiative, thousands of young children in every borough would be left unserved
- ◆ We must continue to build a workforce capacity who can work with this specialized population



"This is the most beneficial program I have ever found to address my family's specific needs. Thank you."

-Parent



For more information contact:

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Jeff Sobel 212-226-3536 Bruce Grellong, Ph.D 212-632-4666
Safe Space JBFCs

COALITION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANNING

COALITION MEMBERS:

Bedford Stuyvesant
Family Health
Center

Brinkerhoff Action
Association

Bronx Health
REACH

Brooklyn Perinatal
Network

Center for the
Independence of
the Disabled, NY

Coalition for Asian
American Children
and Families

Commission on the
Public's Health
System

Community Health
Care Association of
New York State

Concerned
Residents
Organization

Debi Rose
(community activist)

Groundswell
Project

Jamaica
Neighborhood
Center

Joseph P. Addabbo
Family Health
Center

New York
Immigration
Coalition

New York Lawyers
for the Public
Interest

Opportunity
Agenda

Primary Care
Development Corp.

Schuyler Center for
Analysis and
Advocacy

(list in formation)

TESTIMONY OF JIN HEE LEE

New York City Council Budget Hearing

May 27, 2008

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to testify here today. My name is Jin Hee Lee, and I am a staff attorney at New York Lawyers for the Public Interest. My testimony is on behalf of the Coalition for Community Health Planning, a city-wide coalition of which New York Lawyers is a member. Other members include Bedford-Stuyvesant Family Health Center, Brinkerhoff Action Association, Bronx Health REACH, Brooklyn Perinatal Network, Center for the Independence of the Disabled, NY, Coalition for Asian American Children and Families, Commission on the Public's Health System, Community Health Care Association of New York State, Concerned Residents Organization, Groundswell Project, Jamaica Neighborhood Center, Joseph P. Addabbo Family Health Center, New York Immigration Coalition, Opportunity Agenda, Primary Care Development Corporation, and the Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy. As you can see, the Coalition represents a wide array of interests from across all five boroughs.

The purpose of my testimony is to urge the City Council to provide some funding for community health planning in New York City so that community members themselves may have a voice in the health planning process. As many of you know, the New York City Health Systems Agency was defunded in 1996, and since that time, the city's health care infrastructure has become increasingly unstable, as financially distressed hospitals and clinics are forced to close and medically underserved areas lose more of their local health care resources. This dire situation

c/o New York Lawyers for the Public Interest | Attn: Jin Hee Lee
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led the City Council's Hospital Closing Task Force to find that a "system wide lack of planning has led to tremendous inequities in service delivery. Services offered by different providers are poorly coordinated and far too many New Yorkers do not have access to appropriate services."

Now is the time for the City Council to invest in community health planning. The State Legislature recently included \$7 million for community health planning in its health budget, and the State Department of Health is expected to release an RFP for health planning projects in the next month. The City Council has already commissioned a report on community health planning from the United Hospital Fund, which is due next month. The Coalition merely asks that the City Council invest in community health planning beyond this initial United Hospital Fund report so that New York City becomes the most viable and attractive candidate for State resources.

It is important to note that the Coalition is advocating for *community health planning*, with emphasis on the word "community." For far too long, the community has been excluded from important decisions affecting their local health care, leading to disastrous results. The Coalition believes that in order for health planning to be truly effective, it must work collaboratively and in partnership with community residents and community-based organizations in search of solutions to today's health care crises. We understand your concerns about the City's budget forecasts during this economic downturn. However, you should consider community health planning to be an effective means of streamlining the health care system while, at the same, improving the community's access to vital health care services.

Thank you.

QUESTIONS FOR CHANCELLOR KLEIN

FY 09 Budget Cuts

- 1) Why is Mayor Bloomberg and your Administration cutting \$428 million in education funding that was promised in the financial plan when there remains a dramatic need to improve our schools?
- 2) Past Chancellors have always spoken out against proposed budget cuts to DOE, but you have remained silent. Why aren't you standing up for the school children of New York City and speaking out in opposition to these cuts?
- 3) The CFE funding is designed to redress historic educational inequities and close the educational gaps. Both you and the Mayor were aware of the requirements of the Contract for Excellence before the Mayor proposed his cuts in the promised funding increases. When you briefed the media on your school-by-school cuts last week you highlighted that you would be making dramatic cuts at some of the best schools in the city including Stuyvesant High School, Millennium High School, Bronx High School of Science, LaGuardia High School, Townshend Harris, Brooklyn Latin, Staten Island Tech, PS 9 and PS 244. You are highlighting cuts at these high performing schools and at the same time pointing the finger at Albany because you want to take money out of the Contract for Excellence to fund these schools. Why aren't you speaking out for the Mayor to fully fund his promised increases instead trying to pit parents against each other?
- 4) After 15 years the Campaign for Fiscal Equity funds have finally begun to flow. These funds are designed to improve the quality of education, but due to the fact that the Mayor is proposing \$428 million in education cuts you have are now talking about spreading the pain. Since you have acknowledged that these budget cuts will cause pain, how can you put forth any position as Chancellor other than that the Mayor's cuts are unacceptable?
- 5) Speaker Quinn has proposed across the board 4% cuts for the DOE contract budget in order to get more funds for schools. Do you believe that funding the schools is a more important priority than this portion of the contract budget?
- 6) It seems that you are trying to use state Campaign for Excellence funds to plug the holes being caused by the Mayor's \$428 million education cuts. With the CFE money finally flowing we are supposed to be focused on improving schools, instead you are focused on plugging the holes and spreading the pain. How can you justify the Mayor's cuts at a time when parents are finally expecting the court mandated infusion of funds to improve schools for every child?

English Language Learners

- 7) English language learners are graduating at half the rate of other students, yet the Mayor's budget cuts 226 English language learner teaching positions promised for next year. Why is the department of education proposing to cut funds for these critical English language learner teacher positions?

Class Size

- 8) What is the status of your five year class size reduction plan? Why did you fail in achieving the first year goals, and what steps are you taking to assure us that you will do better next year? Don't you agree that given the lack of any centralized planning or implementation on the part of the DOE means that significant progress towards your goals of 20 per class in K-3 and 23 in all other grades in four years are unlikely to be achieved?
- 9) Why is it that in half of all schools that received funds to reduce class size under last year's Contract for Excellence they did not reduce class size, and in a third of schools, class sizes actually rose? Where is the accountability to make sure schools are properly implementing required programs?

Middle School

- 10) There is an enormous achievement gap based on income. In middle grade schools that serve the most students in poverty only 29% meet state standards in reading and writing compared to 74% of students in schools that serve the highest income students. This is a gap of 45 points. The City of New York has a long way to go in closing the achievement gap. We need every dollar possible in CFE funding to be devoted to closing this gap, yet you are asking the state to give you the flexibility to not spend this money on students who need it the most. Why are you attempting to use the CFE money from the state to plug the gap created by the Mayor's budget cuts instead of speaking out for restorations of these cuts?
- 11) Your administration recently passed a new promotion policy for 8th grade students that will hold back thousands more. The policy was criticized by almost all education and advocacy groups around the city because it lacked a middle grade reform plan. As a result of the protest, you committed to developing a Middle School Success Plan for implementation in September. Why is there no money and no plan for middle school reform in the midst of the middle grade crisis?

Contract for Excellence

- 12) The Contract for Excellence is designed to create a citywide plan to improve the quality of education particularly for the highest need students. To date it appears that the DOE has been abdicating its responsibility to provide the needed leadership to make the Contract for Excellence effective. The Contract for Excellence requires investment in key strategies including: middle school and high school reform, class size reduction, programs for English Language learners, more instructional time, and others. Yet instead of developing a citywide strategy and then implementing it in high need schools you are simply planning to send an allocation out to schools without a strategy. We need educational leadership out of the DOE to design and implement a citywide strategy, when can we expect to see it?
- 13) Will you now give us an accounting of how all the 2007-08 Contract for Excellence funds were actually spent, including how many new classes formed in which schools to reduce class size to what particular levels?
- 14) You justified the Fair Student Funding system last year by saying that more funds should go to the schools with the highest needs. Why are you now criticizing the state for insisting under the Contract for Excellence that increased state education aid be invested in improving conditions at low-performing schools?

Alternative Cuts

- 15) In the midst of budget cuts, your office announced that it would allocate funds to test every kindergarten child next year. The research says it's a waste of time to give young children a standardized test – over 200 experts just signed a petition saying test results for young children are completely unreliable. Why are you wasting money on tests for 5 year olds that can't even give you accurate results and cutting funds for effective educational programs?
[Follow Up: Chancellor Klein will probably answer that these tests will allow every child to be considered for a gifted and talented program.]
Your reply can be:
But the test results aren't even accurate! And many parents don't even want their children in a G&T program.
- 16) One area that constantly comes under scrutiny is your practice of awarding no bid contracts. Couldn't many of these such as the ARIS and ACUITY assessment systems, as well as the proposed contract for a principal's leadership academy be eliminated or curtailed in order to avoid the cuts to schools and could we have specifics?
- 17) What category of positions are you looking to eliminate at central and at the ISCs and can you estimate the savings?

SCHOOL ALLOCATION MEMORANDUM NO. 04, FY09

DATE: May 22, 2008

TO: SCHOOL PRINCIPALS, COMMUNITY SUPERINTENDENTS,
INTEGRATED SERVICE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

FROM: Susan Olds, Executive Budget Director

SUBJECT: FY09 Budget Reduction

Operating within a much weaker economic climate than in recent years, schools are facing reductions in purchasing power as costs escalate significantly faster than revenues. Declines in school purchasing power this year come in the context of years of record growth in the level of school funding. Since fiscal year 2002, the City has increased total spending on education by \$4.6 billion, or 79%. Over the same period, the State increased its contribution to our City's schools by \$3.1 billion, or 55%. In addition to new funding, \$350 million of administrative spending has been redirected to schools and classrooms during this period.

Despite the projected downturn in the economy, both the City and the State have increased their contributions to New York City's public schools. For FY09, the City has increased the amount of operating aid to education by \$129 million, while the State has increased its level of available operating aid by \$535 million.

Having \$664 million in new funds in these tight times is obviously good news—but unfortunately it's not a large enough increase to keep pace with the escalation in nondiscretionary costs totaling \$963 million. Energy is more expensive; school food costs are up; our teachers and other educators earn more under collective bargaining agreements; and mandated special education costs are rising. We also have additional costs that are essential to providing schools with the support they need, such as upgrades in the systems to support our enrollment processes and our special education programs.

The substantial increase in our costs over the increase in our new operating aid results in a shortfall of \$299 million. To minimize the impact on schools, we are reducing two-thirds of this gap with savings from non-school budgets of \$200 million. This leaves a gap of \$99 million. School budgets, representing over 60% of total Department funds, must fund this remaining \$99million, covering one-third of the shortfall. .

To continue the goals of equity and stability initiated through the Fair Student Funding formula last year, the impact of the \$99 million gap should be spread evenly across all schools' budgets. If every school were to have its purchasing power reduced proportionately, each school would face a reduction of 1.4% in its total budget (excluding categorical federal funds such as Title I).

Unfortunately, restrictions placed by the State on most of the Department's new operating aid impede our ability to spread the reduction evenly. Given these constraints, some schools could lose as much as 6% of their purchasing power, while others could actually experience significant budget increases (after adjusting for year-over-year changes to teachers' salaries required by collective bargaining and school register changes).

In the hope of equalizing the funding impact across all schools, **so that no school bears more than its fair share**, the Department is appealing to Albany to modify restrictions on these funds. As we work to address this problem, we are withholding \$63 million in the restricted operating State aid under the Contract for Excellence funding stream. We hope these funds could then be spread proportionately across all schools, impacting all schools' budgets by the same 1.4% reduction in their purchasing power.

Methodology for Calculating the Change in a School's Budget

The net change in a school's budget represents the change from what the school would have had to spend in 2009 due to the overall change in the amount of Fair Student Funding dollars (after accounting for FSF adjustments due to enrollment and collective bargaining increases), the inflow of new Contract for Excellence funds and the dollars from the Legacy Teacher Supplement.

To ensure that each school has the appropriate funding to meet the specific needs of its students, we distribute City tax levy and unrestricted State aid operating funds to schools according to Fair Student Funding. To avoid destabilizing schools, we will continue to fund the "hold harmless" for schools that have historically received funding at a rate higher than that calculated under the current FSF formula. We begin with the FY08 FSF budgets, after the mid-year adjustment and FY08 budget reductions and excluding any FY08 Contract for Excellence funds. We then adjust for collective bargaining increases, changes in enrollment and special education, and for changes in the school's FSF need attributes to arrive at the FY09 FSF (before any contribution as described below). Details on the FSF adjustments can be found in the Resource Guide to School Budgets.

As noted earlier, after the \$200million of savings from nonschool budgets have been applied to the gap between revenue and cost increases, school budgets must cover the remaining deficit of \$99million. The FSF funds, together with the Children First funds, represent the unrestricted dollars in school budgets. In order to cover the shortfall, we will apply the same percentage reduction against these funds across all schools' budgets.

FY09 Contract for Excellence Funds are allocated to schools according to the State requirements and are to be used only for supplemental programs as defined by the specific State regulations. The Contract for Excellence (C4E) dollars are necessarily preliminary given our outreach to Albany. The C4E dollars are also subject to a public engagement process and approval by the State Education Department. This means that

there could be changes in this budget line. Given the need to plan for the upcoming school year within this context, we are releasing school budgets that, regardless of how our issue with the State is resolved, we hope represent the smallest amount of money you would have to spend in the upcoming school year.

The Legacy Teacher Supplement is another source for increased funds. We are honoring our commitment to continue funding the increases in salaries of teachers who were on a school's faculty when we launched Fair Student Funding.

The FY09 Contract for Excellence funds and the FY09 Legacy Teacher Supplement dollars are added to the reduction in the FSF funds to yield the **net change** in the school's FY09 budget. This net change in budgeted dollars for FY09 is then taken as a percentage of the school's total budgeted funds, excluding federal dollars, to yield the school's percent change in its total budget.

Available Support

The Integrated Service Center and your School Support Organizations are available to help you schedule your funds to meet your school's instructional goals.

BN	School Name	Net Cut Amount	Estimated FY09 Total Budget (excluding Federal funds)	Net Cut as a % of Est. FY09 Total Budget (excl. Federal funds)
M347	THE 47 AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE	(280,521)	4,538,094	-6.18%
M408	PROFESSIONAL PERFORMING ARTS H	(224,706)	3,655,072	-6.15%
K586	LYONS COMMUNITY SCHOOL	(139,994)	2,302,777	-6.08%
Q687	QUEENS HIGH SCHOOL FOR THE SCI	(189,509)	3,174,362	-5.97%
X397	English Language Learners And International Support Preparatory Academy	(53,429)	901,278	-5.93%
R005	P.S. 005 HUGUENOT	(110,026)	1,858,000	-5.92%
K452	FREDERICK DOUGLASS ACADEMY VII	(85,706)	1,447,326	-5.92%
K492	URBAN ASSEMBLY ACADEMY OF ARTS	(110,111)	1,865,387	-5.90%
Q284	YORK EARLY COLLEGE ACADEMY	(89,515)	1,520,645	-5.89%
X388	Pan American International High School at Monroe	(66,067)	1,130,963	-5.84%
X377	BRONX COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL	(105,202)	1,802,508	-5.84%
Q303	Academy for Excellence through the Arts	(56,608)	971,323	-5.83%
K589	ARTS & MEDIA PREPARATORY ACADE	(75,278)	1,293,283	-5.82%
M369	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL FOR THE	(105,988)	1,828,925	-5.80%
M367	ACADEMY FOR SOCIAL ACTION: A C	(128,859)	2,227,948	-5.78%
K527	URBAN ASSEMBLY INSTITUTE OF MA	(91,990)	1,595,169	-5.77%
Q282	KNOWLEDGE AND POWER PREPARATOR	(79,533)	1,382,413	-5.75%
M376	NYCiSchool	(51,118)	889,148	-5.75%
K583	MULTICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL	(74,946)	1,304,965	-5.74%
K559	LIFE ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL FOR F	(68,000)	1,185,441	-5.74%
X365	ACADEMY FOR LANGUAGE AND TECHN	(96,274)	1,681,725	-5.72%
Q310	QUEENS COLLEGIATE: A COLLEGE BOARD SCHOOL	(44,503)	777,521	-5.72%
K567	BROOKLYN THEATRE ARTS HIGH SCH	(79,060)	1,389,822	-5.69%
K566	BROOKLYN GENERATION SCHOOL	(74,207)	1,305,438	-5.68%
K627	BRIGHTER CHOICE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	(43,044)	757,258	-5.68%
Q301	ACADEMY for CAREERS in TELEVISION and FILM	(56,431)	996,328	-5.66%
K576	VICTORY COLLEGIATE HIGH SCHOOL	(74,412)	1,314,804	-5.66%
M412	N.Y.C. LAB SCHOOL FOR COLLABOR	(205,638)	3,641,709	-5.65%
K618	Academy of Innovative Technology	(56,431)	1,005,035	-5.61%
K632	FRANCES PERKINS ACADEMY	(56,431)	1,005,035	-5.61%
K449	BROOKLYN LATIN SCHOOL, THE	(104,283)	1,863,884	-5.59%
K616	Brooklyn High School for Leadership and Community Service	(76,554)	1,369,639	-5.59%
K635	OLYMPUS ACADEMY	(76,554)	1,369,639	-5.59%
X696	HIGH SCHOOL OF AMERICAN STUDIE	(167,672)	3,014,202	-5.56%
M416	ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL	(185,446)	3,338,271	-5.56%
Q244	THE ACTIVE LEARNING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	(46,212)	832,459	-5.55%
Q305	Learners and Leaders	(46,212)	832,459	-5.55%
R064	Gaynor McCown Expeditionary Learning School	(51,006)	920,517	-5.54%
R065	ACADEMY OF INNOVATIVE LEARNING	(45,078)	814,507	-5.53%
Q296	Pan American International High School I	(76,246)	1,378,480	-5.53%
Q293	CIVIC LEADERSHIP ACADEMY	(51,006)	923,860	-5.52%
Q302	Queens High School for Information, Research and Technology	(51,006)	923,860	-5.52%
Q308	Robert H. Goddard High School of Communication Arts and Technology	(51,006)	923,860	-5.52%
K617	High School for Innovation in Advertising and Media	(52,599)	953,843	-5.51%
K563	IT TAKES A VILLAGE ACADEMY	(77,641)	1,409,083	-5.51%
X386	School for Environmental Citizenship	(139,155)	2,531,652	-5.50%
M374	GRAMERCY ARTS HIGH SCHOOL	(204,868)	3,727,299	-5.50%
K412	BROOKLYN COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL	(127,961)	2,329,743	-5.49%
K578	BROOKLYN BRIDGE ACADEMY	(102,096)	1,860,474	-5.49%
K628	BROOKLYN BROWNSTONE SCHOOL	(39,669)	724,017	-5.48%
X381	BRONX HAVEN HIGH SCHOOL	(46,890)	856,677	-5.47%
K629	Cultural Academy for the Arts and Sciences	(51,006)	932,567	-5.47%
K633	HIGH SCHOOL FOR MEDICAL PROFESSIONS	(51,006)	932,567	-5.47%
K637	Academy for Conservation and the Environment	(51,006)	932,567	-5.47%
K639	BROOKLYN LAB SCHOOL	(51,006)	932,567	-5.47%
K642	URBAN ACTION ACADEMY	(51,006)	932,567	-5.47%
Q580	BACCALAUREATE SCHOOL FOR GLOBA	(187,262)	3,426,200	-5.47%
Q067	J.H.S. 067 LOUIS PASTEUR	(315,033)	5,797,881	-5.43%
Q252	QUEENS SCHOOL OF INQUIRY, THE	(117,662)	2,166,334	-5.43%
R605	STATEN ISLAND TECHNICAL HIGH S	(355,860)	6,552,760	-5.43%

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X374	KNOWLEDGE AND POWER PREPARATOR	(77,079)	1,419,570	-5.43%
K572	EXPEDITIONARY LEARNING SCHOOL	(69,576)	1,281,557	-5.43%
Q286	YOUNG WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP SCHOO	(82,789)	1,529,049	-5.41%
X445	BRONX HIGH SCHOOL OF SCIENCE	(825,448)	15,323,063	-5.39%
Q306	NEW YORK CITY ACADEMY FOR DISCOVERY	(49,210)	913,693	-5.39%
K454	GREEN SCHOOL: AN ACADEMY FOR E	(107,407)	2,000,921	-5.37%
Q792	NORTH QUEENS COMMUNITY HIGH SC	(98,312)	1,833,572	-5.36%
M862	MOTT HALL II	(109,269)	2,039,485	-5.36%
M500	UNITY CENTER FOR URBAN TECHNOL	(122,498)	2,288,409	-5.35%
R047	CSI HIGH SCHOOL FOR INTERNATIO	(119,760)	2,237,264	-5.35%
K569	KURT HAHN EXPEDITIONARY LEARNI	(66,675)	1,245,678	-5.35%
M475	STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL	(955,135)	17,859,031	-5.35%
X344	AMPARK NEIGHBORHOOD	(44,538)	834,418	-5.34%
M531	REPERTORY COMPANY HIGH SCHOOL	(100,296)	1,880,647	-5.33%
M255	M.S. 255 SALK SCHOOL OF SCIENC	(133,762)	2,508,500	-5.33%
Q299	BARD HIGH SCHOOL EARLY COLLEGE II	(85,977)	1,615,767	-5.32%
K631	General D. Chappie James Elementary School of Science	(197,672)	3,727,933	-5.30%
M316	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL OF BUSIN	(126,556)	2,392,176	-5.29%
X545	BRONX AEROSPACE HIGH SCHOOL	(187,106)	3,542,066	-5.28%
M414	N.Y.C. MUSEUM SCHOOL	(147,531)	2,794,924	-5.28%
K594	GOTHAM PROFESSIONAL ARTS ACADE	(63,985)	1,213,351	-5.27%
Q307	PIONEER ACADEMY	(53,196)	1,012,677	-5.25%
Q295	P.S./I.S. 295	(124,495)	2,370,276	-5.25%
Q744	VOYAGES PREPARATORY	(58,732)	1,119,740	-5.25%
K403	ACADEMY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD	(98,996)	1,890,983	-5.24%
Q281	EAST-WEST SCHOOL OF INTERNATIO	(137,059)	2,626,731	-5.22%
K643	BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY ACADEMY	(58,732)	1,131,567	-5.19%
M366	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS ACADEMY	(54,896)	1,061,913	-5.17%
M260	M.S. 260 CLINTON SCHOOL WRITER	(99,066)	1,918,259	-5.16%
M317	KAPPA II	(89,677)	1,743,956	-5.14%
Q248	QUEENS PREPARATORY ACADEMY	(123,994)	2,411,698	-5.14%
K646	Aspirations Diploma Plus High School	(56,959)	1,107,879	-5.14%
K647	Metropolitan Diploma Plus High School	(56,959)	1,107,879	-5.14%
M375	MOSAIC PREPARATORY ACADEMY	(133,695)	2,613,328	-5.12%
Q309	Far Rockaway Academy of Medical Technology: A College Board School	(60,979)	1,193,785	-5.11%
K659	CYPRESS HILLS COLLEGIATE PREPA	(102,568)	2,009,405	-5.10%
M539	NEW EXPLORATIONS INTO SCIENCE,	(331,566)	6,509,971	-5.09%
K408	ACADEMY OF HOSPITALITY AND TO	(89,902)	1,770,512	-5.08%
X379	JILL CHAIFETZ TRANSFER HIGH SC	(69,257)	1,366,473	-5.07%
K350	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL OF MUSIC	(122,368)	2,415,588	-5.07%
X267	BRONX LATIN	(127,151)	2,514,845	-5.06%
K322	Foundations Academy	(120,698)	2,387,580	-5.06%
M605	HUMANITIES PREPARATORY ACADEMY	(96,270)	1,906,719	-5.05%
X316	KAPPA III	(94,867)	1,882,447	-5.04%
K728	LIBERATION DIPLOMA PLUS	(83,674)	1,665,166	-5.02%
X382	Elementary School for Math, Science and Technology	(98,760)	1,969,813	-5.01%
Q250	I.S. 250 THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY	(158,131)	3,155,465	-5.01%
M418	MILLENNIUM HIGH SCHOOL	(174,406)	3,494,577	-4.99%
K348	HIGH SCHOOL OF SPORTS MANAGEME	(107,668)	2,162,188	-4.98%
K636	Young Scholars' Academy for Discovery and Exploration	(89,814)	1,810,869	-4.96%
M313	JAMES BALDWIN SCHOOL, THE: A S	(92,471)	1,864,808	-4.96%
Q128	P.S. 128 JUNIPER VALLEY	(151,482)	3,056,973	-4.96%
M696	BARD HIGH SCHOOL EARLY COLLEGE	(187,667)	3,787,551	-4.95%
K382	ACADEMY FOR COLLEGE PREPARATIO	(136,980)	2,767,667	-4.95%
X385	Performance School	(211,174)	4,271,131	-4.94%
X369	YOUNG LEADERS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	(103,076)	2,096,146	-4.92%
M308	LOWER MANHATTAN ARTS ACADEMY	(118,252)	2,407,370	-4.91%
M243	M.S. 243 CENTER SCHOOL	(84,541)	1,723,216	-4.91%
Q133	P.S. 133 QUEENS	(227,147)	4,640,034	-4.90%
X542	PELHAM PREPARATORY ACADEMY	(155,476)	3,202,007	-4.86%

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X250	EXIMIUS COLLEGE PREPARATORY AC	(125,693)	2,589,675	-4.85%
M077	P.S. 77 LOWER LAB SCHOOL	(114,264)	2,354,354	-4.85%
Q169	P.S. 169 BAY TERRACE	(172,872)	3,567,299	-4.85%
Q525	TOWNSEND HARRIS HIGH SCHOOL	(349,928)	7,230,033	-4.84%
M037	RIVER EAST ELEMENTARY	(65,900)	1,361,691	-4.84%
Q670	ROBERT F. KENNEDY COMMUNITY HI	(223,084)	4,611,541	-4.84%
M334	THE ANDERSON SCHOOL	(142,239)	2,951,508	-4.82%
Q285	WORLD JOURNALISM PREPARATORY:	(130,112)	2,711,088	-4.80%
K418	THE CHILDREN'S SCHOOL	(148,592)	3,104,430	-4.79%
M479	BEACON HIGH SCHOOL	(274,535)	5,746,279	-4.78%
M114	EAST SIDE MIDDLE SCHOOL	(109,712)	2,298,036	-4.77%
M223	I.S. 223 MOTT HALL	(157,688)	3,303,022	-4.77%
Q041	P.S. 041 CROCHERON	(147,569)	3,092,232	-4.77%
M485	FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA HIGH SCH	(816,958)	17,120,834	-4.77%
K529	WEST BROOKLYN COMMUNITY HIGH S	(89,097)	1,870,896	-4.76%
Q232	P.S. 232 LINDENWOOD	(304,168)	6,406,007	-4.75%
M305	URBAN ASSEMBLY ACADEMY OF GOVE	(104,040)	2,199,066	-4.73%
M006	P.S. 006 LILLIE D. BLAKE	(231,869)	4,901,863	-4.73%
Q259	PATHWAYS COLLEGE PREPARATORY S	(144,449)	3,053,925	-4.73%
K581	EAST FLATBUSH COMMUNITY RESEAR	(79,345)	1,679,217	-4.73%
X367	ARCHIMEDES ACADEMY FOR MATH, S	(83,202)	1,765,726	-4.71%
M312	NEW YORK CITY LAB MIDDLE SCHOO	(163,625)	3,475,432	-4.71%
X371	URBAN INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS	(93,779)	1,993,275	-4.70%
X024	P.S. 024 SPUYTEN DUYVIL	(258,735)	5,502,277	-4.70%
Q680	QUEENS GATEWAY TO HEALTH SCIEN	(179,557)	3,821,549	-4.70%
K598	MIDDLE SCHOOL OF MARKETING AND	(75,568)	1,614,134	-4.68%
M692	HIGH SCHOOL FOR MATHEMATICS, S	(216,713)	4,632,215	-4.68%
M411	BARUCH COLLEGE CAMPUS HIGH SCH	(108,200)	2,318,086	-4.67%
M372	ESPERANZA PREPARATORY ACADEMY	(52,238)	1,122,250	-4.65%
X051	P.S. 051 BRONX NEW SCHOOL	(106,504)	2,292,384	-4.65%
K468	KINGSBOROUGH EARLY COLLEGE SCH	(72,427)	1,559,971	-4.64%
M519	TALENT UNLIMITED HIGH SCHOOL	(145,711)	3,141,225	-4.64%
X375	THE BRONX MATHEMATICS PREPARAT	(92,166)	1,992,058	-4.63%
Q208	P.S. / I.S. 208	(202,028)	4,373,854	-4.62%
X413	BRONX HIGH SCHOOL FOR MEDICAL	(219,881)	4,761,812	-4.62%
M087	P.S. 087 WILLIAM SHERMAN	(260,841)	5,652,214	-4.61%
Q221	P.S. 221 NORTH HILLS	(189,061)	4,097,229	-4.61%
X215	KAPPA	(111,193)	2,413,529	-4.61%
Q196	P.S. 196 GRAND CENTRAL PARKWAY	(200,885)	4,362,646	-4.60%
M283	MANHATTAN THEATRE LAB HIGH SCH	(115,549)	2,512,757	-4.60%
X175	P.S. 175 CITY ISLAND	(126,943)	2,774,146	-4.58%
K483	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL FOR LAW	(122,994)	2,690,176	-4.57%
Q046	P.S. 046 ALLEY POND	(206,807)	4,524,380	-4.57%
K344	RACHEL CARSON HIGH SCHOOL FOR	(121,105)	2,661,368	-4.55%
X442	CELIA CRUZ BRONX HIGH SCHOOL O	(128,580)	2,825,882	-4.55%
X366	URBAN ASSEMBLY ACADEMY OF CIVI	(75,563)	1,660,965	-4.55%
M368	HAMILTON HEIGHTS SCHOOL	(82,510)	1,819,098	-4.54%
Q146	P.S. 146 HOWARD BEACH	(265,952)	5,884,636	-4.52%
R030	P.S. 030 WESTERLEIGH	(241,107)	5,336,934	-4.52%
K430	BROOKLYN TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL	(1,080,751)	23,981,326	-4.51%
Q560	ROBERT F. WAGNER, JR. SECONDAR	(155,698)	3,455,908	-4.51%
X019	P.S. 019 JUDITH K. WEISS	(152,801)	3,397,851	-4.50%
Q114	P.S. / M.S. 114 BELLE HARBOR	(259,317)	5,774,682	-4.49%
K588	MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR ART AND PHIL	(75,349)	1,680,695	-4.48%
X551	BRONX ACADEMY OF LETTERS	(156,404)	3,493,410	-4.48%
R050	P.S. 050 FRANK HANKINSON	(231,969)	5,198,898	-4.46%
M655	LIFE SCIENCES SECONDARY SCHOOL	(230,510)	5,169,227	-4.46%
K311	ESSENCE SCHOOL	(90,275)	2,028,497	-4.45%
R026	P.S. 026 THE CARTERET SCHOOL	(88,589)	1,990,785	-4.45%
K595	BEDFORD ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL	(111,038)	2,498,273	-4.44%

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M009	P.S. 009 SARAH ANDERSON	(167,985)	3,781,365	-4.44%
Q173	P.S. 173 FRESH MEADOWS	(229,615)	5,171,768	-4.44%
X251	EXPLORATIONS ACADEMY	(116,935)	2,635,024	-4.44%
M051	P.S. 051 ELIAS HOWE	(105,084)	2,376,768	-4.42%
Q268	P.S. 268	(183,780)	4,163,066	-4.41%
K656	BROOKLYN HIGH SCHOOL OF THE AR	(210,756)	4,777,726	-4.41%
M560	HIGH SCHOOL M560 - CITY AS SCH	(281,068)	6,375,382	-4.41%
X341	ACCION ACADEMY	(71,346)	1,621,248	-4.40%
K547	BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AN	(148,886)	3,383,566	-4.40%
K381	I. S. 381	(178,123)	4,051,687	-4.40%
R042	P.S. 042 ELTINGVILLE	(299,322)	6,810,670	-4.39%
Q264	ACADEMY OF FINANCE AND ENTERP	(101,657)	2,315,316	-4.39%
K537	HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUTH AND COMM	(147,169)	3,358,244	-4.38%
K405	MIDWOOD HIGH SCHOOL	(875,451)	19,998,501	-4.38%
X376	ANTONIA PANTOJA PREPARATORY AC	(66,864)	1,530,204	-4.37%
X290	BRONX ACADEMY OF HEALTH CAREER	(142,601)	3,264,470	-4.37%
R069	P.S. 069 DANIEL D. TOMPKINS	(271,773)	6,229,176	-4.36%
K609	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL FOR CRIM	(49,077)	1,126,906	-4.36%
M541	MANHATTAN / HUNTER SCIENCE HIG	(139,096)	3,212,687	-4.33%
X101	M.S. X101 EDWARD R. BYRNE	(121,813)	2,821,953	-4.32%
Q096	P.S. 096	(103,167)	2,390,821	-4.32%
M158	P.S. 158 BAYARD TAYLOR	(226,390)	5,248,560	-4.31%
K447	THE MATH & SCIENCE EXPLORATORY	(186,300)	4,320,722	-4.31%
Q499	THE QUEENS COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR	(130,325)	3,025,849	-4.31%
K592	KHALIL GIBRAN INTERNATIONAL AC	(43,532)	1,012,549	-4.30%
Q650	HIGH SCHOOL FOR CONSTRUCTION T	(159,968)	3,725,942	-4.29%
R003	P.S. 003 THE MARGARET GIOIOSA	(232,098)	5,409,363	-4.29%
K546	HIGH SCHOOL FOR PUBLIC SERVICE	(121,548)	2,834,463	-4.29%
X189	CORNERSTONE ACADEMY FOR SOCIAL	(128,801)	3,005,432	-4.29%
X452	BRONX GUILD	(104,938)	2,449,270	-4.28%
X276	LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE	(103,309)	2,414,002	-4.28%
X548	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL FOR CARE	(117,304)	2,742,134	-4.28%
K128	P.S. 128 BENSONHURST	(129,632)	3,039,220	-4.27%
K514	FREDERICK DOUGLASS ACADEMY VII	(114,397)	2,689,625	-4.25%
X520	FOREIGN LANGUAGE ACADEMY OF GL	(166,651)	3,920,172	-4.25%
Q266	P.S. / I.S. 266	(203,874)	4,796,493	-4.25%
M290	P.S. 290 MANHATTAN NEW SCHOOL	(168,462)	3,968,961	-4.24%
Q492	MATHEMATICS, SCIENCE RESEARCH	(171,076)	4,030,832	-4.24%
M225	ELLA BAKER SCHOOL	(94,926)	2,242,446	-4.23%
X252	MOTT HALL BRONX HIGH SCHOOL	(104,050)	2,459,258	-4.23%
M116	P.S. 116 MARY LINDLEY MURRAY	(202,194)	4,787,482	-4.22%
K245	P.S. 245	(63,462)	1,504,505	-4.22%
M296	HIGH SCHOOL OF HOSPITALITY MAN	(106,551)	2,532,322	-4.21%
M315	THE EAST VILLAGE COMMUNITY SCH	(78,924)	1,879,864	-4.20%
K535	LEON M. GOLDSTEIN HIGH SCHOOL	(247,848)	5,917,756	-4.19%
K207	P.S. 207 ELIZABETH G. LEARY	(280,776)	6,705,790	-4.19%
X370	SCHOOL OF DIPLOMACY	(83,865)	2,004,251	-4.18%
X473	MOTT HAVEN VILLAGE PREPARATORY	(105,198)	2,514,247	-4.18%
Q094	P.S. 094 DAVID D. PORTER	(118,071)	2,824,140	-4.18%
M064	P.S. 064 ROBERT SIMON	(120,159)	2,878,092	-4.17%
M318	THURGOOD MARSHALL ACADEMY LOWE	(49,869)	1,194,736	-4.17%
M610	YOUNG WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP SCHOO	(120,346)	2,885,522	-4.17%
M183	P.S. 183 ROBERT L. STEVENSON	(155,188)	3,722,865	-4.17%
X275	HIGH SCHOOL OF COMPUTERS AND T	(152,249)	3,658,096	-4.16%
M299	HIGH SCHOOL FOR ARTS, IMAGINAT	(139,474)	3,358,171	-4.15%
R023	P.S. 023 RICHMONDTOWN	(173,893)	4,187,197	-4.15%
Q025	I.S. 025 ADRIEN BLOCK	(258,901)	6,234,840	-4.15%
K596	KNOWLEDGE AND POWER PREPARATOR	(46,271)	1,114,726	-4.15%
K279	P.S. 279 HERMAN SCHREIBER	(220,230)	5,308,441	-4.15%
Q209	P.S. 209 CLEARVIEW GARDENS	(154,020)	3,713,066	-4.15%

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X477	MARBLE HILL HIGH SCHOOL FOR IN	(124,441)	3,000,216	-4.15%
M304	MOTT HALL HIGH SCHOOL	(115,611)	2,789,721	-4.14%
M333	P.S. 333 MANHATTAN SCHOOL FOR	(212,235)	5,125,611	-4.14%
X293	RENAISSANCE HIGH SCHOOL OF MUS	(117,651)	2,841,435	-4.14%
K340	I.S. 340	(88,133)	2,128,916	-4.14%
X239	URBAN ASSEMBLY ACADEMY FOR HIS	(96,770)	2,339,092	-4.14%
M234	P.S. 234 INDEPENDENCE SCHOOL	(181,206)	4,380,821	-4.14%
R001	P.S. 001 TOTTENVILLE	(139,535)	3,384,220	-4.12%
X514	SPORTS PROFESSIONS HIGH SCHOOL	(102,000)	2,477,033	-4.12%
Q415	BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO HIGH SCHOO	(868,388)	21,100,717	-4.12%
X228	JONAS BRONCK ACADEMY	(67,986)	1,652,858	-4.11%
K543	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEAR	(137,398)	3,340,577	-4.11%
R056	P.S. 56 THE LOUIS DESARIO SCHO	(205,601)	5,002,990	-4.11%
M059	P.S. 059 BEEKMAN HILL INTERNAT	(135,110)	3,292,129	-4.10%
X225	THEATRE ARTS PRODUCTION COMPAN	(145,533)	3,548,735	-4.10%
K312	P.S. 312 BERGEN BEACH	(270,236)	6,594,588	-4.10%
X141	RIVERDALE / KINGSBRIDGE ACADEM	(382,956)	9,361,203	-4.09%
M040	P.S. 040 AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDEN	(156,649)	3,845,458	-4.07%
M362	COLUMBIA SECONDARY SCHOOL	(52,375)	1,288,512	-4.06%
Q193	P.S. 193 ALFRED J. KENNEDY	(176,100)	4,336,159	-4.06%
X231	EAGLE ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN	(117,302)	2,892,950	-4.05%
X547	NEW EXPLORERS HIGH SCHOOL	(113,418)	2,797,311	-4.05%
M307	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL FOR MEDI	(105,107)	2,593,027	-4.05%
K107	P.S. 107 JOHN W. KIMBALL	(139,072)	3,432,824	-4.05%
Q101	P.S. 101 SCHOOL IN THE GARDENS	(198,711)	4,906,216	-4.05%
Q172	IRWIN ALTMAN MIDDLE SCHOOL 172	(273,467)	6,758,054	-4.05%
M497	CENTRAL PARK EAST I	(64,391)	1,591,383	-4.05%
M495	PARK EAST HIGH SCHOOL	(122,199)	3,023,625	-4.04%
X527	BRONX LEADERSHIP ACADEMY II HI	(128,815)	3,188,007	-4.04%
X372	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL FOR WILD	(77,383)	1,915,436	-4.04%
R052	P.S. 052 JOHN C. THOMPSON	(239,829)	5,944,425	-4.03%
K212	P.S. 212 LADY DEBORAH MOODY	(183,271)	4,546,860	-4.03%
X260	BRONX CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND M	(95,887)	2,380,604	-4.03%
Q501	FRANK SINATRA SCHOOL OF THE AR	(176,592)	4,386,693	-4.03%
K409	EAST NEW YORK FAMILY ACADEMY	(126,753)	3,148,805	-4.03%
X108	P.S. 108 PHILIP J. ABINANTI	(158,966)	3,954,541	-4.02%
Q207	P.S. 207 ROCKWOOD PARK	(243,591)	6,061,520	-4.02%
M300	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL OF DESIG	(107,610)	2,679,327	-4.02%
K008	P.S. 008 ROBERT FULTON	(150,367)	3,751,472	-4.01%
Q213	P.S. 213 THE CARL ULLMAN SCHOO	(164,334)	4,104,367	-4.00%
M166	P.S. 166 THE RICHARD RODGERS S	(164,866)	4,117,672	-4.00%
M630	ART AND DESIGN HIGH SCHOOL	(380,458)	9,527,221	-3.99%
K146	P.S. 146	(167,973)	4,206,719	-3.99%
R011	P.S. 11 THOMAS DONGAN SCHOOL	(99,989)	2,506,822	-3.99%
X263	VALIDUS PREPARATORY ACADEMY: A	(106,992)	2,683,898	-3.99%
Q690	HIGH SCHOOL FOR LAW ENFORCEMEN	(147,611)	3,713,035	-3.98%
K108	P.S. 108 SAL ABBRACCIAMENTO	(226,281)	5,698,383	-3.97%
K670	BENJAMIN BANNEKER ACADEMY	(187,651)	4,729,916	-3.97%
Q049	P.S. 049 DOROTHY BONAWIT KOLE	(142,849)	3,602,106	-3.97%
M489	HIGH SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND F	(202,289)	5,102,323	-3.96%
M089	P.S. 89	(150,703)	3,802,460	-3.96%
Q566	QUEENS HIGH SCHOOL OF TEACHING	(286,749)	7,241,650	-3.96%
K533	SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY AND LEAD	(138,808)	3,512,771	-3.95%
Q178	P.S. 178 HOLLISWOOD	(138,818)	3,520,896	-3.94%
K098	I.S. 98 BAY ACADEMY	(225,104)	5,710,665	-3.94%
Q283	PREPARATORY ACADEMY FOR WRITER	(78,194)	1,984,591	-3.94%
K321	P.S. 321 WILLIAM PENN	(315,878)	8,018,855	-3.94%
M425	LEADERSHIP AND PUBLIC SERVICE	(183,037)	4,649,137	-3.94%
Q188	P.S. 188 KINGSBURY	(109,028)	2,770,219	-3.94%
M041	P.S. 041 GREENWICH VILLAGE	(194,714)	4,948,433	-3.93%

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R034	I.S. 034 TOTTEVILLE	(287,161)	7,298,535	-3.93%
M964	CENTRAL PARK EAST II	(73,938)	1,880,491	-3.93%
K282	P.S. 282 PARK SLOPE	(207,597)	5,281,968	-3.93%
K199	P.S. 199 FREDERICK WACHTEL	(186,828)	4,753,976	-3.93%
Q323	SCHOLARS' ACADEMY	(148,234)	3,779,685	-3.92%
K163	P.S. 163 BATH BEACH	(142,534)	3,639,513	-3.92%
K555	BROOKLYN COLLEGE ACADEMY	(135,669)	3,464,379	-3.92%
X505	BRONX SCHOOL FOR LAW, GOVERNME	(180,705)	4,615,805	-3.91%
X128	MOTT HALL III	(73,945)	1,890,625	-3.91%
M298	PACE HIGH SCHOOL	(106,545)	2,731,547	-3.90%
K180	P.S. 180 HOMEWOOD	(281,737)	7,234,288	-3.89%
Q071	P.S. 071 FOREST	(289,167)	7,428,723	-3.89%
Q098	P.S. 098 THE DOUGLSTON SCHOOL	(77,308)	1,988,310	-3.89%
M680	HERITAGE SCHOOL, THE	(115,554)	2,974,262	-3.89%
Q159	P.S. 159	(153,053)	3,941,372	-3.88%
X160	P.S. 160 WALT DISNEY	(215,887)	5,563,116	-3.88%
K209	P.S. 209 MARGARET MEAD	(208,162)	5,366,926	-3.88%
K393	FREDERICK DOUGLASS ACADEMY IV	(143,730)	3,707,926	-3.88%
M442	BALLET TECH, NYC PUBLIC SCHOOL	(51,516)	1,331,366	-3.87%
K066	P.S. 66	(195,505)	5,066,495	-3.86%
Q620	THOMAS A. EDISON CAREER AND TE	(638,337)	16,550,657	-3.86%
Q175	P.S. 175 THE LYNN GROSS DISCOV	(174,920)	4,541,104	-3.85%
M199	P.S. 199 JESSIE ISADOR STRAUS	(208,727)	5,423,085	-3.85%
Q200	P.S. 200 POMONOK	(184,129)	4,785,833	-3.85%
Q113	P.S. 113 ISAAC CHAUNCEY	(146,797)	3,818,454	-3.84%
Q260	FREDERICK DOUGLASS ACADEMY VI	(95,484)	2,486,864	-3.84%
X319	PROVIDING URBAN LEARNERS SUCCE	(54,788)	1,427,775	-3.84%
R055	P.S. 055 HENRY M. BOEHM	(201,162)	5,248,543	-3.83%
M896	GREENWICH VILLAGE	(65,420)	1,707,976	-3.83%
M413	SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE HIGH SCHO	(156,117)	4,077,098	-3.83%
Q115	P.S. 115 GLEN OAKS	(157,018)	4,102,109	-3.83%
Q494	LAW, GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY	(127,846)	3,341,586	-3.83%
Q018	P.S. 018 WINCHESTER	(114,588)	3,001,574	-3.82%
X180	I.S. 180 DANIEL HALE WILLIAMS	(277,421)	7,274,711	-3.81%
Q164	P.S. 164 QUEENS VALLEY	(194,949)	5,116,219	-3.81%
K528	HIGH SCHOOL FOR GLOBAL CITIZEN	(108,242)	2,842,738	-3.81%
Q162	P.S. 162 JOHN GOLDEN	(160,577)	4,218,078	-3.81%
K544	INTERNATIONAL ARTS BUSINESS SC	(130,869)	3,441,163	-3.80%
Q205	P.S. 205 ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL	(85,472)	2,248,553	-3.80%
Q074	J.H.S. 074 NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE	(260,730)	6,859,150	-3.80%
M063	P.S. 063 WILLIAM MCKINLEY	(93,094)	2,456,567	-3.79%
Q078	P.S. 078	(96,484)	2,547,569	-3.79%
Q242	P.S. 242 LEONARD P. STAVISKY E	(149,702)	3,954,886	-3.79%
K504	HIGH SCHOOL FOR CIVIL RIGHTS	(119,253)	3,153,491	-3.78%
K493	BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE: A COLLEGE	(118,784)	3,146,499	-3.78%
M586	HARVEY MILK HIGH SCHOOL	(47,167)	1,249,675	-3.77%
Q174	P.S. 174 WILLIAM SIDNEY MOUNT	(156,930)	4,162,904	-3.77%
R008	P.S. 8 SHIRLEE SOLOMON	(138,064)	3,667,666	-3.76%
K697	TEACHERS PREPARATORY HIGH SCHO	(172,689)	4,588,357	-3.76%
K039	P.S. 039 HENRY BRISTOW	(100,489)	2,679,122	-3.75%
Q222	P.S. Q222 - FIRE FIGHTER CHRIS	(97,623)	2,603,769	-3.75%
K051	M.S. 51 WILLIAM ALEXANDER	(209,829)	5,633,982	-3.72%
K478	ENTERPRISE, BUSINESS AND TECH	(260,411)	7,001,161	-3.72%
M191	P.S. 191 AMSTERDAM	(159,704)	4,295,186	-3.72%
K236	P.S. 236 MILL BASIN	(154,469)	4,169,121	-3.71%
M860	FREDERICK DOUGLASS ACADEMY II	(120,608)	3,255,882	-3.70%
X500	HOSTOS-LINCOLN ACADEMY OF SCIE	(124,119)	3,359,997	-3.69%
X178	P.S. 178 - DR. SELMAN WAXMAN	(151,939)	4,113,322	-3.69%
M184	P.S. 184M SHUANG WEN	(126,323)	3,433,715	-3.68%
M361	CHILDREN'S WORKSHOP SCHOOL	(87,064)	2,369,746	-3.67%

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M180	P.S. 180 HUGO NEWMAN			
Q131	P.S. 131 ABIGAIL ADAMS	(179,325)	4,884,298	-3.67%
M499	FREDERICK DOUGLASS ACADEMY	(180,506)	4,919,382	-3.67%
K539	HIGH SCHOOL FOR SERVICE & LEAR	(308,868)	8,425,049	-3.67%
M540	A. PHILIP RANDOLPH CAMPUS HIGH	(116,343)	3,188,356	-3.65%
M364	EARTH SCHOOL	(326,684)	8,957,926	-3.65%
Q130	P.S. 130	(90,121)	2,471,434	-3.65%
K185	P.S. 185 WALTER KASSEN BROCK	(88,604)	2,435,423	-3.64%
K020	P.S. 020 CLINTON HILL	(183,628)	5,059,373	-3.63%
K558	WILLIAMSBURG HIGH SCHOOL FOR A	(108,529)	2,991,107	-3.63%
M250	M.S. 250 WEST SIDE COLLABORATI	(106,244)	2,930,424	-3.63%
Q194	J.H.S. 194 WILLIAM CARR	(61,855)	1,707,051	-3.62%
R054	P.S. 054 CHARLES W. LENG	(229,874)	6,348,571	-3.62%
M565	URBAN ACADEMY LABORATORY HIGH	(207,056)	5,721,396	-3.62%
Q896	YOUNG WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP SCHO	(95,872)	2,650,984	-3.62%
M381	GLOBAL NEIGHBORHOOD SECONDARY SCHOOL	(64,727)	1,790,961	-3.61%
K507	PERFORMING ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY	(29,577)	819,543	-3.61%
K239	MARK TWAIN I.S. 239 FOR THE GI	(122,090)	3,383,439	-3.61%
M289	I.S. 289	(287,512)	7,973,062	-3.61%
K364	I.S. 364 GATEWAY	(70,302)	1,954,443	-3.60%
K058	P.S. 058 THE CARROLL	(107,986)	3,002,512	-3.60%
M198	P.S. 198 ISADOR E. IDA STRAUS	(160,313)	4,460,104	-3.59%
M171	P.S. 171 PATRICK HENRY	(151,521)	4,226,008	-3.59%
K522	MOTT HALL IV	(169,283)	4,728,523	-3.58%
R032	P.S. 032 THE GIFFORD SCHOOL	(50,849)	1,420,397	-3.58%
K488	Brooklyn Preparatory High School	(211,919)	5,930,523	-3.57%
K187	I.S. 187	(99,725)	2,791,126	-3.57%
K197	P.S. 197 BROOKLYN	(240,259)	6,729,309	-3.57%
R029	P.S. 029 BARDWELL	(160,016)	4,485,808	-3.57%
Q051	P.S. 051	(144,523)	4,058,405	-3.56%
M377	RENAISSANCE SCHOOL OF THE ARTS	(70,858)	1,994,424	-3.55%
M670	THURGOOD MARSHALL ACADEMY FOR	(28,690)	807,699	-3.55%
M529	JACQUELINE KENNEDY ONASSIS HIG	(137,056)	3,861,088	-3.55%
Q265	EXCELSIOR PREPARATORY HIGH SCH	(160,718)	4,537,669	-3.54%
K698	SOUTH BROOKLYN COMMUNITY HIGH	(95,451)	2,695,724	-3.54%
K614	Young Women's Leadership School of Brooklyn	(55,699)	1,574,173	-3.54%
K644	EAGLE ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN at Ocean Hill	(28,690)	811,104	-3.54%
K448	BROOKLYN SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR	(28,690)	811,104	-3.54%
Q156	P.S. 156 LAURELTON	(181,249)	5,124,897	-3.54%
X670	HEALTH OPPORTUNITIES HIGH SCHO	(209,032)	5,917,104	-3.53%
R455	TOTTENVILLE HIGH SCHOOL	(162,059)	4,588,040	-3.53%
X081	P.S. 081 ROBERT J. CHRISTEN	(756,104)	21,451,274	-3.52%
X262	BRONX HIGH SCHOOL FOR PERFORMA	(162,687)	4,619,896	-3.52%
Q047	P.S. 047 CHRIS GALAS	(104,484)	2,970,773	-3.52%
M092	P.S. 092 MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE	(79,370)	2,257,622	-3.52%
Q088	P.S. 088 SENECA	(150,484)	4,282,882	-3.51%
X282	YOUNG WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP SCHOO	(275,879)	7,856,732	-3.51%
Q056	P.S. 056 HARRY EICHLER	(64,614)	1,843,645	-3.50%
M224	M.S. 224 MANHATTAN EAST SCHOOL	(118,312)	3,379,714	-3.50%
M494	HIGH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND TECHNO	(62,529)	1,787,051	-3.50%
Q032	P.S. 032 STATE STREET	(145,671)	4,177,541	-3.49%
K277	P.S. 277 GERRITSEN BEACH	(143,088)	4,114,889	-3.48%
X517	FREDERICK DOUGLASS ACADEMY III	(107,158)	3,082,589	-3.48%
M217	P.S./I.S. 217 ROOSEVELT ISLAND	(122,117)	3,519,084	-3.47%
R036	P.S. 036 J. C. DRUMGOOLE	(124,935)	3,601,229	-3.47%
M150	P.S. 150	(222,558)	6,415,640	-3.47%
Q087	P.S. 087 MIDDLE VILLAGE	(52,888)	1,525,284	-3.47%
Q184	P.S. 184 FLUSHING MANOR	(178,040)	5,136,349	-3.47%
Q107	P.S. 107 THOMAS A DOOLEY	(122,909)	3,555,591	-3.46%
Q254	P.S. 254	(243,652)	7,057,929	-3.45%
		(155,698)	4,510,845	-3.45%

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M400	HIGH SCHOOL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL	(302,769)	8,778,422	-3.45%
Q158	M.S. 158 MARIE CURIE	(246,216)	7,142,637	-3.45%
X014	P.S. X014 SENATOR JOHN CALANDR	(128,081)	3,718,922	-3.44%
Q294	BELL ACADEMY	(72,960)	2,120,271	-3.44%
Q026	P.S. 026 RUFUS KING	(151,235)	4,407,544	-3.43%
X433	HIGH SCHOOL FOR TEACHING AND T	(113,812)	3,318,206	-3.43%
K262	P.S. 262 EL HAJJ MALIK EL SHAB	(95,736)	2,793,314	-3.43%
Q498	HUMANITIES & ARTS MAGNET HIGH	(134,264)	3,935,083	-3.41%
Q191	P.S. 191 MAYFLOWER	(82,961)	2,433,463	-3.41%
R048	P.S. 048 WILLIAM C. WILCOX	(87,286)	2,567,175	-3.40%
Q270	P.S. / I.S. Q270	(152,002)	4,470,678	-3.40%
Q220	P.S. 220 EDWARD MANDEL	(143,223)	4,214,940	-3.40%
Q069	P.S. 069 JACKSON HEIGHTS	(268,080)	7,891,772	-3.40%
M011	P.S. 011 WILLIAM T. HARRIS	(142,971)	4,212,607	-3.39%
M435	MANHATTAN CENTER FOR SCIENCE A	(307,229)	9,067,798	-3.39%
X312	MILLENNIUM ART ACADEMY	(109,588)	3,239,616	-3.38%
R046	P.S. 046 ALBERT V. MANISCALCO	(87,864)	2,610,344	-3.37%
K276	P.S. 276 LOUIS MARSHALL	(203,202)	6,039,058	-3.36%
Q015	P.S. 015 JACKIE ROBINSON	(116,310)	3,457,442	-3.36%
M439	MANHATTAN VILLAGE ACADEMY	(95,165)	2,830,898	-3.36%
Q029	P.S. 029 QUEENS	(145,351)	4,326,185	-3.36%
Q186	P.S. 186 CASTLEWOOD	(149,080)	4,437,306	-3.36%
K577	CONSELYEA PREPARATORY SCHOOL	(88,872)	2,646,180	-3.36%
K330	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL FOR THE	(56,363)	1,680,354	-3.35%
R075	I.S. 075 FRANK D. PAULO	(256,581)	7,656,446	-3.35%
Q134	P.S. 134 HOLLIS	(135,827)	4,059,685	-3.35%
K135	P.S. 135 SHELDON A. BROOKNER	(162,640)	4,861,154	-3.35%
R080	THE MICHAEL J. PETRIDES HIGH S	(267,231)	8,009,728	-3.34%
Q153	P.S. 153 MASPETH ELEM	(296,136)	8,904,378	-3.33%
K548	BROOKLYN SCHOOL FOR MUSIC & TH	(111,517)	3,361,039	-3.32%
K254	P.S. 254 DAG HAMMARSKJOLD	(135,423)	4,084,145	-3.32%
Q227	I.S. 227 LOUIS ARMSTRONG	(333,844)	10,076,417	-3.31%
K038	P.S. 038 THE PACIFIC	(117,641)	3,552,201	-3.31%
R006	P.S. 6 CORPORAL ALLAN F. KIVLE	(196,500)	5,953,210	-3.30%
Q055	P.S. 055 MAURE	(151,558)	4,591,856	-3.30%
K153	P.S. 153 HOMECREST	(150,101)	4,551,122	-3.30%
Q163	P.S. 163 FLUSHING HEIGHTS	(126,883)	3,847,257	-3.30%
Q035	P.S. 035 NATHANIEL WOODHULL	(153,901)	4,672,466	-3.29%
M378	School for Global Leaders	(28,007)	850,387	-3.29%
Q176	P.S. 176 CAMBRIA HEIGHTS	(144,967)	4,411,199	-3.29%
R053	P.S. 053 BAY TERRACE	(172,609)	5,257,657	-3.28%
Q036	P.S. 036 SAINT ALBANS SCHOOL	(113,284)	3,460,929	-3.27%
R600	RALPH R. MCKEE CAREER AND TECH	(218,537)	6,681,669	-3.27%
M363	NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL	(80,586)	2,464,069	-3.27%
Q435	MARTIN VAN BUREN HIGH SCHOOL	(565,353)	17,296,896	-3.27%
X273	FREDERICK DOUGLASS ACADEMY V.	(63,468)	1,943,062	-3.27%
M302	KAPPA IV	(61,455)	1,884,980	-3.26%
M420	HIGH SCHOOL FOR HEALTH PROFESS	(292,627)	8,986,809	-3.26%
K255	P.S. 255 BARBARA REING SCHOOL	(187,827)	5,773,863	-3.25%
M003	P.S. 003 CHARRETTE SCHOOL	(144,409)	4,442,422	-3.25%
X383	Emolior Academy	(24,331)	750,763	-3.24%
Q002	P.S. 002 ALFRED ZIMBERG	(152,673)	4,717,141	-3.24%
Q065	P.S. 65 - THE RAYMOND YORK ELE	(126,168)	3,902,026	-3.23%
Q575	ACADEMY OF AMERICAN STUDIES	(121,731)	3,765,308	-3.23%
M075	P.S. 075 EMILY DICKINSON	(183,462)	5,679,096	-3.23%
K030	I.S. 30 MARY WHITE OVINGTON	(81,746)	2,534,187	-3.23%
X071	P.S. 071 ROSE E. SCALA	(323,693)	10,049,154	-3.22%
K133	P.S. 133 WILLIAM A. BUTLER	(94,791)	2,945,061	-3.22%
X295	GATEWAY SCHOOL FOR ENVIRONMENT	(101,546)	3,157,271	-3.22%
R039	P.S. 39 FRANCIS J. MURPHY JR.	(108,666)	3,392,709	-3.20%

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Q085	P.S. 085 JUDGE CHARLES VALLONE	(118,210)	3,702,674	-3.19%
X324	BRONX EARLY COLLEGE ACADEMY FO	(49,745)	1,560,536	-3.19%
M839	TOMPKINS SQUARE MIDDLE SCHOOL	(86,002)	2,701,311	-3.18%
K690	BROOKLYN STUDIO SECONDARY SCHO	(195,557)	6,143,320	-3.18%
M449	VANGUARD HIGH SCHOOL	(106,928)	3,360,183	-3.18%
R041	P.S. 041 NEW DORP	(134,164)	4,224,963	-3.18%
M126	P.S. 126 JACOB AUGUST RIIS	(189,989)	5,983,162	-3.18%
K575	BEDFORD STUYVESANT PREPARATORY	(62,788)	1,978,821	-3.17%
X418	BRONX HIGH SCHOOL FOR THE VISU	(88,220)	2,780,558	-3.17%
Q090	P.S. 090 HORACE MANN	(175,123)	5,522,052	-3.17%
K104	P.S./I.S. 104 THE FORT HAMILTO	(229,825)	7,248,924	-3.17%
K404	ACADEMY FOR YOUNG WRITERS	(64,261)	2,030,782	-3.16%
Q102	P.S. 102 BAYVIEW	(175,069)	5,534,112	-3.16%
K336	ACADEMY OF BUSINESS AND COMMUN	(49,503)	1,565,365	-3.16%
K484	RONALD EDMONDS LEARNING CENTER	(46,740)	1,481,792	-3.15%
M212	P.S. 212 MIDTOWN WEST	(87,631)	2,780,920	-3.15%
Q108	P.S. 108 CAPTAIN VINCENT G. FO	(232,315)	7,397,767	-3.14%
K235	P.S. 235 LENOX	(248,016)	7,908,073	-3.14%
M580	RICHARD R. GREEN HIGH SCHOOL O	(156,418)	4,990,743	-3.13%
Q155	P.S. 155	(136,648)	4,380,742	-3.12%
M245	M.S. M245 THE COMPUTER SCHOOL	(65,799)	2,111,801	-3.12%
K127	P.S. 127 MCKINLEY PARK	(84,971)	2,729,946	-3.11%
M163	P.S. 163 ALFRED E. SMITH	(159,817)	5,134,607	-3.11%
Q144	P.S. 144 COL JEROMUS REMSEN	(188,177)	6,046,243	-3.11%
M407	INSTITUTE FOR COLLABORATIVE ED	(79,091)	2,543,671	-3.11%
R035	P.S. 35 THE CLOVE VALLEY SCHOO	(71,609)	2,309,398	-3.10%
R004	P.S. 004 MAURICE WOLLIN	(249,848)	8,079,886	-3.09%
K229	P.S. 229 DYKER	(119,917)	3,879,476	-3.09%
K261	P.S. 261 PHILIP LIVINGSTON	(157,392)	5,104,378	-3.08%
Q272	GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER HIGH	(91,791)	2,986,143	-3.07%
K327	P.S. 327 DR. ROSE B. ENGLISH	(179,069)	5,825,586	-3.07%
K154	MAGNET SCHOOL FOR SCIENCE & TE	(100,408)	3,276,612	-3.06%
Q147	P.S. 147 RONALD MCNAIR	(180,614)	5,912,199	-3.05%
Q251	P.S. 251 QUEENS	(108,548)	3,560,846	-3.05%
K206	P.S. 206 JOSEPH F LAMB	(233,817)	7,679,643	-3.04%
Q206	P.S. 206 HORACE HARDING	(143,278)	4,706,143	-3.04%
X304	P.S. 304 EARLY CHILDHOOD SCHOO	(109,833)	3,611,381	-3.04%
Q154	P.S. 154 QUEENS	(129,365)	4,255,682	-3.04%
X438	FORDHAM LEADERSHIP ACADEMY FOR	(144,371)	4,769,008	-3.03%
K031	P.S. 031 SAMUEL F. DUPONT	(102,534)	3,404,094	-3.01%
K029	P.S. 029 JOHN M. HARRIGAN	(129,423)	4,298,029	-3.01%
Q080	P.S. 080 THURGOOD MARSHALL MAG	(175,991)	5,869,774	-3.00%
Q124	P.S. 124 OSMOND A CHURCH	(196,073)	6,547,451	-2.99%
K011	P.S. 011 PURVIS J. BEHAN	(97,777)	3,275,395	-2.99%
K222	P.S. 222 KATHERINE R. SNYDER	(208,879)	7,009,008	-2.98%
K075	P.S. 075 MAYDA CORTIELLA	(134,906)	4,531,471	-2.98%
X198	P.S. 198	(194,568)	6,546,595	-2.97%
Q106	P.S. 106	(91,484)	3,086,180	-2.96%
Q138	P.S. 138 SUNRISE	(186,881)	6,305,892	-2.96%
Q024	P.S. 024 ANDREW JACKSON	(147,425)	4,978,452	-2.96%
X384	Entrada Academy	(30,164)	1,020,922	-2.95%
X329	DREAMYARD PREPARATORY SCHOOL	(64,202)	2,176,091	-2.95%
X121	P.S. 121 THROOP	(157,566)	5,357,588	-2.94%
Q203	P.S. 203 OAKLAND GARDENS	(129,212)	4,399,870	-2.94%
M012	TAG YOUNG SCHOLARS	(72,334)	2,464,768	-2.93%
Q031	P.S. 031 BAYSIDE	(96,052)	3,284,286	-2.92%
K499	ACORN COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL	(150,891)	5,160,819	-2.92%
Q214	P.S. 214 CADWALLADER COLDEN	(98,920)	3,387,710	-2.92%
Q020	P.S. 020 JOHN BOWNE	(263,386)	9,029,474	-2.92%
R045	P.S. 045 JOHN TYLER	(181,162)	6,228,654	-2.91%

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X036	P.S. 036 UNIONPORT	(139,031)	4,784,044	-2.91%
K685	EL PUENTE ACADEMY FOR PEACE AN	(49,243)	1,695,522	-2.90%
R007	I.S. 007 ELIAS BERNSTEIN	(218,637)	7,541,998	-2.90%
K219	P.S. 219 KENNEDY-KING	(168,339)	5,809,160	-2.90%
R063	Marsh Avenue Expeditionary Learning School	(29,180)	1,007,739	-2.90%
Q610	AVIATION CAREER & TECHNICAL ED	(406,215)	14,039,028	-2.89%
Q122	P.S. 122 MAMIE FAY	(227,245)	7,858,578	-2.89%
Q058	P.S. 58 - SCHOOL OF HEROES	(186,759)	6,460,108	-2.89%
Q052	P.S. 052 QUEENS	(136,570)	4,727,134	-2.89%
M167	J.H.S. 167 ROBERT F. WAGNER	(221,227)	7,663,725	-2.89%
Q117	P.S. 117 J. KELD / BRIARWOOD S	(203,714)	7,062,353	-2.88%
Q079	P.S. 079 FRANCIS LEWIS	(155,747)	5,401,319	-2.88%
X068	P.S. 068 BRONX	(193,525)	6,720,965	-2.88%
K213	P.S. 213 NEW LOTS	(108,069)	3,758,969	-2.87%
K177	P.S. 177 THE MARLBORO	(169,809)	5,908,313	-2.87%
Q262	CHANNEL VIEW SCHOOL FOR RESEAR	(107,732)	3,755,946	-2.87%
M187	P.S. 187 HUDSON CLIFFS	(134,930)	4,705,997	-2.87%
K048	P.S. 048 MAPLETON	(114,301)	4,003,630	-2.85%
Q440	FOREST HILLS HIGH SCHOOL	(582,879)	20,473,769	-2.85%
K052	P.S. 052 SHEEPSHEAD BAY	(163,851)	5,773,699	-2.84%
K268	P.S. 268 EMMA LAZARUS	(110,541)	3,896,397	-2.84%
M047	"47" THE AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAG	(85,311)	3,007,658	-2.84%
M030	P.S. 030 HERNANDEZ/HUGHES	(174,823)	6,171,625	-2.83%
M130	P.S. 130 HERNANDO DE SOTO	(189,148)	6,680,488	-2.83%
Q139	P.S. 139 REGO PARK	(135,501)	4,792,812	-2.83%
X321	CROTONA ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL	(46,491)	1,644,851	-2.83%
X424	The Hunts Point School	(98,750)	3,498,692	-2.82%
X332	HOLCOMBE L. RUCKER SCHOOL OF C	(58,015)	2,058,053	-2.82%
Q132	P.S. 132 RALPH BUNCHE	(92,956)	3,304,315	-2.81%
K247	P.S. 247 BROOKLYN	(118,743)	4,226,119	-2.81%
K510	WORLD ACADEMY FOR TOTAL COMMUN	(79,448)	2,841,294	-2.80%
M600	HIGH SCHOOL OF FASHION INDUSTR	(303,141)	10,842,503	-2.80%
Q502	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY HIGH SC	(173,752)	6,224,307	-2.79%
K005	P.S. 005 DR. RONALD MCNAIR	(101,319)	3,629,798	-2.79%
K178	P.S. 178 SAINT CLAIR MCKELWAY	(132,642)	4,762,190	-2.79%
Q165	P.S. 165 EDITH K. BERGTRAUM	(163,616)	5,879,541	-2.78%
K600	CLARA BARTON HIGH SCHOOL	(390,260)	14,034,686	-2.78%
K003	P.S. 003 THE BEDFORD VILLAGE	(109,965)	3,955,273	-2.78%
K215	P.S. 215 MORRIS H. WEISS	(125,377)	4,517,500	-2.78%
K821	SUNSET PARK PREP	(96,083)	3,462,599	-2.77%
R013	P.S. 013 M. L. LINDENMEYER	(122,232)	4,412,159	-2.77%
R038	P.S. 038 GEORGE CROMWELL	(96,256)	3,478,747	-2.77%
K266	M.S. K266 - PARK PLACE COMMUNI	(38,116)	1,377,594	-2.77%
Q062	P.S. 062 CHESTER PARK	(153,614)	5,563,941	-2.76%
Q011	P.S. 011 KATHRYN PHELAN	(197,198)	7,190,342	-2.74%
M303	FACING HISTORY SCHOOL, THE	(87,342)	3,187,249	-2.74%
X691	BRONX LITTLE SCHOOL	(52,235)	1,908,365	-2.74%
Q045	P.S. 045 CLARENCE WITHERSPOON	(105,522)	3,856,748	-2.74%
Q099	P.S. 099 KEW GARDENS	(140,991)	5,164,423	-2.73%
K485	HIGH SCHOOL OF TELECOMMUNICAT	(232,573)	8,555,312	-2.72%
Q037	CYNTHIA JENKINS SCHOOL	(114,553)	4,221,103	-2.71%
K287	P.S. 287 BAILEY K. ASHFORD	(52,807)	1,948,307	-2.71%
K100	P.S. 100 THE CONEY ISLAND SCHO	(106,790)	3,940,749	-2.71%
R470	CONCORD HIGH SCHOOL	(51,476)	1,901,375	-2.71%
M348	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS EXPEDITIONA	(65,604)	2,430,790	-2.70%
K230	P.S. 230 DORIS L. COHEN	(200,934)	7,451,543	-2.70%
K165	P.S. 165 IDA POSNER	(131,755)	4,900,247	-2.69%
X322	ASPIRE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	(95,116)	3,538,886	-2.69%
K244	P.S. 244 RICHARD R. GREEN	(175,509)	6,570,230	-2.67%
Q022	P.S. 022 THOMAS JEFFERSON	(130,201)	4,879,372	-2.67%

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Q430	FRANCIS LEWIS HIGH SCHOOL	(667,577)	25,061,674	-2.66%
Q048	P.S. 048 WILLIAM WORDSWORTH	(68,169)	2,559,452	-2.66%
Q021	P.S. 021 EDWARD HART	(179,917)	6,768,447	-2.66%
K025	P.S. 025 EUBIE BLAKE SCHOOL	(115,708)	4,358,530	-2.65%
Q140	P.S. 140 EDWARD K ELLINGTON	(137,661)	5,196,291	-2.65%
R022	P.S. 022 GRANITEVILLE	(196,055)	7,421,735	-2.64%
Q120	P.S. 120 QUEENS	(142,142)	5,388,787	-2.64%
K195	P.S. 195 MANHATTAN BEACH	(66,870)	2,544,460	-2.63%
X087	P.S. 087 BRONX	(90,965)	3,462,045	-2.63%
K161	P.S. 161 THE CROWN	(138,751)	5,309,444	-2.61%
K568	BROWNSVILLE ACADEMY HIGH SCHOO	(59,015)	2,259,018	-2.61%
Q135	THE BELLAIRE SCHOOL	(199,519)	7,641,657	-2.61%
K097	P.S. 97 THE HIGHLAWN	(121,664)	4,675,301	-2.60%
K289	P.S. 289 GEORGE V. BROWER	(162,452)	6,267,516	-2.59%
R460	SUSAN E. WAGNER HIGH SCHOOL	(473,096)	18,310,669	-2.58%
Q030	P.S. 030 QUEENS	(124,335)	4,818,907	-2.58%
K198	P.S. 198 BROOKLYN	(114,659)	4,460,026	-2.57%
K553	BROOKLYN ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL	(72,755)	2,836,549	-2.56%
Q505	HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL	(494,437)	19,365,569	-2.55%
K009	P.S. 009 TEUNIS G. BERGEN	(106,209)	4,165,197	-2.55%
K605	GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE CAREER AND	(229,613)	9,024,922	-2.54%
Q129	P.S. 129 PATRICIA LARKIN	(160,497)	6,316,873	-2.54%
X280	P.S. 280 MOSHOLU PARKWAY	(127,200)	5,028,838	-2.53%
K193	P.S. 193 GIL HODGES	(144,818)	5,733,012	-2.53%
X248	METROPOLITAN HIGH SCHOOL, THE	(65,412)	2,596,010	-2.52%
K203	P.S. 203 FLOYD BENNETT	(160,155)	6,368,359	-2.51%
Q157	J.H.S. 157 STEPHEN A. HALSEY	(207,826)	8,315,669	-2.50%
K044	P.S. 044 MARCUS GARVEY	(84,211)	3,371,418	-2.50%
K525	EDWARD R. MURROW HIGH SCHOOL	(578,003)	23,161,513	-2.50%
R058	SPACE SHUTTLE COLUMBIA SCHOOL	(140,732)	5,665,435	-2.48%
K346	P.S. 346 ABE STARK	(139,929)	5,633,135	-2.48%
M492	HIGH SCHOOL FOR LAW, ADVOCACY	(119,581)	4,821,037	-2.48%
K250	P.S. 250 GEORGE H. LINDSAY	(126,415)	5,101,662	-2.48%
Q121	P.S. 121 QUEENS	(132,830)	5,368,816	-2.47%
K208	P.S. 208 ELSA EBELING	(98,608)	3,992,923	-2.47%
K114	P.S. 114 RYDER ELEMENTARY	(128,444)	5,219,608	-2.46%
R024	I.S. 024 MYRA S. BARNES	(219,330)	8,914,473	-2.46%
X153	P.S. 153 HELLEN KELLER	(129,319)	5,271,748	-2.45%
Q223	P.S. 223 LYNDON B. JOHNSON	(148,804)	6,079,733	-2.45%
K489	W.E.B. DUBOIS ACADEMIC HIGH SC	(71,093)	2,910,136	-2.44%
X076	P.S. 076 THE BENNINGTON SCHOOL	(162,525)	6,658,538	-2.44%
X414	JONATHAN LEVIN HIGH SCHOOL FOR	(132,805)	5,459,428	-2.43%
K399	P.S. 399 STANLEY EUGENE CLARK	(76,341)	3,145,434	-2.43%
X546	BRONX THEATRE HIGH SCHOOL	(84,066)	3,484,456	-2.41%
M288	FOOD AND FINANCE HIGH SCHOOL	(79,882)	3,312,170	-2.41%
Q060	P.S. 060 WOODHAVEN	(158,973)	6,630,274	-2.40%
Q063	P.S. 063 OLD SOUTH	(192,299)	8,033,002	-2.39%
M419	LANDMARK HIGH SCHOOL	(75,485)	3,165,128	-2.38%
X069	P.S. 069 THE NEW VISION SCHOOL	(106,100)	4,462,608	-2.38%
K634	General D. Chappie James Middle School of Science	(39,668)	1,673,866	-2.37%
X100	P.S. 100 ISSAC CLASON	(120,740)	5,178,036	-2.33%
K520	PACIFIC HIGH SCHOOL	(55,424)	2,386,193	-2.32%
M124	P.S. 124 YUNG WING	(139,124)	6,004,271	-2.32%
Q201	P.S. 201 KISSENA	(108,492)	4,683,405	-2.32%
K102	P.S. 102 THE BAYVIEW	(173,597)	7,494,675	-2.32%
X249	BRONX HEALTH SCIENCES HIGH SCH	(56,144)	2,436,756	-2.30%
X434	BELMONT PREPARATORY HIGH SCHOO	(100,018)	4,343,645	-2.30%
Q181	P.S. 181 BROOKFIELD	(76,353)	3,323,741	-2.30%
Q195	P.S. 195 WILLIAM HABERLE	(107,863)	4,698,758	-2.30%
Q038	P.S. 038 ROSEDALE	(63,342)	2,774,630	-2.28%

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K130	P.S. 130 THE PARKSIDE	(81,357)	3,564,696	-2.28%
K028	P.S. 028 THE WARREN	(61,708)	2,723,720	-2.27%
X083	P.S. 083 DONALD HERTZ	(236,353)	10,469,813	-2.26%
Q216	J.H.S. 216 GEORGE J. RYAN	(161,386)	7,212,015	-2.24%
K590	MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE PREPARATO	(108,532)	4,865,650	-2.23%
X253	BRONX HIGH SCHOOL FOR WRITING	(68,350)	3,083,596	-2.22%
K147	P.S. 147 ISSAC REMSEN	(68,085)	3,078,250	-2.21%
K119	P.S. 119 AMERSFORT	(66,495)	3,029,127	-2.20%
Q033	P.S. 033 EDWARD M. FUNK	(143,188)	6,537,966	-2.19%
K584	M.S. 584	(54,993)	2,521,230	-2.18%
Q119	I.S. 119 THE GLENDALE	(151,189)	6,941,493	-2.18%
X181	I.S. 181 PABLO CASALS	(118,561)	5,446,046	-2.18%
K190	P.S. 190 SHEFFIELD	(77,634)	3,571,807	-2.17%
K419	SCIENCE SKILLS CENTER HIGH SCH	(125,810)	5,810,452	-2.17%
K112	P.S. 112 LEFFERTS PARK	(62,917)	2,935,683	-2.14%
X066	P.S. 066 SCHOOL OF HIGHER EXPE	(135,767)	6,343,261	-2.14%
K204	P.S. 204 VINCE LOMBARDI	(129,031)	6,058,230	-2.13%
K534	UPPER SCHOOL @ P.S. 25	(57,382)	2,711,878	-2.12%
K615	TRANSIT TECH CAREER AND TECHNI	(235,370)	11,160,804	-2.11%
Q066	P.S. 066 JACQUELINE KENNEDY ON	(66,605)	3,189,784	-2.09%
K551	NEW YORK HARBOR SCHOOL	(71,291)	3,424,786	-2.08%
K021	P.S. 021 CRISPUS ATTUCKS	(95,603)	4,616,299	-2.07%
K192	P.S. 192 BROOKLYN	(117,530)	5,676,396	-2.07%
K497	SCHOOL FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDI	(90,458)	4,369,789	-2.07%
M178	PROFFESOR JUAN BOSCH PUBLIC SC	(75,140)	3,653,926	-2.06%
M344	ACADEMY OF COLLABORATIVE EDUCA	(36,104)	1,770,231	-2.04%
M415	WADLEIGH SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR	(131,141)	6,430,515	-2.04%
K240	ANDRIES HUDDE	(156,332)	7,665,779	-2.04%
Q084	P.S. 084 STEINWAY	(70,994)	3,491,677	-2.03%
K027	AGNES Y. HUMPHREY SCHOOL FOR L	(150,278)	7,436,027	-2.02%
K474	PROGRESS HIGH SCHOOL FOR PROFE	(138,881)	6,885,016	-2.02%
X229	I.S. 229 ROLAND PATTERSON	(103,507)	5,149,790	-2.01%
X549	DISCOVERY HIGH SCHOOL	(66,610)	3,323,303	-2.00%
R450	CURTIS HIGH SCHOOL	(360,999)	18,094,771	-2.00%
K233	P.S. 233 LANGSTON HUGHES	(104,342)	5,237,768	-1.99%
M293	CITY COLLEGE ACADEMY OF THE AR	(48,093)	2,414,370	-1.99%
K238	P.S. 238 ANNE SULLIVAN	(121,468)	6,111,443	-1.99%
M650	CASCADES HIGH SCHOOL	(42,514)	2,143,064	-1.98%
X541	GLOBAL ENTERPRISE HIGH SCHOOL	(64,864)	3,278,403	-1.98%
Q496	BUSINESS, COMPUTER APPLICATION	(71,415)	3,617,040	-1.97%
X519	FELISA RINCON DE GAUTIER INSTI	(65,171)	3,309,988	-1.97%
K149	P.S. 149 DANNY KAYE	(113,463)	5,781,084	-1.96%
M194	P.S. 194 COUNTEE CULLEN	(54,219)	2,765,659	-1.96%
K326	P.S. 326	(41,116)	2,125,078	-1.93%
Q600	QUEENS VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICA	(173,925)	9,072,297	-1.92%
X182	P.S. 182	(113,793)	5,939,505	-1.92%
Q070	P.S. 070 QUEENS	(124,326)	6,491,856	-1.92%
K200	P.S. 200 BENSON SCHOOL	(131,213)	6,882,883	-1.91%
X427	COMMUNITY SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL JU	(55,349)	2,925,011	-1.89%
R060	P.S. 060 ALICE AUSTEN	(130,427)	6,928,640	-1.88%
X002	P.S. 002 MORRISANIA	(67,803)	3,618,134	-1.87%
Q064	P.S. 064 JOSEPH P. ADDABBO	(82,425)	4,403,467	-1.87%
K383	J.H.S. 383 PHILLIPPA SCHUYLER	(127,781)	6,860,771	-1.86%
Q495	BAYSIDE HIGH SCHOOL	(404,217)	21,746,455	-1.86%
Q040	P.S. 040 SAMUEL HUNTINGTON	(84,234)	4,567,578	-1.84%
Q267	HIGH SCHOOL OF APPLIED COMMUNI	(45,283)	2,481,884	-1.82%
R445	PORT RICHMOND HIGH SCHOOL	(275,927)	15,200,131	-1.82%
M555	CENTRAL PARK EAST HIGH SCHOOL	(49,949)	2,752,425	-1.81%
Q091	P.S. 091 RICHARD ARKWRIGHT	(121,585)	6,738,001	-1.80%
X209	P.S. 209	(37,745)	2,111,542	-1.79%

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M246	M.S. M246 CROSSROADS SCHOOL			
K054	P.S. 054 SAMUEL C. BARNES	(33,628)	1,889,362	-1.78%
M054	J.H.S. 054 BOOKER T. WASHINGTO	(59,043)	3,325,569	-1.78%
K502	FDNY HIGH SCHOOL FOR FIRE AND	(106,523)	6,000,550	-1.78%
M137	P.S. 137 JOHN L. BERNSTEIN	(55,568)	3,132,691	-1.77%
X437	FORDHAM HIGH SCHOOL FOR THE AR	(55,424)	3,126,443	-1.77%
M038	P.S. 38 ROBERTO CLEMENTE	(74,203)	4,187,610	-1.77%
M505	EDWARD A.REYNOLDS WEST SIDE HI	(60,272)	3,455,181	-1.74%
K313	SATELLITE WEST MIDDLE SCHOOL	(107,234)	6,190,356	-1.73%
M545	HIGH SCHOOL FOR DUAL LANGUAGE	(38,961)	2,271,377	-1.72%
Q229	P.S. 229 EMANUEL KAPLAN	(54,520)	3,192,084	-1.71%
X097	P.S. 097 BRONX	(157,718)	9,251,500	-1.70%
K490	FORT HAMILTON HIGH SCHOOL	(82,832)	4,860,055	-1.70%
X412	BRONX HIGH SCHOOL OF BUSINESS	(427,044)	25,103,642	-1.70%
Q470	JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL	(88,434)	5,206,772	-1.70%
K477	SCHOOL FOR LEGAL STUDIES	(182,234)	10,739,702	-1.70%
K270	P.S. 270 JOHANN DEKALB	(95,073)	5,611,228	-1.69%
M129	P.S. 129 JOHN H. FINLEY	(43,073)	2,549,155	-1.69%
X326	BRONX GREEN MIDDLE SCHOOL	(79,011)	4,712,613	-1.68%
M200	P.S. 200- THE JAMES MCCUNE SMI	(50,683)	3,046,353	-1.66%
X396	P.S. 396	(90,302)	5,483,663	-1.65%
K132	P.S. 132 THE CONSELYEA SCHOOL	(67,664)	4,112,360	-1.65%
M544	INDEPENDENCE HIGH SCHOOL	(71,591)	4,367,612	-1.64%
Q100	P.S. 100 GLEN MORRIS	(60,383)	3,722,692	-1.62%
K509	FREEDOM ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL	(105,061)	6,502,779	-1.62%
K319	P.S. 319	(38,978)	2,443,013	-1.60%
X161	P.S. 161 PONCE DE LEON	(28,026)	1,762,976	-1.59%
X044	P.S. 044 DAVID C. FARRAGUT	(90,438)	5,736,115	-1.58%
X213	BRONX ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLO	(54,765)	3,486,294	-1.57%
K032	P.S. 032 SAMUELS MILLS SPROLE	(43,380)	2,772,923	-1.56%
K196	P.S. 196 TEN EYCK	(93,389)	5,978,989	-1.56%
X308	BRONX DANCE ACADEMY SCHOOL	(63,882)	4,092,728	-1.56%
M044	J.H.S. M044 WILLIAM J. O'SHEA	(37,174)	2,411,537	-1.54%
M543	NEW DESIGN HIGH SCHOOL	(63,767)	4,140,559	-1.54%
X157	P.S. 157 GROVE HILL	(50,655)	3,298,088	-1.54%
K121	P.S. 121 NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER	(76,405)	4,978,162	-1.53%
M520	MURRY BERGTRAUM HIGH SCHOOL FO	(36,986)	2,426,502	-1.52%
K136	I.S. 136 CHARLES O. DEWEY	(274,891)	18,084,357	-1.52%
K191	P.S. 191 PAUL ROBESON	(77,259)	5,094,231	-1.52%
X328	NEW MILLENNIUM BUSINESS ACADEM	(43,009)	2,836,934	-1.52%
M134	P.S. 134 HENRIETTA SZOLD	(38,370)	2,574,395	-1.49%
M301	TECHNOLOGY, ARTS, AND SCIENCES	(52,570)	3,565,136	-1.47%
M550	LIBERTY HIGH SCHOOL ACADEMY FO	(27,614)	1,876,208	-1.47%
K425	JAMES MADISON HIGH SCHOOL	(60,665)	4,124,666	-1.47%
Q076	P.S. 076 WILLIAM HALLET	(286,416)	19,605,507	-1.46%
K015	P.S. 015 PATRICK F. DALY	(102,732)	7,048,844	-1.46%
X455	HARRY S. TRUMAN HIGH SCHOOL	(57,049)	3,922,769	-1.45%
Q111	P.S. 111 JACOB BLACKWELL	(236,479)	16,275,821	-1.45%
Q540	QUEENS ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL	(61,233)	4,215,920	-1.45%
M083	P.S. 083 LUIS MUNOZ RIVERA	(49,313)	3,402,924	-1.45%
K124	P.S. 124 SILAS B. DUTCHER	(39,593)	2,771,094	-1.43%
K545	EBC HIGH SCHOOL FOR PUBLIC SER	(36,951)	2,588,926	-1.43%
X439	BRONX HIGH SCHOOL FOR LAW AND	(70,435)	4,965,762	-1.42%
Q185	J.H.S. 185 EDWARD BLEEKER	(52,868)	3,729,790	-1.42%
K307	P.S. 307 DANIEL HALE WILLIAMS	(94,072)	6,637,570	-1.42%
Q333	GOLDIE MAPLE ACADEMY	(40,577)	2,866,386	-1.42%
K228	I.S. 228 DAVID A. BOODY	(44,394)	3,145,235	-1.41%
K095	P.S. 095 THE GRAVESEND	(91,221)	6,486,236	-1.41%
X334	INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HIGH S	(95,020)	6,769,645	-1.40%
M349	HARBOR HEIGHTS	(29,762)	2,121,593	-1.40%
		(25,333)	1,806,886	-1.40%

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M256	M.S. 256 ACADEMIC & ATHLETIC E	(22,925)	1,635,136	-1.40%
X286	FANNIE LOU HAMER MIDDLE SCHOOL	(31,308)	2,233,061	-1.40%
X686	NEW SCHOOL FOR ARTS AND SCIENC	(18,362)	1,309,680	-1.40%
K117	J.H.S. 117 FRANCIS SCOTT KEY	(34,568)	2,465,587	-1.40%
K252	I.S. 252 ARTHUR S. SOMMERS	(35,177)	2,509,027	-1.40%
X190	I.S. 190	(28,099)	2,004,183	-1.40%
X303	I.S. X303 LEADERSHIP & COMMUNI	(37,973)	2,708,457	-1.40%
K018	P.S. 018 EDWARD BUSH	(25,486)	1,817,811	-1.40%
X301	M.S. 301 PAUL L. DUNBAR	(43,598)	3,109,667	-1.40%
K337	INTERNATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL	(32,961)	2,350,974	-1.40%
X550	HIGH SCHOOL OF WORLD CULTURES	(35,435)	2,527,434	-1.40%
M133	P.S. 133 FRED R MOORE	(44,491)	3,173,363	-1.40%
M182	THE BILINGUAL BICULTURAL SCHOO	(38,241)	2,727,576	-1.40%
K157	P.S. 157 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	(44,837)	3,198,043	-1.40%
Q228	P.S. 228 EARLY CHILDHOOD MAGNE	(44,056)	3,142,338	-1.40%
M019	P.S. 019 ASHER LEVY	(43,217)	3,082,495	-1.40%
X296	SOUTH BRONX ACADEMY FOR APPLIE	(40,519)	2,890,059	-1.40%
X318	I.S. X318 MATH, SCIENCE & TECH	(48,998)	3,494,833	-1.40%
X360	P.S. 360	(49,661)	3,542,122	-1.40%
X245	NEW DAY ACADEMY	(54,831)	3,910,878	-1.40%
X288	COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR MATH	(41,896)	2,988,277	-1.40%
M326	M.S. 326 - WRITERS TODAY & LEA	(54,813)	3,909,596	-1.40%
K552	ACADEMY OF URBAN PLANNING	(57,561)	4,105,601	-1.40%
X154	P.S. 154 JONATHAN D. HYATT	(59,956)	4,276,427	-1.40%
K561	WILLIAMSBURG PREPARATORY SCHOO	(43,321)	3,089,918	-1.40%
K439	BROOKLYN INTERNATIONAL HIGH SC	(44,105)	3,145,837	-1.40%
X196	P.S. 196	(50,707)	3,616,733	-1.40%
K151	P.S. 151 LYNDON B. JOHNSON	(46,522)	3,318,233	-1.40%
X265	BRONX LAB SCHOOL	(43,481)	3,101,330	-1.40%
X212	P.S. 212	(62,620)	4,466,441	-1.40%
K067	P.S. 067 CHARLES A. DORSEY	(33,000)	2,353,762	-1.40%
K194	P.S. 194 RAOUL WALLENBERG	(52,879)	3,771,654	-1.40%
M142	P.S. 142 AMALIA CASTRO	(59,658)	4,255,173	-1.40%
M125	P.S. 125 RALPH BUNCHE	(52,413)	3,738,416	-1.40%
Q263	FLUSHING INTERNATIONAL HIGH SC	(43,576)	3,108,107	-1.40%
M552	GREGORIO LUPERON HIGH SCHOOL F	(47,651)	3,398,761	-1.40%
X056	P.S. 056 NORWOOD HEIGHTS	(55,765)	3,977,502	-1.40%
K243	P.S. 243 WEEKSVILLE	(51,444)	3,669,302	-1.40%
M325	P.S. 325	(49,664)	3,542,342	-1.40%
K375	P.S. 375 JACKIE-ROBINSON SCHOO	(64,479)	4,599,038	-1.40%
X232	I.S. 232	(59,296)	4,229,355	-1.40%
K174	P.S. 174 DUMONT	(61,244)	4,368,299	-1.40%
K040	P.S. 040 GEORGE W. CARVER	(42,702)	3,045,769	-1.40%
K017	P.S. 017 HENRY D. WOODWORTH	(49,666)	3,542,484	-1.40%
X530	BANANA KELLY HIGH SCHOOL	(47,081)	3,358,107	-1.40%
K323	P.S./I.S. 323	(60,065)	4,284,205	-1.40%
X192	I.S. 192 PIAGENTINI-JONES	(61,901)	4,415,160	-1.40%
M175	P.S. 175 HENRY H GARNET	(48,394)	3,451,758	-1.40%
M206	P.S. 206 JOSE CELSO BABOSA	(37,227)	2,655,259	-1.40%
X007	P.S. 007 KINGSBRIDGE	(62,781)	4,477,928	-1.40%
Q192	I.S. 192 THE LINDEN	(68,831)	4,909,452	-1.40%
X298	ACADEMY OF PUBLIC RELATIONS	(37,905)	2,703,619	-1.40%
M101	P.S. 101 ANDREW DRAPER	(39,191)	2,795,344	-1.40%
M685	BREAD & ROSES INTEGRATED ART	(56,931)	4,060,671	-1.40%
K167	P.S. 167 THE PARKWAY	(60,169)	4,291,625	-1.40%
X092	P.S. 092 BRONX	(66,081)	4,713,306	-1.40%
K524	INTERNATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL AT P	(49,270)	3,514,242	-1.40%
M108	P.S. 108 ASSEMBLYMAN ANGELO DE	(74,869)	5,340,122	-1.40%
X088	P.S. X088 - S. SILVERSTEIN LIT	(43,132)	3,076,442	-1.40%
K384	P.S. 384 FRANCES E. CARTER	(74,066)	5,282,847	-1.40%

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K188	P.S. 188 MICHAEL E. BERDY	(67,644)	4,824,790	-1.40%
K050	J.H.S. 050 JOHN D. WELLS	(72,681)	5,184,061	-1.40%
K284	P.S. 284 LEW WALLACE	(75,858)	5,410,664	-1.40%
X271	EAST BRONX ACADEMY FOR THE FUT	(60,659)	4,326,577	-1.40%
X061	P.S. 061 FRANCISCO OLLER	(41,274)	2,943,918	-1.40%
X016	P.S. 016 WAKEFIELD	(55,019)	3,924,297	-1.40%
Q161	P.S. 161 ARTHUR ASHE SCHOOL	(75,978)	5,419,224	-1.40%
Q239	P.S. 239	(75,921)	5,415,158	-1.40%
K010	MAGNET SCHOOL OF MATH, SCIENCE	(70,208)	5,007,672	-1.40%
X300	THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND APPL	(61,770)	4,405,821	-1.40%
X063	P.S. 063 AUTHOR'S ACADEMY	(63,200)	4,507,818	-1.40%
M208	P.S. 208 ALAIN L. LOCKE	(30,091)	2,146,278	-1.40%
M033	P.S. 033 CHELSEA PREP	(44,520)	3,175,444	-1.40%
M165	P.S. 165 ROBERT E. SIMON	(67,227)	4,795,049	-1.40%
K258	J.H.S. 258 DAVID RUGGLES	(33,368)	2,380,014	-1.40%
X560	HIGH SCHOOL X560 - BRONX ACADE	(48,065)	3,428,296	-1.40%
X310	P.S. 310 MARBLE HILL	(74,127)	5,287,201	-1.40%
M197	P.S. 197 JOHN B. RUSSWURM	(61,305)	4,372,656	-1.40%
K582	M.S. 582	(35,419)	2,526,305	-1.40%
X221	SOUTH BRONX PREPARATORY: A COL	(61,741)	4,403,755	-1.40%
K006	P.S. 006	(62,818)	4,480,573	-1.40%
Q182	P.S. 182 SAMANTHA SMITH	(86,411)	6,163,374	-1.40%
M036	P.S. 036 MARGARET DOUGLAS	(60,365)	4,305,610	-1.40%
M111	P.S. 111 ADOLPH S. OCHS	(61,584)	4,392,557	-1.40%
X150	P.S. 150 CHARLES JAMES FOX	(75,050)	5,353,037	-1.40%
X001	P.S. 001 COURTLANDT SCHOOL	(71,580)	5,105,535	-1.40%
M140	P.S. 140 NATHAN STRAUS	(54,787)	3,907,753	-1.40%
X015	P.S. X015 INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRO	(59,568)	4,248,764	-1.40%
K415	SAMUEL J. TILDEN HIGH SCHOOL	(90,583)	6,460,949	-1.40%
Q520	MIDDLE COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT	(60,039)	4,282,359	-1.40%
M278	P.S./I.S. 278	(49,238)	3,511,964	-1.40%
X004	P.S./M.S. 004 CROTONA PARK WES	(84,036)	5,993,976	-1.40%
M098	P.S. 098 SHORAC KAPPOCK	(74,573)	5,319,015	-1.40%
X244	THE NEW SCHOOL FOR LEADERSHIP	(77,987)	5,562,523	-1.40%
R014	P.S. 014 CORNELIUS VANDERBILT	(62,362)	4,448,050	-1.40%
X241	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL FOR APPL	(37,356)	2,664,465	-1.40%
K164	P.S. 164 CAESAR RODNEY	(73,894)	5,270,585	-1.40%
X114	P.S. X114 - LUIS LLORENS TORRE	(84,863)	6,052,964	-1.40%
X005	P.S. 005 PORT MORRIS	(59,260)	4,226,797	-1.40%
M028	P.S. 028 WRIGHT BROTHERS	(97,182)	6,931,634	-1.40%
M469	CHOIR ACADEMY OF HARLEM	(51,926)	3,703,690	-1.40%
Q086	P.S. Q086	(84,098)	5,998,401	-1.40%
X297	MORRIS ACADEMY FOR COLLABORATI	(47,635)	3,397,629	-1.40%
M042	P.S. 042 BENJAMIN ALTMAN	(77,036)	5,494,694	-1.40%
K556	BUSHWICK LEADERS HIGH SCHOOL F	(47,348)	3,377,159	-1.40%
X307	P.S. X307 - EAMES PLACE	(33,992)	2,424,524	-1.40%
K123	P.S. 123 SUYDAM	(85,505)	6,098,758	-1.40%
K332	P.S. 332 CHARLES H. HOUSTON	(64,363)	4,590,777	-1.40%
X021	P.S. 021 PHILLIP H. SHERIDAN	(74,758)	5,332,215	-1.40%
Q183	P.S. 183 DR. RICHARD R. GREEN	(70,321)	5,015,740	-1.40%
X692	MONROE ACADEMY FOR VISUAL ARTS	(54,951)	3,919,454	-1.40%
M258	M.S. 258 COMMUNITY ACTION SCHO	(29,227)	2,084,655	-1.40%
X009	RYER AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	(74,465)	5,311,317	-1.40%
K091	P.S. 091 THE ALBANY AVENUE SCH	(84,909)	6,056,249	-1.40%
Q053	I.S. 053 BRIAN PICCOLO	(74,277)	5,297,908	-1.40%
K086	P.S. 086 THE IRVINGTON	(55,977)	3,992,636	-1.40%
X305	PABLO NERUDA ACADEMY FOR ARCHI	(46,347)	3,305,763	-1.40%
M050	P.S. 050 VITO MARCANTONIO	(66,662)	4,754,758	-1.40%
K394	M.S. K394	(75,106)	5,357,038	-1.40%
K442	NEW HORIZONS SCHOOL	(36,349)	2,592,642	-1.40%

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M462	HIGH SCHOOL FOR INTERNATIONAL	(79,691)	5,684,070	-1.40%
X166	J.H.S. 166 ROBERTO CLEMENTE	(110,857)	7,907,027	-1.40%
Q123	P.S. 123	(73,243)	5,224,158	-1.40%
X054	P.S. / I.S. 54	(56,717)	4,045,418	-1.40%
K171	I.S. 171 ABRAHAM LINCOLN	(77,941)	5,559,249	-1.40%
K288	P.S. 288 THE SHIRLEY TANYHILL	(66,895)	4,771,378	-1.40%
K068	I.S. 068 ISAAC BILDERSEE	(112,805)	8,045,972	-1.40%
K506	P.S. 506: SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM	(65,958)	4,704,546	-1.40%
X029	P.S./M.S. 029 MELROSE SCHOOL	(89,947)	6,415,595	-1.40%
X096	P.S. 096 RICHARD RODGERS	(94,202)	6,719,089	-1.40%
X368	IN-TECH ACADEMY (M.S. / HIGH S	(99,924)	7,127,218	-1.40%
K012	P.S. 012	(44,608)	3,181,728	-1.40%
K170	P.S. 170 LEXINGTON	(78,104)	5,570,877	-1.40%
X119	P.S. 119	(80,842)	5,766,169	-1.40%
K225	P.S. K225 - THE EILEEN E. ZAGL	(110,780)	7,901,538	-1.40%
X072	P.S. 072 DR. WILLIAM DORNEY	(99,970)	7,130,500	-1.40%
X289	THE YOUNG SCHOLARS ACADEMY OF	(49,816)	3,553,196	-1.40%
K150	P.S. 150 CHRISTOPHER	(65,761)	4,690,496	-1.40%
Q059	I.S. 059 SPRINGFIELD GARDENS	(84,574)	6,032,360	-1.40%
K089	P.S. 089 CYPRESS HILLS	(28,970)	2,066,326	-1.40%
M448	UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD HIGH S	(56,186)	4,007,546	-1.40%
M072	P.S. 072	(66,870)	4,769,597	-1.40%
R027	I.S. 027 ANNING S. PRALL	(113,874)	8,122,224	-1.40%
M152	P.S. 152 DYCKMAN VALLEY	(91,865)	6,552,401	-1.40%
K088	J.H.S. 088 PETER ROUGET	(90,303)	6,440,989	-1.40%
X142	J.H.S. 142 JOHN PHILIP SOUSA	(108,777)	7,758,673	-1.40%
M324	M.S. 324 - PATRIA	(42,469)	3,029,162	-1.40%
Q012	P.S. 012 JAMES B. COLGATE	(105,225)	7,505,322	-1.40%
X045	J.H.S. 045 THOMAS C. GIORDANO	(106,759)	7,614,737	-1.40%
K292	J.H.S. 292 MARGARET S. DOUGLAS	(76,488)	5,455,616	-1.40%
K002	M.S. 002	(62,535)	4,460,398	-1.40%
X323	BRONX WRITING ACADEMY	(51,475)	3,671,528	-1.40%
X205	P.S. 205 FIORELLO LAGUARDIA	(88,108)	6,284,429	-1.40%
M429	LEGACY SCHOOL FOR INTEGRATED S	(40,168)	2,865,040	-1.40%
X130	P.S. 130 ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT	(68,500)	4,885,861	-1.40%
K109	P.S. 109	(79,343)	5,659,253	-1.40%
Q109	JEAN NUZZI INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	(114,393)	8,159,244	-1.40%
K120	P.S. 120 CARLOS TAPIA	(56,088)	4,000,557	-1.40%
X684	WINGS ACADEMY	(53,049)	3,783,796	-1.40%
Q005	I.S. 5 - THE WALTER CROWLEY IN	(133,602)	9,529,354	-1.40%
X089	P.S. 089 BRONX	(132,178)	9,427,786	-1.40%
Q072	M.S. Q072 CATHERINE & COUNT BA	(79,575)	5,675,801	-1.40%
X090	P.S. 090 GEORGE MEANY	(117,031)	8,347,405	-1.40%
X020	P.S. 20 P.O. GEORGE J. WERDAN I	(114,265)	8,150,116	-1.40%
X284	BRONX SCHOOL OF LAW AND FINANC	(42,855)	3,056,695	-1.40%
X163	P.S. 163 ARTHUR A. SCHOMBURG	(73,767)	5,261,538	-1.40%
K189	P.S. 189 LINCOLN TERRACE	(100,849)	7,193,201	-1.40%
Q082	P.S. 082 HAMMOND	(63,982)	4,563,609	-1.40%
Q225	P.S. 225 SEASIDE	(72,363)	5,161,396	-1.40%
K273	P.S. 273 WORTMAN	(53,352)	3,805,409	-1.40%
X095	P.S. 095 SHEILA MENCHER	(123,624)	8,817,662	-1.40%
X073	P.S. 073 BRONX	(91,625)	6,535,286	-1.40%
X339	I.S. 339	(103,190)	7,360,177	-1.40%
M020	P.S. 020 ANNA SILVER	(64,313)	4,587,218	-1.40%
X049	P.S. 049 WILLIS AVENUE	(91,917)	6,556,114	-1.40%
Q530	INTERNATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL AT L	(58,966)	4,205,836	-1.40%
M045	J.H.S. M045 JOHN S. ROBERTS	(54,338)	3,875,737	-1.40%
X315	P.S. 315 LAB SCHOOL	(27,385)	1,953,275	-1.40%
K065	P.S. 065 - THE LITTLE RED SCHO	(52,647)	3,755,124	-1.40%
K158	P.S. 158 WARWICK	(62,754)	4,476,021	-1.40%

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K016	P.S. 016 LEONARD DUNKLY	(45,988)	3,280,162	-1.40%
K001	P.S. 001 THE BERGEN	(106,297)	7,581,790	-1.40%
K660	W. H. MAXWELL CAREER AND TECHN	(111,286)	7,937,638	-1.40%
K169	P.S. 169 SUNSET PARK	(112,695)	8,038,137	-1.40%
K259	J.H.S. 259 WILLIAM MCKINLEY	(118,705)	8,466,809	-1.40%
K299	P.S. 299 THOMAS WARREN FIELD	(64,187)	4,578,232	-1.40%
X655	SAMUEL GOMPERS CAREER AND TECH	(165,663)	11,816,158	-1.40%
X032	P.S. 032 BELMONT	(84,955)	6,059,541	-1.40%
M515	LOWER EAST SIDE PREPARATORY HI	(74,288)	5,298,702	-1.40%
K081	P.S. 081 THADDEUS STEVENS	(52,731)	3,761,117	-1.40%
X030	P.S. 030 WILTON	(63,447)	4,525,452	-1.40%
X112	P.S. 112 BRONXWOOD	(72,432)	5,166,320	-1.40%
M450	EAST SIDE COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOO	(61,416)	4,380,588	-1.40%
M570	SATELLITE ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL	(93,224)	6,649,341	-1.40%
Q235	ACADEMY FOR NEW AMERICANS	(21,524)	1,535,232	-1.40%
X085	P.S. 085 GREAT EXPECTATIONS	(142,586)	10,170,160	-1.40%
X102	P.S. 102 JOSEPH O. LORETAN	(108,033)	7,705,616	-1.40%
X227	BRONX EXPEDITIONARY LEARNING H	(42,948)	3,063,331	-1.40%
Q550	HIGH SCHOOL FOR ARTS AND BUSIN	(77,328)	5,515,536	-1.40%
X404	SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE	(52,165)	3,720,747	-1.40%
X415	CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS HIGH SCHO	(170,273)	12,144,978	-1.40%
X306	P.S. 306	(88,875)	6,339,144	-1.40%
K316	P.S. 316 ELIJAH STROUD	(49,030)	3,497,139	-1.40%
K071	JUAN MOREL CAMPUS SECONDARY SC	(119,813)	8,545,843	-1.40%
X105	P.S. 105 SEN ABRAHAM BERNSTEIN	(138,883)	9,906,040	-1.40%
K361	P.S. 361	(64,100)	4,572,030	-1.40%
Q152	P.S. 152 GWENDOLYN ALLEYNE	(119,758)	8,541,921	-1.40%
Q007	P.S. 007 LOUIS F. SIMEONE	(119,670)	8,535,644	-1.40%
Q238	I.S. 238 SUSAN B ANTHONY	(142,563)	10,168,522	-1.40%
K145	P.S. 145 ANDREW JACKSON	(91,793)	6,547,275	-1.40%
K267	M.S. 267 MATH, SCIENCE & TECHN	(51,336)	3,661,618	-1.40%
K041	P.S. 041 FRANCIS WHITE	(72,289)	5,156,123	-1.40%
M034	P.S. 034 FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT	(48,606)	3,466,897	-1.40%
X690	MONROE ACADEMY FOR BUSINESS/LA	(57,552)	4,104,984	-1.40%
K007	P.S. 007 ABRAHAM LINCOLN	(77,996)	5,563,184	-1.40%
K201	J.H.S. 201 THE DYKER HEIGHTS	(138,322)	9,866,028	-1.40%
K072	P.S. 072 ANNETTE P GOLDMAN	(87,324)	6,228,518	-1.40%
K455	BOYS AND GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL	(238,608)	17,019,081	-1.40%
M195	I.S. 195 ROBERTO CLEMENTE	(81,978)	5,847,206	-1.40%
X159	P.S. 159 LUIS MUNOZ MARIN BILI	(33,323)	2,376,814	-1.40%
K062	J.H.S. 062 DITMAS	(119,816)	8,546,060	-1.40%
X254	I.S. 254	(56,244)	4,011,690	-1.40%
Q253	P.S. 253	(60,323)	4,302,631	-1.40%
X033	P.S. 033 TIMOTHY DWIGHT	(102,979)	7,345,135	-1.40%
Q017	P.S. 017 HENRY DAVID THOREAU	(74,714)	5,329,091	-1.40%
Q485	GROVER CLEVELAND HIGH SCHOOL	(253,024)	18,047,326	-1.40%
Q136	P.S. 136 ROY WILKINS	(69,359)	4,947,137	-1.40%
Q019	P.S. 019 MARINO JEANTET	(189,339)	13,504,896	-1.40%
X272	GLOBE SCHOOL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL	(53,196)	3,794,287	-1.40%
X123	J.H.S. 123 JAMES M. KIERAN	(71,519)	5,101,203	-1.40%
M470	LOUIS D. BRANDEIS HIGH SCHOOL	(208,206)	14,850,614	-1.40%
K429	BROOKLYN SCHOOL FOR GLOBAL STU	(63,622)	4,537,937	-1.40%
M149	P.S. 149 SOJOURNER TRUTH	(60,072)	4,284,728	-1.40%
K181	P.S. 181 BROOKLYN	(119,859)	8,549,129	-1.40%
K056	P.S. 056 LEWIS H. LATIMER	(46,572)	3,321,820	-1.40%
R016	P.S. 016 JOHN J. DRISCOLL	(110,934)	7,912,540	-1.40%
K445	NEW UTRECHT HIGH SCHOOL	(272,920)	19,466,443	-1.40%
K620	WILLIAM E. GRADY CAREER AND TE	(151,230)	10,786,715	-1.40%
X047	P.S. 047 JOHN RANDOLPH	(104,621)	7,462,255	-1.40%
M311	AMISTAD DUAL LANGUAGE SCHOOL	(47,244)	3,369,752	-1.40%

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K335	P.S. 335 GRANVILLE T. WOODS	(50,249)	3,584,088	-1.40%
K308	P.S. 308 CLARA CARDWELL	(95,360)	6,801,700	-1.40%
R021	P.S. 21 MARGARET EMERY-ELM PAR	(55,068)	3,927,811	-1.40%
Q145	I.S. 145 JOSEPH PULITZER	(166,305)	11,861,963	-1.40%
M409	COALITION SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL CH	(49,859)	3,556,271	-1.40%
X151	J.H.S. 151 LOU GEHRIG	(39,876)	2,844,218	-1.40%
X540	SCHOOL FOR COMMUNITY RESEARCH	(50,171)	3,578,525	-1.40%
Q199	P.S. 199 MAURICE A. FITZGERALD	(89,462)	6,381,017	-1.40%
R020	P.S. 020 PORT RICHMOND	(47,569)	3,392,933	-1.40%
K202	P.S. 202 ERNEST S. JENKYN	(100,373)	7,159,261	-1.40%
Q475	RICHMOND HILL HIGH SCHOOL	(283,701)	20,235,417	-1.40%
M468	HIGH SCHOOL FOR HEALTH CAREERS	(74,511)	5,314,614	-1.40%
M004	P.S. 004 DUKE ELLINGTON	(70,101)	5,000,064	-1.40%
K139	P.S. 139 ALEXINE A. FENTY	(104,123)	7,426,736	-1.40%
X028	P.S. 028 MOUNT HOPE	(86,051)	6,137,723	-1.40%
X065	P.S. 065 MOTHER HALE ACADEMY	(67,910)	4,843,787	-1.40%
X600	ALFRED E. SMITH CAREER AND TEC	(139,212)	9,929,515	-1.40%
Q010	I.S. 010 HORACE GREELEY	(86,642)	6,179,877	-1.40%
R051	I.S. 051 EDWIN MARKHAM	(107,595)	7,674,383	-1.40%
K549	BUSHWICK SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL JUS	(48,105)	3,431,165	-1.40%
X243	WEST BRONX ACADEMY FOR THE FUT	(63,367)	4,519,751	-1.40%
X343	ACADEMY OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS	(30,682)	2,188,442	-1.40%
Q455	NEWTOWN HIGH SCHOOL	(298,638)	21,300,827	-1.40%
Q097	P.S. 097 FOREST PARK	(70,790)	5,049,209	-1.40%
X118	J.H.S. 118 WILLIAM W. NILES	(109,574)	7,815,539	-1.40%
K274	P.S. 274 KOSCIUSKO	(81,234)	5,794,144	-1.40%
X091	P.S. 091 BRONX	(79,203)	5,649,279	-1.40%
K061	M.S. 061 GLADSTONE H. ATWELL	(102,783)	7,331,160	-1.40%
Q014	P.S. 014 FAIRVIEW	(140,645)	10,031,728	-1.40%
K564	BUSHWICK COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL	(42,393)	3,023,748	-1.40%
M057	JAMES WELDON JOHNSON	(79,022)	5,636,370	-1.40%
Q112	P.S. 112 DUTCH KILLS	(67,047)	4,782,234	-1.40%
K290	P.S. 290 JUAN MOREL CAMPOS	(59,850)	4,268,897	-1.40%
Q125	I.S. 125 THOM J. MCCANN WOODSI	(143,848)	10,260,188	-1.40%
M625	HIGH SCHOOL OF GRAPHIC COMMUNI	(179,083)	12,773,381	-1.40%
K084	P.S. 084 JOSE DE DIEGO	(66,578)	4,748,782	-1.40%
Q231	I.S. 231 MAGNETECH 2000	(80,216)	5,721,534	-1.40%
K498	ACORN HIGH SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL J	(61,491)	4,385,944	-1.40%
X207	P.S. 207	(50,447)	3,598,213	-1.40%
M123	P.S. 123 MAHALIA JACKSON	(66,077)	4,713,048	-1.40%
X023	P.S. 023 THE NEW CHILDREN'S SC	(85,076)	6,068,183	-1.40%
K385	SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, FINANCE AN	(42,832)	3,055,061	-1.40%
R002	I.S. R002 GEORGE L. EGBERT	(94,992)	6,775,457	-1.40%
K160	P.S. 160 WILLIAM T. SAMPSON	(71,508)	5,100,423	-1.40%
K034	P.S. 034 OLIVER H. PERRY	(46,245)	3,298,499	-1.40%
K519	COBBLE HILL SCHOOL OF AMERICAN	(76,839)	5,480,666	-1.40%
Q151	P.S. 151 MARY D. CARTER	(72,397)	5,163,833	-1.40%
X405	HERBERT H. LEHMAN HIGH SCHOOL	(355,468)	25,354,330	-1.40%
X340	P.S. 340	(51,298)	3,658,913	-1.40%
K518	KAPPA V	(29,147)	2,078,957	-1.40%
M128	P.S. 128 AUDUBON	(88,866)	6,338,512	-1.40%
X203	M.S. 203	(57,657)	4,112,479	-1.40%
K420	FRANKLIN K. LANE HIGH SCHOOL	(183,704)	13,102,987	-1.40%
X042	P.S. 042 CLAREMONT	(69,662)	4,968,756	-1.40%
K223	J.H.S. 223 THE MONTAUK	(102,010)	7,276,030	-1.40%
K251	P.S. 251 PAEDERGAT	(66,330)	4,731,096	-1.40%
M115	P.S. 115 ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT	(80,849)	5,766,688	-1.40%
K024	P.S. 024	(78,831)	5,622,751	-1.40%
X495	UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS SECONDARY S	(43,429)	3,097,645	-1.40%
K257	P.S. 257 JOHN F. HYLAN	(68,251)	4,868,115	-1.40%

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K217	P.S. 217 COLONEL DAVID MARCUS	(116,333)	8,297,643	-1.40%
M052	J.H.S. 052 INWOOD	(95,876)	6,838,514	-1.40%
K328	P.S. 328 PHYLLIS WHEATLEY	(84,389)	6,019,185	-1.40%
K094	P.S. 094 THE HENRY LONGFELLOW	(98,839)	7,049,855	-1.40%
X031	P.S./M.S. 031 THE WILLIAM LLOY	(85,903)	6,127,174	-1.40%
X098	J.H.S. 098 HERMAN RIDDER	(61,313)	4,373,251	-1.40%
X206	I.S. 206 ANN MERSEREAU	(48,630)	3,468,615	-1.40%
M620	NORMAN THOMAS HIGH SCHOOL	(204,471)	14,584,233	-1.40%
Q460	FLUSHING HIGH SCHOOL	(238,029)	16,977,813	-1.40%
X325	URBAN SCIENCE ACADEMY	(53,831)	3,839,585	-1.40%
K400	LAFAYETTE HIGH SCHOOL	(84,280)	6,011,411	-1.40%
X399	M.S. 399	(93,748)	6,686,732	-1.40%
K505	FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT HIGH	(317,714)	22,661,479	-1.40%
X440	DEWITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL	(412,061)	29,390,935	-1.40%
M322	MIDDLE SCHOOL 322	(57,757)	4,119,614	-1.40%
K205	P.S. 205 CLARION	(111,649)	7,963,550	-1.40%
M005	P.S. 005 ELLEN LURIE	(89,340)	6,372,324	-1.40%
Q197	P.S. 197 THE OCEAN SCHOOL	(64,870)	4,626,961	-1.40%
R072	I.S. 072 ROCCO LAURIE	(163,461)	11,659,128	-1.40%
X126	P.S. 126 DR MARJORIE H DUNBAR	(89,003)	6,348,288	-1.40%
K540	JOHN DEWEY HIGH SCHOOL	(291,449)	20,788,087	-1.40%
R044	P.S. 044 THOMAS C. BROWN	(97,005)	6,919,044	-1.40%
M008	P.S. 008 LUIS BELLIARD	(69,345)	4,946,148	-1.40%
Q089	P.S. 089 ELMHURST	(151,117)	10,778,673	-1.40%
K265	DR. SUSAN S. MCKINNEY SECONDAR	(66,228)	4,723,823	-1.40%
Q137	M.S. 137 AMERICA'S SCHOOL OF H	(138,917)	9,908,488	-1.40%
M153	P.S. 153 ADAM CLAYTON POWELL	(109,393)	7,802,640	-1.40%
M615	CHELSEA CAREER AND TECHNICAL E	(90,095)	6,426,177	-1.40%
X660	GRACE DODGE CAREER AND TECHNIC	(173,288)	12,360,058	-1.40%
K152	SCHOOL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	(69,167)	4,933,453	-1.40%
M013	J.H.S. 013 JACKIE ROBINSON	(53,579)	3,821,612	-1.40%
X008	P.S. 008 ISSAC VARIAN	(104,613)	7,461,698	-1.40%
Q013	P.S. 013 CLEMENT C. MOORE	(110,059)	7,850,144	-1.40%
Q050	P.S. 050 TALFOURD LAWN ELEMENT	(79,049)	5,638,303	-1.40%
K354	THE SCHOOL OF INTEGRATED LEARN	(35,104)	2,503,852	-1.40%
M161	P.S. 161 PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS	(111,612)	7,960,915	-1.40%
K296	J.H.S. 296 THE HALSEY	(71,740)	5,116,977	-1.40%
M154	P.S. 154 HARRIET TUBMAN	(58,537)	4,175,251	-1.40%
Q450	LONG ISLAND CITY HIGH SCHOOL	(293,692)	20,948,079	-1.40%
K073	P.S. 073 THOMAS S. BOYLAND	(63,477)	4,527,605	-1.40%
Q093	I.S. 093 RIDGEWOOD	(116,111)	8,281,814	-1.40%
K495	SHEEPSHEAD BAY HIGH SCHOOL	(234,314)	16,712,844	-1.40%
K352	EBBETS FIELD MIDDLE SCHOOL	(54,995)	3,922,612	-1.40%
Q148	P.S. 148 QUEENS	(101,628)	7,248,790	-1.40%
M046	P.S. 046 ARTHUR TAPPAN	(80,893)	5,769,831	-1.40%
X162	J.H.S. 162 LOLA RODRIGUEZ DE T	(96,051)	6,851,001	-1.40%
K216	P.S. 216 ARTURO TOSCANINI	(50,156)	3,577,462	-1.40%
X170	P.S. 170	(25,966)	1,852,069	-1.40%
K093	P.S. 093 WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT	(42,028)	2,997,719	-1.40%
Q212	P.S. 212	(70,469)	5,026,322	-1.40%
Q480	JOHN ADAMS HIGH SCHOOL	(274,777)	19,598,939	-1.40%
X140	P.S. 140 EAGLE	(58,047)	4,140,302	-1.40%
Q234	P.S. 234	(66,828)	4,766,622	-1.40%
Q210	J.H.S. 210 ELIZABETH BLACKWELL	(161,132)	11,493,016	-1.40%
X223	M.S. 223 THE LABORATORY SCHOOL	(52,009)	3,709,631	-1.40%
K272	P.S. 272 CURTIS ESTABROOK	(79,237)	5,651,715	-1.40%
K227	J.H.S. 227 EDWARD B. SHALLOW	(144,624)	10,315,555	-1.40%
K295	P.S. 295	(48,911)	3,488,661	-1.40%
K256	P.S. 256 BENJAMIN BANNEKER	(49,779)	3,550,573	-1.40%
M096	P.S. 096 JOSEPH LANZETTA	(64,277)	4,584,667	-1.40%

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K224	P.S. 224 HALE A. WOODRUFF	(85,752)	6,116,409	-1.40%
X129	P.S. 129 TWIN PARKS UPPER	(52,838)	3,768,761	-1.40%
Q008	J.H.S. 008 RICHARD S. GROSSLEY	(95,365)	6,802,072	-1.40%
Q400	AUGUST MARTIN HIGH SCHOOL	(131,367)	9,369,977	-1.40%
K096	I.S. 096 SETH LOW	(113,041)	8,062,844	-1.40%
Q445	WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT HIGH SCH	(273,952)	19,540,098	-1.40%
K134	P.S. K134	(41,569)	2,964,981	-1.40%
K315	P.S. K315	(77,206)	5,506,851	-1.40%
X117	I.S. 117 JOSEPH H. WADE	(103,400)	7,375,183	-1.40%
Q054	P.S. 054 HILLSIDE	(63,871)	4,555,709	-1.40%
K138	P.S. 138 BROOKLYN	(97,846)	6,979,035	-1.40%
X003	P.S. 3 RAUL JULIA MICRO SOCIET	(65,528)	4,673,898	-1.40%
Q425	JOHN BOWNE HIGH SCHOOL	(280,323)	19,994,524	-1.40%
Q095	P.S. 095 EASTWOOD	(121,867)	8,692,375	-1.40%
K013	P.S. 013 ROBERTO CLEMENTE	(70,234)	5,009,562	-1.40%
Q410	BEACH CHANNEL HIGH SCHOOL	(158,157)	11,280,823	-1.40%
K078	J.H.S. 078 ROY H. MANN	(110,236)	7,862,774	-1.40%
K162	J.H.S. 162 THE WILLOUGHBY	(79,788)	5,691,018	-1.40%
Q077	I.S. 077	(116,651)	8,320,336	-1.40%
X075	P.S. 075	(78,733)	5,615,768	-1.40%
X127	J.H.S. 127 THE CASTLE HILL	(69,840)	4,981,460	-1.40%
X270	ACADEMY FOR SCHOLARSHIP AND EN	(51,223)	3,653,570	-1.40%
X006	P.S. 006 WEST FARMS	(87,528)	6,243,088	-1.40%
K306	P.S. 306 ETHAN ALLEN	(86,403)	6,162,845	-1.40%
X103	P.S. 103 HECTOR FONTANEZ	(96,406)	6,876,327	-1.40%
K214	P.S. 214 MICHAEL FRIEDSAM	(103,995)	7,417,626	-1.40%
K410	ABRAHAM LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL	(242,766)	17,315,710	-1.40%
R440	NEW DORP HIGH SCHOOL	(201,325)	14,359,858	-1.40%
K105	P.S. 105 THE BLYTHEBOURNE	(126,512)	9,023,690	-1.40%
K500	CANARSIE HIGH SCHOOL	(168,131)	11,992,238	-1.40%
X106	P.S. 106 PARKCHESTER	(107,160)	7,643,375	-1.40%
M218	I.S. 218 SALOME URENA	(64,989)	4,635,455	-1.40%
M463	HIGH SCHOOL FOR MEDIA AND COMM	(66,418)	4,737,381	-1.40%
Q230	I.S. 230	(92,774)	6,617,269	-1.40%
Q073	I.S. 73 - THE FRANK SANSIVIERI	(152,701)	10,891,668	-1.40%
Q150	P.S. 150 QUEENS	(119,451)	8,520,053	-1.40%
Q226	J.H.S. 226 VIRGIL I. GRISSOM	(143,021)	10,201,225	-1.40%
K014	J.H.S. 014 SHELL BANK	(88,250)	6,294,587	-1.40%
K285	I.S. 285 MEYER LEVIN	(94,649)	6,751,007	-1.40%
K179	P.S. 179 KENSINGTON	(88,822)	6,335,387	-1.40%
Q237	I.S. 237	(112,652)	8,035,104	-1.40%
K318	J.H.S. 318 EUGENIO MARIA DE HO	(123,617)	8,817,202	-1.40%
X302	M.S. 302 LUISA DESSUS CRUZ	(99,670)	7,109,140	-1.40%
K301	SATELLITE EAST MIDDLE SCHOOL	(28,681)	2,045,723	-1.40%
Q042	P.S. 042 R. VERNAM	(89,370)	6,374,474	-1.40%
K302	J.H.S. 302 RAFAEL CORDERO	(103,304)	7,368,342	-1.40%
X064	P.S. 064 PURA BELPRE	(105,993)	7,560,139	-1.40%
M285	HARLEM RENAISSANCE HIGH SCHOOL	(35,538)	2,534,811	-1.40%
M242	P.S. M242 - GWENDOLYN POWELL	(34,808)	2,482,743	-1.40%
K234	J.H.S. 234 ARTHUR W. CUNNINGHA	(142,069)	10,133,325	-1.40%
X219	I.S. 219 NEW VENTURE SCHOOL	(62,383)	4,449,579	-1.40%
X246	P.S. 246 POE CENTER	(84,800)	6,048,512	-1.40%
Q555	NEWCOMERS HIGH SCHOOL	(102,218)	7,290,882	-1.40%
M185	P.S. 185 JOHN M. LANGSTON	(41,884)	2,987,451	-1.40%
X048	P.S. 048 JOSEPH R. DRAKE	(100,669)	7,180,397	-1.40%
Q016	P.S. Q016	(122,164)	8,713,567	-1.40%
X078	P.S. 078 ANNE HUTCHINSON	(76,926)	5,486,885	-1.40%
K281	I.S. 281 JOSEPH B CAVALLARO	(117,008)	8,345,806	-1.40%
M102	P.S. 102 JACQUES CARTIER	(56,662)	4,041,519	-1.40%
K106	P.S. 106 EDWARD EVERETT HALE	(71,130)	5,073,475	-1.40%

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K278	J.H.S. 278 MARINE PARK	(109,429)	7,805,220	-1.40%
Q127	P.S. 127 AEROSPACE SCIENCE MAG	(113,919)	8,125,478	-1.40%
M002	P.S. 002 MEYER LONDON	(83,118)	5,928,541	-1.40%
X650	JANE ADDAMS HIGH SCHOOL FOR AC	(182,507)	13,017,642	-1.40%
Q149	P.S. 149 CHRISTA MCAULIFFE	(107,061)	7,636,320	-1.40%
Q166	P.S. 166 HENRY GRADSTEIN	(103,719)	7,397,946	-1.40%
M110	P.S. 110 FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE	(55,082)	3,928,824	-1.40%
X218	P.S./I.S. 218 R HERNANDEZ DUAL	(86,868)	6,196,018	-1.40%
Q081	P.S. 081 JEAN PAUL RICHTER	(110,718)	7,897,163	-1.40%
K625	PAUL ROBESON HIGH SCHOOL	(121,201)	8,644,882	-1.40%
X544	HIGH SCHOOL FOR CONTEMPORARY A	(48,973)	3,493,088	-1.40%
Q061	I.S. 061 LEONARDO DA VINCI	(185,873)	13,257,730	-1.40%
Q028	P.S. 28 - THE THOMAS EMANUEL E	(55,449)	3,955,001	-1.40%
X337	THE SCHOOL FOR INQUIRY AND SOC	(33,458)	2,386,453	-1.40%
K211	I.S. 211 JOHN WILSON	(82,771)	5,903,793	-1.40%
X277	P.S. 277	(65,371)	4,662,707	-1.40%
K260	P.S. 260 BREUCKELEN	(46,497)	3,316,484	-1.40%
K172	P.S. 172 BEACON SCHOOL OF EXCE	(57,584)	4,107,285	-1.40%
Q143	P.S. 143 LOUIS ARMSTRONG	(123,438)	8,804,443	-1.40%
M112	P.S. 112 JOSE CELSO BARBOSA	(73,885)	5,269,984	-1.40%
K155	P.S. 155 NICHOLAS HERKIMER	(70,619)	5,037,030	-1.40%
K022	P.S. 022	(72,120)	5,144,092	-1.40%
X291	P.S. 291	(58,136)	4,146,658	-1.40%
X053	P.S. 053 BASHEER QUISIM	(127,774)	9,113,717	-1.40%
X475	JOHN F. KENNEDY HIGH SCHOOL	(199,209)	14,208,950	-1.40%
X195	P.S. 195	(60,072)	4,284,747	-1.40%
R057	P.S. 057 HUBERT H. HUMPHREY	(91,111)	6,498,661	-1.40%
K291	J.H.S. 291 ROLAND HAYES	(96,085)	6,853,441	-1.40%
K246	I.S. 246 WALT WHITMAN	(106,856)	7,621,703	-1.40%
Q043	P.S. 043	(132,843)	9,475,274	-1.40%
X070	P.S. 070 MAX SCHOENFELD	(121,346)	8,655,230	-1.40%
X059	P.S. 059 THE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	(78,348)	5,588,317	-1.40%
M189	P.S. 189	(105,370)	7,515,712	-1.40%
K057	J.H.S. 057 WHITELAW REID	(38,713)	2,761,277	-1.40%
M440	BAYARD RUSTIN EDUCATIONAL COMP	(158,177)	11,282,270	-1.40%
X279	P.S. 279 CAPTAIN MANUEL RIVERA	(99,636)	7,106,724	-1.40%
M460	WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL	(177,300)	12,646,255	-1.40%
X132	P.S. 132 GARRET A. MORGAN	(84,080)	5,997,164	-1.40%
K069	P.S. 69 VINCENT D. GRIPPO SCHO	(79,621)	5,679,117	-1.40%
K218	J.H.S. 218 JAMES P. SINNOTT	(93,482)	6,667,780	-1.40%
K463	SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR JOURNALIS	(57,102)	4,072,908	-1.40%
R061	I.S. 061 WILLIAM A MORRIS	(126,889)	9,050,597	-1.40%
K464	SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR RESEARCH	(46,088)	3,287,313	-1.40%
X086	P.S. 086 KINGSBRIDGE HEIGHTS	(161,423)	11,513,799	-1.40%
K334	MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR ACADEMIC AND	(31,648)	2,257,353	-1.40%
M173	P.S. 173	(86,617)	6,178,121	-1.40%
K176	P.S. 176 OVINGTON	(105,684)	7,538,111	-1.40%
X199	P.S. X199 - THE SHAKESPEARE SC	(84,193)	6,005,225	-1.40%
X107	P.S. 107	(58,999)	4,208,216	-1.40%
M319	M.S. 319 - MARIA TERESA	(53,904)	3,844,805	-1.40%
X214	P.S. 214	(98,354)	7,015,286	-1.40%
X138	P.S. 138 SAMUEL RANDALL	(86,138)	6,143,956	-1.40%
X041	P.S. 041 GUN HILL ROAD	(83,481)	5,954,441	-1.40%
X022	J.H.S. 022 JORDAN L. MOTT	(72,352)	5,160,644	-1.40%
K398	P.S. 398 WALTER WEAVER	(56,286)	4,014,706	-1.40%
K253	P.S. 253	(63,270)	4,512,854	-1.40%
X194	P.S./I.S. 194	(109,579)	7,815,932	-1.40%
K026	P.S. 026 JESSE OWENS	(42,697)	3,045,445	-1.40%
Q104	P.S. 104 THE BAYS WATER	(69,935)	4,988,248	-1.40%
X125	J.H.S. 125 HENRY HUDSON	(77,287)	5,512,644	-1.40%

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K531	SCHOOL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, THE	(43,205)	3,081,680	-1.40%
Q171	P.S. 171 PETER G. VAN ALST	(80,999)	5,777,409	-1.40%
X134	P.S. 134 GEORGE F. BRISTOW	(71,549)	5,103,370	-1.40%
X146	P.S. 146 EDWARD COLLINS	(53,055)	3,784,250	-1.40%
X144	J.H.S. 144 MICHELANGELO	(112,929)	8,054,879	-1.40%
Q126	ALBERT SHANKER SCHOOL FOR VISU	(74,601)	5,321,060	-1.40%
Q204	I.S. 204 OLIVER W. HOLMES	(90,508)	6,455,658	-1.40%
Q160	P.S. 160 WALTER FRANCIS BISHOP	(78,276)	5,583,187	-1.40%
K610	AUTOMOTIVE HIGH SCHOOL	(112,210)	8,003,595	-1.40%
K226	P.S. 226 ALFRED DE B.MASON	(93,135)	6,643,034	-1.40%
X333	NEW SCHOOL #1 @ P.S. 60	(54,319)	3,874,408	-1.40%
X094	P.S. 094 KINGS COLLEGE SCHOOL	(98,447)	7,021,923	-1.40%
K220	J.H.S. 220 JOHN J. PERSHING	(128,830)	9,189,050	-1.40%
X055	P.S. 055 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	(84,983)	6,061,578	-1.40%
M575	MANHATTAN COMPREHENSIVE NIGHT	(101,203)	7,218,501	-1.40%
X046	P.S. 046 EDGAR ALLAN POE	(123,941)	8,840,333	-1.40%
M346	COMMUNITY HEALTH ACADEMY OF TH	(31,212)	2,226,257	-1.40%
X331	THE BRONX SCHOOL OF SCIENCE IN	(54,266)	3,870,628	-1.40%
K115	P.S. 115 DANIEL MUCATEL SCHOOL	(99,713)	7,112,224	-1.40%
K309	P.S. 309 GEORGE E. WIBECAN	(58,462)	4,169,916	-1.40%
Q202	J.H.S. 202 ROBERT H. GODDARD	(96,434)	6,878,344	-1.40%
Q092	P.S. 092 HARRY T. STEWART SR.	(94,339)	6,728,914	-1.40%
Q116	P.S. 116 WILLIAM C. HUGHLEY	(84,539)	6,029,910	-1.40%
Q189	J.H.S. 189 DANIEL CARTER BEARD	(72,586)	5,177,339	-1.40%
Q068	P.S. 068 CAMBRIDGE	(79,733)	5,687,113	-1.40%
K159	P.S. 159 ISAAC PITKIN	(84,888)	6,054,803	-1.40%
M143	J.H.S. 143 ELEANOR ROOSEVELT	(86,950)	6,201,880	-1.40%
M104	J.H.S. 104 SIMON BARUCH	(88,715)	6,327,772	-1.40%
X062	P.S. 062 INOCENSIO CASANOVA	(78,706)	5,613,860	-1.40%
Q217	J.H.S. 217 ROBERT A. VAN WYCK	(115,431)	8,233,343	-1.40%
X525	BRONX LEADERSHIP ACADEMY HIGH	(67,156)	4,790,034	-1.40%
M132	P.S. 132 JUAN PABLO DUARTE	(101,539)	7,242,470	-1.40%
R049	I.S. 49 BERTA A. DREYFUS	(102,450)	7,307,448	-1.40%
K503	NEW SCHOOL @ K314	(90,236)	6,436,261	-1.40%
Q141	I.S. 141 THE STEINWAY	(94,197)	6,718,787	-1.40%
X391	M.S. 391	(93,015)	6,634,479	-1.40%
X050	P.S. 050 CLARA BARTON	(74,856)	5,339,252	-1.40%
X313	I.S. 313 SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP	(53,334)	3,804,153	-1.40%
K045	P.S. 045 HORACE E. GREENE	(80,471)	5,739,753	-1.40%
K059	P.S. 059 WILLIAM FLOYD	(51,808)	3,695,308	-1.40%
K249	P.S. 249 THE CATON	(67,416)	4,808,580	-1.40%
M635	ACADEMY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIEN	(62,194)	4,436,110	-1.40%
K131	P.S. 131 BROOKLYN	(83,461)	5,953,021	-1.40%
X287	THE FORWARD SCHOOL	(34,336)	2,449,083	-1.40%
M146	P.S. 146 ANN M. SHORT	(75,105)	5,357,013	-1.40%
M155	P.S. 155 WILLIAM PACA	(55,453)	3,955,296	-1.40%
K462	SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR LAW	(58,848)	4,197,451	-1.40%
Q105	P.S. 105 THE BAY SCHOOL	(104,930)	7,484,341	-1.40%
X080	J.H.S. 080 THE MOSHOLU PARKWAY	(81,578)	5,818,713	-1.40%
X450	ADLAI E. STEVENSON HIGH SCHOOL	(88,833)	6,336,191	-1.40%
M131	M.S. 131	(89,783)	6,403,951	-1.40%
K269	P.S. 269 NOSTRAND	(59,862)	4,269,777	-1.40%
K184	P.S. 184 NEWPORT	(52,079)	3,714,639	-1.40%
K113	J.H.S. 113/OLD 294 EDMONDS CEN	(86,410)	6,163,366	-1.40%
Q190	J.H.S. 190 RUSSELL SAGE	(76,774)	5,476,059	-1.40%
K380	P.S. 380 JOHN WAYNE ELEMENTARY	(61,392)	4,378,907	-1.40%
X018	P.S. 018 JOHN PETER ZENGER	(58,625)	4,181,545	-1.40%
X152	P.S. 152 EVERGREEN	(92,177)	6,574,709	-1.40%
K377	P.S. 377 ALEJANDRINA B. DE GAU	(91,922)	6,556,521	-1.40%
X011	P.S. 011 HIGHBRIDGE	(71,497)	5,099,667	-1.40%

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Q118	P.S. 118 LORRAINE HANSBERRY	(70,823)	5,051,593	-1.40%
X109	P.S. 109 SEDGWICK	(69,622)	4,965,929	-1.40%
K126	J.H.S. 126 JOHN ERICSSON	(73,144)	5,217,143	-1.40%
K587	MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR THE ARTS	(50,240)	3,583,469	-1.40%
K092	P.S. 092 ADRIAN HEGEMAN	(74,590)	5,320,282	-1.40%
M825	ISAAC NEWTON MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR	(39,600)	2,824,550	-1.40%
K166	J.H.S. 166 GEORGE GERSHWIN	(67,723)	4,830,480	-1.40%
X043	P.S. 043 JONAS BRONCK	(59,394)	4,236,397	-1.40%
Q877	51 AVENUE ACADEMY (THE PATH TO	(41,630)	2,969,344	-1.40%
K515	SOUTH SHORE HIGH SCHOOL	(69,368)	4,947,813	-1.40%
X067	P.S. 067 MOHEGAN SCHOOL	(80,426)	5,736,548	-1.40%
M332	UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD MIDDLE	(29,420)	2,098,441	-1.40%
X057	P.S. 057 CRESCENT	(63,954)	4,561,649	-1.40%
M084	P.S. 084 LILLIAN WEBER	(48,538)	3,462,072	-1.40%
X217	SCHOOL OF PERFORMING ARTS	(43,697)	3,116,778	-1.40%
M509	MARTA VALLE SECONDARY SCHOOL	(66,292)	4,728,412	-1.40%
K298	P.S. 298 DR. BETTY SHABAZZ	(67,039)	4,781,694	-1.40%
M528	I.S. 528 BEA FULLER RODGERS SC	(30,852)	2,200,582	-1.40%
K376	P.S. 376	(62,476)	4,456,229	-1.40%
K554	ALL CITY LEADERSHIP SECONDARY	(26,321)	1,877,399	-1.40%
R018	P.S. 018 JOHN G. WHITTIER	(73,835)	5,266,433	-1.40%
X058	P.S. 058	(47,888)	3,415,710	-1.40%
K137	P.S. 137 RACHEL JEAN MITCHELL	(57,527)	4,103,232	-1.40%
Q219	P.S. 219 PAUL KLAPPER	(84,199)	6,005,667	-1.40%
M007	P.S. 007 SAMUEL STERN	(50,412)	3,595,740	-1.40%
X111	P.S. 111 SETON FALLS	(86,227)	6,150,319	-1.40%
X480	BRONX REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL	(47,594)	3,394,741	-1.40%
K046	P.S. 046 EDWARD C. BLUM	(47,413)	3,381,830	-1.40%
X131	J.H.S. 131 ALBERT EINSTEIN	(86,650)	6,180,491	-1.40%
X025	P.S. 025 BILINGUAL SCHOOL	(58,078)	4,142,534	-1.40%
K241	P.S. 241 EMMA L. JOHNSTON	(65,283)	4,656,446	-1.40%
X093	P.S. 093 ALBERT G. OLIVER	(61,045)	4,354,162	-1.40%
X035	P.S. 035 FRANZ SIEGEL	(71,805)	5,121,642	-1.40%
X211	P.S. 211	(80,847)	5,766,582	-1.40%
K186	P.S. 186 DR. IRVING A GLADSTON	(81,845)	5,837,767	-1.40%
K156	P.S. 156 WAVERLY	(77,668)	5,539,833	-1.40%
M188	P.S. 188 THE ISLAND SCHOOL	(53,207)	3,795,101	-1.40%
K099	P.S. 099 ISAAC ASIMOV	(76,491)	5,455,882	-1.40%
M542	MANHATTAN BRIDGES HIGH SCHOOL	(60,256)	4,297,886	-1.40%
M292	HENRY STREET SCHOOL FOR INTERN	(52,208)	3,723,846	-1.40%
Q465	FAR ROCKAWAY HIGH SCHOOL	(72,888)	5,198,890	-1.40%
M328	M.S. 328 - MANHATTAN MIDDLE SC	(61,503)	4,386,831	-1.40%
K303	I.S. 303 HERBERT S. EISENBERG	(76,953)	5,488,835	-1.40%
K305	P.S. 305 DR. PETER RAY	(44,362)	3,164,213	-1.40%
K101	P.S. 101 THE VERRAZANO	(69,527)	4,959,160	-1.40%
X230	P.S. 230 DR ROLAND N. PATTERSO	(55,881)	3,985,831	-1.40%
X390	M.S. 390	(63,901)	4,557,874	-1.40%
X145	J.H.S. 145 ARTURO TOSCANINNI	(61,850)	4,411,583	-1.40%
K232	I.S. 232 THE WINTHROP	(40,549)	2,892,244	-1.40%
M345	COLLABORATIVE ACADEMY OF SCIEN	(33,015)	2,354,865	-1.40%
K347	I.S. 347 SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES	(75,576)	5,390,619	-1.40%
M467	HIGH SCHOOL FOR LAW AND PUBLIC	(72,317)	5,158,164	-1.40%
M210	P.S. 210 - 21ST CENTURY ACADEM	(51,135)	3,647,313	-1.40%
R019	P.S. 019 THE CURTIS SCHOOL	(65,277)	4,656,021	-1.40%
X278	PEACE AND DIVERSITY ACADEMY	(32,937)	2,349,302	-1.40%
K329	P.S. 329 SURFSIDE	(70,098)	4,999,890	-1.40%
R031	P.S. 031 WILLIAM T. DAVIS	(62,184)	4,435,408	-1.40%
M048	P.S. 048 P.O. MICHAEL J. BUCZE	(72,669)	5,183,274	-1.40%
X226	P.S. 226	(47,576)	3,393,461	-1.40%
M145	P.S. 145, THE BLOOMINGDALE SCH	(70,779)	5,048,465	-1.40%

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M015	P.S. 015 ROBERTO CLEMENTE	(38,478)	2,744,527	-1.40%
K349	I.S. 349 MATH, SCIENCE & TECH.	(67,219)	4,794,541	-1.40%
K345	P.S. 345 PATROLMAN ROBERT BOLD	(68,149)	4,860,875	-1.40%
X342	INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FOR LIBER	(54,549)	3,890,826	-1.40%
K221	P.S. 221 TOSSAINT L'OUVERTURE	(68,341)	4,874,571	-1.40%
K116	P.S. 116 ELIZABETH L FARRELL	(58,594)	4,179,345	-1.40%
X037	P.S. X037 - MULTIPLE INTELLIGE	(69,784)	4,977,496	-1.40%
X236	P.S. 236 LANGSTON HUGHES	(53,582)	3,821,854	-1.40%
M459	MANHATTAN INTERNATIONAL HIGH S	(36,156)	2,578,906	-1.40%
M294	ESSEX STREET ACADEMY	(32,096)	2,289,318	-1.40%
K645	EBC/ENY HIGH SCHOOL FOR PUBLIC	(38,391)	2,738,323	-1.40%
K090	P.S. 90 EDNA COHEN SCHOOL	(54,262)	3,870,357	-1.40%
M695	URBAN PEACE ACADEMY	(20,119)	1,435,032	-1.40%
Q215	P.S. 215 LUCRETIA MOTT	(64,543)	4,603,673	-1.40%
X237	MARIE CURIE HIGH SCHOOL FOR NU	(42,901)	3,060,009	-1.40%
X197	P.S. 197	(57,587)	4,107,521	-1.40%
K019	P.S. 019 ROBERTO CLEMENTE	(52,482)	3,743,395	-1.40%
M001	P.S. 001 ALFRED E. SMITH	(55,604)	3,966,079	-1.40%
M018	P.S. 018 PARK TERRACE	(50,147)	3,576,847	-1.40%
X079	P.S. 079 CRESTON	(57,954)	4,133,698	-1.40%
M172	POWELL M.S. FOR LAW & SOCIAL J	(40,577)	2,894,245	-1.40%
K049	J.H.S. 049 WILLIAM J. GAYNOR	(35,648)	2,542,673	-1.40%
X299	ASTOR COLLEGIATE ACADEMY	(44,723)	3,189,968	-1.40%
X224	P.S. / I.S. 224	(39,819)	2,840,179	-1.40%
M241	P.S. 241 FAMILY ACADEMY	(44,860)	3,199,740	-1.40%
X682	FANNIE LOU HAMER FREEDOM HIGH	(53,489)	3,815,223	-1.40%
Q034	P.S. 034 JOHN HARVARD	(49,588)	3,536,976	-1.40%
X110	P.S. 110 THEODORE SCHOENFELD	(59,564)	4,248,537	-1.40%
M192	P.S. 192 JACOB H. SCHIFF	(59,230)	4,224,715	-1.40%
K443	NEW VOICES SCHOOL OF ACADEMIC	(41,967)	2,993,392	-1.40%
X335	NEW SCHOOL #2 @ P.S. 60	(25,067)	1,787,961	-1.40%
X242	MOTT HALL V	(27,785)	1,981,829	-1.40%
M314	MUSCOTA	(31,224)	2,227,124	-1.40%
X268	KINGSBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL HIGH	(44,492)	3,173,496	-1.40%
K297	P.S. 297 ABRAHAM STOCKTON	(47,205)	3,367,007	-1.40%
X174	I.S. 174 EUGENE T. MALESKA	(47,012)	3,353,241	-1.40%
K023	P.S. 023 CARTER C. WOODSON	(38,478)	2,744,534	-1.40%
M076	P.S. 076 A. PHILIP RANDOLPH	(48,857)	3,484,841	-1.40%
X204	P.S. 204 MORRIS HEIGHTS	(40,992)	2,923,851	-1.40%
K571	M.S. 571	(35,893)	2,560,153	-1.40%
M321	M.S. 321 - MINERVA	(41,572)	2,965,222	-1.40%
M117	TITO PUENTE EDUCATION COMPLEX	(47,878)	3,415,012	-1.40%
X216	BUSINESS SCHOOL FOR ENTREPRENE	(39,048)	2,785,192	-1.40%
K110	P.S. 110 THE MONITOR	(48,063)	3,428,209	-1.40%
X513	NEW WORLD HIGH SCHOOL	(36,248)	2,585,476	-1.40%
X179	P.S. 179	(44,900)	3,202,602	-1.40%
K397	P.S. 397 FOSTER-LAURIE	(43,716)	3,118,151	-1.40%
M286	I.S. M286 RENAISSANCE MILITARY	(26,376)	1,881,333	-1.40%
K392	I.S. 392	(26,354)	1,879,764	-1.40%
X403	BRONX INTERNATIONAL HIGH SCHOO	(41,257)	2,942,758	-1.40%
X680	BRONX COALITION COMMUNITY HIGH	(39,523)	2,819,077	-1.40%
K035	P.S. 035 STEPHEN DECATUR	(31,648)	2,257,377	-1.40%
M247	M.S. M247 DUAL LANGUAGE MIDDLE	(23,690)	1,689,751	-1.40%
K530	METROPOLITAN CORPORATE ACADEMY	(34,296)	2,446,253	-1.40%
M690	SCHOOL FOR THE PHYSICAL CITY H	(24,544)	1,750,666	-1.40%
X543	HIGH SCHOOL FOR VIOLIN AND DAN	(25,507)	1,819,356	-1.40%
K103	SATELLITE THREE	(32,455)	2,314,943	-1.40%
X269	BRONX STUDIO SCHOOL FOR WRITER	(24,469)	1,745,320	-1.40%
K353	ELIJAH STROUD MIDDLE SCHOOL	(23,388)	1,668,218	-1.40%
X327	COMPREHENSIVE MODEL SCHOOL PRO	(22,707)	1,619,646	-1.40%

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EDITORIALS DISCUSSIONS LETTERS TO EDITOR COLUMNISTS

City breaks faith with schools

BY MICHAEL A. REBELL

Sunday, May 25th 2008, 4 00 AM

(Page 1 of 2)

In April 2007, headlines blared the happy news that, following a 13-year lawsuit, New York City's public schools would receive an additional \$5.2 billion annually, to be phased in over four years. The state approved a spending package in which it would provide 60% of the funds, and the city agreed to provide the rest.

This past week, Mayor Bloomberg announced plans to slash the city's 2009 public school budget \$428 million below what was initially promised. Although the state, even in a difficult budget year, has kept its part of the bargain, the city now wants to renege. Worse, city Schools Chancellor Joel Klein wants to do much of the cutting at 74 top-performing schools that chiefly serve middle-class children.

How did a \$5 billion commitment go up in smoke?

"Economic downturn, leading to budget deficits," is the mayoral refrain. Yet even the mayor projects no deficit for the city's 2009 budget, and the Independent Budget Office says he is overstating deficits for 2010-2011.

The mayor - ever the businessman - is being ultraconservative about spending. Normally that's laudable, but here it penalizes today's students for a scenario that's only possible for tomorrow. The landmark school funding settlement reached between the city schools, the state and the Campaign for Fiscal Equity - for whom I served as executive director and counsel - worked specifically because we did not try to play Robin Hood. Instead of seeking to fund poor districts at the expense of wealthier ones, we argued that all children have a right to a sound, basic education.

That spared New York the bloodbaths that, in other cities and states, pitted rich against poor. Our coalition included not only community leaders from Harlem but also mothers in Scarsdale who, assured of continued funding for their own children's schools, recognized a moral obligation to procure it for others.

The mayor and chancellor are undermining that coalition.

What's more, Klein's claim that state regulations require him to target wealthier schools is simply false. Needier schools must get the lion's share of an increase, but the anticipated \$5.2 billion annual budget boost was intended to at least hold harmless better-off schools as well.

There's more at stake than a mere dollar figure. The CFE lawsuit argued that children need stable, sustained resources throughout their academic careers. Schools, too, need an assurance of stable funding to be held accountable. The mayor's proposed cuts would destroy that promise - and signal the return of two pernicious shell games we thought we'd ended.

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In one of those games, the infamous "three men in a room" - the governor and the leaders of the state Assembly and Senate - would set state education spending based on politics rather than educational need. In the other, New York City officials would go up to Albany each year, hats in hand, to procure additional school funds. Inevitably, state legislators would add to the city's education budget. Then, the city would spend that "additional" money on education - while redeploying its own budget for other purposes. Eventually, state legislators got wise and curtailed their generosity.

The CFE settlement, by creating a four-year, need-based budget plan, was meant to usher in a new era of transparency. But now the city is up to its old tricks - and that may induce the state Legislature to revert to theirs.

Thanks to the infusion of resources from the settlement, New York City's schools will be better off than most. Even after the mayor's proposed cuts, we would still increase funding of our schools next year in overall dollars. But the increases would go to teachers' salaries, pension plan payments and rising energy costs, and not to the new programs that the CFE case demonstrated would improve students' learning.

"Children First" is the slogan the mayor and chancellor once used to describe their education agenda. Regrettably, their legacy is in danger of becoming "children last."

Rebell is executive director of the Campaign for Educational Equity, which is part of Teachers College, Columbia University.

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For Immediate Release

Klein tells 74 schools to expect 5% budget cut

May 21, 2008 6:01 PM

New York City Schools Chancellor Joel Klein summoned reporters to city Department of Education headquarters at the Tweed Courthouse on May 21 to say that the city plans to ask Albany for "flexibility" to spend \$258 million in Contract for Excellence funds with fewer state restrictions on how the money is to be used. Without that flexibility, Klein threatened to cut the budgets of 74 city schools by more than 5 percent. More than 400 other schools would face budget cuts of more than 3 percent, he said. Upon learning about the chancellor's press briefing, UFT President Randi Weingarten and more than a dozen other members of the Keep the Promises Coalition, which is fighting to safeguard city schools against budget cuts, walked to Tweed to give reporters their views on the chancellor's proposals.

List of schools receiving the largest percentage cut in their school budgets for 2008-09

President Weingarten issued the following statement:

"It is the height of hubris for the city to blame its education budget problems on the state, which was the only government entity that stepped up for New York City's school children. The state kept its promise to our kids by providing an additional \$600 million in education aid and greater accountability. Now instead of asking the city to use some of its \$4 billion surplus to make up for its education budget shortfall, Chancellor Joel Klein is turning again to the state.

Mayor Bloomberg understands the need to use surplus money when it comes to the important priority of increasing salaries for our police force. I think all would agree that our children's education is equally important.

The Department of Education claims it wants the flexibility to spend state education funds as it sees fit, but what it really wants is the flexibility to mask the extent of the cuts because it's the city's budget formula that's causing the problem. Rather than playing games with the budget, the Mayor and the Chancellor should do right by our kids by providing the resources necessary to help schools most in need and immunizing schools that are doing well against budget cuts."

Largest Cuts in School Budgets

The following schools received the largest percentage cuts in their annual budgets for the 2009-10 school year.

Borough	School	Change
Manhattan	Professional Performing Arts High School	-6.09%
Queens	Queens High School For the Sciences	-5.96%
Manhattan	47 The American Sign Language School	-5.92%
Brooklyn	Urban Assembly Academy of Arts	-5.89%
Queens	York Early College Academy	-5.88%
Brooklyn	Lyons Community School	-5.75%
Bronx	Bronx Community High School	-5.65%
Bronx	English Language Learners and International Support Preparatory Academy	-5.60%
Brooklyn	The Brooklyn Latin School	-5.58%
Queens	Academy for Excellence Through the Arts	-5.57%
Manhattan	Academy for Social Action	-5.56%
Bronx	High School of American Studies	-5.56%
Bronx	Pan American International High School at Monroe	-5.52%
Bronx	Academy for Language And Technology	-5.51%
Brooklyn	Arts and Media Preparatory Academy	-5.50%
Manhattan	Eleanor Roosevelt High School	-5.49%
Queens	Pan American International High School I	-5.48%
Manhattan	N.Y.C. Lab School for Collaborative Studies	-5.47%
Queens	Baccalaureate School for Global Education	-5.46%
Queens	Queens Collegiate: A College Board School	-5.44%
Manhattan	NYCiSchool	-5.42%
Staten Island	P.S. 005 Huguenot	-5.39%
Queens	Academy for Careers in Television and Film	-5.39%
Brooklyn	Frederick Douglass Academy VII	-5.38%
Brooklyn	Life Academy High School for Film and Music	-5.37%
Brooklyn	Multicultural High School	-5.35%
Manhattan	Urban Assembly School for the Performing Arts	-5.35%
Bronx	Bronx High School of Science	-5.34%
Manhattan	Stuyvesant High School	-5.32%
Staten Island	Staten Island Technical High School	-5.31%
Brooklyn	Brighter Choice Community School	-5.30%
Staten Island	Gaynor McCown Expeditionary Learning School	-5.30%
Staten Island	Academy of Innovative Learning	-5.29%
Queens	The Active Learning Elementary School	-5.27%
Queens	Learners and Leaders	-5.27%
Queens	Knowledge and Power Preparatory	-5.26%
Manhattan	M.S. 255 Salk School of Science	-5.25%
Brooklyn	Urban Assembly Institute of Math and Science for Young Women	-5.24%
Queens	The Queens School of Inquiry	-5.24%
Queens	Civic Leadership Academy	-5.23%
Queens	Queens High School for Information, Research and Technology	-5.23%
Queens	Robert H. Goddard High School of Communication Arts and Technology	-5.23%
Brooklyn	Academy of Innovative Technology	-5.23%
Brooklyn	Frances Perkins Academy	-5.23%
Manhattan	Mott Hall II	-5.23%
Manhattan	N.Y.C. Museum School	-5.22%
Brooklyn	Brooklyn High School for Leadership and Community Service	-5.22%
Brooklyn	Olympus Academy	-5.22%
Brooklyn	Victory Collegiate High School	-5.20%
Manhattan	Gramercy Arts High School	-5.20%
Bronx	Knowledge and Power Preparatory	-5.20%
Staten Island	College of Staten Island High School for International Studies	-5.14%
Queens	J.H.S. 067 Louis Pasteur	-5.14%
Queens	North Queens Community High School	-5.14%
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Theatre Arts High School	-5.13%
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Bridge Academy	-5.12%
Brooklyn	High School for Innovation in Advertising And Media	-5.12%
Bronx	Bronx Haven High School	-5.10%
Queens	New York City Academy for Discovery	-5.10%
Manhattan	M.S. 260 Clinton School Writers and Artists	-5.09%
Brooklyn	It Takes a Village Academy	-5.09%
Brooklyn	Expeditionary Learning School	-5.08%
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Brownstone School	-5.08%
Brooklyn	Cultural Academy for the Arts and Sciences	-5.07%
Brooklyn	High School for Medical Professions	-5.07%
Brooklyn	Academy for Conservation and the Environment	-5.07%
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Lab School	-5.07%
Brooklyn	Urban Action Academy	-5.07%
Queens	Queens Preparatory Academy	-5.06%
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Generation School	-5.05%
Bronx	School for Environmental Citizenship	-5.05%
Queens	Bard High School Early College II	-5.05%
Brooklyn	Gotham Professional Arts Academy	-5.02%
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Community High School	-5.00%

New York Times

May 23, 2008

74 City Schools Told to Expect 5% Budget Cut

By ELISSA GOOTMAN

The city's Department of Education released a list on Thursday of 74 schools, including its most prestigious high schools, that are to have their budgets for next year cut by more than 5 percent. Almost all the schools on the list are high schools and middle schools. They range from Stuyvesant High School (cut by \$955,135, or 5.32 percent) and the Bronx High School of Science (\$825,448, or 5.34 percent), to P.S. 5, the Huguenot School, an elementary school on Staten Island (\$110,026, or 5.39 percent), to the Salk School of Science (\$133,762, or 5.25 percent), a Manhattan middle school that is popular among middle-class parents. More than two-thirds of the schools on the list are among the newest small schools that Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg has created as a centerpiece of his plan to overhaul the system. In fact, many are so new that they will not open until September. At a briefing for principals on Thursday, Schools Chancellor Joel I. Klein called the mayor's education budget, which includes \$428 million less for the system than had been planned, "prudent" and "sensible" in tough economic times. But he blamed Albany for the harshest cuts to individual schools, saying that if the state loosened its restrictions on \$63 million in new state aid that must be spent on the poorest-performing and poorest schools, he could reduce school budgets uniformly, by 1.4 percent. He described that as "the most equitable way," adding, "With your help I hope we'll get the flexibility we need." Mr. Klein's focus on Albany seemed to be an effort to channel the anger of middle-class parents against the state. But it backfired on Thursday as parents directed their ire at the mayor and his chancellor instead. The principals and assistant principals who attended the briefing, at the High School of Fashion Industries on West 24th Street in Manhattan, were greeted by two dozen parents and union leaders, chanting, "Yo, yo, Klein, don't cut a dime." William H. McDonald, a Queens parent leader, said, "The state's not to blame; it's the mayor," adding of parents: "I don't know how much angrier they can get. He shouldn't be balancing the budget on the backs of these kids."

The \$63 million is part of more than \$640 million in new state aid stemming from a 1993 lawsuit by the Campaign for Fiscal Equity, a coalition of advocates, seeking more state money for city schools. As part of an agreement between the city and the state, as much as \$385 million of the new money was to go to schools labeled by the state as failing or considered high-need because of poverty and other factors, like the numbers of students receiving special education services. At the briefing, Mr. Klein said he had already corrected the injustices of the past by introducing a new school financing system that apportions money based on similar factors. "When people say our high-needs schools are being underfunded, they don't understand that last year we took a huge step toward solving that problem," Mr. Klein said. At a news conference on Thursday, Sheldon Silver, the State Assembly speaker, called the chancellor's comments about Albany's responsibility for the largest cuts a "smoke screen," saying: "The chancellor's cuts are for one reason and one reason alone, and that is the mayor's proposed budget contains cuts. Period." The list of schools hardest hit includes those that are so high-performing or have so few high-need students that they are not eligible for certain pots of the new state money. It also includes new schools that the city considers ineligible because there is too little information to classify them as high-need or failing. City schools officials said that in addition to the 74 hardest-hit schools, more than 400 others would face budget cuts of more than 3 percent if the state does not relax its rules. Helaine Doran, deputy director of the Campaign for Fiscal Equity, pointed out that much of the new state money was not restricted to low- and poor-performing schools, saying, "We brought home the bacon and we got the money." She called it "absolutely outrageous" for the city to "jeopardize the particular piece of money" intended to benefit the neediest students. At Stuyvesant, a recent newsletter from the parents' association noted that in anticipation of budget cuts, the school's principal, Stanley Teitel, was planning to limit students to seven classes during the fall term. That prospect has caused outrage among parents at what is arguably the city's most elite school, because it could diminish ambitious students' transcripts and, by extension, their appeal to college admissions officers. Paola de Kock, co-president of the Stuyvesant parents' association, faulted the chancellor and mayor for putting parents at schools like Stuyvesant in a bind.

"What parent is really going to want to say, 'Oh, we really need all this money, and the other schools, they don't deserve it, or we don't care'?" she said. "That's what I think is a cynical ploy." "I don't think the chancellor's blame-shifting is going to work because it's hard to sell an increase in state aid as 'forcing' budget cuts," she added. "It is making us angry with the chancellor." Stewart Weiss, a parent leader at the selective Townsend Harris High School in Queens, said that budget cuts at the school, which are expected to be just under 5 percent, would be "devastating." He said the principal would most likely cut after-school extracurricular activities. "This is a school where all of the kids are under a lot of pressure, and they work extremely hard," he said. "What keeps them going is the sense of community they get from all of the other things, like putting on concerts and plays. When you walk into that building after school hours, it's buzzing with kids." But Dr. Weiss did not blame Albany. "I think that Mayor Bloomberg is playing a political game with us," he said. Jon Roberts, co-president of the parents' association at Bronx Science, said of the cuts, "Our school is being destroyed." He said that he was worried that the school would have to cut Advanced Placement courses and other special offerings, and that he was angry with both the city and the state. Of Mr. Bloomberg, he added, "He can increase the funding to education in terms of making education a higher priority." *Robert Gebeloff and Colin Moynihan contributed reporting.*

Daily News

Hey, school cuts aren't my fault - Sheldon Silver slams Mayor Bloomberg

BY ERIN EINHORN AND CARRIE MELAGO
DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITERS

Friday, May 23rd 2008, 4:00 AM

Powerful State Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver lashed out at Mayor Bloomberg and his schools chancellor Thursday for trying to blame school budget cuts on the state. "That's a smokescreen," Silver said. "The chancellor's cuts are for one reason and one reason alone. And that is that the mayor's proposed budget contains cuts. Period." Chancellor Joel Klein says strings attached to state budget dollars requiring him to spare the city's neediest schools from the brunt of budget cuts have forced him to wallop successful and coveted schools like Stuyvesant High School and the New York City Lab School. The Professional Performing Arts School in Manhattan would lose more of its budget than any other school, taking a 6.09% cut - \$224,706. And Bronx Science faces a 5.34% cut, or \$825,448. But Klein says that if Silver and other pols in Albany agree to relax some of the state rules, he'll be able to soften the blow to those schools and ensure that none loses more than a modest 1.4% of its budget. At a meeting about the budgets with a few dozen city principals last night, he said he was fighting to make his budget cuts more equitable. "If I can get financial parity, some of that money will show up in your budgets," he said. Meanwhile, he urged them to reach out to parents in their schools about the issue. "You're school leaders," he said. "Your community needs to be informed and also reassured." Silver insisted that Albany won't relax the rules and the parents of the hardest-hit schools do not yet seem to be clamoring for a change.

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With Adam Lisberg and Kathleen Lucadamo

New York Post
SCHOOLYARD BEATING

By YOAV GONEN Education Reporter

May 23, 2008 --

Top state lawmakers yesterday flatly rejected Schools Chancellor Joel Klein's plea for them to loosen restrictions on how the city can spend millions of dollars in education aid. State Sen. Kevin Parker (D-Brooklyn) called Klein's bid this week to move around fiscal-2009 money earmarked specifically for underperforming schools "dead on arrival." "There's no chance we're even going to consider what the chancellor is talking about," Parker told The Post. "This is consistent with the subterfuge they always use to pit people against each other instead of coming up to Albany and figuring out how we can work together." Mayor Bloomberg backed Klein in arguing that unless the city is given the green light to spread budget cuts evenly across schools, hundreds of high-performing schools would lose cash. "The state program . . . loads extra money on some schools rather than others, and I think that's not good policy for this city, not good for the education system," he said. "It says some kids don't deserve as much as others." A state measure known as Contracts for Excellence dictates which schools get the aid, giving priority to low-performing schools. The rules also specify that the money be spent in one of five categories, like lowering class sizes or adding pre-kindergarten rooms. The agreement resulted from a 14-year legal battle in which the state was found to be shortchanging the city for years on education aid. On Wednesday, Klein said he wanted to shift \$63 million governed by the Contracts for Excellence to traditionally good schools that are poised to face "painful" cuts of up to 6 percent in the coming school year. They include specialized high schools like Stuyvesant and Bronx Science, as well as PS 244 in Queens and PS 5 on Staten Island. Eliminating restrictions on spending the state money would allow the Department of Education's budget shortfall to be absorbed equally at each school - at a more manageable 1.4 percent, Klein said. But in a letter to school leaders, principals union president Ernie Logan characterized Klein's pitch as an attempt to pit school against school and as a misuse of Contracts for Excellence funds. "The DOE needs to stay true to the court-ordered purpose of that money, which was to enhance the programs and services at chronically underfunded, high-needs, low-performing schools," Logan said. Klein said he cut \$200 million from the central bureaucracy to address a \$299 million gap in next year's education budget - leaving a \$99 million hit to be absorbed by individual schools. Bloomberg suggested his administration would make a concerted effort in Albany to prevent lopsided cuts. "We're going to work as hard as we can to treat every child in our school system the same," he said.

Additional reporting by David Seifman

yoav.gonen@nypost.com



Schools with hard knock

Specialized schools

School	Percent of students
Bronx HS of Science	5.34%
Stuyvesant HS	5.32%
Staten Island Tech	5.31%

Tops in borough by percentage

School	Borough
Professional Performing Arts HS	Manhattan
HS for the Sciences at York College	Queens
Urban Assembly Academy of Arts and Letters	Brooklyn
Bronx Community HS	Bronx
PS 5	Staten Island

New York Sun

Stuyvesant High Hit With \$1M Budget Cut

By Staff Reporter of the Sun

May 23, 2008

A nearly \$1 million cut at the city's most elite high school, Stuyvesant, in Lower Manhattan, is among the worst-case-scenario budget pictures Schools Chancellor Joel Klein presented to public school principals last night. Other elite schools also learned they would receive large cuts under the scenario, including the Bronx High School of Science, which is slated to lose \$825,448, and Staten Island Technical, which would lose \$355,860. Stuyvesant would lose \$955,135. Mr. Klein is saying that these budget cuts could be avoided if Albany loosened restrictions on a pot of state money intended for poor-performing and struggling schools, but Governor Paterson is showing resistance. So is a coalition including the teachers union, principals union, and parent groups, who have organized a round of protests asking Mayor Bloomberg to send more city funds to public schools. The latest protest is a push to make Friday "Red and Black Day" at the city high schools. Students are asked to dress in red and black to show the contrast between cuts ("in the red") happening even though the city has a surplus ("in the black").

New York Post Editorial
TYING KLEIN'S HANDS

May 23, 2008 -- Behind Chancellor Joel Klein's pleas for modest relief from Albany's school-spending rules is a simple question: Who should run public education in this city - state lawmakers or Klein and Mayor Bloomberg? And if it's *not* the latter, then how can they fairly be held accountable for the job schools are doing? In fact, no one could. The issue this time is relatively minor: Does Klein have the power to evenly apportion \$63 million in state aid among all schools?

Now, in a \$20 *billion* budget, \$63 million is petty cash. The notion that the chancellor needs Albany's OK to spend it is ludicrous. But he does - and, as a result, some of the top high schools in the city (Stuyvesant HS, Bronx HS of Science) are going to be needlessly damaged. "I understand that [Klein] wants to decide where to spend the money," said Merryl Tisch, a Board of Regents member, "but nobody appointed him czar." Really? Then who *is* in charge? Gov. Paterson?

Assembly Speaker

New York Post Opinion
OUR SCHOOLS, ALBANY'S RULES

By CHRISTINE QUINN

May 23, 2008 -- CITIES rise and fall on the strength of education - it's the most important responsibility of local government. It isn't just about an obligation to our children. The quality of our schools affects everything from property values to community development. And having a well-trained workforce is the No. 1 factor in attracting and retaining businesses. But for years New York was the poster city for a failing school system. The old Board of Education was a mire of bureaucracy that got in the way of change and progress. That broken system was more concerned with serving itself than with serving the children of New York City. Under mayoral control, all of that has started to change. Having a single elected official in charge of all 1,400 schools has brought real accountability for the first time. And the biggest argument for mayoral control is simply looking at the results - better test scores, higher graduation rates and stronger schools.

But what many New Yorkers don't realize is that mayoral control isn't set in stone - nor is it full *local* control. The state law giving the mayor authority over our schools expires on June 30, 2009 - just a year away. What happens next will be a major turning point for our city. Some people want to get rid of mayoral control altogether or to create new layers of bureaucracy that would undermine its effectiveness. For the sake of our schoolchildren, we can't allow that to happen. We need to push Albany to renew and extend mayoral control. But we also need to improve and strengthen New York City's local authority over education policy. As the fight over cellphones in schools reminded us, the City Council can only legislate up to the door of a school: The inside is the domain of the state Legislature. Several times in the last few years, the council has tried to pass laws protecting the safety of students or the rights of parents, only to be shot down for a lack of jurisdiction. In 2004, we passed the Dignity for All Students Act, prohibiting harassment in our schools. It required the Department of Education to establish policies to prevent bullying and to create a system for tracking and reporting incidents. The DOE expressed its support for anti-bullying measures. But the mayor vetoed our legislation, saying that only the Legislature - not the City Council - has the authority to pass such a law. Now, I shouldn't be deciding what happens inside a school up in Onondaga County. So why does an Assembly member from Liverpool or Pitcher Hill have authority over what happens inside schools here in New York City? We need to be the ones who get involved when parents have problems. Mayoral control should bring with it municipal authority, so that the decisions that affect New York City schoolchildren get made by both sides of City Hall - not in the state capital. Mayoral control has given education responsibility to the mayor. But some legislative body will always play a role in educating our 1 million students.

When mayoral control was first authorized, the Legislature decided to keep that role for itself. Now is the time to transfer key authorities from the Legislature to the City Council, so we can strengthen both mayoral and local control of education for future generations.

Christine Quinn is the speaker of the City Council.

New York Sun

The Education of Ms. Quinn

By ANDREW WOLF

May 23, 2008

"We're lawmakers, not education experts," City Council Speaker Quinn declared in a breakfast speech Tuesday. She proceeded to wring her hands over cuts of \$191 million to the schools. If she really wants to be mayor, better she should be asking how the administration squandered the \$8 billion added to the budget these past six years, even as the system serves 60,000 fewer students, and why the results are so lackluster. When the Board of Estimate was struck down by the courts in the 1980s, the resulting charter allowed for increased powers for the City Council to provide a counter-balance to the vast influence enjoyed by the mayor. The charter has made the Council Speaker the second most influential person in the city government and term limits make her an automatic candidate for mayor. The first speaker, Peter Vallone the elder, found the right balance. Mr. Vallone was cooperative with Mayors Dinkins and Giuliani when circumstances called for it, yet maintained an independent critical posture making the most of the Council's influence. Yet Mr. Vallone was unable to transfer his expertise and the respect it won him to success at the ballot box and was defeated in his 2001 bid for mayor. The second speaker, Gifford Miller, took office knowing that he would serve just four years. He assumed an attack dog posture, challenging Mayor Bloomberg at every turn. This strategy ended in a disastrous electoral rout. Ms. Quinn has taken the role not of attack dog but of lap dog. She is so in step with the mayor that it hardly seems that two separate branches of government exist. The only challenges to the mayor's agenda have been on inconsequential nonsense, such as whether children should play baseball with aluminum bats.

This has not served the public well, particularly in regard to the schools. Under Mr. Miller, the chairwoman of the education committee, Eva Moskowitz, took a hyper-critical role, holding the feet of all of the players to the fire through frequent public hearings. Ms. Quinn's education chair, Robert Jackson, has been indifferent, even somnolent.

Six years into the mayoral control experiment results are less than stellar, so one would think that Ms. Quinn and her members, who have to approve the budget that pays for this, would be engaging in some careful criticism. But they are not. Despite a 72% increase in education expenditures during this period, scores on the highly regarded NAEP tests are flat, and high school students' scores on SAT exams have actually declined. One can argue that things were actually better for students and parents before the mayor gained control of the schools. Under Chancellors Crew and Levy, scores on the NAEP actually increased. While scores on the state tests, widely criticized as being enormously inflated, have risen (and will continue to rise) under Chancellor Klein, the rate of test score growth was actually greater during the tenure of his predecessors. Earlier this week, throughout New York State, voters gave their thumbs up or down to local school budgets and elected school board members. Only here and in Yonkers are citizens denied such direct input into their schools. The mayor frequently asserts that when city residents elected school boards, the system was rife with corruption and political influence. The fact is that these concerns were largely eliminated by changes in the decentralization law passed at the end of 1996 at Mr. Crew's behest. In the long run, more democracy is always better than less. Under the old system, with arguably better results, fewer of the public's tax dollars were spent, and what was spent was done with far more transparency than today. Under the "bad old system" every contract exceeding \$100,000 had to be approved at a public meeting at which citizens were invited to speak their minds. Contrast this with the tens of millions in questionable no-bid contracts now awarded behind closed doors. The mayor and chancellor see things differently. But for them to be effective they need the scrutiny of the branch of city government charged with that task, the Council. That hasn't come from Ms. Quinn, who seems to care more for the mayor's possible endorsement.

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New York Times

May 23, 2008

BIG CITY

A School That Cost \$20,000 Not to Go To

By SUSAN DOMINUS

About six weeks ago, Michele Bender, a freelance writer who lives in SoHo, took out her checkbook. She wrote a \$10,000 check for the balance of what she owed a desirable West Village private school, the Little Red School House, bringing the total she had paid to \$20,000. She put it in the mail. Then she called her husband and cried. Many New York parents paying private school tuition probably feel some pain when it comes time to pay the bill. But for Ms. Bender and her husband, David, an artist, it really hurt — they were paying for a school their daughter will never attend. It seems quintessentially New York that someone whose daughter landed so many options could still end up thoroughly miserable. In February 2007, their daughter was given a coveted spot in the kindergarten at Little Red. More than three months later, in June, they learned their daughter had also been accepted into one of three gifted and talented schools available citywide, the equivalent of a Stuyvesant or Bronx Science for elementary-school children. They had fallen in love with Little Red, but “for us, the financial aspect is huge,” Mr. Bender said, and they knew the public school was stellar. After agonizing for a few weeks, Mr. Bender called Little Red officials in early July to tell them their decision. He knew they would lose their \$2,500 deposit; he even feared they would have to fight to get back the other \$7,500 they had already put down. (That’s crazy talk, his friends told him.) But he was shocked when a school official immediately informed him the school would hold him accountable for all of it — the whole tuition, a commitment he had made when he signed the contract back in February. For all the lawyers reading this column, let’s get this out of the way: A signed contract is a signed contract, it’s a foundation of Western civilization, and madness would surely reign if people started breaking them left and right. Now, to the gray areas. In an era in which New York City parents are scraping and supplicating to get their child a spot in school, “it wouldn’t have been hard for Little Red to fill that spot,” says Emily Glickman, the president of Abacus Guide Education Consultants, a service for parents trying to gain admission to private schools in the area. “Put in a call to the Parents League. Put an ad on Craigslist! There are always relocating parents desperate for spots.”

Generally, schools try to fill the spot before demanding full tuition, said Cynthia Bing, the head of school advisory services for the Parents League, an association of independent schools. Little Red declined to comment, but given tight margins, and everyone's desire for closure in a psychologically torturous process, "there are many schools that feel very strongly about their contracts," said Mimi Broner, co-chairwoman of the Independent School Admission Association of Greater New York. This year, with public school notification through middle school coming later than ever, more parents who rolled the dice with public and private school applications could find themselves worrying about this unpleasant bind. That is a situation, by the way, that's no fun for the private schools either, since they clearly don't relish searching for replacement students just when half their application pool is heading for the beach. So why can't the public schools and the private schools work out the timing for the sake of everyone's mental health? The Department of Education has only so much flexibility, said David Cantor, a spokesman, given that they can't begin testing students until Jan. 1, and it takes months to process thousands of applications. And it would be fanciful, he added, to think that the private schools, which often request signed contracts as early as late February, would accommodate the public school timeline. "They have no incentive," he said. "Why compete for kids when you don't have to?" For her part, Ms. Broner offered, "Unfortunately, it's impossible to collaborate on the timing with the public schools when the dates change every year." This dilemma for parents, in some circuitous way, actually reflects well on the progress that public schools have made. "It used to be you were a private school parent or a public school parent," said Robin Aronow, who runs School Search NYC, a consulting business that helps parents navigate the public and private schools. "In the past few years, some public schools have started to prove themselves and all kinds of parents are really considering them." The Department of Education has been praised for increasing the number of public schools that can compete with private schools. But they still seem to be operating on the principle that if they build it, students will come. When it comes to schools, no matter how high the quality, many parents won't come if they can't plan their lives around them with sufficient notice. If timing and deposit issues deter families from applying to public schools, it's not just those middle-class parents who lose out, it's the public schools and their students who obviously would benefit from the support, financial and otherwise, those parents would bring in.

The Benders originally chose the Little Red School House because of the family-like atmosphere they sensed as they went through the application process. It would have been nice, from their point of view, if Little Red, which ultimately forgave about \$6,000 of the \$26,000 tuition, ran itself a little bit less like a competitive business; but it would also have helped if New York's public school system reliably ran itself more like one.

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Daily News

These schools are taking the city's largest budget cuts:

new Location	Location Name	percentage change
02M408	PROFESSIONAL PERFORMING ARTS	-6.09%
28Q687	QUEENS HIGH SCHOOL FOR THE SCIENCES	-5.96%
02M347	THE 47 AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE	-5.92%
13K492	URBAN ASSEMBLY ACADEMY OF ARTS	-5.89%
28Q284	YORK EARLY COLLEGE ACADEMY	-5.88%
14K586	LYONS COMMUNITY SCHOOL	-5.75%
08X377	BRONX COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL	-5.65%
10X397	ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT PREPARATORY ACADEMY	-5.60%
14K449	BROOKLYN LATIN SCHOOL	-5.58%
28Q303	ACADEMY FOR EXCELLENCE THROUGH THE ARTS	-5.57%
05M367	ACADEMY FOR SOCIAL ACTION	-5.56%
10X696	HIGH SCHOOL OF AMERICAN STUDIES	-5.56%
12X388	PAN AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL AT MONROE	-5.52%
09X365	ACADEMY FOR LANGUAGE AND TECHNOLOGY	-5.51%
18K589	ARTS & MEDIA PREPARATORY	-5.50%

02M416	ACADEMY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL	-5.49%
24Q296	PAN AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL	-5.48%
02M412	N.Y.C. LAB SCHOOL FOR COLLABORATIVE STUDIES	-5.47%
30Q580	BACCALAUREATE SCHOOL FOR GLOBAL EDUCATION	-5.46%
28Q310	QUEENS COLLEGIATE: A COLLEGE BOARD SCHOOL	-5.44%
02M376	NYCISCHOOL	-5.42%
31R005	P.S. 005 HUGUENOT	-5.39%
30Q301	ACADEMY FOR CAREERS IN TELEVISION AND FILM	-5.39%
19K452	FREDERICK DOUGLASS ACADEMY VII	-5.38%
21K559	LIFE ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL	-5.37%
19K583	MULTICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL	-5.35%
05M369	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	-5.35%
10X445	BRONX HIGH SCHOOL OF SCIENCE	-5.34%
02M475	STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL	-5.32%
31R605	STATEN ISLAND TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL	-5.31%
16K627	BRIGHTER CHOICE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	-5.30%
31R064	GAYNOR MCCOWN EXPEDITIONARY LEARNING SCHOOL	-5.30%
31R065	ACADEMY OF INNOVATIVE LEARNING	-5.29%
25Q244	THE ACTIVE LEARNING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	-5.27%
30Q305	LEARNERS AND LEADERS	-5.27%
27Q282	KNOWLEDGE AND POWER PREPARATORY ACADEMY	-5.26%
02M255	M.S. 255 SALK SCHOOL OF SCIENCE	-5.25%

13K527	URBAN ASSEMBLY INSTITUTE OF MATH AND SCIENCE FOR YOUNG WOMEN	- 5.24%
25Q252	QUEENS SCHOOL OF INQUIRY	- 5.24%
24Q293	CIVIC LEADERSHIP ACADEMY	- 5.23%
27Q302	QUEENS HIGH SCHOOL FOR INFORMATION, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY	- 5.23%
27Q308	ROBERT H. GODDARD HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATION ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY	- 5.23%
19K618	ACADEMY OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY	- 5.23%
14K632	FRANCES PERKINS ACADEMY	- 5.23%
03M862	MOTT HALL II	- 5.23%
02M414	N.Y.C. MUSEUM SCHOOL	- 5.22%
13K616	BROOKLYN HIGH SCHOOL FOR LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNITY SERVICE	- 5.22%
18K635	OLYMPUS ACADEMY	- 5.22%
18K576	VICTORY COLLEGIATE HIGH SCHOOL	- 5.20%
02M374	GRAMERCY ARTS HIGH SCHOOL	- 5.20%
10X374	KNOWLEDGE AND POWER PREPARATORY ACADEMY	- 5.20%
31R047	CSI HIGH SCHOOL FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	- 5.14%
26Q067	J.H.S. 067 LOUIS PASTEUR	- 5.14%
25Q792	NORTH QUEENS COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL	- 5.14%
18K567	BROOKLYN THEATRE ARTS HIGH SCHOOL	- 5.13%
18K578	BROOKLYN BRIDGE ACADEMY	- 5.12%
18K617	HIGH SCHOOL FOR INNOVATION IN ADVERTISING AND MEDIA	- 5.12%
08X381	BRONX HAVEN HIGH SCHOOL	- 5.10%

27Q306	NEW YORK CITY ACADEMY FOR DISCOVERY	- 5.10%
02M260	M.S. 260 CLINTON SCHOOL FOR WRITERS	- 5.09%
18K563	IT TAKES A VILLAGE ACADEMY	- 5.09%
21K572	EXPEDITIONARY LEARNING SCHOOL	- 5.08%
16K628	BROOKLYN BROWNSTONE SCHOOL	- 5.08%
18K629	CULTURAL ACADEMY FOR THE ARTS AND SCIENCES	- 5.07%
18K633	HIGH SCHOOL FOR MEDICAL PROFESSIONS	- 5.07%
18K637	ACADEMY FOR CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT	- 5.07%
19K639	BROOKLYN LAB SCHOOL	- 5.07%
18K642	URBAN ACTION ACADEMY	- 5.07%
29Q248	QUEENS PREPARATORY ACADEMY	- 5.06%
18K566	BROOKLYN GENERATION SCHOOL	- 5.05%
10X386	SCHOOL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENSHIP	- 5.05%
24Q299	BARD HIGH SCHOOL EARLY COLLEGE II	- 5.05%
16K594	GOTHAM PROFESSIONAL ARTS ACADEMY	- 5.02%
13K412	BROOKLYN COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL	- 5.00%

City Says Best Schools May Suffer

From Page B1

High School's budget would also be slashed.

Many schools, though, will fare much better than the preliminary budgets indicate because the budgets do not include \$63 million in state money that is currently restricted and that, Mr. Klein said, could enable him to give all schools uniform cuts.

Mr. Klein dismissed the notion that by seeking across-the-board cuts he was denying money to the schools that needed it most. He said the city had introduced a "fair student funding" system last year. Under that system, schools with similar demographic characteristics get roughly the same amount of city money for each student, with more money going to schools whose students face particular challenges, like poverty, limited English or disabilities.

Next year, Mr. Klein said, the city school system will receive an additional \$535 million in operating funds from the state, and an additional \$129 million from the city, for a total of \$664 million. But those gains, he said, will be offset by \$963 million in new costs, including \$809 million more for labor, food and energy. To fill the gap, he said the school system would cut \$200 million from its central and other "non-school budgets."

the chancellor said, will be cut by a total of \$99 million. If current regulations hold, 68 of the city's roughly 1,450 schools would face budget cuts of more than 5 percent, while an additional 416 would face cuts of more than 3 percent.

While Mr. Klein said the city would lobby state officials for the change before the session in Albany ends in June, Gov. David A. Paterson and Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver issued statements defending the restrictions.

"The city agreed to accept the state support for schools with certain requirements, but now Chancellor Klein and Mayor Bloomberg want to renege on that agreement," Mr. Silver said. "Instead of looking for ways to avoid keeping the promise to the New York City's schoolchildren, Chancellor Joel Klein should be fighting for the children and working to convince Mayor Bloomberg to provide promised city support to the schools."

At a news conference in front of the Tweed Courthouse after the briefing, Randi Weingarten, president of the United Federation of Teachers, said she hoped that the state would not loosen its restrictions. Calling the chancellor's entreaties "the height ofchutzpa," Ms. Weingarten said he was asking the state to allow him not to be accountable.

As she spoke, Ms. Weingarten was flanked by members of the Keep the Promises Coalition, a group of parents, union officials and education advocates who in recent weeks have held rallies and town hall meetings, as well as aired television and radio advertisements, against budget cuts to schools.

Leonie Haimson, the executive director of Class Size Matters, an advocacy group, accused the Education Department of "trying to pit parent against parent in the most despicable of ways."

from the state. They said the restrictions were designed to ensure that more money would go to schools that were labeled by the state as failing or with high student poverty rates. Under the current rules, some of those schools could see their budgets grow by as much as 4 percent.

"There are loads of schools that for decades have gotten extra resources," said Merryl H. Tisch, a member of the State Board of Regents. "This funding forces the city to focus on some of the schools that have been neglected in their reforms."

Ms. Tisch called the chancellor's arguments about the budget cuts "bogus," saying, "I understand that he wants to decide where to spend the money, but nobody appointed him czar."

By framing the uneven cuts as a product of unnecessary state regulations, Mr. Klein is setting the stage for a potentially bruising battle between the Bloomberg administration and the state, and appeared to be counting on middle-class outrage over proposed cuts to bolster his case.

While principals will not learn of their preliminary cuts for the 2008-9 school year until Thursday, Mr. Klein used the briefing to rattle off the names of schools that would be the hardest hit, including several of the city's most prestigious high schools — the Bronx High School of Science, Townsend Harris High School in Queens and Millennium High School in Lower Manhattan. Officials later said that Stuyvesant

Continued on Page B10

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 2008

City Says Best Schools May Suffer

Challenges the State On Financing Rules

By JENNIFER MEDINA
and ELISSA GOOTMAN

Some of New York City's highest-performing schools could suffer "painful" budget cuts as high as 6 percent next year, Schools Chancellor Joel I. Klein said on Wednesday, blaming state rules that restrict how the city can spend state education money.

Calling on Albany to loosen the rules, Mr. Klein said that if he had more flexibility, he would cut school budgets uniformly, by 1.4 percent, so as not to "destabilize" any schools.

"This is an effort to treat schools equitably," Mr. Klein said at a briefing at the Tweed Courthouse, the Education Department's headquarters.

But state lawmakers, as well as education advocates whose historic 1993 lawsuit is resulting in billions of extra state dollars for the city's underfunded schools, instantly attacked the chancellor's proposal, suggesting that Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg use city money to fill any shortfall

A battle for control of

Elite Schools Face Biggest Cuts Under New Budgets

By ELIZABETH GREEN
Staff Reporter of the Sun

City principals will receive tentative budgets tonight, and the city's highest-performing high schools, including Stuyvesant, Bronx Science, and Townsend Harris, are expected to receive the

biggest cuts, with some as high as \$600,000.

But the Department of Education is saying it hopes the cuts are just temporary.

To relieve what he called the "pain" the cuts would inflict, the schools chancellor, Joel Klein, yesterday said he is seeking help from state lawmakers. If the state agrees to loosen restrictions on a pot of money that is supposed to go only to high-need, low-performing schools, Mr. Klein said he can minimize cuts to just 1.4% at every school.

The plan is already meeting strong opposition.

Groups with significant sway in Albany, the teachers union and the principals union, decried the idea yesterday.

So did Governor Paterson, who would have to approve such a change through legislation.

"The lack of flexibility in state funding reflects the state's policy that Contract for Excellence funding should go disproportionately to schools with the greatest needs," a spokesman for Mr. Paterson, Errol Cockfield, said. "If the city were not reducing its own promised spending for schools, it would have sufficient money to balance funds for other schools if it chose to do so."

Sun
5/22/08

Mike's a tad too grim: watchdog

BY KATHLEEN LUCADAMO
DAILY NEWS CITY HALL BUREAU

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL future is bleaker than expected — but still not as bad as Mayor Bloomberg's budget predicts, according to a report out yesterday from the Independent Budget Office.

The fiscal watchdog estimates the city will lose 60,000 jobs this year, far more than the 2,000 it predicted in March. It blames crushing Wall Street cuts for the change.

"The local economy has soured since our last forecast," said IBO spokesman Doug Turetsky.

Still, the nonprofit found no budget shortfalls in the next two years while City Hall has reported a \$1.3 billion gap in 2010.

To plug the hole, Bloomberg has warned that he won't continue a 7% property tax cut for homeowners in his final budget.

The difference is that the IBO is banking on \$1.2 billion more in tax revenue in 2010 than City Hall estimates.

"While we hope that revenues are higher than we predict, it would be irresponsible to count on those revenues in the current economic climate," said Bloomberg spokesman John Gallagher.

City Hall has estimated there will be 90,000 job losses, including 40,000 in the financial arena.

The local recession has hit the city in the past year, starting later but likely to last longer than the national one, the IBO's report indicates.

Both City Hall and the IBO expect shortfalls of more than \$3 billion in 2011 and 2012, although the mayor's estimates are higher.

The IBO also found that city spending will increase 4.8%, or \$2 billion, next year because of cash rolled over from previous years.

The mayor's office reports spending as flat but doesn't include some of the extra cash being used from previous years, Turetsky explained.

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Daily News
5/21/08

Problems in School May Come From Outside

To the Editor:

Re "Hard Roads Ahead," by Bob Herbert (column, May 17):

I am a seasoned high school history teacher who has long wondered why some students from similar backgrounds and incomes succeed in school and others drop out. I have concluded that it is innate motivation that is the causative factor.

We are asking the wrong questions in education today. Rather than focusing on what is wrong with our schools, we need to do research on what motivates children to value education.

Yes, smaller classes and energetic teachers would help, but we need to determine how to reach students who have no role models or mentors to inspire them to study. Many of my students have reached high school without any idea of how to study, how to sit still in a quiet room without electronics blaring, and no realistic picture of the future that awaits them without a college degree.

That's where the money should be spent, not in just adding computers to classrooms.

JOYCE PRENNER

Jericho, N.Y., May 17, 2008

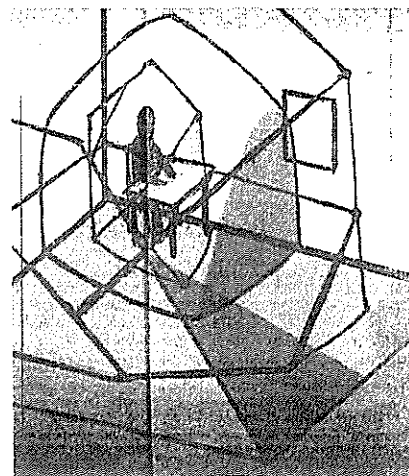
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To the Editor:

Bob Herbert is right to place such great importance on high school education. But our high schools are not the primary place where we need to re-envision our responsibilities to the next generation.

Numerous studies and my own experience as a teacher have demonstrated that for our children to be truly successful in high school, they need to have been well fed, safe, secure and loved for the 14 years before they get to high school.

We will not cut the dropout rate by restructuring our schools but by restructuring our economy so that it provides



JON HAN

for our ever-growing population of children born into poverty.

CHRIS JOHNSON

Austin, Tex., May 17, 2008

◊

To the Editor:

The key for substantially raising the educational level of children in this country is to make the school environment replicate the kind of nurturing, enriched home environment that successful students come from.

This means plenty of books and other reading materials in every part of the school. It means money spent on the arts, and on low student-teacher ratios. It means sufficient financing for support services for children from unhappy or turbulent homes. It means paying and valuing adults who work with children as much as we pay and value other professionals. The price for doing this is high, but as Bob Herbert points out, the price for not doing it is even higher.

MARY LEONHARDT

Concord, Mass., May 17, 2008

The writer is a teacher.

Times 5/21/08

Quinn: Let NYC steer education

Council Speaker Christine Quinn yesterday called for shifting much of the oversight of school policy from state officials to city lawmakers.

"Mayoral control should bring with it municipal authority so that the decisions that affect New York City schoolchildren get made by both sides of City Hall — not in the State Capitol," she said.

Staffers suggested a bigger role for the council is vital in matters of student health and safety.

Speaking at a Crain's Business forum in Midtown, Quinn also called for an agency, likely the city's Independent Budget Office, to oversee the collection and analysis of student-performance data.

It's an idea that already has been embraced by education-advocacy groups and by at least one top DOE official. Yoav Gonen

4/21/08

New York Post



10 City Schools Are Among 1,300 Named Best in Nation

By ELIZABETH GREEN
Staff Reporter of the Sun

Ten New York City high schools are on a new best-in-show list being published today, a sliver of the more than 1,300 American high schools selected and of the more than 1,200 public high schools in the city.

The Newsweek magazine list is based on a simple formula: the number of college-level tests taken, such as Advanced Placement exams, divided by the total number of graduating seniors.

Twelve New York State schools, including six Long Island schools and three in Westchester, made the top 100, but no New York City schools did.

The author of the list, Jay Mathews, said the city's meager showing is a result both of demographics and attitude — demographics because schools with lower-income students tend not to have as much demand for college-level courses, and attitude because school leaders here have not pushed to supply students with those courses.

"The New York schools, unlike other urban districts, have not yet really bought into the notion that urban kids can do AP, in the way that other urban districts — for instance Houston or D.C. or Miami — have done," Mr. Mathews said.

Three of the city's schools appear on "The Public Elites," a short list of high schools that screen applications in some way and whose students score very high on college-entry exams. The three are Stuyvesant High School in Lower Manhattan; the Bronx High School of Science in the Bronx, and Hunter College High School on the Upper East Side.

Seven other high schools are on the main list. The top school in the city is the relatively new High School for Arts & Business in Queens, which came in at no. 219 and also won the city's top spot on Newsweek's list last year.

The rest of the schools are, from top- to bottom-rated: Midwood High School in Brooklyn, at 707; Benjamin N. Cardozo in Queens, at 761; Edward R. Murrow in Brooklyn, at 1,093; Curtis in Staten Island, at 1,169; Long Island City High School, at 1,183, and De-

Witt Clinton in the Bronx, at 1,213.

The schools on the list have not all received top marks from the city and state. Though the High School for Arts & Business received an A on a report card from the city, a grade based mainly on how much improvement the school showed in test-score results, it recently has appeared on the state's failing list. DeWitt Clinton is on the state's failing list and received a C from the city.

The Newsweek list, created by Mr. Mathews, has been criticized in the past for being too simplistic and not taking into account how students do on tests. Partly in response to the Newsweek method, the magazine U.S. News & World Report last year issued its own rankings, based on test-score data.

Mr. Mathews said his list is stronger because it encourages schools to offer advanced courses, even if students will not do well on them.

He said state-written standards, mandated by the federal law No Child Left Behind, are invariably poorer than the standards offered through advanced programs such as Advanced Placement courses and the International Baccalaureate program. Alternatives to such courses, Mr. Mathews said, are "pabulum": "not much homework, a few exercises in class, and that does not give them any chance to develop the academic muscles they need to do well in college or even in good jobs," he said.

The president of the city teachers union, Randi Weingarten, said a single measure should never determine the quality of a school, but she praised the idea of using the number of tests taken rather than test scores. "It's a step forward to look at different metrics other than simply state standardized test scores, and I think Newsweek — they should be applauded for that," she said.

The Newsweek article highlights small high schools as making gains, and singles out New York City for encouraging their growth.

One small school in the city — the High School for Arts & Business, created in the 1990s — is on the list, but no new small high schools were selected.

Sun
5/19/08



Delayed Education Budget Heightens Cuts Speculation

By ELIZABETH GREEN
Staff Reporter of the Sun

Public school principals expected that they would receive their budgets for the next school year a week ago, but the Department of Education has not delivered any news, and it is not expected to do so until next week — a silence that is leaving open the possibility that the Bloomberg administration could cut a deal with critics demanding more funding for education.

Mayor Bloomberg's proposed budget cut projected increases to schools along with every other agency.

Schools Chancellor Joel Klein predicted that would mean more than \$300 million in program cuts, and principals said they have been preparing to cut their budgets by about 5%, or thousands of dollars.

Principals have been told that they will not receive final budgets for another week, a union official who is a Brooklyn principal, Brian de Vale, said.

The delay could be a result of the complexity of divvying up funding, given restrictions from the state on where a certain pot, known as Contracts for Excellence funds, should go.

But it is also raising hopes that the Bloomberg administration may move to insulate schools from the rough economy.

Mounting pressure from the City Council could make such a compromise necessary. Forty-six members of the council have signed a resolution opposing cuts to the classroom proposed by Council Member Bill de Blasio of Brooklyn.

Yesterday the speaker of the City Council, Christine Quinn, called cuts to the classroom "totally unacceptable." Ms. Quinn also offered a blueprint for a compromise, suggesting that the administration find money to restore classroom cuts by shaving from expensive contracts.

A spokesman for the mayor, Stuart Loeser, said of Ms. Quinn's speech, "These proposals are things we'll negotiate with the council through the budget process."

The president of the Partnership for New York City, Kathryn Wylde, a regular ally of the Bloomberg administration who represents the business commu-

nity, said the administration should consider Ms. Quinn's advice. "I've never seen a government agency that didn't lose money in the procurement process that they could recapture," Ms. Wylde said.

Ms. Quinn joins a group of critics that have been holding regular rallies, airing television and radio ads, and handing out fliers to protest budget cuts.

The president of the teachers union, Randi Weingarten, yesterday applauded Ms. Quinn's step toward joining the group. "The council is really stepping up," she said.

Pressure also has come from Albany, where lawmakers including Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver say the city is defaulting on a promise to increase funding that Albany kept.

School officials point out that since 2002 the city has actually increased its school spending by more than the state; the city's increase was \$4.6 billion, or 79%, compared to the state's increase of \$3.1 billion or 55%.

In her speech, Ms. Quinn pointed out that \$3 billion of the Department of Education's more than \$7 billion budget goes to contracts.

More than \$1 billion of the pot goes to transportation contracts, which are receiving extra scrutiny after a federal indictment charged four Department of Education employees with accepting bribes from bus companies.

School officials said 43% of contracts are impossible to cut, such as payments to private schools for special education services the public system cannot provide.

Tax increases on the wealthy, such as a so-called millionaire's tax proposed by Democratic Assembly members, could be another way to increase revenue for schools.

Ms. Quinn said yesterday that given gloomy economic forecasts for the 2010 budget, she "would not take off the table" a proposal by Democratic Assembly members to raise income taxes on those making \$1 million a year.

The speaker also has supported a planned property tax cut and \$400 tax rebate for this budget season. But she said yesterday she would not rule out eliminating those tax breaks in 2010.

Sun 5/21/08

Albany's forcing me to hurt best schools — Klein

BY CARRIE MELAGO and ERIN EINHORN
DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITERS

SCHOOLS CHANCELLOR Joel Klein is threatening to gut the budgets of the city's best schools unless state officials lift rules forcing him to give failing schools more money than he thinks is fair.

Strings attached to state education dollars force the chancellor to spare struggling schools from the budget ax. Klein would prefer to distribute painful cuts evenly across all city schools.

In what one parent leader called "a political game on the backs of kids," the chancellor says that unless Albany gives in, he

will dramatically slash the resources of elite schools like Stuyvesant, Bronx Science and Townsend Harris while giving extra dough to less successful schools.

"I don't want one school to absorb a large hit while another is getting additional dollars," Klein said, claiming he has no choice.

If the state lifts the restrictions, Klein says, no school will face more than a modest 1.4% cut, but without a change he'll take as much as much as 6% from the gems — nearly \$1 million from a large school like Stuyvesant.

"It's a political game on the backs of

kids," steamed Paola De Kock, the parent association president at Stuyvesant, where a steep cut could cost 20 teachers.

"In order for our kids to do as well as they do, to get the kind of education that they deserve, they need that money."

State officials, who have repeatedly tangled with Klein and Mayor Bloomberg over the duo's control of the schools, say they're not budging on the rules — especially since the state increased funding to schools next year while Bloomberg cut his schools budget by more than \$300 million.

"If the city provided the funding as promised, there would be no need to dis-

cuss budget cuts for schools around the city," Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver (D-Manhattan) said in a statement.

Merryl Tisch, the vice chancellor of the state's Board of Regents, is a Klein supporter, but said, "It is really irresponsible for the chancellor to say that the state is the problem here. . . . The [state] money is not about Bronx Science. It's about schools that have been underfunded for decades."

In total, Klein is slashing school budgets by \$99 million but will make a more severe \$200 million cut from his central school bureaucracy.

c.melago@nydailynews.com

DAily 5/22/08



NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Joel I. KLEIN, *Chancellor*

52 Chambers Street – New York, NY 10007

Dear Colleagues,

In this e-mail, I will walk you through the budget situation our school system faces for the 2008-09 school year. I'd also like to invite you to discuss the budget with me in more detail tomorrow afternoon. Please see the details and RSVP information below.

SETTING THE CONTEXT

In recent years, we've funded our schools at record levels. From the time Mayor Bloomberg took office until today (including the new funds in the FY09 Executive Budget), the City has increased total spending on education by \$4.6 billion, or 79%. Over the same period, the State increased its contribution to our City's schools by \$3.1 billion, or 55%. To support our reforms, the Mayor and I have also cut more than \$350 million from the education bureaucracy and redirected it to schools and classrooms. The Mayor has dedicated so much new money to the schools—far outpacing his increased contribution to other City agencies—both because we believe in prioritizing education and because we believe in empowering educators at the school level to decide how to spend money to help students learn.

It's no secret that our City and our country are now facing significant economic uncertainty. The Mayor knows that he cannot afford to spend more money than we have. We saw what happened in the mid-1970s when our City did just that. The Mayor also knows that we cannot fund schools at the expense of other essential City services like police, fire, and sanitation.

Despite this year's economic hardship, both the City and the State have increased their contributions to New York City's public schools (see chart at the bottom). This is further evidence of the commitment our Mayor, our Governor, and our State Legislature have to our nearly 1.1 million schoolchildren. This year, the City has increased the amount of operating aid to education by \$129 million, while the State has increased its level of available operating aid by \$535 million.

Having \$664 million in new funds in these tight times is obviously good news—but unfortunately it's not a large enough increase to keep pace with the increased costs we face, which add up to \$963 million. Energy is more expensive; school food costs are up; our teachers and other educators earn more under collective bargaining agreements; and mandated special education costs are rising. We also have additional costs that are essential to providing you with the support you need, such as enrollment and special education systems upgrades.

2008-09 BUDGET SUMMARY

There's been a good deal of rhetoric around this year's education budget. Here is a summary of our budget reality:

1. **The overall impact on school budgets is modest.** Through careful budget planning and the increased aid from the State and the City, the total impact on school budgets has been limited to \$99 million.
2. **Our first priority has been minimizing the impact on schools.** We have identified and are in the process of realizing \$200 million in savings from non-school budgets. These savings are more than twice the total average reduction in spending power schools will experience.

3. **We will honor the principles and commitments of Fair Student Funding.** We are distributing tax levy funds to schools according to Fair Student Funding, maintaining the progress we made last year toward equity in school budgets. We are also honoring our promise to avoid destabilizing schools by continuing to "hold harmless" schools that have historically received more than their fair share of funding. Plus, we are honoring our commitment to continue funding the increases in salaries of teachers who were on a school's faculty when we launched Fair Student Funding.
4. **If we could distribute new State funds equitably, all schools would experience a 1.4% reduction in spending power.** Our preference is to distribute the new State money equitably to ensure that the reduction to our schools is the same across the board. Unfortunately, due to restrictions the State has placed on most of its new operating aid, the impact on individual schools would vary greatly. Adjusted for changes to teachers' salaries required by collective bargaining and school register changes, some schools would lose as much as 6% of their spending power, while others would actually experience substantial increases under the State's mandates. It's important to note that the State budget applied unique restrictions to New York City, giving us less flexibility than other school districts in the State.
5. **We are appealing to Albany to make this more equitable for our schools.** In the hope that we will be able to equalize the burden on schools, we are appealing to Albany to modify its restrictions. As we work to resolve this issue, we are holding back \$63 million in the State's restricted operating aid. If this money were distributed to schools according to Albany's current rules, some schools would see an increase in spending power and some schools would see a decrease. If distributed in an equitable fashion, these funds would bring all schools to a 1.4% reduction in spending power.

Now, let me walk you through some of the details behind this year's budget.

THE MATH BEHIND THE BUDGET

First, as I said above, we are doing everything we can to cut back from central and other administrative budgets. We have identified \$200 million in savings from non-school budgets to help fund our increased costs and minimize impact to schools. We made decisions based on feedback from principals starting in January. Most of these reductions will mean service changes and budgeting efficiencies, but some, like a custodial reduction, will have more direct impacts on schools. The non-school reductions include:

- Identifying areas for operational savings, such as purchasing efficiencies and custodial spending.
- Identifying savings in the central administrative budget of 6% and savings in the central headcount of 3%. For example,
 - Restructuring some of our accountability spending, including:
 - Transitioning Quality Reviews in house;
 - Allowing schools with strong outcomes on their Quality Reviews and Progress Reports to have Quality Reviews every 2 to 3 years instead of annually;
 - Reducing the number of annual periodic assessments in both math and English Language Arts to 4 from 5.
 - Reducing program expenditures, such as New York City Teaching Fellows, when we're confident it won't have a negative impact on schools.
- Identifying savings in the Integrated Service Center and other field offices' budgets of 3% and identifying headcount savings of 4%.

With this in mind, you'll recall that we face new costs of \$963 million, compared to \$664 million in new operating aid. We can reduce the resulting \$299 million gap between revenues and costs by identifying savings from non-school budgets of \$200 million. This leaves us with a total gap of \$99 million, which must be funded through reductions to schools' budgets.

NEXT STEPS

As I said, the Mayor and I are going to appeal to Albany to modify its financial restrictions. As we work to address these concerns, we are conscious of the fact that you need to plan for next year—and to do that you need to have your preliminary budgets immediately. For this reason, we will release the currently restricted budgets to you tomorrow. Regardless of how our issue with the State is resolved, we hope that this will represent the smallest amount of money you could possibly have to spend in the upcoming school year. **That said, Contract for Excellence (C4E) dollars are necessarily preliminary and, while we have done our best to make the projections accurate, ultimately C4E dollars are subject to a public engagement process and approval by the State Education Department. This means that there could be changes in that budget line.** We will keep you posted as we move forward through this process.

In addition, as I noted above, we are holding back \$63 million of restricted Contract for Excellence Dollars, which we will distribute once we get further guidance from the State. In the coming days, your Integrated Service Center representative will be in touch with you to talk about the budget's impact on your school and begin planning for the coming school year.

I know this process presents challenges, and I appreciate your leadership as we work through it. I am confident that, working together, we can achieve the solution that is best and most equitable for all New York City's schools and schoolchildren.

Please join me to discuss this in person tomorrow afternoon at the High School of Fashion Industries at 225 W. 24th Street in Manhattan at 5 p.m. At this meeting, I will discuss the budget in more detail with principals. Please visit <http://www.zoomerang.com/Survey/?p=WEB227UBYEGZSY> to RSVP.

Sincerely,

Joel I. Klein



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUDGET BRIEFING

May 27, 2008

NYC

**Department of
Education**

Joel I. Klein, Chancellor

NYC DOE'S FY09 BUDGET SITUATION

Here is a summary of our budget reality for the 2008-09 school year:

- > We face an economic downturn. Our non-discretionary new costs are greater than our new State and City funds.
- > Even though times are tough, the overall impact on school budgets is modest (\$99 million).
- > This is true largely because we've made it our first priority to minimize the impact of our budget shortfall on schools.
- > We are honoring the principles and commitments of Fair Student Funding.
- > If we could distribute new State funds equitably, all schools would experience a 1.4% reduction in spending power. Because of State restrictions, however, some schools will experience reductions in spending power of up to 6%. Others will actually see increases in spending power of up to 4%.
- > We are appealing to Albany to reduce restrictions on \$63 million in Contracts for Excellence dollars to make this more equitable for our schools and our schoolchildren.



Department of
Education

Joel I. Klein, Chancellor

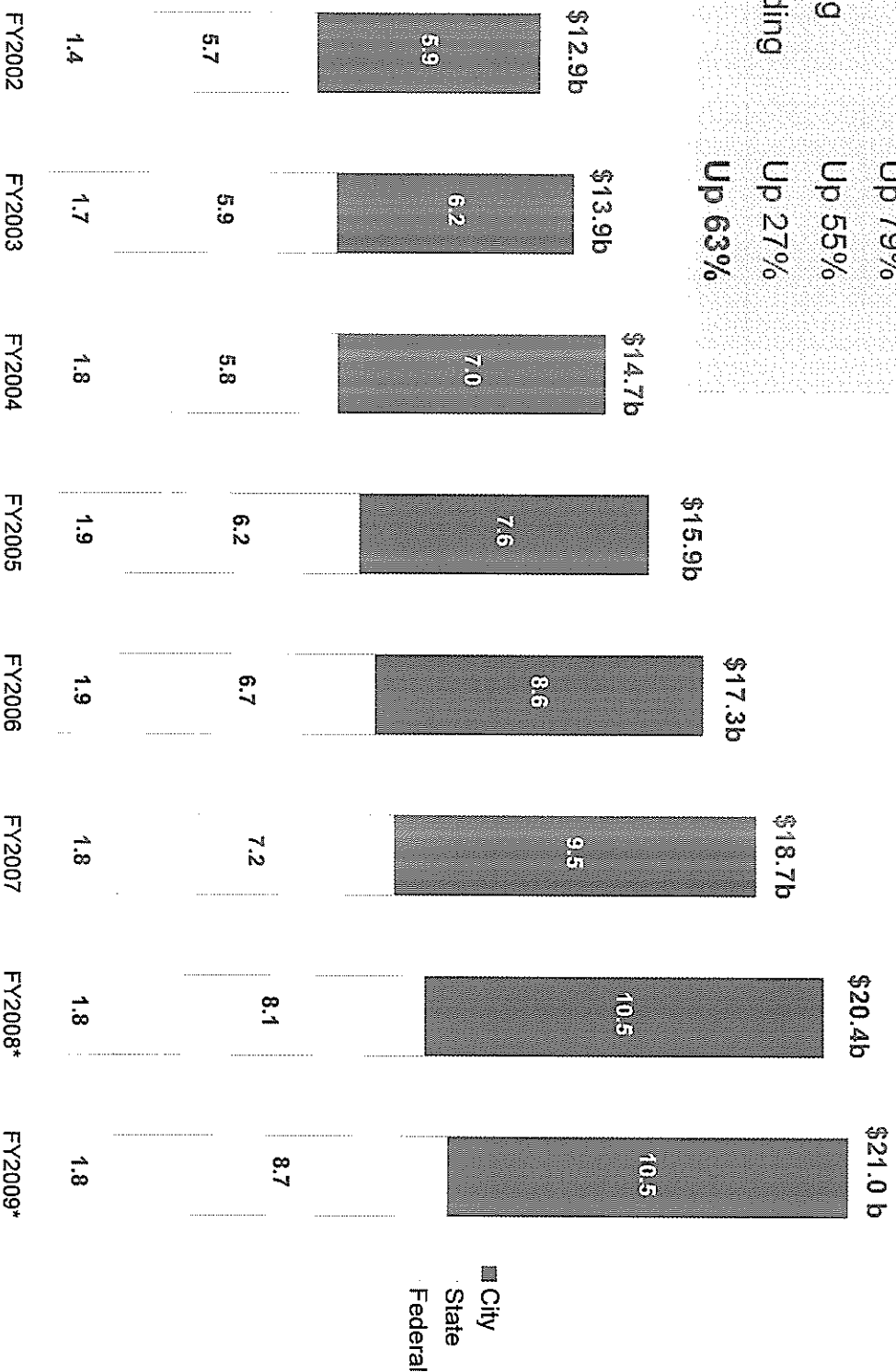
DRAMATIC RISE IN EDUCATION FUNDING SINCE MAYOR TOOK CONTROL IN 2002

Total education funding up more than \$8 billion. Only 1% of new dollars funded school administration.

City Funding	Up 79%
State Funding	Up 55%
Federal Funding	Up 27%
Total	Up 63%



Department of
Education
Joel I. Klein, Chancellor

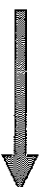
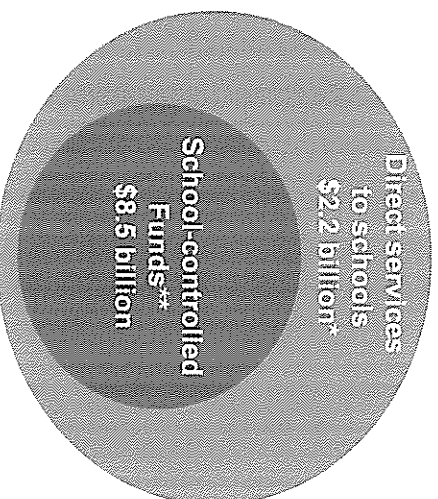


This chart does not include increases in other categorical funds, which account for an additional \$0.05 billion. FY08 and FY09 are as of the FY09 Executive Budget. Funds include pension and debt service. Figures in bars are rounded.

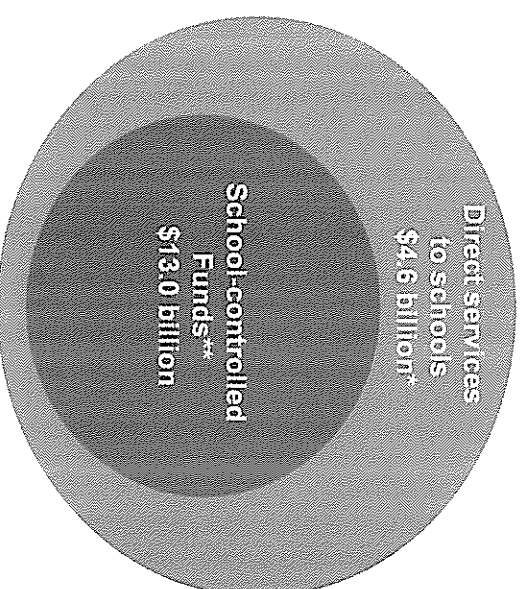
INCREASES HAVE LARGELY BEEN DIRECTED TO SCHOOLS

- > Principals' spending power climbed with a \$4.5 billion increase in school-controlled funds
- > Direct services to schools (e.g., food, transportation) are up more than \$2.4 billion

School Budgets: 2002
\$10.7 billion



School Budgets: Today
\$17.6 billion

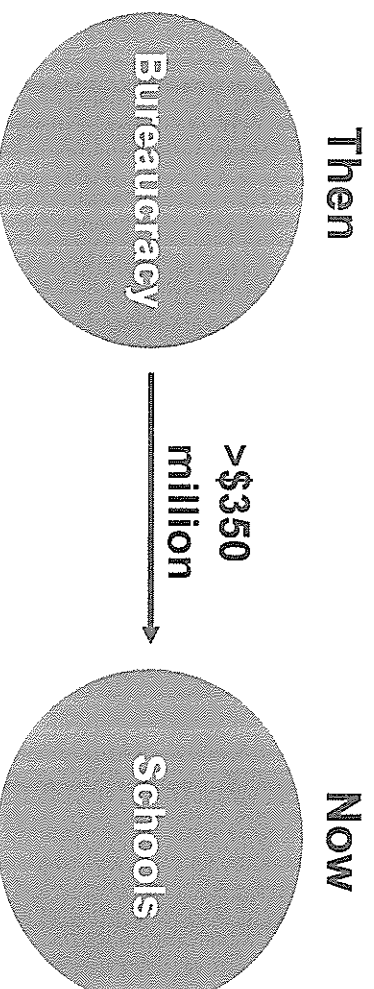


• Direct services to schools includes support services (transportation, food, facilities), restricted/non-restricted school programs and school admin (SSO, ISC, CSE).

**School-controlled funds include teacher salaries, materials, programs for students, school support staff, pension, and fringe.

\$350 MILLION PLUS TO SCHOOLS FROM CUTS TO THE BUREAUCRACY SINCE 2002

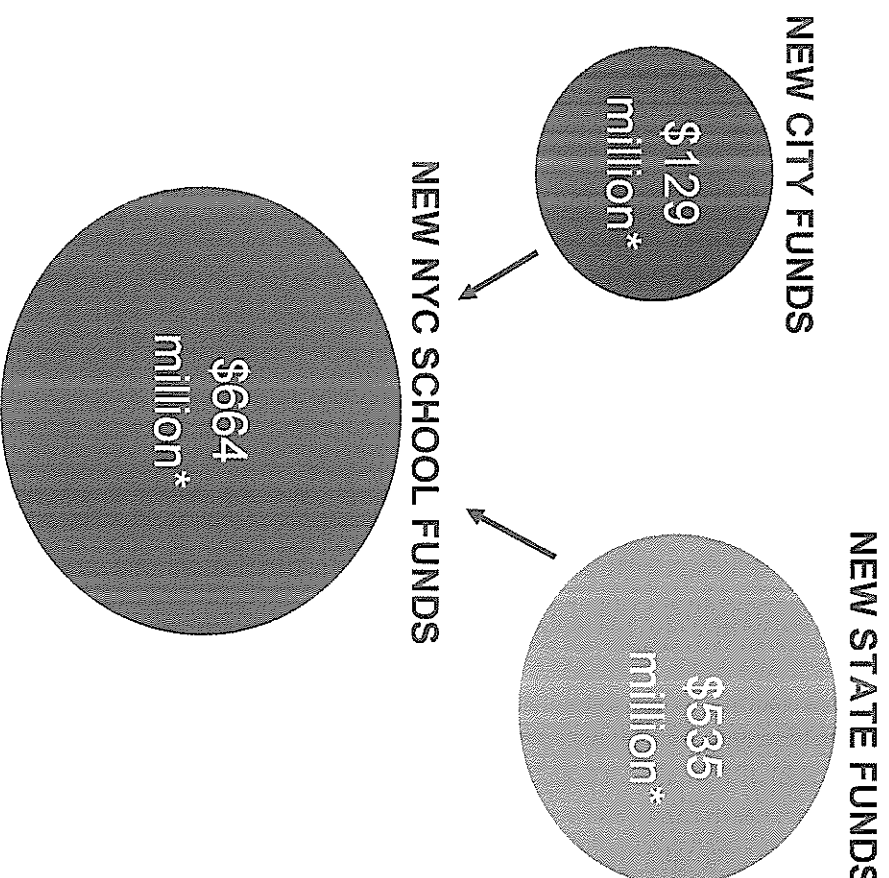
- > **Phase I:** Prior to 2007, we sent more than \$190 million from the bureaucracy to schools and classrooms.
- > **Phase II:** Since then, we were able to redirect an additional \$174 million from the bureaucracy to schools and classrooms.
- > **Plus:** We have sent another \$56 million to the schools that principals can use to purchase the academic support services, provided by School Support Organizations, they consider best for their students.



This chart excludes the cost associated with fringe.

FY09 BUDGET: NEW REVENUES

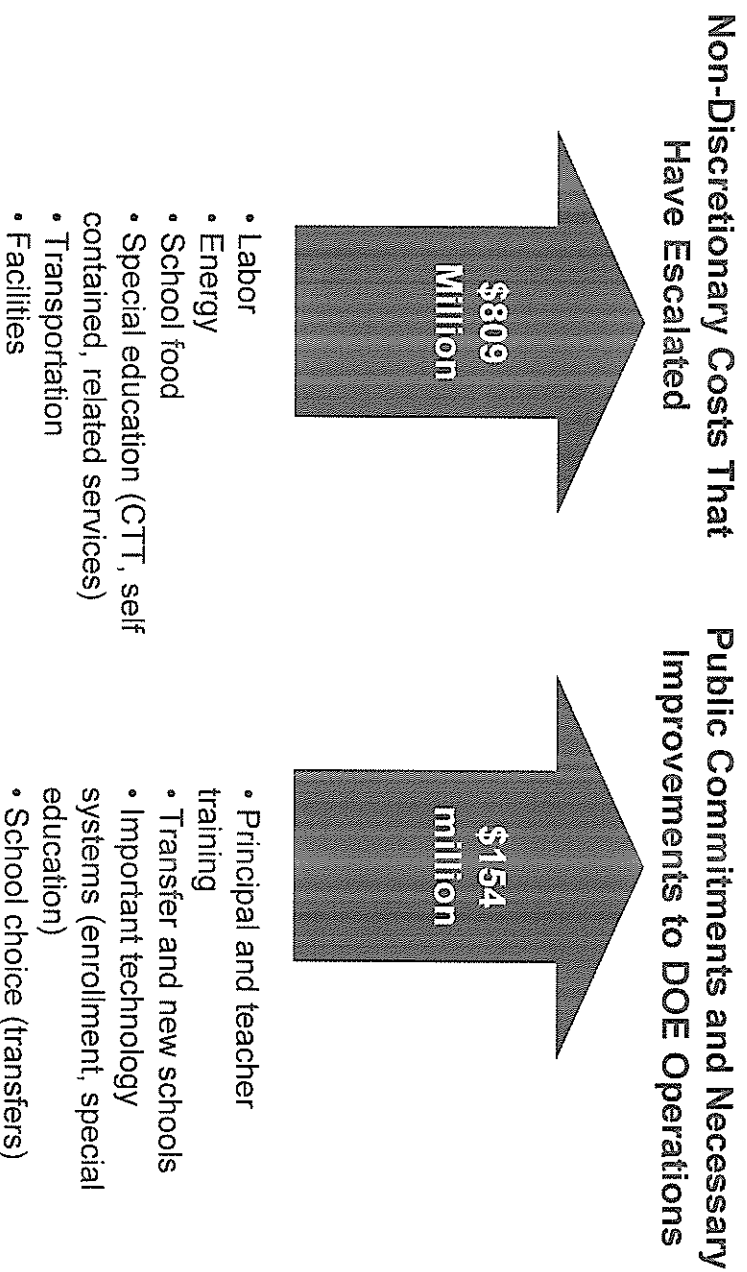
This year, despite hard times, the City and State are continuing to increase operating funds to NYC public schools.



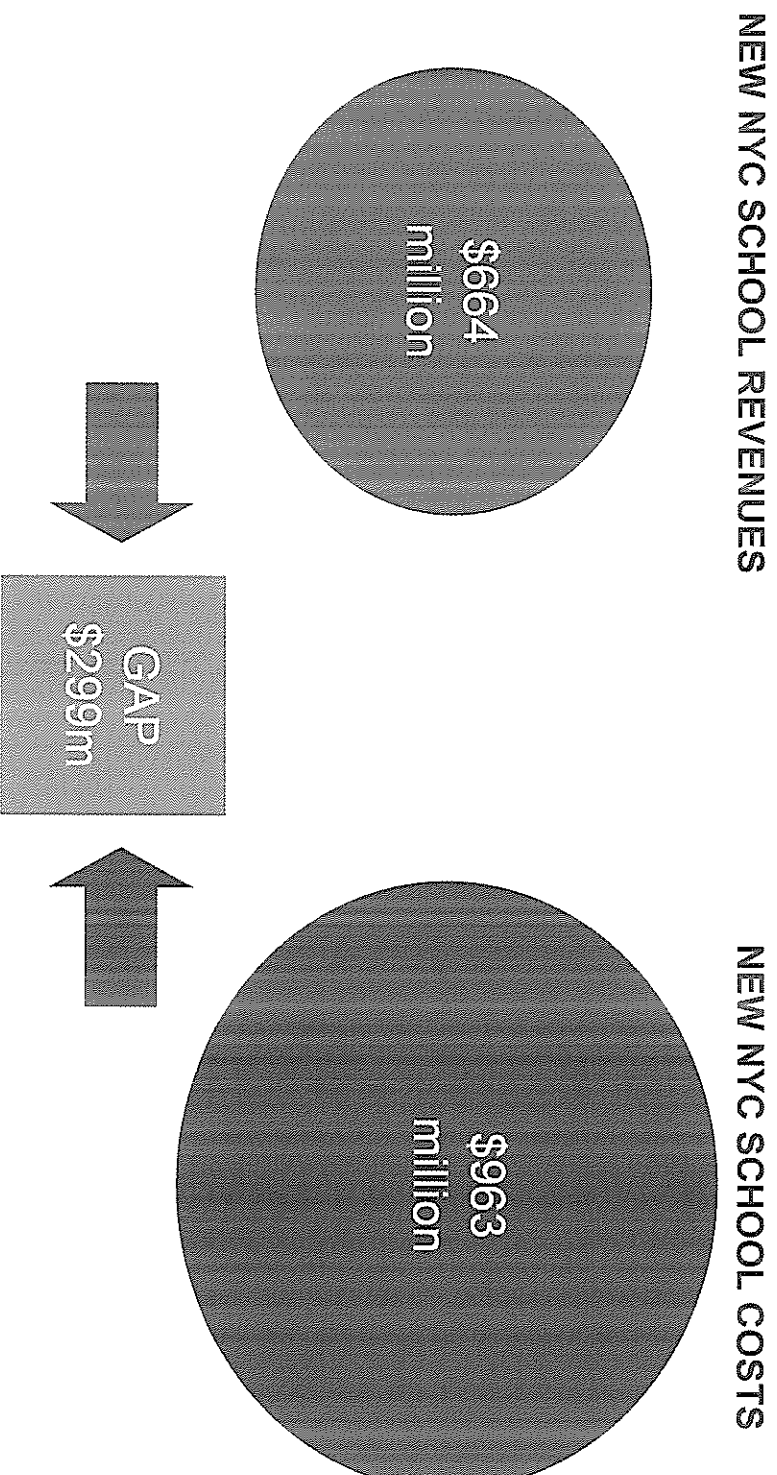
* This excludes pension and debt service.

BUT THE DEPARTMENT ALSO FACES NEW COSTS

Each year, costs rise. This year we have \$963 million in new costs we must pay.



AFTER SUBTRACTING NEW COSTS FROM NEW REVENUES, THERE IS A \$299M GAP



FILLING THE GAP: DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO SPARE SCHOOLS

We believe in maximizing the power of educators to decide how to spend money to help students learn. That's why we're cutting back as much as possible from central and other administrative expenses.

- > We are cutting \$200 million from central and other non-school budgets.
- > These reductions include:
 - Identifying areas for operational savings.
 - Identifying savings in the central administrative budget.
 - Identifying savings in the Integrated Service Center and other field offices' budgets



Department of
Education

Joel I. Klein, Chancellor

MORE DETAIL ON THE \$200 MILLION NON-SCHOOL REDUCTION

We've found \$200 million in savings through...

- > \$21 million from Central. For example,
 - Reducing 80 positions (3% of central headcount)
 - Reducing NYC Teaching Fellows tuition and stipends
 - Reducing IT consultants
- > \$7 million from Field Offices. For example,
 - Reducing 101 positions (4% of field staff)
 - Reducing Integrated Service Center staff
- > \$30 million from Support Services. For example,
 - Reducing custodial funding
- > \$120M from Operational efficiencies and savings. For example,
 - Identifying purchasing efficiencies in buying things like trade books
 - Reducing amounts of accrual budget at the end of the fiscal year
- > \$23M from Reduced Program expenditures. For example,
 - Reducing Quality Review expenses by transitioning to in-house reviewers and moving to every 3 years for AWD schools and every 2 years for B/P or higher schools
 - Reducing number of periodic assessments in ELA and Math from 5 to 4 a year and shifting to more Web-based professional development



Joel I. Klein, Chancellor

AFTER NON-SCHOOL REDUCTIONS, WE FACE GAP OF \$99 MILLION THAT WE MUST FILL

	Description	Subtotal	Total
NEW COSTS	Non-discretionary costs that have escalated	\$809 million	\$963 million
	Necessary improvements to DOE operations and public commitments	\$154 million	
	New York City funds	\$129 million	
NEW FUNDS WE CAN USE AGAINST NEW COSTS	New York State funds	\$535 million	\$864 million
	Non-school budget savings	\$200 million	
TOTAL "NEEDS" GAP			\$99 million



Department of
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Joel I. Klein, Chancellor

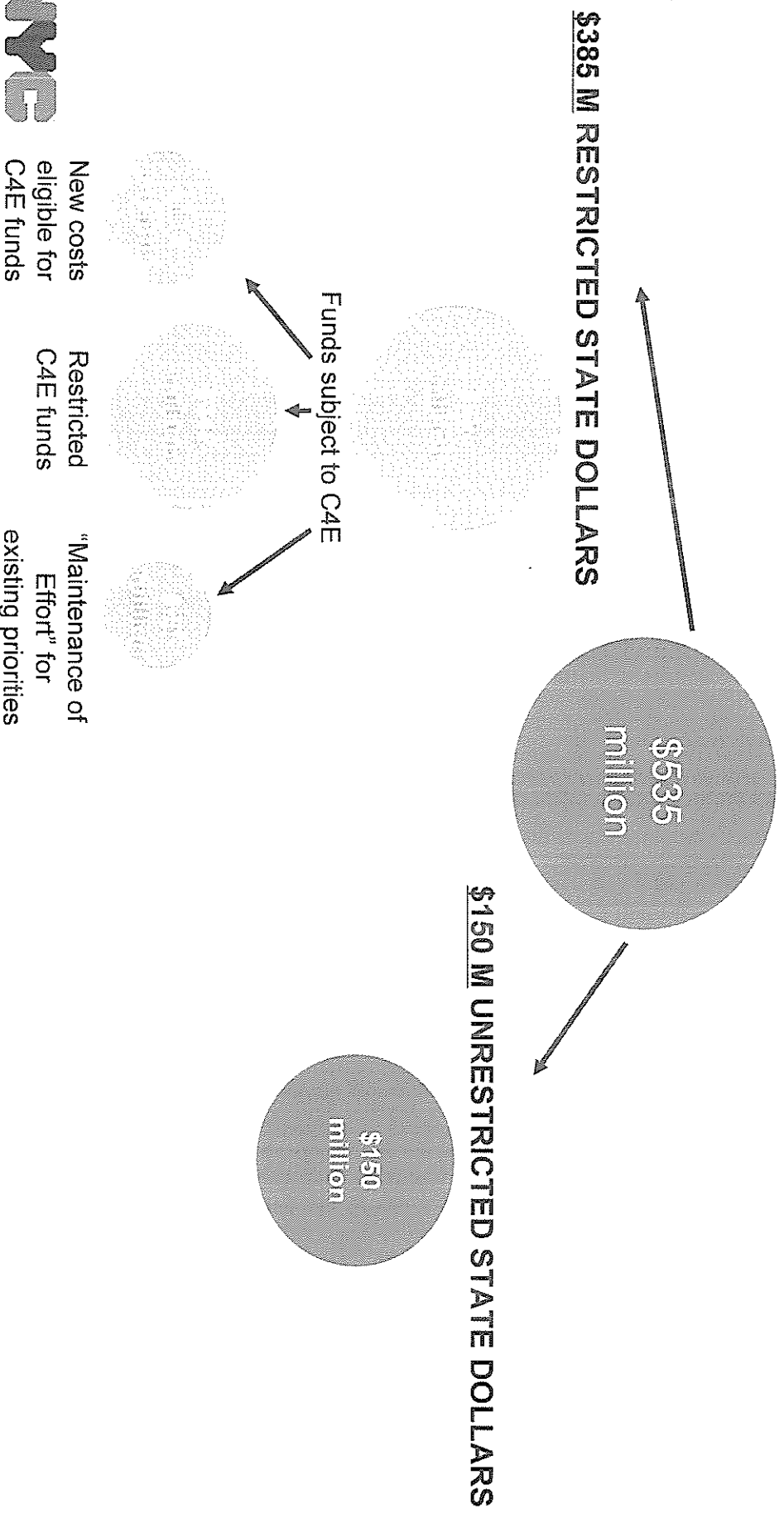
IF SCHOOLS SHARED THE BURDEN, ALL WOULD EXPERIENCE A 1.4% REDUCTION

- > If we could distribute new State funds equitably, all schools would experience a 1.4% reduction in total spending power.
- > Adjusted for changes to teachers' salaries required by collective bargaining and school register changes, some schools would lose as much as 6% of their spending power, while others would actually experience substantial increases under the State's mandates.

STATE FUNDS ARE UNDULY RESTRICTIVE: WE CAN'T SPEND MOST FUNDS ON NEW NEEDS

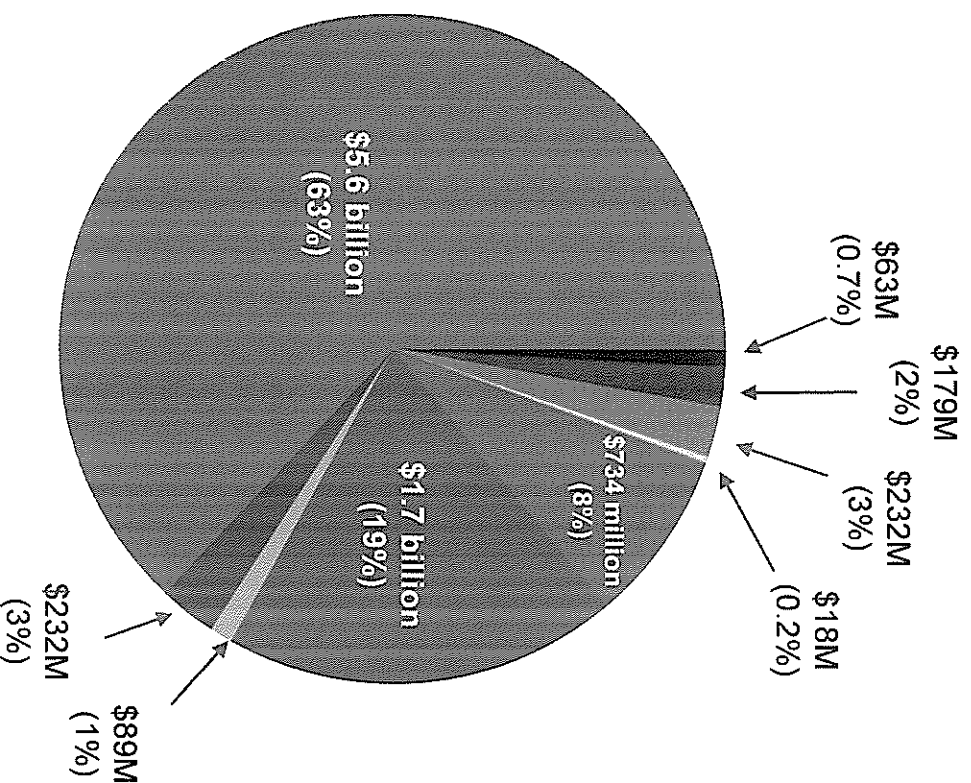
Because of restrictions created by Albany, new funds are restricted and hard to spend on new needs. This year, only \$150 million, or 26% of the State's new aid is unrestricted, compared to \$283 million, or 46% last year.

NEW STATE FUNDS



HOW MONEY GETS DISTRIBUTED TO SCHOOLS

In total, schools have more than \$9 billion of funding, excluding fringe and pension.



Fair Student Funding (\$5.6B)

- Foundation (Fixed \$225K for all schools)
- Grade Weights
- Student-Needs Weights – ELL, Special Ed, Academic Intervention
- Portfolio Weights (for high schools) – Audition, CTE, Transfer, Selective Schools

Fair Student Funding Hold Harmless (\$232M)

- Hold Harmless to schools that have historically received more than their fair share
- Teacher Legacy Supplement (\$89M)
- Hold harmless for teacher salary increases

State and Federal Categorical Allocations (\$1.7B)

- Restricted funding streams (e.g., Title I-VII, IDEA, AIDP)
- Programmatic Allocations (\$734M)
- Tax levy-funded programs, such as Parent Coordinators, summer school, new school start-up funds, and YABC programs

Other City, Legislative, & Private Grants (\$18M)

Children First Funds (\$232M)

- Funds given on a per-school (\$85K) and per-student basis to (\$117) pay for SSOs and other supports

Contracts for Excellence Restricted Funds (\$179M)

Withheld Contracts for Excellence Dollars (\$63M)



Department of
Education
Joel I. Klein, Chancellor

NOTE: This chart does not include pension or fringe. It also excludes some related services and other allocations. Total school-controlled funds is \$13 billion. The numbers in this chart are preliminary and will change as all funding streams are finalized.

NO CHANGES TO 2008-09 FSF WEIGHTS

K-5 6-8 9-12			
Grade Weights	1.00	1.08	1.03
Need Weights			
Academic Intervention	K-5	6-8	9-12
Poverty	0.24	—	—
Achievement—well below standards	—	0.50	0.40
Achievement—below standards		0.35	0.25
ELL	0.40	0.50	0.50
Special Education			
Less than 20%	0.56	0.56	0.56
20-60%	0.68	0.68	0.68
Greater than 60% (self-contained)	1.23	1.23	0.73
Greater than 60% (integrated)	2.28	2.28	2.52
Portfolio Weights	K-5	6-8	9-12
Specialized Audition schools	—	—	0.35
Specialized Selective schools	—	—	0.25
CTE schools	—	—	0.05-0.25
Transfer schools	—	—	0.40



NYC
Department of
Education
Joel I. Klein, Chancellor

APPEALING TO ALBANY

We are appealing to Albany to make this more equitable for our schools.

As we work to resolve this issue, we are holding back \$63 million in the State's restricted operating aid.

- > If distributed in an equitable fashion, these funds would bring all schools to a 1.4% reduction in spending power. We will finalize budgets once this issue is resolved in Albany.

Contract for Excellence dollars are preliminary. These funds are subject to a public engagement process and approval by the State Education Department. This means that there could be changes in that budget line.



Joel I. Klein, Chancellor

Testimony for City Council Hearing on the Educational Budget 2008-2009
5/27/08

I am writing to express my concern and outrage over the mid year budget cuts to the New York City schools and Mayor Bloomberg's proposed budget cuts to the 2008-2009 school budgets.

It is outrageous that no one has demanded that the Mayor be held accountable for such poor planning for his own budget that he felt he had to take money that was allocated in 2007 for the NYC schools from their school budgets overnight. How can principals plan their budgets for next year when a precedent has been set that money can be deleted from their budgets at any time? The reason given for the cuts, that the State was cutting educational funds in their budget makes no sense for the mid year cut as that money was allocated in the 2007 State budget. In addition the "spin" the Mayor tried to put on it that "the cuts will encourage principals to make efficient budget decisions" is insulting to principals. There is scarce enough money for the Public Schools as it is and I am sure that each principal works long and hard to allocate all their resources appropriately for their particular school.

The mid year budget cuts had serious consequences for most schools. Many schools were forced to immediately cease afterschool academic intervention programs, school day academic intervention, professional development, end arts/enrichment programming, reduce or eliminate guidance services, end the ability for schools to pay teachers per session to do both vertical (across different grades) and horizon(across the same grade) planning etc... Schools/Principals are now evaluated by the Progress report and the Quality Review. Both focus quite a lot on test scores, how they are used to tailor instruction and whether or not children are moving from for example a Level 1 to a Level 2 on the State wide tests. It is contradictory to put so much emphasis on these and at the same time to cut educational budgets such that the very services children need to progress are cut and the services teachers need to assist them are also cut.

Mayor Bloomberg blamed the proposed cuts to the 2008-2009 school budgets on the fact that the State was cutting education funding in their 2008-2009 budget. As a result of much advocacy by parents, educators and elected officials the state restored the money for education in their budget. Despite this and much outcry from parents, educators and elected officials, Mayor Bloomberg persists in his decision to make his proposed cuts to the 2008-2009 education budgets. Given the severe effect the mid year educational budget cuts have had on schools, negatively affecting the actual education of children, it makes sense that if cuts must be made, they must come from elsewhere. If the Mayor must cut from education, some cuts that make sense would be ones impacting the overemphasis on standardized testing. One area to cut is ACUITY which has charged 80 Million

dollars to develop practice tests to prep our children for the State tests. If principals and teachers are planning appropriately and using children's test scores to differentiate instruction and have an individualized education plan for each student so they can learn what is needed, there should be no need for costly multiple practice tests. In addition ARIS can be cut. We do not need an 80 Million dollar computer system to track our children's test scores. The teachers should be the ones to educate parents about what their children's scores are, what they do and do not mean and to advise them about other important measures of achievement and development pertinent to their child. Thus parents will be able to "track" how their child is doing. If we cut ARIS, this is a savings of 80 Million dollars.

I believe that whatever money we have to devote to education should go directly to educating our children and providing professional development to their teachers. We need to make sure principals have enough money to maintain needed teachers, guidance counselors, academic intervention personnel etc..., enough money for professional development for teachers, preserve afterschool programs, maintain lower class sizes, keep and expand arts programming, enrichment, preserve the ability to pay teachers to meet together to plan for children and their instruction etc...

There must be no further cuts to the NYC school's educational budgets from now on. In addition, I believe more money should be devoted to educating the next generation, our most precious resource!

Sincerely

Lynn S. Kaplan

PTA Co-President and Parent of 2 children at PS39 in Brooklyn

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lynn S. Kaplan", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Testimony for City Council Hearing on the Educational Budget 2008-2009
5/27/08

I am writing to express my concern and outrage over the mid year budget cuts to the New York City schools and Mayor Bloomberg's proposed budget cuts to the 2008-2009 school budgets.

It is outrageous that no one has demanded that the Mayor be held accountable for such poor planning for his own budget that he felt he had to take money that was allocated in 2007 for the NYC schools from their school budgets overnight. How can principals plan their budgets for next year when a precedent has been set that money can be deleted from their budgets at any time? The reason given for the cuts, that the State was cutting educational funds in their budget makes no sense for the mid year cut as that money was allocated in the 2007 State budget. In addition the "spin" the Mayor tried to put on it that "the cuts will encourage principals to make efficient budget decisions" is insulting to principals. There is scarce enough money for the Public Schools as it is and I am sure that each principal works long and hard to allocate all their resources appropriately for their particular school.

The mid year budget cuts had serious consequences for most schools. Many schools were forced to immediately cease afterschool academic intervention programs, school day academic intervention, professional development, end arts/enrichment programming, reduce or eliminate guidance services, end the ability for schools to pay teachers per session to do both vertical (across different grades) and horizon(across the same grade) planning etc... Schools/Principals are now evaluated by the Progress report and the Quality Review. Both focus quite a lot on test scores, how they are used to tailor instruction and whether or not children are moving from for example a Level 1 to a Level 2 on the State wide tests. It is contradictory to put so much emphasis on these and at the same time to cut educational budgets such that the very services children need to progress are cut and the services teachers need to assist them are also cut.

Mayor Bloomberg blamed the proposed cuts to the 2008-2009 school budgets on the fact that the State was cutting education funding in their 2008-2009 budget. As a result of much advocacy by parents, educators and elected officials the state restored the money for education in their budget. Despite this and much outcry from parents, educators and elected officials, Mayor Bloomberg persists in his decision to make his proposed cuts to the 2008-2009 education budgets. Given the severe effect the mid year educational budget cuts have had on schools, negatively affecting the actual education of children, it makes sense that if cuts must be made, they must come from elsewhere. If the Mayor must cut from education, some cuts that make sense would be ones impacting the overemphasis on standardized testing. One area to cut is ACUITY which has charged 80 Million

dollars to develop practice tests to prep our children for the State tests. If principals and teachers are planning appropriately and using children's test scores to differentiate instruction and have an individualized education plan for each student so they can learn what is needed, there should be no need for costly multiple practice tests. In addition ARIS can be cut. We do not need an 80 Million dollar computer system to track our children's test scores. The teachers should be the ones to educate parents about what their children's scores are, what they do and do not mean and to advise them about other important measures of achievement and development pertinent to their child. Thus parents will be able to "track" how their child is doing. If we cut ARIS, this is a savings of 80 Million dollars.

I believe that whatever money we have to devote to education should go directly to educating our children and providing professional development to their teachers. We need to make sure principals have enough money to maintain needed teachers, guidance counselors, academic intervention personnel etc..., enough money for professional development for teachers, preserve afterschool programs, maintain lower class sizes, keep and expand arts programming, enrichment, preserve the ability to pay teachers to meet together to plan for children and their instruction etc...

There must be no further cuts to the NYC school's educational budgets from now on. In addition, I believe more money should be devoted to educating the next generation, our most precious resource!

I would also like to know how much money was spent instituting the new enrollment procedure. I am a top priority parent with a child who has two siblings in PS 39 and our application was rejected. If this is a clerical error it just goes to show that whatever money was spent to start this in systems in a haphazard way could have been well spent somewhere else in the schools.

Sincerely

Dennis Vargas & Allison Astor-Vargas
Parents of 2 children at PS39 in Brooklyn

Testimony for City Council Hearing on the Educational Budget 2008-2009
5/27/08

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A+PS39

our cuts were 3.75% !! As a small school with a tight budget, this will be catastrophic! We also had to weather loss of our custodian because of the new contract and loss of Title I status. We cannot weather this too.

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Sincerely


Jennifer L. Jacobs

PTA Co-President and Parent of 2 children at PS39 in Brooklyn

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