CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

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September 23, 2009

Start: 1:00pm Recess: 4:48pm

HELD AT: Council Chambers

City Hall

B E F O R E:

ROBERT JACKSON Chairperson

## COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Bill de Blasio
Gale A. Brewer
Simcha Felder
Lewis A. Fidler
Daniel R. Garodnick
Vincent Ignizio
G. Oliver Koppell
Jessica S. Lappin

John C. Liu

Domenic M. Recchia, Jr.

James Vacca

Peter F. Vallone, Jr.

Albert Vann

## A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Michael Lasher Executive Director of Public Affairs Department of Education

Dorita Gibson Senior Supervising Superintendent Department of Education

Michael Best General Counsel Department of Education

George Sweeting
Deputy Director
Independent Budget Office

Michael Mulgroove President United Federation of Teachers

Carol Gersol
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May Lee Executive Director Chinese Progressive Association

Daisy Avedia Coordinator of Education Advocacy New York Immigration Coalition

Jim DeVoor Chairman Community Education Council, District 15

Ben Shanahan New York City Student Union

Rodney Deeds Parent

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	CHAIRPERSON	OACNOON•	GOOG

afternoon everyone and welcome to today's

Education Committee hearing on the Department of

Education's implementation of the new school

governance law. Before we begin, let me introduce

my colleagues that are present this afternoon.

Over there is Jimmy Vacca of the Bronx, Simcha

Felder of Brooklyn and Vincent Ignizio of Staten

Island and we will be joined by other committee

members. There's another committee meeting next

door in the chambers, the Youth Committee, and you

may see members coming in and out.

In August of 2009, the state passed a new school governance law that effectively renewed Mayoral control of city schools but made a number of changes to improve transparency and accountability and increase parent involvement.

Among the laws key changes are new powers for the Independent Budget Office, commonly known as IBO, to evaluate and report on a variety of topics including student performance, enrollment and ELL, which is English Language Learners and special education programs.

The law also grants the City

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Comptroller explicit powers to conduct operational and programmatic audits in addition to financial audits.

Changes have also been made to the structure and functions of the Panel for Educational Policy, commonly known as PEP. The Chancellor no longer serves as the PEP Chair but rather is a non-voting ex officio member and the Board elects its own chairperson. The Mayor still appoints a majority of the PEP, 8 out of 13 members but two of the Mayor's appointees must be parents of public school students. PEP members still serve at the pleasure of their appointing authority and can be removed as any time.

The Panel for Educational Policies new powers include approval of contracts valued over \$1 million and no bid contracts as well as regulations proposed by the Chancellor. The PEP must also approve significant changes in school utilization, including school openings and closings, co-location of schools and grade reconfigurations.

The new law also strengthens the role of the Community Superintendent, giving them

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2	explicit authority to supervise and evaluate the
3	performance of principals, approve school based
4	budgets and resolve school leadership team
5	disputes concerning school based budgets.
6	Additionally, superintendents are to provide
7	assistants to parents and must have sufficient
8	staff to meet the responsibilities. Finally,
9	superintendents must work predominantly within
10	their districts rather than be assigned to work in
11	other districts, as has been the recent practice.
12	Community District Education

Councils, commonly known as CECs and School

Leadership Teams, commonly known as SOTs, also
have expanded roles under the new law,
particularly regarding school closings, openings
and restructuring. Now CECs are required to hold
joint hearings with the Chancellor and the School
leadership Team of the affected school of any
proposed significant changes in school
utilization.

The law also specifically states
that SOTs must develop a comprehensive educational
plan, commonly known as CEP, by consensus. It
must be consulted regarding the school based

budget and can bring disputes regarding the school based budgets to the community's superintendent for resolutions.

Changes intended to enhance parent involvement include creation of a new citywide

Council on English Language Learners and codification in state law of the citywide Council on high schools, which was previously established by the Chancellor's regulations only. In addition to all these new provisions, the state Senate added four amendments of their own after negotiating a deal with Mayor Bloomberg and his administration.

The four amendments would one, require schools to have an annual meeting with parents to discuss school safety, two, institute a parent training center run by CUNY, which is the City University of New York, three, establish an arts advisory committee and four, grant more power to district superintendents. Although these amendments have not yet been passed by the State Assembly, as part of the Senate's deal with Mayor Bloomberg. The Department of Education has agreed to begin carrying out them immediately.

We have a chart available on the side summarizing the key governance changes that I just described. The chart looks like this and Janette, while the policy analysts put them on the table there. So if you wish, please pick up a

chart which describes the new changes.

Although the law was passed just last month and there has been little time to make many of the changes that were adopted, it is not too soon to hear from the Department of Education regarding their plans for implementing all of the new law provisions. However, critics say that the new law doesn't go far enough in correcting the flaws in the old Mayoral control law.

The primary concern is that nothing will really change as a result of the new governance law. This concern is especially true when it comes to the Panel for Educational Policy. A recent New York Times headline said it all and I quote "Newly Empowered Educational Panel Looking Like the Compliant One of Old". That same article also referred to the PEP as a committee of puppets and a rubber stamp board.

I have to tell you that my

experience at the first meeting of the Panel for Educational Policy leaves me extremely skeptical.

When I arrived at the Department of Education headquarters just around the corner, about 7:30 pm on the night of the Panel for Educational Policy's first meeting I was confronted by security officers who told me that the Tweed building was closed and asked me to leave the building.

Let me just say that my blood pressure raised immediately. I was outraged. I told them I am not leaving the building. And I asked the security officers to call their supervisor. I said to them, how can the building be closed when there is a public meeting going on inside? Once inside, I was dismayed to see so many people sitting outside of the room where the Panel for Educational Policy was meeting. They were unable to get in because the room was too small to accommodate the approximately 50 to 75 people that were sitting outside the room.

In addition, as you know at Tweed in the main conference room there are many big columns in the room. When I was testifying I could not see all of the panel members because

columns were in the way. Obviously, if I couldn't see them, they couldn't see me. If you really want to encourage public participation, you, and I'm referring to the Department of Education and the Panel for Educational Policy, they should hold their meetings in the largest space, like City Hall. I think we could arrange to get the Council chambers open for evening meetings if the Panel for Educational Policy would like to have them held here.

Say what you will about the old
Board of Education, but in those days the building
remained open as long as a meeting was going on
and the public was admitted throughout the
duration of the meeting. Now, as many of those
meetings at 110 Livington Street went on passed
10:00 pm, I know that because I attended a lot of
them myself.

In terms of the new parent bodies and all the new consultation requirements, the bottom line is that all of that is meaningless, a meaningless window dressing if the Department of Education doesn't listen to parents and incorporate their input into policy decisions.

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The City Council of New York is

extremely anxious to see that the new law is

implemented in a way that reflects the true intent

of state lawmakers. The Council's working group

on Mayoral control and school governance made a

number of recommendations for improvements, some

Others, such as granting more oversight by the Council, were not included. We will be watching this implementation very carefully.

of which are incorporated in the new laws.

Today's hearing seeks to gather information concerning the Department of Education's plans to implement changes required under the recently passed state law that effectively renewed Mayoral control of city schools. The Committee will also hear from parents, advocates, unions and other interested parties regarding their concerns and ideas about implementation of governance changes and will explore recommendations for greater accountability and improvements in this area.

We will also be considering Intro
951, a local law to amend the New York City
charter in relation to requiring the New York City

Department of Education to provide the MTA, the Metropolitan Transit Authority with certain student enrollment information. I want to point out, however, that we will not be voting on this introduction today as this is just the first hearing.

We will first hear from the primary sponsor of Intro 951, Council Member Vincent Ignizio and any other testimony on this bill before commencing the oversight hearing on the Department of Education's implementation of the new governance law. Anyone who wishes to testify today must fill out a slip with the Sergeant of Arms at the back of the room in order to testify. To allow as many people as possible to testify today, verbal testimony will be limited to three minutes per person.

Now I'd like to turn it over to my colleague, Council Member Vincent Ignizio to make a statement regarding Intro 951. Council Member Ignizio.

COUNCIL MEMBER IGNIZIO: Thank you very much Chairman Jackson. I want to thank you and your efforts in helping with this bill along

with staff members Asia, Jan and Retina. This bill is just about streamlining the efficiency of the current transportation system. MTA and DOE across both state and city jurisdictions and sometimes don't communicate as well as they should and that's what this bill is about. I read and I'm pleased that the administration is currently in support of the bill. To continue the greater transparency between the two entities of government, but I read the comments and maybe we'll hear from the Department of Education that refers to that conversation is ongoing.

The reason why this bill came out,
Mr. Chairman, is because that didn't occur in my
district when it was open. When a school was
opened in my district, the MTA was not informed.
When I called the superintendent myself he said, I
didn't know if it was opening this week or in
January or when the school was going to be ready.
So what this does is I think it codifies what is a
policy in which the MTA has to be notified from
the DOE so we can make sure we get our kids to and
from school in an efficient manner.

So I'm happy to take any comments

2 that you have or any	body on t	the Committee	
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Hopefully we'll be able to pass this bill in short order. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Thank you

Council Member. We've also been joined by Council

Member Dan Garodnick of Manhattan and Council

Member Oliver Koppell of the Bronx. With that,

I'm going to ask any witness from the Department

of Education to give testimony on Intro 951 to

please step forward. Michael Lasher the

Department of Education, would you please identify

yourself and your position with the Department of

Education. If you have any written testimony,

please submit it and which I believe you have.

You may begin your testimony.

MICHAEL LASHER: Thank you Chairman
Jackson. I'm Michael Lasher, Executive Director
of Public Affairs for the Department. I just want
to thank you for the opportunity to testify today,
briefly on 951 A which would require the
Department to provide the MTA student enrollment
information as outlined by Council Member Ignizio.
I want to express our thanks to Council Member
Ignizio, to the Committee, its Chairman, its staff

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and to Speaker Quinn for collaborating with us to ensure that the legislation is operationally feasible for the Department.

We maintain a generally close working relationship with the MTA. Sometimes we may have ships passing in the night but we certainly share the goal of making sure that the MTA has up to date student enrollment information and with the changes that have been made to the legislation, we certainly have no objections and thank you again for working with us on it.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Where do we stand as far as providing that information? Is it currently in place right now or are you expecting to have it in place? How soon, give me an update where we stand right now.

MR. LASHER: Sure, generally speaking our Office of Pupil Transportation works pretty closely with the MTA. They almost speak daily and there's sort of a free flowing exchange of information. This obviously would be a formal mandate to provide certain information in a certain form on a specific timetable and we'll comply with that mandate.

2	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: So currently,
3	from an operational point of view concerning the
4	issues and concerns that were raised by Council
5	Member Ignizio, does MTA have all of the
6	information that they need from the Department of
7	Education at this point in time concerning the
8	beginning of this school year?
9	MR. LASHER: We met with Council
10	Member Ignizio's staff on the issue. Clearly
11	there was some confusion as it related to the
12	opening of that school. By and large, we do, as I
13	said, have a pretty good working relationship with
14	the MTA. To our knowledge prior to this
15	legislation, we had not been made aware that they
16	felt that they were not getting information that
17	they needed. Again, this is a goal we share and
18	this is a mandate that works for us and we're
19	happy to comply. Again, at this particular moment
20	all is well with the MTA in terms of the
21	information they need. We'll continue working
22	with them as we have done and we will additionally
23	comply with the mandate of this law.
24	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Okay. And as

far as the mandates of the law, Council Member

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Ignizio indicated that that was or is a policy of
the Department of Education to provide that, is
that correct?

MR. LASHER: Yes, generally speaking, yes. When we are opening new schools, when we have dramatic enrollment changes we are in touch with the MTA. They are responsible for moving pupils around and we make sure that they are armed with the information to do that. Again, this will in a regimented way make sure that on the most substantial enrollment changes, they have the information in a documented, regimented form.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: And the

Department of Education has no problem in moving

forward with us making this into actual law?

MR. LASHER: No. And again, the operational implementation of this stuff, as we're going to talk about shortly, is sometimes complex. We're again greatly appreciative of the Committee's work with us to make sure that we can achieve the Council Member's goal in a way that is feasible for the Department.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Any questions from any Committee members on Intro 951? Thank

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CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Are there any other witnesses on Intro 951? Okay. With that, then we're going to move to the primary focus of the hearing today is implementation of the Department of Education's new school governance I'm going to ask the Department of Education law. officials that are present to please come forward and identify yourself and your position and submit any testimony that you may have for the record. We've also been joined by our colleague Al Vann of Brooklyn. 14

> Any time you're ready. Just before you begin your testimony, could each one of you identify yourself and your position with the Department of Education and whoever is going to be the spokesperson or the lead point person may begin.

Again I'm Michael MR. LASHER: Lasher, Executive Director of Public Affairs for the Department.

DORITA GIBSON: Good Afternoon, I'm Dorita Gibson. I'm the Senior Supervising

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2	Superintendent for the Department of Education.
3	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: I'm sorry,
4	what's your first name please?
5	MS. GIBSON: Dorita.
6	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Dorita
7	Gibson? Okay.
8	MICHAEL MR. BEST: Good afternoon,
9	I'm Michael Best. I'm the General Counsel for the
10	Department of Education.
11	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Okay.
12	MR. LASHER: Thank you Council
13	Member Jackson and to the Committee for the
14	opportunity today to discuss changes to New York
15	City's school governance law passed by the state
16	legislature and signed into law by Governor
17	Patterson. I served as the Department's
18	representative to the legislature during the
19	governance debate and negotiations. Along with
20	Michael, who is advising the Department on
21	implementation of the law. As Dorita said, she is
22	the Department's supervising superintendent to
23	whom community superintendents report.
24	I want to apologize in advance, we
25	may cover some of the ground that the Council

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Member covered in terms of the statutory 2 provisions and I'll try to edit on the fly. 4 like to start out by making a few observations generally about the statute. First, partly 5 because it doesn't undermine the fundamental and 6 7 essential tenants of mayoral control and 8 accountability that the legislature created in 2002. 9

> The new law is often portrayed or perceived as a simple extension of the preexisting system of mayoral control. That is far from the case. Rather the legislature passed into law a comprehensive set of reforms that were responsive to issues raised over the course of more than 40 hours of hearings convened by the Assembly Education Committee in all five boroughs, with input from a board range of stakeholders including the Council's working group on governance.

These concerns and the legislature changes to the previous governance law, more than 40 changes in all, focused on parental engagement in every level of the system and the transparency of Department operations and information.

focus on the issue of

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become, rocus on the issue or
school governance intensified during the period
when the Senate was engaged in a leadership
struggle and the governance statute actually
briefly expired. As a result, the four chapter
amendments proposed by the Senate has garnered a
disproportionate amount of media attention, even
though those amendments were non-structural in
nature, modest when compared to the underlying

The bulk of our testimony today, therefore, will focus on the underlying legislation sponsored in the Assembly by Speaker Silver and Education Committee Chair Nolan and in the Senate by Senators Pat Avan and Scholdran and signed into law by Governor Patterson.

legislation and have not yet been passed into law.

Third, please know that we are committed to the implementation of this statute. That is a process that is not without its challenges. There are many mandates in the law that are labor intensive, some of it represents a truly new way of doing things. The law's own procedural requirements mean that the implementation of some of its provisions can not

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happen overnight. But overall legislation will result in greater public investment and confidence in the vital work of educating our school children and that is a goal we all share.

Finally, in our discussion today of statues and mandates and operations, we shouldn't lose sight of the dramatic progress that has occurred in our schools because finally the Mayor and the Chancellor have the power to make needed change and be held accountable for it. As the years go by memories fade, caricature just how bad it was, in fact, under the old Board of Education. "The outrageous tales of corruption" as the New York Times wrote in 1996 of "the debilitating toll that pervasive political infighting, patronage and favoritism can take on children in the classrooms". According to a Times analysis, in fact, at the time "school performance in districts where investigators have identified some improprieties is worse than at other schools, even after controlling for socio-economic differences between communities".

That broken system was laid to rest in 2002. The legislation, thankfully, does not

resurrect it but rather enacts substantive reforms to the system of mayoral control and accountability established seven years ago. The system under which, according to analysis this year by the New York Times "city schools have dramatically gained on school's in the rest of the state. In fact, during the last seven years, each of New York City's five counties made more progress than any other county in the state on average combined scale scores in reading and math across all grades." That controls for fluctuations in the test and some of the other criticisms that people have made.

Additionally, State Board of
Regents has measured a 10 point increase in the
graduation rate for city schools over just the
last four years. The city calculation, which goes
back farther shows a 15 point increase during the
period of mayoral control. This comes after
decades of stagnation on graduation rates leading
up to 2002. This is progress that changes the
life outcomes of thousands of children every year.
It goes without saying that our work is nowhere
near complete. But the new governance statute

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will crucially allow it to continue. That linkage between governance structure and student achievement is at the heart of our work in this area, even though it is not the focus of today's discussion.

Our testimony will cover the key components of the governance law but should not be taken as an all inclusive itemization of the legislation. I'll focus my remarks on parental engagement. Dorita will be speaking on the changes in the role of the Community

Superintendent. And Michael will discuss the Panel for Educational Policy, procurement and oversight.

At the district and citywide levels the law expands parental access to existing governance structures and creates or codifies several new ones. As the Council Member mentioned, two of the eight mayoral appointees of the PEP must now be parents. This means that for the first time, a majority of panel members will have to be portents. To meet this requirement Mayor Bloomberg has appointed panel members Linda LaSalle Bryant, the Executive Director of the

Inwood House and who has a child in public middle school in Brooklyn. And Joe Chan, who is President of the Downtown Brooklyn Partnership and who has a child in public pre-K program in Brooklyn and a second child in a Brooklyn elementary school.

The legislation does a great deal to enhance the participation of parents with special needs. It reserves a seat on each community education council for a parent of an English Language Learner and one for a parent of a special education student. The law creates a new citywide council on English Language Learners and expands eligibility for the citywide Council on Special Education to all parents of students with an individualized educational plan, where previously it was limited to parents of children in District 75. Additionally, the Citywide Council on High Schools, previously established by regulation is now law.

Implementation of these provisions will require amending existing Chancellor's regulations on Community Education Councils, the Citywide Council on High Schools and the Citywide

Council on Special Education as well as the promulgation of a new regulation to establish the citywide council on English Language Learners. In some instances the legislation leaves questions open about selection procedures for and composition of these bodies. Martine Garrier, who is the Department's Chief Family Engagement Officer, is in the process of gathering feedback on these issues, with the goal of effecting the smoothest possible transition.

Once done, we will propose the new regulations to the Panel for Educational Policy, which can vote on them only after a 45 day period for public notice and comment, which is another requirement of the new law. We expect this process to be complete by the end of January.

In a small but meaningful change that will expand the pool of parents able to participate in governance structures, the legislation now allows for parent association officers to serve on Community Education Councils and Citywide Parent Councils. Previously parents had to choose, in a sense, between getting involved in their school and getting involved at

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the district or citywide level. We could not therefore benefit from the fullest efforts of some of our most invested and active parents.

The law also mandates that Parent
Associations be open to the public beyond just the
parents of that school. The Chancellor will
propose an amendment to the regulation on Parent
Associations to align with this provision.

At the school level, the legislation strengthens the role of School Leadership Team or SLTs. All members of a school's SLT must consulted before the appointment of a principal by the Chancellor or community superintendent. This is in addition to the existing C30 process. The SLT now will develop a school's Comprehensive Educational Plan in tandem with, rather than following, the development of the school based budget. And SLTs will pay a consultative role in the development of that budget. Principals must demonstrate in writing that their school based budgets are in line with the intended CEPs.

The law then gives each SLT the right to appeal to its superintendent if members

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reach a consensus that their principal is acting in contravention of the CEP. Each SLT may provide its superintendent with an annual assessment of the principal's collaboration with the team.

Finally, SLTs jointly conduct hearings on significant changes in school utilization.

I know that this Committee and its members have been keenly focused on issues related to school co-locations, relocations, phase outs and restructurings. This is some of the most meaningful work the Department does and it reflects our drive to create a system of great schools for the students we are serving right now.

Where the pre-existing statute did not outline a process for community consultation, the new law precisely delineates a set of requirements and a timetable to ensure that there will be ample opportunity to consider, review, discuss and where necessary, change, school planning proposals. The Council Member outlined this, but we have to give six months notice before the start of a new school year and we must issue an Educational Impact Statement to go along with any proposal covering a broad range of subjects

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attendant to the proposal. Between 30 and 45 days after that statement is issued, there must be a hearing jointly held by the Department of Ed, the affected Community Education Council and the affected school's School Leadership Team. hearing must take place in the affected school. In instances of closure, the Chancellor must personally attend. Following the hearing and in consideration of public input, the Chancellor may revise the proposal and if a substantial revision occurs, there is a new statement and a new hearing 15 or more days thereafter. If the revision involves more or different schools than the original proposal, the 30 to 45 day clock applies. The Panel of Educational Policy must give final approval for all such actions.

Finally, no action can be implemented until after the end of the school year in which Panel approval is given. I can tell you that our Office of Portfolio Planning, which handles this work, is diligently preparing to implement this new procedure for all such proposals it makes this year.

Additionally, the Office is

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creating stail teams in each district, led my
superintendents in conjunction with the
Department's portfolio planners, which will confer
with district leadership teams and advise the
Chancellor prior to the issuance of any formal
school planning proposals. Not required by law
but we believe that this will make for proposals
better and earlier informed by facts on the
ground

Again, this process will also be codified in a new Chancellor's regulation. We don't anticipate any lag in the practical implementation of these provisions of the law and we anticipate that all school planning moves we make this year will be in compliance.

Now, Dorita Gibson, who is the Department Supervising Superintendent will address the role of community superintendents under the new law.

MS GIBSON: Thank you Council

Member Jackson and the Committee for the

opportunity to testify today. I have serves as an

educator for nearly 30 years in the Department of

Education, first as a special education teacher, a

middle school principal, a deputy superintendent in District 25, a deputy regional superintendent and a regional superintendent where I was covering Staten Island and Districts 20 and 21 in Brooklyn.

Today I'm the Department's

Supervising Superintendent overseeing all 32 of
our community superintendents. I'm currently
working with our superintendents to refocus on
local districts and local schools. This is in
accordance with a key provision of the school
governance law, which requires that
superintendents be assigned to task predominantly
within their districts.

We have met with superintendents to outline a new job description, supervising and working with principals and districts, conducting quality reviews of those principals and helping lead discussions about school planning decisions and holding at least two public forums within the district each year and resolving concerns of parents that could not be resolved on the school level.

This last responsibility is outlined specifically by the school governance

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statute, which gives superintendents the power and duty to provide assistance and direct support to parents in accessing information, addressing concerns and responding to complaints not being able to be resolved on the school level. This was a prominent theme during the school governance debate and we view it as critical, an aspect of the job of the community superintendent as defined by the law.

The statute also provides for the staff to support the superintendents in their work with parents. District family advocates who previously reported to the Central Office of Family Engagement and Advocacy now report directly to the community superintendent. Taking together the return of the superintendents to their districts and the assignment of district family advocates to report to them will make a real difference for parents seeking to resolve problems in getting questions answered.

My colleague, Michael Best, will address the expanded powers of the Panel for Ed Policy and the provisions of the law dealing with procurement and oversight.

MR. MR. BEST: Thank you, Dorita.

Thank you Chairman and thank you to the Committee for the opportunity to add to the testimony. I will cover three major areas; the Panel for Educational Policy or PEP, new rules governing our procurement process and provisions of the statute providing for independent oversight of the Department. I'll also address the four chapter amendments proposed by the State Senate and discussed by the Chairman earlier.

The new statute makes two key chances to the composition of the PEP. As mentioned earlier, two of the mayoral appointees must be parents. Additionally the Chancellor, previously a voting member and the Chair of the panel, now serves ex-officio and the PEP selects its own chair. Panel members have elected David Chang, Chancellor of the Polytechnic Institute of New York University as the Chair.

The Panel's powers have been significantly expanded under the new statute. The Panel must approval all Chancellor's regulations and any amendments of those regulations. They must approve a general procurement policy proposed

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by the Chancellor and it must approve all school closures or significant changes in school utilization. These matters require an extended 45 day notice and comment period and the Panel must respond to public comments it receives. In the case of substantial revisions to any proposals, there has to be an additional 15 day comment period.

The Panel now must authorize all contracts except competitive sealed bids under \$1 million, contracts of state and federal agencies or purchase made directly by schools. It's worth noting just how sweeping this mandate of the new legislation is. The Panel's approval power extends far beyond exception to bid contracts to include all contracts awarded by RFP or request for proposal and for amounts above \$1 million, even competitive sealed procurements where there was no judgment or qualitative evaluation made and the award simply goes to the lowest bidder.

In effect, the lion's share of

Department contracts going forward will require

panel approval. Notice for these votes along with

the agenda for each Panel meeting must be posted

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10 days in advance. Panel meetings must include public comment on agenda items before the Panel votes. After contracts are approved, the Department must register those contracts with the City Comptroller as is required of other city agencies.

These new approval powers of the Panel, along with the requirements for notice and comment, represent significant legally mandated transparency and an opportunity for debate around a wide range of the Department's most important decisions. As you may know, the Panel held its first meeting on September 14, 2009.

express our apologies to the Committee Chair, who expressed earlier his frustration at having difficulty in getting into the building.

Chairman, that was the result of a miscommunication, a communications failure between the Department and the Department of Citywide Administrative Services which is in charge of security for the Tweed Courthouse. We regret it having happened. It's a mistake and it's not going to happen again. We're also looking to have

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future meetings in larger spaces with better lines of site, including schools which have large auditoriums, which will be a better place to have those meetings than the space that's available at the Tweed Courthouse.

At the initial Panel meeting on September 14, the Panel adopted a temporary procurement policy as well as a set of bylaws. That temporary procurement policy was adopted on an emergency basis under the emergency provisions of the governance statute. The Chancellor will shortly propose a permanent procurement policy to replace this temporary policy subject to a 45 day notice and comment period as was discussed earlier. The Panel also approved a number of contracts in accordance with the requirements of the statute.

The new governance law also expands outside oversight and account ability. It authorizes the Independent Budget Office to issue public reports regarding educational data and the Department's finances, requires the Department to provide information to the IBO in a timely fashion and increases the city charter mandated funding

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level fro the IBO to ensure the Office will be able to execute its new responsibilities. The law also codifies the City Comptroller's audit authority over the Department of Education.

Together we've covered most of the provisions of the governance law and certainly its key areas of focus. As the Committee can see, it's multi-faceted and it substantively changes the way the Department of Education does business, particularly in how the Department serves and engages parents and achieves operational transparency.

At the same time it maintains a system of clear accountability straight to the Mayor. Implementation of the statute is a complex process but we're deeply invested in it and well on our way to completion.

Finally, I'd like to address the four chapter amendments mentioned by the Chair earlier and proposed by the State Senate. Though the amendments haven't been passed into law,

Chancellor Kline committed to Senate Democratic

Leader James Samson and Assembly Speaker Sheldon

Silver that the Department would implement the

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amendments as follows.

A chapter amendment dealing with community superintendents would add "the quality of curriculum and instruction" to the criteria in which the performance of principals is evaluated by superintendents. The Department will direct superintendents to include this in their evaluations of principals.

A second chapter amendment would establish a parent training center at the City University of New York. The Department is in preliminary conversations with CUNY officials about the establishment of this center. The Senate's proposed amendment, however, did not create a funding stream for this center. Instead it would require the City of New York to match any funding appropriated by the State of New York. At this moment, no such funding has been appropriated by the state. We stand ready, however, to work with CUNY.

A chapter amendment sponsored by

Senator Josea Sorrano would create an arts

advisory committee to advise the Panel for

Educational Policy on matters related to arts in

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the schools. Paul King, the Department's	
Executive Director of the Office for the Arts a	.nd
Special Projects is working now to get such a	
committee up and running.	

A final chapter amendment would require that each school hold at least one public meeting each yea for parents to discuss concerns related to school safety. The Chancellor will be proposing an amendment to regulation A414 to establish this requirement.

We thank you again for the opportunity to testify before the Committee today and we're happy to answer any questions the Committee may have.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: First, let me thank all three of you for appearing on behalf of the Department of Education and giving testimony regarding the implementation of the new governance law. I'm going to turn to my colleagues first with questions and then I'll follow up as the Chair on specific questions and concerns that I have.

But before I turn to our first Council Member, let me just introduce the other

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members that also arrived, Peter Vallone, Jr. of
Queens, Dominic Recchia of Brooklyn, Gale Brewer
of Manhattan and Jessica Lappin on Manhattan.
With that, let me turn to our colleague, Dominic
Recchia of Brooklyn.

Mr. Chairman and thank you for calling this hearing to this vey important. I'd like to thank Chancellor Kline for appointing Dorita Gibson as the Supervising Superintendent. She was my superintendent. I worked with her for many years and she's outstanding. It's very different seeing her on the opposite side of the table.

There is one issue that is extremely important in my district and in all of the districts I go to. And that is the superintendent having power to worry about that district. I've spoken to several superintendents before coming here today and they still have 20 to 30 schools outside of their district that they are responsible for. You might not say they're not responsible. I believe it's an SALF or an SALT, something like that.

The law says superintendents to be

assigned tasks predominantly in their districts with sufficient staff. What does predominantly mean to you? Because to me it means in District 21 and they focus on District 21, they're there full time in District 21. They're not traveling to Queens, they're not traveling to Staten Island; they're not traveling. That is an issue that must be directed because I'm going to tell you right now, it's an issue.

MS. GIBSON: Thank you, Dominic. I do supervise the superintendents and I work very closely with them, explaining what their role is and that their work is predominantly in their districts. They are doing quality reviews in their districts for their schools. They're doing business council meetings within their schools. They're also working very close with the School Leadership Teams and the District Leadership Teams in their schools.

Parent engagement has really become their focus. They're working with the district family advocates to make sure that parents really have an understanding of the transparency of the district office and can answer questions that

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really can't be answered on the local level. So
they're work is predominantly in their districts
and they are in their districts doing the work.
It's a process by which we're going to change the
work that they've done over the couple of years
but predominantly their work is in District 21 and
all of the community superintendent districts.

COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA: But am I correct in saying they still have...

MS. GIBSON: Yes.

## COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA:

...responsibilities to schools outside of their districts?

MS. GIBSON: We're in the process of transitioning the work of inquiry in schools that the schools superintendents really worked on in the SAF work that they did in terms of working with the data in their schools to really move them into a different accountability stage. However, at this point there no longer is a need for them to be in their schools. But because we can't change the work that they've done over the last two years, they're working predominantly with the network leaders and transitioning that work in to

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the schools with the network leaders. So that the school support organization and network leaders are going to be taking over that work. So the work is really not in the schools like it was.

The work has really transitioned in to the school support organizations. Superintendents have the knowledge and it's important for them to share that knowledge so we can build capacity in all of our school's across the city.

COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA: I agree with you but I want that knowledge to be spent in my district. What we're hearing from superintendents is that it's an over burden. They're worried they're being expected to work with these 20 to 25 schools and it has to stop. They need to concentrate in the district that they're assigned to. I think that was the intent of the law. The intent of the law was to work full time in that district that you're assigned to and bring that district together and deal with the There is no way, whether they're problems. advising or going in to do quality reviews, they can not do this any longer and that has to stop. Is that going to stop?

2	MS. GIBSON: The way you described
3	it, it is going to stop because that's not what
4	they're doing. I meet with them, I speak to them,
5	I really outline what they're work is. They know
6	that their work is in their districts, whether
7	it's doing the inquiry work with the schools that
8	are in their districts. They also know that
9	they're meeting with network leaders, could be in
10	their districts and their transitioning the work
11	to them. They're not going into the schools.
12	They don't need to go into the schools across the
13	district because the network leaders have a team.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA: Is this
15	the district or across the city?
16	MS. GIBSON: Across the city.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA: But
18	they're still responsible for those schools.
19	MS. GIBSON: They're not
20	responsible for those schools at all.
21	MR. LASHER: Council Member, if I
22	may just clarify. We are transitioning that work.
23	By the end of this school year they will have zero
24	out of district responsibilities. They are
25	spending a small fraction of their time right now

2	transitioning that work, which is now being headed
3	up by network leaders. If there ware any instance
4	in which that out of district work came into
5	conflict with their in district work as provided
6	in the statute, we'd step in because it's clear.
7	And we believe that their district work needs to
8	be predominant, primary, and not impeded.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA: I tell you
10	right now, no superintendent is going to say it's
11	over burdening. Okay? The way this system is set
12	up. But you said something that I just want to
13	make clear, you said here today, on the record,
14	that by the end of this school year these
15	superintendents will have no obligation to other
16	schools outside of their district.
17	MR. LASHER: That's correct.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA: And
19	they'll just be concerned about their own district
20	they're assigned to.

MR. LASHER: That's correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA: Okay. I could deal with that. I just have one other, just a recommendation. When you're putting the art advocacy council together, I would appreciate it

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if that you would have a spot there for a City

Council member. I think it's vey, very important
that the City Council have an input in this art
advisory council. We would like to have a seat on
that or have an appointment to that. I think it's
very important to be a part of it, not against
you. We want to work with you for the best

## CHAIRPERSON JACKSON:

interest of our children.

Superintendent Gibson, I heard what Dominic
Recchia said as far as that superintendents are
not totally within their districts. I heard the
Department of Education's response was that
they're transitioning and that they're handing
over a lot of the work to network leaders. Why
isn't the work of the superintendents being handed
over directly to the superintendents whose
district that is in - directly? Because if
superintendents are now responsible for
supervising principals and are responsible for
their district, why isn't the work being handed
over to that superintendent for follow up in that
appropriate district?

MS. GIBSON:

They have a history of

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working with the schools in various places over
the last two years. They established
relationships with principals in that respect and
we would like that work to continue to grow in
those schools and that's why they can best inform
the network leaders what they need to do to go to
the next level to really reinforce the work that
we've been putting into place for so many years
with the Department.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: The network leaders are not principals in the schools. Those are outside consultants or employees that are working to help the principals in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. Is that correct?

MS. GIBSON: That's correct.

They're a support organization but they also have an instructional team that is with them. They understand that the work this year is not going to be done by superintendents but is going to be done by them and their teams, to go into their schools that are within their networks to support this work around inquiry.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: So you're

2	saying that the work that the superintendents are
3	doing are not going to be instructional?
4	MS. GIBSON: It is.
5	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: They're not
6	going to be supporting the principals?
7	MS. GIBSON: They will be
8	supporting the principals in their school
9	districts, of course.
10	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Right. But I
11	don't understand is that if in fact now
12	superintendents are responsible for their
13	district, they are the education leaders in their
14	district. Am I correct?
15	MS. GIBSON: Mm-hmm. You're
16	correct.
17	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Okay. Then
18	why aren't you giving issues and concerns of
19	District 21 to the superintendent in District 21.
20	I'm in charge of 21 now, give me all the issues
21	and concerns that any superintendent had that was
22	spread all over the city. Give it to me. Let me
23	work with the principals and the network leaders
24	and what have you. Why are you giving it to the

network leaders? That's what I don't understand.

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Maybe you can help me to understand from an organizational point of view, why is it best to give it to the network leaders instead of the educational leaders, superintendents like yourself.

As you describe in your opening statement, you were principal or deputy superintendent. All of the things that in essence made you to be appointed to where you are today, why aren't the superintendents getting that work? I just don't understand that. Maybe I'm not within the DOE system. Maybe that's why I don't understand it but help me to understand the logic in giving particular work of a district to network leaders who are not the superintendent. Why not give it to the superintendent? Give me a list of the 50 or 100 issues or concerns, especially if I have staff, I can deal with that. But if you don't give it to me, how are you going to hold me responsible for my district. So help me to understand that.

MR. LASHER: Council Member, I think what we are talking about is two overlapping and complimentary areas in which we support our

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2 schools.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Please explain it to me so I can understand it and maybe my colleagues also.

MR. LASHER: The structure of the networks in which schools sometimes geographically near each other and sometimes not, but they may share pedagogical or whatever. The structure of networks is a structure that we do believe has been an effective way of supporting schools.

Those networks are well established. The schools are comfortable working with them. Those networks have real capacity to support our schools.

We don't believe that it would be a service to the school children nor required by the statute to walk away from the work that those networks are doing. So they provide needed supports to the schools. In an effort to free up the superintendents so that they can focus on the statutorily mandated supervision of the schools in their district and other areas of work that we're going to have them do with schools in their district. We are asking them to hand over the inquiry work that they had previously been doing

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to the network leaders.

The networks provide needed services to schools and now they will be running the inquiry work. In addition to that, schools in districts will be receiving support, guidance, professional development and supervision from their district superintendents in compliance with the law.

10 CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Whose 11 decision was that?

MR. LASHER: That was made by the Chancellor and the Deputy Chancellor for Teaching, Learning, the Chief School Support Officer, Eric Needlestorm and Dorita Gibson.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: When was that decision made?

MR. LASHER: That's been made over the course of the summer. The beginning of the school year we reviewed and discussed how to implement the school governance statute.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Mr. Lasher, you had, in response to colleague Dominic Recchia, indicated that by the end of this school year you would make the full transition. The law doesn't

give you a year to transition. We need that implemented now, not a year from now. In fact, I say to you that the law is effective immediately. It's very simple, in my opinion, to communicate effectively to superintendents that you're the superintendent in District 1 or 3 or 5 or 6 or 35 and that you're responsible for your district and to give them that authority.

A year to implement it is totally unacceptable to me as the Chair of the Education Committee and it should be totally unacceptable to every member of this City Council. In fact, I have heard over the course of years as far as the financial management system of the Department of Education that we're working on it. We're working on transitioning to incorporate the financial management system of the Department of Education into the Office of Management of Budget. For years, we're working on it, we're working on it, we're working on it, we're working on it. We did not meet the timeframe.

Even as of last May in Executive

Budget hearings, I asked the Independent Budget

Office. I've asked the Office of Management and

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2	Budget.	I've	asked	the	Department	of	Education.
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Will it be implemented and incorporated by

4 December 31, 2009, the end of Mayor Bloomberg's

5 term and I could not get a yes answer. So I say

6 to you, as a Chair of the Education Committee, a

7 year's transition is not acceptable. The

8 Department of Education needs to do what they need

9 to do to implement it immediately.

MR. LASHER: Chairman Jackson I understand your concern and I want to just make two comments and reassure you in this regard.

First, in 2002 the law did interestingly provide for a phase in. This year, the changes do not and the reality is that there are provisions of the law that make it literally impossible to immediately implement other provisions of the law.

For example, you need to pass a new Chancellor's procurement policy. However, that requires a 45 day notice and comment period by the Panel for Educational Policy. But please know that we are not looking to buy time here. I want to clarify what I said to Council Member Recchia, which is, as it happens in this area we are currently in compliance with the law.

Which is to say that this

transitional work, this hand off, if you will, to the network leaders, number one is occupying only a small fraction of the superintendent's time. Therefore they are spending the predominant amount of their time, as the law requires, in their districts. As I said, if there were any instance in which that presents a conflict, we would step in and we will take away from this Committee meeting, obviously, the need to make sure that that is not happening and to reconvene with our superintendents and make sure that it is not, as Council Member Recchia suggested, over burdensome. But we are in compliance with that provision of the law right now.

The network leaders are in charge of the work that the superintendents previously did. But it is important work and the superintendents have real knowledge that can't simply be transmitted overnight. I think it would be leaving schools in the lurch if we simply flipped a switch and said, you're out of this and you're in it. So I think we're effecting a smooth transition, but one that should not be impeding

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the superintendents' work in the district.

I hear your concern, I share your concern but we are in compliance with the law and we will make every effort to make sure that superintendents' work in the district is not impeded.

to Dominic Recchia, you're telling us that right now that the superintendents, the majority of the work, not majority almost all of the work that they're doing is within their district.

MR. LASHER: As in accordance with the law, superintendents are working predominantly in their districts right now.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Okay. Let me turn to our colleague, Dan Garodnick. Let me introduce our colleagues that have additionally joined us, John Liu of Queens, Bill de Blasio of Brooklyn. I'll turn to our colleague, Dan Garodnick of Manhattan.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank
you Mr. Chairman and thank you to the
representatives of DOE. I wanted to focus
specifically on one area of the testimony

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provided, the PEP. Mr. Best you presented it as a sweeping a mandate. Obviously there were some positive changes there but I really just wanted to put a little meat on the bones on some of the things that you said. As I understand it, the Panel as reconfigured or reconstituted here needs to approve Chancellor's regulations and amendments, general procurement policy as proposed by the Chancellor and all school closures or significant changes in school utilization.

On the first, Chancellor's regulations; help us understand what types of policy must be done through Chancellor's regulation as opposed to just Chancellor's action. What needs to be formalized through regulation, so we understand what must go now through the PEP.

MR. BEST: There's nothing specifically delineated in the law as to what the Chancellor has to issue a regulation on except for certain. There's a requirement, for instance, that he have a procurement policy. It's not a regulation but procurement policy gets approved by the Panel by the end of the new statute.

There's a requirement to have some

regulations related to budget that are going to have to get done. But for the most part, there are not specific requirements. There are a few but there are very few specific delineations in the statute. That said, there is a general grant of authority as there always has been going way back long before mayoral control of the Chancellor's power to issue regulations. The new legislation, as you've discussed, adds the Panel approval to the implementation of Chancellor's regs for the first time. The old board didn't have to approve most Chancellor's regulations, for instance, pre-Mayoral control.

That said what may be useful and I hope is in response to your question, is to look at some of the things that we have Chancellor's regulation on. We have, for instance, the Chancellor's regulation on enrollment. We have the Chancellor's regulation on zoning. We have a Chancellor's regulation on various things related to school safety. We have Chancellor's regulations on corporal punishment. We have Chancellor's regulations on equal employment opportunity. There are a number of transportation

regulations governing various things relating to transpiration. There are a number of Chancellor's regulation governing various personnel matters internally. There's a conflict of interest regulation that supplements the city's conflicts of interest law.

There are probably, I don't know the exact number off the top of my head. I probably should. But there are probably about I would say 50 to 60 Chancellor's regulations, all of which are publicly available on our web site. If there are any specifically that you or the Committee are interested in, I'd be happy to follow up.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank

you, that is helpful. So it sounds like there is

nothing that specifically requires these things to

be done through regulation but they are, in fact,

regularly done through regulation if I understand

you correctly.

MR. BEST: Yes. There are a few that are specifically required but for the most part they are regularly done. Because as with most, I think, government agencies, we view

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regulations as a means of implementing legislation
and where legislation leaves procedures that need
to be filled in. For instance, on elections of
the Community Education Councils we'll come up
with a regulation to codify that so everybody
knows what it is. There is a Parent Association
regulation that goes through a lot of things
related to them; that sort of stuff.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Any amendments to existing regulations now would have to go through the PEP, is that right?

MR. BEST: That is correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: On the subject of significant changes to school utilization, I want to just see if I can take you through a few examples of things just so we can all understand what would be covered and what would not be covered. Presumably a rezoning counts?

MR. BEST: Actually, no. I say no because there's another provision of law related to zonings. Zonings are covered by the statute on the powers of the Community Education Council.

Which say that the Community Education Council

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2	approves zoning lines within the district that are
3	proposed by the community superintendent. Because
4	there is a separate statutory power in that, I
5	don't read the new Panel provisions as covering
6	that subject.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay.
8	How about opening a new school?
9	MR. BEST: If I may have one
10	second.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Sure.
12	MR. BEST: I do not believe that
13	opening a new school would be covered by this, no.
14	What would be covered is let's say we have a
15	building where we're opening a new school. There
16	is one school in it and the Chancellor believes
17	that there's additional space in the school to
18	house a new school. The opening of the school
19	itself, the fact that there is going to be a new
20	school would not be covered by this. But the fact

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So colocation of a school, yes for PEP. The creation

that we're co-locating it with another school

inside an existing building would be covered so

that would go through the whole public process.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: put a charter school into an existing school

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statute does not either?

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What I mean by that is I don't view that as what the statute was getting at.

MR. BEST: That's what I mean.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Is there

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4 MR. BEST: Yes, there are a couple 5 of them.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Tell me.

MR. BEST: Again, first let me go back to the beginning of the discussion. In the section of the law that creates the Panel, if you will, an establishes its power. The law says that its job is to advise the Chancellor on educational policies affecting the city district and its students. So any subject that the Panel wants or provide advice to the Chancellor on they could. And in fact, at the meeting on September 14, there was a presentation on the Department's response to the swine flu virus. It's not something that would come before the Panel for a vote but it was something they got a briefing on and they were able to make comments and ask questions and get follow up information. They can advise the Chancellor in any way they want.

Secondly, there is a provision of the law that allows Panel members to add items to the agenda, et cetera, with the Chair or Panel's

2	permission. So there are a number of ways in
3	which the Panel could, on its own, take up an
4	issue if it's interested in getting information on
5	something or wants to make a recommendation it can
6	certainly do that. I would say that in fact, even
7	under the old governance statute from 2002 that
8	happened frequently, that the Panel would ask for
9	a briefing on something and would give the
10	Chancellor advice at the meetings on what they
11	thought should happen.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: The
13	Panel now would be able to elect its own Chair,
14	correct?
15	MR. BEST: Yes.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And that
17	Chair will presumably have the power to call its
18	own meetings?
19	MR. BEST: That's correct.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: You
21	noted that they have collectively the power to
22	give advice to the Chancellor on any subject. Do
23	they have the power to propose Chancellor's

MR. BEST: Well, I believe that the

regulations?

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power to propose the regulations resides in the Chancellor. But if they were to propose, they could advise the Chancellor that they would like to see a regulation covering the following areas. Then if the Chancellor wanted to propose it, he could. They can't on their own adopt a Chancellor's regulation, they are Chancellor's regulations after all.

think I have an understanding of the purview here. There was one that we really didn't cover in great detail here but that was the general procurement policy. The last thing I wanted to ask was obviously the state legislature left the essential composition where you have a majority of the PEP appointed by the Mayor at will in place. So presumably there could be a situation where if the Mayor felt strongly about an issue or an amendment to a regulation and the PEP appeared to be disagreeing with him. He could replace his members on this Panel, is that right?

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK:

MR. BEST: Well, I think you have read the statute correctly to say that it's not only the Mayor's appointees but also the borough

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_	COMMITTED ON EDUCATION OF
2	president's appointees all serve at the pleasure
3	of the appointing official.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, so
5	the answer is yes?
6	MR. BEST: The answer is that if
7	any appointing official were unhappy with their
8	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK:
9	[interposing] Right. There's only one that has a
LO	majority on the Panel.
L1	MR. BEST: That's also correct.
L2	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: The
13	question was about the Mayor specifically. So if
L4	the Mayor didn't like what the PEP was up to, he
L5	could replace his members still.
L6	MR. BEST: That's correct.
L7	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Has the
L8	Mayor or the Chancellor said anything about their
L9	willingness to not make changes in the PEP based
20	on individual issues ratherobviously he has the
21	power to remove at will. But has he said anything
22	or has the Chancellor said anything about leaving
23	the Panel in place for the purpose of considering

individual issues so as to not exercise as much

power as he has, frankly.

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2	MR. BEST: Well, I would say a
3	couple of things. Number one is I can tell you I
4	have not had any conversations with the Mayor,
5	certainly, or even with the Chancellor about that
6	topic. Secondly, as far I thin the philosophy
7	goes I think Michael Lasher indicated earlier that
8	the Mayor and the Chancellor both have said
9	publicly that mayoral control and the Chancellor
10	being in charge of the school system are a
11	fundamental. That was one of the things that was
12	important to them in terms of what they wanted to
13	see in the law.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: I'll conclude by saying that I agree with the fundamentals here, most certainly. I think that the Mayor should have control of the system. I do also believe that a PEP should be robust and able to really challenge when they disagree. So I hope that that will be the outcome here and I hope that if there are individual issues that the Mayor and Chancellor will exercise respect of the PEP going forward. So thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Thank you.

Mr. Best, let me just clarify something in

response to Council Member Garodnick. I believe
your response was that only the Chancellor can
propose Chancellor's regulations. Anyone can
propose a regulation to the Chancellor. It
doesn't have to come from the Chancellor. A board
member or any member of the public can propose a
regulation to the Chancellor for implementation.

Isn't that correct?

MR. BEST: I certainly don't want to imply that—I was using the word propose in sort of this general meaning. Of course the Chairman is correct that anyone can propose that the Chancellor adopt a regulation. As a formal procedural matter, the Chancellor would propose a regulation and...

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: The PEP.

MR. BEST: ...then the PEP would have the power to approve it and that's how it would work. If somebody wanted to propose to the Chancellor that hey, you should propose this regulation, I don't think there's anything. The statute certainly doesn't prevent that from happening.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Okay. Next,

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let me turn to our colleague Simcha Felder ofBrooklyn.

very much. First I want to thank my colleagues
who cheered me on. I'd also like to echo the
comments that Council Member Recchia made about
Ms. Gibson. Delighted to have you and delighted
to see Mr. Best as well, who I would say has been
very responsive in the past when issues came back.
I don't know Mr. Lasher. He may be a wonderful
person. I hope you are. I have no reason to
believe you're not.

I would also like to just say I'm humbled to be in the Chair's committee. I think it's one of the only committees that ever allows the members to ask all the questions and then sort of allows everybody to leave and he's the only one left here and then picks over the leftovers, which is really very, very humble.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Leftovers are good sometimes.

COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Okay, so I don't mind leaving you the leftovers then. I just wanted to touch on a topic that I sometimes feel

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like I have to discuss it. I want to discuss the
issues of the non-public school parents. Can you
tell me how many non-public school parents there
are in the city about?

MR. BEST: We don't have that data.

COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: About.

MR. BEST: I really don't know off
the top of my head. I think I would have to get—
we can try to find that out. I'm not sure what
data we have on that. Probably the state
education department has more accurate data on it
than we do since they regulate the private
schools.

COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Since I'm here to help you, just like the other people.

Like Dominic Recchia wants to help you with the arts advocacy, I want to help you with this as well. At a minimum we have at least a quarter of a million non public school students. I think it's much more than that but I don't know. The authority and responsibility, I agree with Council Member Garodnick with the Mayoral control. If you want to have somebody accountable, that's the only way that you can do it. Everything good has bad

in it and even bad has some good.

Under the old system with the school boards, non public school parents had some mechanism. Can you explain to me today, for example, with all that has taken place where non public school parents and predominantly I would just say that the issues come up predominantly with special education needs. Where are they in this picture? Where are they in the school advisory councils or anywhere else?

MR. BEST: Obviously, it was the legislature that build the statute. I don't want to pretend that I speak for the state legislature because I don't. That's not what I do. But the fact is that I think, as I read this law, that what the legislature was going was to try to come up with a governance system for the New York City public schools and not for non public schools. So the statute we're talking about today really isn't directed to that.

What I could say in response to your question, specifically in response to special ed is that there are a number of laws, including Title 1 and the Individuals with Disability

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Education Act that do provide for services to be provided to students in non public schools and we comply with that and also transportation. We comply with all of those statutes.

substantial number of students in private schools who, although they are paying private school tuition, have asked for what's called their proportionate share, under federal law, of services. We provide services. We send special education instructors and therapists in to provide those services to supplement the private school education that students are getting.

COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: I like what you said. Whatever you said is true but it has nothing to do with my question. So let me clarify it. Is that you've clarified to me that my question has nothing to do with the law and should not be posed at this hearing. But with the permission of the Chair, I will pose the question anyway. So now forget about the state or anything else and make believe we're back at the birth of mayoral control. All I'm posing to you is that there is a gap. The gap that I think exists is

2	that non public school parents, there is no
3	mechanism for them to participate in the process
4	that we're talking about.
5	For example, one of the things, can
6	you tell me whether the Department of Education
7	has a security plan for non public schools?
8	MR. BEST: Well, we don't have any
9	jurisdiction over non public schools in that
10	regard.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: But you do
12	provide transportation, textbooks, lunch.
13	MR. BEST: We provide things that
14	are mandated by law for us to provide.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: So in other
16	words, until the state mandates you to provide
17	safety for non public school parents you're not
18	going to do anything about it?
19	MR. BEST: We have a statutory
20	mandate
21	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER:
22	[interposing] No, no, no.
23	MR. BEST: I'm trying to answer
24	your question Council Member.
25	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Please.

I did it.

2	MD DEGET11 -511
2	MR. BEST: You asked if we're not
3	going to do things for private schools that are
4	not mandated by statute. There is a vey strong
5	argument that it would be unconstitutional for us
6	to do so for the reason that. I can tell you the
7	state education department has said to me when
8	we've had, let's say, heated discussions about
9	various issues with them. That our mandate only
10	goes so far as the law, as with any school
11	district in the state, under New York State law,
12	our mandate to provide services goes only so far
13	as the law says that we do.
14	If we were to spend public money on
15	things unrelated to that, there are Constitutional
16	arguments that say we can't do so.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: Would you
18	say that installing cameras in the streets near
19	schools, whereas that the city installs cameras in
20	the streets throughout the city, for safety
21	purpose would violate the Constitution?
22	MR. BEST: That's actually a
23	slightly different question.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: That's why

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2		MR.	BEST:	It's	а	very	good
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question but respectfully, I do not believe it's one that's actually best directed at the Department of Education as we do not control the city streets nor would we be able to put up cameras in the city streets. We can put cameras up on public school property. That would be something better directed to the Mayor's Office or the Police Department or the Department of Transportation, I would suspect to us, although I'm not an expert in the mandate on that subject.

## COUNCIL MEMBER FELDER: I

understand. That was a good answer. I almost had you but it didn't work. I don't want to take advantage. The point of my comments really is--I would have like to have caught you on the question. But the point that I'm trying to make is that the normal process that existed prior to mayoral control that gave non public school parents, Catholic, Muslim, Jewish, whatever, an opportunity for parents to be involved in some way do not exist today.

I'm not going to argue with you at a hearing that has nothing to do with it, maybe,

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about whether it's good	, bad or otherwise.	But it
just doesn't exist and	I think it's somethi	ng that
should be looked into.	Thank you Mr. Chair	man.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Let me ask a question regarding that concerning the new governance law. What impact the new governance law has on non public schools, if any at all.

MR. BEST: I don't believe it's really changed any of the mandates that we have in regard to non public schools so I don't think it really has had any.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: And what about the role of the superintendents in the districts? Superintendents are responsible overall for all schools, whether its non public schools as far as certain items and what have you and so forth or at least they used to be. For example, if a parent that was home schooling, they had to get, I guess, their educational plan approved by the superintendent. That has to do with whoever it is. So is there any jurisdiction that the superintendents are going to have with non public schools under the new governance law?

I don't believe they do.

MR. BEST:

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They didn't have any1 don't believe that the
superintendents have ever really had jurisdiction
over non public schools at any point. Home
schooling is a slightly different situation
because under state law there are certain
requirements as to what the school district as far
as New York City if a parent chooses to home
school. The plan that you mentioned, Chairman,
and those sorts of things, that has not changed in
the transition from the pre-2009 governance law to
the new governance law.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Thank you.

Council Member Gale Brewer of Manhattan.

very much. I'm not on this committee but I have a lot of interest because I have 29 schools. On this piece of paper it doesn't mention the networks because as Dominic Recchia or someone told me they're not new, there are no new regulations under the legislation. But my question is when I talk to my superintendent and I meet with her regularly, what we do in reality is if she can handle the problem she does. If she can't, she says go to the networks. If we don't

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like the networks we just avoid the networks, that's how we are in District 3.

But in general, there is still a lot of conflict between what the superintendent does--I wouldn't say conflict. I would say overlap, confusion between the networks and the superintendents. How does that change under the current scenario, if at all.

MS. GIBSON: The work that I'm doing with superintendents now really involves them communicating more with the network leaders. Therefore they would be able to answer that question. The superintendent of District 3 should not be able to say to you I don't know go ask the network leader because she should have that answer because she's been articulating with the network all along around school issues.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Let me ask you another question. We have a great superintendent but sometimes the networks, we don't like the networks. So we just go around them. My question to you is who has ultimate jurisdiction on a particular issue? We have a lot of problems with maybe some situation in school.

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I guess in reality what ends up happening is whatever can be negotiated. But I'm just asking. This is not the public cares about this issue, it's more of an internal issue.

I guess I still don't quite--in the past, certainly the superintendent would try to work with the networks also. It wasn't like something that they avoided. When you say they have to talk to each other, how is that different from the past? Because they were talking before this law passed.

MS. GIBSON: I don't know if they were talking to the extent that they are now and making decisions to the extent that they are now. The fact that they are communicating and the superintendent ultimately does make those decisions about what happens in schools. Principals are in power to make decisions. If it doesn't work the superintendent is the supervisor of superintendents, the reigning officer and yes, they can enforce changes in that respect as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. What does the network do then in that situation? The superintendent, I understand his or her role. I

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understand the principal's role but when we do
another piece of paper it would be good to put the
network's role down here so that people understand
that. So what does the network do that's
different than the superintendent.

MS. GIBSON: The network leaders support the superintendent, supports the principal.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: The principal, right.

MS. GIBSON: The principal, as does the superintendent. I would service to say that when schools join networks they join networks for different reasons. Maybe there's a commonality about the types of programs that are in schools and the network leader really has a team that can work with that group of people to help move their initiatives. The superintendent is aware of the different initiatives that are in their districts so they can specifically answer questions about schools that are in their district around what the network leaders are working with, even though—

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:

[interposing] I guess it's a little bit of the--

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you have to be able to devise your own system of working with people and a little bit somewhat different in what the actual law is. In reality, some principals get along with their networks and some don't.

MS. GIBSON: My feeling here is that superintendents are on the job to really show the transparency to help parents understand what it is a network leader does, what happens in the network and what's happening in the schools. So they're able to answer the questions. They should not be able to say I don't know. They should be able to find out those answers. They're privy.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I know but just in reality if a superintendent gets along with a network, it's easy. If they don't then they don't and then they call me.

MS. GIBSON: You don't have to get along with the network leader to know what's happening in your school.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: The network leader be effective--anyway, it depends, that's all. I don't think that's changed. The other question I have is how do the high school, if at

either.

all, there's a high school council or some sort.

How does that fit into this? Let me be specific.

Nobody ever knows what they do. Nobody ever knows

who is appointed. I understand that they don't

have anything specifically to do with the local

councils. I don't know. Nobody else knows

MR. BEST: The original, the 2002 governance law--I can't remember if it was the 2002 or the amendments in 2003, which established the CECs did not include citywide council on high schools. When the Chancellor decided back in that time that there should be a citywide council on high schools that was similar to the CECs for high school parents. The legislature has now codified that in statute and we are working on an updated regulation that will implement that selection process for the now statutorily mandated citywide council on high schools.

It will, in some ways, perform a similar function to community education councils for high school students. It's probably worth saying that this regulation has been publicly posted since it was enacted back in 2003, I guess.

I wasn't at the Department then but I think it was 2003. Whatever new regulation we do is going to have to go through a 45 day public review process and then a vote by the Panel for Educational Policy before it is implemented. So there should be plenty of opportunity for people to learn about it as that process goes on.

ODVIOUSLY, one of the perhaps changes would be some kind of coordination between the local CECs and that high school whatever it's called. I can just promise you that nobody really knows who is on it. Obviously, as you know, I think the whole world knows we're working on a high school on the west side. I said, oh, what's this group? I'm just saying that people don't know it exists and it could be helpful as you're planning some of the local changes. How does that impact on the high school situation? Nobody knows. No one knows who is on it and nobody knows what it does.

MR. LASHER: One thing I would just add Council Member is that two members--

## COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:

[interposing] Yes, Michael, yes.

Τ	COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION 6.
2	MR. LASHER: Good to see you.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: He lives
4	around the corner. He's okay by the way.
5	MR. LASHER: Two members from each
6	borough are going to be selected by the officers
7	of the parent associations of that borough for the
8	citywide council so we do have Chancellor's regs
9	to implement this. But the regulation spells out
10	some
11	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:
12	[interposing] Is that how it was done before? I
13	don'twho knows.
14	MR. LASHER: I believe that the
15	selection process spelled out in fairly great
16	detail in the law, which I don't have memorized is
17	a new selection process.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I would say
19	because I don't remember this from the past. So
20	what you're saying to me is that the CEC from a
21	borough, I think that's what you're saying, will
22	pick people for the high school whatever it's
23	called.
24	MR. LASHER: That statute said that

the parents associations collectively will select

two members from each borough. That will make up

10 of 13 members. Then additionally, there will

be one voting member who is a parent of a student

with an IEP and that would be appointed by the

citywide council on special education. Then there

will be one voting member, who is a parent of a

student, who is an English Language Learner or who

is bilingual that would be appointed by the

citywide council on English Language Learners and

the last member would be appointed by the public

advocate.

I think in response to your concern, I think you've have 10 members that are coming out of the borough, coming out of the parents associations. Look, again, I think the point is well taken and we'll work to create linkages between the citywide council of high schools. I think one of the things legislation will do is make it a more robust body than it's been.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Just finally, maybe, discuss this arts council that we all feel so strongly about. That will be in existence when? And is it possible to put

somebody from the City Council, et cetera? Does it have to change legislation in order to do that?

MR. LASHER: It's funny that the Council mentioned that. We had a internal meeting last week just to sort of discuss how we're going to go about soliciting feedback in terms of the composition of this panel, et cetera. At that time, that question crossed my mind and I'm not sure what the legality of that is. We've have to look into it but I thought—I don't want to make that statement.

What I would say that in the process of sorting this out, we'll sit down with Council Member Recchia and the Chairman of the arts committee and anybody else you suggest we sit down with to get input on how to make this a constructive body.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I think the new chair of NYCHA is phenomenal, John Ray. I'm a huge supporter and he has an arts background.

People may not know that and he is now getting all the arts organizations in the city to work with NYCHA. I just throw that out as anther part of what you should be thinking about. Thank you.

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1	COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION 80
2	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Council
3	Member Al Vann of Brooklyn followed by Council
4	Member Ignizio.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: Thank you Mr.
6	Chairman. Good afternoon. I guess a point of
7	reference, I was opposed to mayoral control while
8	my years in the Assembly and when I came to City
9	Council, just for your information. My colleagues
LO	have asked a lot of questions which has clarified
11	a lot of ambiguity that I have and I appreciate
12	the question that they raised and the responses
13	that you gave. One area that I'm just a little
L4	unclear.
15	Since we reiterated or
L6	reconstituted mayoral control by this law, what
L7	new power or what new change has occurred to give
18	greater access to parents? Or has that occurred
19	as a result of the reconstitution of mayoral
20	control?
21	MR. BEST: Mr. Lasher touched on
22	this in a number of ways. I don't want to rehash

his whole testimony but it's in a number of places in the law. The law has strengthened the prerogatives of the school leadership teams, which

obviously have parents on them. There are parent associations involved in selecting, for instance, citywide council on high school members as he said.

There is a much more transparent process throughout that allows for much more robust public comment at all stages of major decisions on Chancellor's regulations, on school sitings and the like. There are a host of things. Not only additions of English Language Learner and special education parents to the community education councils but also the codification of the citywide council on high schools, the creation of the citywide council on English language learners, the revision of the membership of the citywide council on special education to include all parents of special education students being represented.

All these things are ways in which the legislature enhanced the ability of parents to participate in the process, to get more information, to know more about what's going on.

And to ultimately, have their voices heard.

COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: Very good.

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That sounds important, very formal. If a parent
has a problem in his or her school and they're not
getting a satisfactory response at the school
level where do they go?

MR. BEST: The statute actually addresses that do and I probably should have mentioned this in response. Forgive me for not doing that in response to your previous question. The statute specifically says that the community superintendent has the power to resolve parent complaints that are not resolved at the school level. That, in fact, they have to have staff to do that and now the district family advocates, who used to report to the central Office of Family Engagement and Advocacy are reporting directly to the superintendents in each district to help them to resolve these sorts of complaints you're talking about.

COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: That sufficient staff thing under the superintendent, how is that defined? How defines sufficient staff?

MR. BEST: It's not defined in the statute. It says sufficient staff. The first

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thing we did on the passing of the statute in this
regard was we decided to have the district family
advocates reporting structure change so that there
was immediately staff responsible for the
community superintendents who were in charge of
dealing with family complaints. A lot of what the
superintendents are doing now are dealing with
family and parent issues in the district.

We think for now that that's going to be sufficient. Obviously if it turns out not to be, we're going to have to take a look at what kind of staff is sufficient and superintendents will have to do that. But so far it appears things are manageable in this way. We believe it's sufficient as of right now and we'll see what happens in the future.

COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: Do I understand you to say that parent advocates report to the superintendent?

MR. BEST: Yes, the district family advocates all report to their respective community superintendent now?

COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: And the principal, though now right?

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2	MR. BEST: Those are the parent
3	coordinators in the school. Each school still has
4	a parent coordinator who reports to the principal
5	but each district office will have a district
6	family advocate who is responsible for dealing
7	with, at the district level, with parent
8	complaints and issues. That person, the district
9	family advocate, is reporting to the
10	superintendent.

COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: Is there any relationship between the district family advocate and the principal parent advocate, necessarily or not necessarily?

MR. LASHER: There's no formal hierarchal definition but if this is working properly, the parent coordinators in the district are going to have a good working relationship with the superintendent and with the district family advocate. So when a parent has a concern and it's not being dealt with at the school level, it can smoothly be dealt with at the superintendent's levels.

COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: Okay.

Finally, the establishment of the parent training

center with CUNY, is that related to anything else? Is this isolated parent training? What is the mission of the parent training? What is it supposed to achieve?

MR. LASHER: Speaking generally, the mission of the parent training center is to provide support and training for parents, both in terms of how they can support their child's educational progress and also how they can participate in the various governance structures, CECs, leaderships teams, et cetera, outlined by law. I think that the desire to have CUNY do it, the idea behind that was that you would have a structure that was outside the walls of the Department of Education doing it. Obviously, we're going to continue doing the parent engagement work that we're doing at the Department.

I think we would look forward to working collaboratively and supportively with CUNY if and when the parent training center gets up and running. But I think that there's a real level of distance in terms of the work of that training center.

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COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: May I ask one
last question? Who determines who would take
advantage of the training? Is it purely volunteer
or are there parent officers.
MR. LASHER: I think there would be

MR. LASHER: I think there would be a lot of questions that need to be figured out in terms of the implementation and the offerings.

Presumably it would be open to any parent that would want to participate. And I would imagine for training centers to be effective, it would be doing a fair amount of outreach in trying to get folks involved.

COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: So the law does not imply any relationship or coordination between the Department of Education and CUNY.

CUNY develops this independently, completely on their own without any consultation or collaboration?

MR. LASHER: No. Well, I think--by the way in response to your earlier question. The one thing that the chapter amendment, which again isn't the law. But it does say that training has to occur in all five boroughs so it can't be something that's in Queens or in Brooklyn and not

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elsewhere.

3 Again, I think you have competing 4 views, I suppose. Some folks would say for the 5 training center to be effective, it needs to be 6 independent of the Department of Education. Other 7 folks would say for the training center to be 8 effective it needs to have access to the information, knowledge that's housed in the 9 10 Department of Education. Again, I think we would 11 work collaboratively with CUNY to get it up and 12 running so we would be supportive and 13 collaborative in their efforts. But they would be running the show. 14

COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: The statute is quiet on that aspect.

MR. LASHER: I was looking. I thought there might be a reference to the center acting independently, per se but it does not, as I'm looking at it quickly now, I'm not seeing language to that effect. That may have been in some draft at some point.

COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: Is there an allocation of resources to establish this center or is CUNY supposed to come up with its own?

2	MR. LASHER: The statute is pretty
3	specific in that regard. It provides that the
4	funding for the center would come in equal amounts
5	from the state and the city, that the city would
6	have to match any funding that the state provided
7	in an amount not to exceed \$800,000. As I said
8	earlier
9	COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: [interposing]
10	Not to exceed what?
11	MR. LASHER: In an amount not to
12	exceed \$800,000 or a cumulative amount of \$1.6
13	million. But as I mentioned earlier, as of yet,
14	at least certainly to the best of my knowledge no
15	funding has yet been appropriated by the state.
16	But we're ready to go.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: An unfunded
18	mandate?
19	MR. LASHER: It is at this moment
20	an unfunded mandate. I guess we're waiting and
21	seeing.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: Is there a
23	mechanism for this to be funded before we pass
24	another budget?
25	MR. LASHER: I think there are any

2	number of ways, whether it be through a members						
3	appropriation or other mechanisms the state could						
4	provide. Again, the state could provide any						
5	amount of funding. It doesn't have to provide a						
б	full \$800,000 to the parent training center. As						
7	soon as that happens, one way, we're in a tough						
8	budget climate but we'll figure out a way to match						
9	that.						
10	COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: The city will						
11	be compelled to match.						
12	MR. LASHER: As part of our						
13	agreement. Again, we're not legally compelled						
14	because the chapter amendment hasn't been passed						
15	into law but as part of our commitment the						
16	Chancellor sent a letter on August 14 to Senator						
17	Samson, Speaker Silver to that effect.						
18	COUNCIL MEMBER VANN: Thank you.						
19	Thank you Mr. Chairman.						
20	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Thank you						
21	Council Member. Council Member Ignizio from						
22	Staten Island.						
23	COUNCIL MEMBER IGNIZIO: Thank you						
24	very much Mr. Chairman and thank you to my						
25	colleagues. The question I'm going to ask is the						

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one coming out of the CEC in Staten Island with regards to the composition of the CEC and the mandated special education and mandated ELL parents. How that concern is for dually elected members that currently serve on the board and basically how is this going to play out?

MR. BEST: That's a difficult question to answer because the sort of difficult spot that everyone is in on this. This is one of the many complications that Michael Lasher was eluding to earlier. The difficulty is this, prior to July 1 there was already a statute on the books under which we ran elections for CECs. The embers were elected. The current law, which says that it's retroactive to July 1 and in effect a seamless transition between laws mandates that the composition of the CEC be different than it was when we held the elections under the old law.

One of the many things,

procedurally,. We're trying to figure out is how

does that get effectuated if the CEC doesn't

currently have the mandated ELL and special ed

parents. The answer is we don't know yet. We are

open to suggestions from anybody and in fact,

Martine Garrier of the Department is our Chief
Family Engagement Officer. She is currently
trying to get feedback from CECs and suggestions
on what should happen.

We don't know exactly how it's going to play out yet so I can't give you an answer because while we're doing it--what I can tell you is that once we've heard feedback and decided what we think the best way to go is. It's going to be embodied in a Chancellor's regulation which will be subject to a 45 day public review process before the Panel on Education Policy votes so there will be plenty of time, even after that for the public to weigh in on whether the way we've gone about doing this makes sense or not.

COUNCIL MEMBER IGNIZIO: I just have a concern that this will ultimately find its way to judicial branch, both on its merits. That they would carve out set asides and not open to all parents as it originally was written. I was a dually elected member and ultimately why am I not able to serve at the time at which people went to the polls and elected me to do so.

MR. BEST: These are the kinds of

concerns that obviously can lead down the path. I can tell you that, as the Department's general counsel, I'm always hoping but worrying that things might go. I don't want them to go to litigation but sometimes they do and I hope this doesn't. Again, we're at the point where we're considering it. We want to do something that makes sense and has the most fairness and has the most representatives for all of the districts.

COUNCIL MEMBER IGNIZIO: I

understand. I was up in the Assembly, you may or may not know and I know my colleagues put these in with the best of intentions to ensure that there is representation for parents of said children.

However, I think there is an issue coming down the pike visa vee, I was elected and now I'm unelected by this. I question the Constitutionality of that as well. Being a Council Member myself, that's a little disconcerting that we can undo limits and we can undo elections. You wanted to say something, Mike?

MR. LASHER: Yes. I would just add. We heard some of the concerns about this and we're trying to figure it out. I would say that

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we're far from a situation where we're saying
folks are going to get bumped from these councils.
Again, I think there would be real questions on
whether that would even be appropriate or
allowable limitation of the law.

One of the things we're looking at is where there are vacancies that we could fill without disrupting the current composition of the council. Where there are already parents of special education and English language learners. You're in District 31, sir?

13 COUNCIL MEMBER IGNIZIO: 31.

MR. LASHER: We don't have full information yet. We're trying to get information back from members of the Council so it's very partial information but it does appear that that council has at least one of the two seats is covered on that council. These are all the factors that we're taking into consideration with the goal of not having sort of a disruptive implementation of this part of the statute.

COUNCIL MEMBER IGNIZIO: The answer is we don't know yet. That's basically where we're at. Okay, that's a fair answer if we don't

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of January.

know. Thank you.

3 CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Following up 4 on that, I had mentioned yesterday, if in fact a 5 CEC has already nine members on their then because 6 the law states that there must be parents on there 7 representing ELL and children with special needs 8 then they should be put on, regardless. Even if there is 11, if the law says one each 9 10 representative then there should be at this point 11 and time 11. Quite frankly, the law says that 12 they should be represented. Just from an 13 operational point of view, I guess if I was a Chancellor I would put them on and have them be 14 15 represented on the body, even if it exceeds nine. I'm curious to know when do you 16 17 plan on implementing this. When does the 18 Chancellor plan on implementing this? 19 MR. BEST: As I said in my 20 testimony, our anticipation is that we should have 21 the Chancellor's regulations out and barring--22 CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: [interposing] 23 I know, you explained the process. 24 I also said by the end MR. BEST:

I would expect the process should be-

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	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON:					[interposing]		
The end of	January,	half	of	the	schoo	l year	is	
over								

MR. BEST: Remember, on these there is a 45 day notice and comment period so if you're working backwards from let's just say the end of January and I'm leaving us a little room there. That takes you back to mid-December. You've got the holiday period so I'm not sure we want to depend on that period as part of the notice and comment period.

This, in particular, is a complicated decision and we want to get it right.

We're trying to get--

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: [interposing]
Why is it so complicated? I'm serious; I'm not
being smart. I don't understand what's so
complicated about it when the law--let me just
finish please, if you don't mind. When the law
says that there must be representatives on the
CECs from children with special needs and for
English language learners, I don't see why it's so
complicated. You can just expand it temporarily

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2	by two slots and until such time it gets down to
3	nine or until you have another election.

I personally don't see why is it so complicated. Maybe you can explain to me--

6 MR. LASHER: [interposing] I can
7 try Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Okay, maybe somebody can explain to me why it is so

10 complicated.

MR. LASHER: I think that your suggestion is one that certainly would avoid the feelings that some have expressed to Council Member Ignizio and that make this difficult. It's something we will definitely take a look at. The possible problem with it, and I don't want to commit to saying it is a problem at this point because we're open to considering all possibilities. The possible problem with it is that the statute provides. It doesn't say at least nine members. It doesn't say nine members plus one special ed. It says if I remember correctly, nine members including one ELL and one special ed parent.

The problem with that language is

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that it presumes nine people total read in a certain way. That's what makes it complicated. I don't think that that means that we've gotten to a point where we've categorically ruled anything out. We haven't. But it is a complicated question.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: I don't think it's a complicated question. It's a question as far as the legality as far the nine members.

Bottom line is what was the intent. I think that this is where I expect a proactive situation in order to move the agenda. The agenda is to have representation of ELL and children with special needs, that's the agenda. That's what the intent of the law was and I think we should move it forward.

So let's take the 45 days. Let's assume 60 days. I don't see why--this is

September. I don't think that we should delay any longer. As I've said before, I've heard where dates have been given and then you're not able to meet that and it goes on. Quite frankly, like I said, I don't think it's too complicated. If in fact what you should do is ask the state

legislature to amend the law temporarily to include up to 11 people until such time it gets back down to 9, that can easily be done.

In fact, I think I'm going to entertain those questions with the Chair of the various two committees. I expect the proactively of the Department of Education in order to move forward in implementing so that there is the representation of those individual groupings, Ell and special needs, on the CECs.

MR. BEST: Message received and rest assured, we are working as quickly as we can to get this implemented. We're not going to wait a day longer than we need to, to get this regulation out there. We're trying to come up with an approach that makes sense. Message received and we're working as fast as we can.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Okay. Now you had indicated that Martine Gerrier was soliciting feedback from anyone concerning what suggestions they had in order to try to move forward in this. Is that information going to be posted on a web site and be made available for anyone to observe to give feedback as to

suggestions that are made?

feedback in two ways. One, and this is important as it relates to this issue we've just been discussing. She's been trying to get a comprehensive picture on which CECs already have a parent of a special education student or English language learner because in a lot of cases we may be there already. That's a process that takes some time. That information needs to be solicited from each individual Council Member and there are nearly 400 across the city. That's one project.

The other thing she's doing is she's reaching out and she's talking to Council Members, really specifically the CEC members to get their thoughts and guidance and make them feel like they have a stake in how this process is going to move forward. Certainly, again, Martine, Michael, myself, any member of the Department is eager to gather thoughts. That process really is an informal one.

The statute provides for a formal notice and comment period in which public comments are officially received, considered and then the

Panel votes on the policy. I guess what I'd say is we're basically doing an extra and preliminary feedback gathering process to help us come up with a proposal that makes sense. Once we put that proposal out there, there will then be a formal public comment process in which comments will be publicly. It will be in a Panel meeting or it will be posted and all of those comments will be, as you say, publicly available.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Clearly to be continued and especially the timeframes in implementing that. Because, as you indicated, Martine and her I guess employees within her jurisdiction are reaching out to the CECs to see which CEC members are parents of children with special needs or ELL to see whether or not they would, I guess, qualify to be in that slot even though they were not elected to be in that particular slot. That's a big difference. Do you know what I mean?

I know that that situation, in my opinion, should not take a very long time. I'm more concerned about how long it is going to take. That's what I'm mainly concerned about. Okay?

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2 Let me turn to Dominic Recchia who had a follow up 3 question.

Mr. Chairman. I just want to follow up. My colleague left, Simcha Felder, but about special ed and the new law. A big problem is that parents don't know where to turn when they have a special needs question. They get the run around, especially those parents whose children go to non public schools. The Department of Ed is now saying that they contracted with certain providers and these parents are being forced to use these providers you contracted with.

There are many children out there who have therapists, OTs and PTs and non public schools who have therapists for a number of years and they're being forced now to use these health care providers that you're coming out and saying you have to use it. This is not in the best interest of children.

Now where do they go? Is it the network leader? Is it the superintendent? Is it Tweed? They don't know. Do you know where they wind up? In the elected official's office and I

could give you a list of parents that have come to my office with these problems. I think that is an issue that you--

The district office should have a sign, we're re-opened, everyone welcome, come here with you problems. Superintendents should have staff because it says in there they should have staff. Do you know what? In my district offices I don't see staff; all I see is a family advocate and maybe one or two secretaries. So when can we expect staff and how much staff?

MR. BEST: As I said earlier, we believe at this point that having the district family advocates in the district offices reporting to the superintendent is going to be sufficient staff to deal with the family complaints and issues. It's something we'll have to keep visiting as time goes on and we see what happens.

With that said, in regard to your other question. I have a little litigation and other things about special education so I know some things about it. I think probably the best suggestion I can give is, as you're aware, the Chancellor recently appointed Laura Rodriguez as

the Chief Achievement Officer for special education and ELL. If it's okay with you, what I'd like to do is ask Laura to reach out to you Council Member and discuss these things.

COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA: Yes, I'll definitely do that. When Mr. Felder was saying that, that is one of the big problems and it's not really addressed under the new governance law. It doesn't talk about the special needs children. It doesn't talk about prior to mayoral control there was a special ed office, special ed coordinators in every district. These parents knew where to go. They don't have that anymore. When we had the Regents they knew where to go. Now there's no more Regents and they don't know where to go.

Getting back to the network leaders, they don't talk about the network leaders in the new governance laws. Because, I guess, they really didn't understand it or they just didn't realize that network leaders today work with the principals and really the superintendents can't tell a principal what to do and what not to do is my understanding. Of course, they're there basically to work with the parents, resolve

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problems. But as far as curriculum is concerned,

it's up to the network leader.

These network leaders have between 20 and 33 schools. How could they address and be effective to the schools that they are covering?

MR. BEST: I just want to address the first part of what you asked and I'll ask Dorita to speak to the work of the network leaders. But I just want to be clear that the superintendents have are the supervisors of principals and have the final say over principals. The statute is quite clear on that fact. The statute doesn't reference the network leaders. Networks are a construct and network leaders are individuals that are an important part of our pedagogical work and there are many individuals and constructs within the Department of Education that are important parts of our pedagogical work that are not outlined in the statute.

It's not a governing structure.

It's not a legally mandated role but it is work

and a role that is important to the work the

Department does supporting schools. But at the

end of the day, it is the superintendent who does

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the quality reviews of the principals in their
districts, that supervises the principals in their
districts and have final say over issues related
to that. The network leader

## COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA:

[interposing] When you say final say so if there's an issue and the network leader disagrees with the superintendent or the superintendent disagrees with the network leader that means whatever the superintendent says--

MR. BEST: [interposing] The superintendent has final authority in that instance, it's quite clear. But with that I'd ask Dorita to speak to the work that the network leaders do and how the networks of multiple schools function.

MS. GIBSON: The work of the network leader basically is to support principals and empowering principals to do what's best in their own particular school community around curriculum, around student achievement. They're there to support that work, to take it to another level. So if a network leader has 20 schools, there's not one particular way that the network is

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telling the principal to do anything because they're not really telling the principal how to do their work. They're really supporting the principal to do their work very well.

If a principal has initiatives in their school around special ed youngsters and they want to have a special intervention program, they can bring that to the table. Maybe what they would need from the network leader is to support them around that work, to help them find different vendors, to implement a new program in the school.

The superintendent is aware of this. The superintendent doesn't come in and say you can't do this or you can do this. We're supporting the work. If, for instance, that curriculum is not a good curriculum to be used then that's a discussion the superintendent would have, with the principal, with the network leader or together. Our goal here is to make principals responsible for the achievement of all the children in their schools.

COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA: I understand that, Dorita. It's very hard to question you because I have so much respect for

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you. I think you're great. But I just want to
say that I just think that network leaders, in my
personal opinion, is I've been waiting for six
years to change the law. The superintendent
should have authority over the network leaders.
The network leaders should report to them, that's
my personal opinion.

I think that network leaders should only have a certain number of schools. I think 30 schools for some of these network leaders are a lot for them to have. I just think that...

MS. GIBSON: In Staten Island a superintendent has 60 schools and they're doing the same kind of work.

COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA: But that's different. When you're the superintendent of all the schools, those are your schools. You're focused, you're framed, you know what's going on. When you have a network leader that has five schools in District 20, two schools in District 21, ten schools in Queens, two schools in Manhattan and one school in Staten Island. How can they focus?

MS. GIBSON: Because that's the

nature of the work and the work is to support the principals. They're not expected to dictate to the principals, they're expected to support the work that they're doing.

Support the principals but they're all over the place, how could they really support them? I just think it's extremely difficult. You never see network leaders, very few network leaders go to PTA meetings. Parents have questions. I just think it's a system that is too wide. There's too many problems with it and there's not enough focus on really helping the schools.

MR. LASHER: I hear your point and look, it may be that bringing the superintendents back to the districts is going to help address some of your concerns. I would just say that a lot of the work of the network leaders and the way that those networks are formed. Those confederations are not as much about geography as they are about common vision and pedagogical approach of the schools. I think the fact that the schools in a given network may not be geographically clustered is not necessarily an

1	COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION 115
2	impediment to that network working effectively.
3	The last thing I would just say on
4	this is one of the nice things about networks is
5	principals choose. The networks are there to
6	serve and support the principals. In events where
7	the principal is not feeling well served or well
8	supported by his or her network, they can find a
9	new one. I hear
10	COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA:
11	[interposing] One thing you also left out, the
12	network leaders have a say in who the new
13	principal is going to be in the C30 process.
14	MR. LASHER: There's a C30
15	COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA: The final
16	choice is up to the superintendent but the network
17	leader
18	MS. GIBSON: In consultation, they
19	work together to select Level 1 and Level 2
20	COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA:
21	[interposing] Right, so the network leader has a
22	say in who the principal is going to be in a
23	building.

24 MS. GIBSON: Just as the school community will have. 25

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2	MR. LASHER: Again, that wouldn't
3	affect the standing principal's decision as to
4	which network to affiliate with. They've already
5	become a principal. At any rate, it's ongoing
6	work.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA: The school

COUNCIL MEMBER RECCHIA: The school community we said has input. They have very little input today on who the new principal is going to be. The superintendent has the final say, the network leader in consultation with the network leader. I just want to say.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON:

Thank you.

Let me ask a question as far as that. I heard you indicate several times that the district family engagement officer is assigned and reports directly to the superintendent and that's enough staff to handle right now at the superintendent's office. What is the minimum staffing level of superintendent's office currently today?

MR. LASHER: Again, just keep in mind, we effectively went from a superintendent's office where the superintendent had responsibilities both in and out of the district to a new vision of the superintendent's office

2	where their responsibilities, as we said, are
3	predominantly in the district and there's a major
4	focus on parent complaints. I think there's a
5	dramatic increase in resources just on that
6	assignment alone.
7	Then the re-deployment of the
8	district family advocate to the superintendent is
9	an additional, I think, deployment of resources.
10	In addition to that, in each district office the
11	superintendent has an administrative aid. That's
12	the current staffing levels
13	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: [interposing]
14	I'm sorry, I didn't understand. What is the
15	minimum staffing level? What is the staffing
16	right now? You have a superintendent.
17	MR. LASHER: The superintendent,
18	the district family advocate and an administrative
19	aid.
20	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: That's it?
21	MR. LASHER: That is the current
22	staffing.
23	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: And you
24	expect a superintendent to supervise all of the
25	principals in the district and deal with all of

2	the family issues and concerns and carry out all
3	of the other responsibilities and that's all
4	you're providing superintendents?
5	MR. LASHER: Look, we've
6	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: [interposing]
7	And you feel, when I say you, the Chancellor and
8	the Mayor feels that's enough in order to staff a
9	superintendent's office.
10	MR. LASHER: I'd say two things
11	about that.
12	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: No, I'm
13	asking you.
14	MR. LASHER: Let me
15	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: [interposing]
16	I'm sorry.
17	MR. LASHER: Let me answer your
18	question.
19	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Let me first
20	state my statement. Does the Chancellor and the
21	Mayor feel that that is sufficient to address, to
22	supervise. They have to evaluate and supervise
23	all principals in their district. They have to
24	deal with all issues and concerns that come to
25	them from parents and you know there are plenty

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full of those. And deal with everything else that has to be dealt with and you're telling me that the Mayor and the Chancellor is saying that the superintendent, the district family advocate and an administrative support staff person is enough to deal with that?

MR. LASHER: This is a new mandate that we believe this is how we are implementing it. Obviously if those resources prove insufficient to meet the requirements of the law, we change it. I would just say one thing on this point which is that there's a balance here to be achieved between obviously providing the necessary resources to comply with the law and not resurrecting a massive bureaucracy from which we have saved a great deal of resources and put them back in the classroom.

I know that the difficult budget climate is a major concern of yours, Chairman.

There are difficult choices down the road and I think it would be ill advised to jump the gun on creating massive bureaucratic structures that may not be necessary. We believe this will be sufficient to meet the statute. If it's not we'll

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2 make adjustments as need be.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Has the new duties and responsibilities of the superintendent have been outlined to them? And if so, by what means and methodology? Is that information available to the members of the public and more specifically, to myself as the Chairman of the Education Committee that has oversight of the Department of Education.

MS. GIBSON: I have personally gone through their duties.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Can you speak directly into the mic if you don't mind, please.

MS. GIBSON: I have personally gone over their duties as to the work in their districts. Yes, they know what their supposed to be doing with their schools in terms of the quality reviews, in terms of building councils, in terms of working with the district family advocates around district leadership teams and school leadership teams. They do know what their work is. They're putting it into practice already. They've already started it, they're working with their CECs, they've been working with

2	their district family advocates to do just the
3	things that we've been talking about today. It's
4	just starting. So far it seems to be going well.
5	MR. LASHER: In response to the
6	second part of your question Council Member, as
7	the Department issues any written guidance to
8	superintendents in this regard, we'll be happy to
9	provide it to you and your staff.
10	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: I can make an
11	assumption that you've already issuethe
12	Chancellor has already issued a memo to the
13	superintendent or the supervising superintendent
14	outlining what their duties and responsibilities
15	are, more so than just a verbal meeting.
16	MR. LASHER: At this point, we're
17	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: [interposing]
18	I'm asking a question. Has a memo from you,
19	supervising superintendent or the Chancellor been
20	issued to the superintendents outlining what their
21	new duties and responsibilities are. If so, when
22	was it issued?
23	MR. LASHER: One has not been
24	issued but one will be forthcoming and again,

we'll provide it to you and your staff.

2	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: One has not
3	been issued?
4	MR. LASHER: No. We're three weeks
5	into the school year. Ms. Gibson met with all of
6	the superintendents to convey these
7	responsibilities. As we get the written guidance
8	out to them, we'll get it to you as well. I think
9	as Ms. Gibson testified, I think there is a
LO	feeling on our part that these responsibilities
11	have been conveyed to the superintendents and
12	they're at work doing these tasks. Again, I
L3	understand the desire
L4	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: [interposing]
L5	Mr. Lasher, you know and I know, in dealing with
L6	this bureaucratic system of the Department of
L7	Education which has how many employees?
L8	MR. LASHER: I think 140,000.
L9	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: 140,000
20	employees and has a \$22 billion budget and you're
21	communicating to 32 superintendents, some may be
22	new and you're only communicating to them verbally
23	what their duties and responsibilities are?
24	MR. LASHER: As I said, we are
25	three weeks into the school year.

2	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: But the law
3	has been in place since it was adopted.
4	MR. LASHER: I understand your
5	concern. As I said earlier, we are in compliance
6	with the law. These are senior managers in the
7	Department and these are strong educators with a
8	lot of experience. They understand their jobs.
9	Ms. Gibson has met with them. We're three weeks
10	into the school year and we're shortlybut I
11	understand your concern. We're going to have
12	written guidance going to the superintendents and-
13	-
14	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: [interposing]
15	The question is when.
16	MR. LASHER: Shortly.
17	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: What's
18	shortly? No, I'm serious. I've heard you say
19	that we're working on it shortly but the question
20	I ask over and over again is when.
21	MR. LASHER: I would imagine in the
22	next few weeks Council Member.
23	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Let me ask
24	the supervising superintendent, when did you have
25	the meeting in order to explain to them what their

to be.

new duties and responsibilities are?

MS. GIBSON: I've had several
meetings with them. I just met with them on the
16th of this month but I have also met with them
as a group, all 32 of them plus the high school
superintendents. I've also met with them by
borough so I've had several meetings with them.
I've been meeting with them all along. I've
shared the governance with them. We've gone
through the governance of what their work is going

A lot of good work. I know that I can't show you paper but that's the work that I do and that's the work that I know. I've been a superintendent in the world prior to 2002 so I know what superintendents did and I know what district office looked like. But I also know what they looked like during the regional structure and I know what they look like now. I know that the work that they're doing is not the same work that we were talking about that happened a year or two ago.

I've talked about the regs on the C30s.

I know what their work is about. They know what their work is about. They're not

2	new to the system. They've done this work before.
3	They really trust me when I say that they know the
4	work that they should be doing has changed.
5	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Do you have a
6	list of all of the superintendents
7	MS. GIBSON: Sure.
8	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON:and what
9	their jurisdictions are?
10	MS. GIBSON: Yes.
11	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Is that
12	listed on your web site?
13	MS. GIBSON: Yes, it is.
14	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: So if I go to
15	the DOE's web site, where would I go? Help me out
16	here. Help me navigate the web site quickly.
17	MR. LASHER: I don't have it
18	memorized. I will send your staff a link this
19	afternoon.
20	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: And that will
21	list all of the superintendents and their
22	jurisdictions?
23	MR. LASHER: Yes.
24	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Let me just
25	ask a couple of quick questions, if you don't

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mind. You talked about, I believe Mr. Lasher
about the parent institute training center with
CUNY and that the City of New York will match up
to \$800,000. Is that being worked on right now or
are you waiting? What's the current status of
that - the current status?

MR. LASHER: The current status is that, as I said, we've had some preliminary conversations with CUNY. There is a limitation on what they can do without money. We stand ready to match any funding provided by the state. I can't speak for the state.

moving forward with a proposal and a contract, the Department of Education you're committed up to \$800,000. I'm asking you to be proactive.

Parents have indicated to me and to Council

Members they've been shut out under the Bloomberg administration. Here's an opportunity to show that they're not shut out.

Be proactive. Enter into an agreement or work on coming with a final proposal with CUNY in order to move forward on the parent training center and let's assume that it costs

\$1.5 million. The maximum amount of money is 8 and 8, \$1.6 million. Be proactive and saying we're not waiting for the state to come with the money. We're going to put our money up right now in order to move forward with this. That's the type or proactivity [phonetic] that I would like to see the Department of Education take.

If you were the Chancellor right now, I would be telling the Chancellor that but the Chancellor is not here. The Deputy Chancellor is not here for curriculum and instruction. The Deputy Chancellor for administration, Kathleen Grimm is not here. The Deputy Mayor overseeing education is not here. The Mayor is not here.

Now you're here, Michael Best the general counsel, Ms. Gibson the supervising superintendent of all of the superintendents out here and Mr. Lasher as the director or the chief person in regard to public relations, you're here. But the bottom line is none of you make a decision. None of you make a decision.

The Chancellor and the Mayor makes the decisions. Now, you may recommend as chief staff because you're clearly in my opinion and you

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know it yourself, you're in the staff line where
you are making recommendations to the Chancellor.
More than likely he will probably go forward with
your recommendations. But the bottom line is that
you're not in charge. As an oversight body I say
to you that we want to see people that are in
charge.

I'm sorry. Let me just move on to a couple of other questions. Mr. Best you spoke about the PEP. The 10 business days in advance, that's being implemented right now, is that correct?

MR. BEST: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: As far as procedures for ensuring public participation.

Right now when an item is being discussed and then before the Panel votes for it the public who has signed up has an opportunity to speak. Is that correct? I believe that's correct.

MR. BEST: That's correct.

There's also for certain things like Chancellor's regulations or the school closing issues we were talking about earlier. There's the 45 day public review process in addition to that. But yes, for

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any item that the Panel is going to vote on the
public is given an opportunity to comment on it at
the meeting before the Panel votes.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Can I make a recommendation to you to take back to the Panel?

You're the secretary right now of the Panel.

MR. BEST: That's right. I'd be happy to take any suggestion you have back, Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: I would recommend that there be a general public comment upfront. So for example when I was president of community school board 6 in northern Manhattan, parents they have kids to take care of, get children ready for bed, homework. Get a 20 to 30 minute general public comment right up in the beginning so people who have anything to say to the Panel will have an opportunity to say that.

I would recommend that that happen. Sometimes we have people that went beyond the period of time that we've allocated for the other public sessions so we will put that at the end. I would recommend that there be a public comment before and at the end so that everyone has an

opportunity to speak on any subject matter in front of the Panel, which is basically has replaced the old Board of Education.

But also, I would recommend that if you have not signed up by, I think it's by 6:30 then basically they pull in all the sign in sheets. That's not inviting public participation throughout the process. I would recommend that you take my recommendations back to the Panel for consideration as the secretary.

MR. BEST: I'll be happy to mention them to the Panel. I should say, since under the Panel Bylaws the Chairman is in charge of the agenda and the conduct of the meeting so I'm going to go directly to the Chairman with your suggestions.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: I know that you will do but I ask you to take those recommendations so that the public will have more input into the process. Because quite frankly sometimes some people get there past 6:30, if you pull all the sheets in at a certain time then they don't really have an opportunity to participate. It's really important that people participate as

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Concerning the procurement changes,

I believe the Panel voted on that at the last
meeting, is that correct?

MR. BEST: Only a temporary policy under the emergency power--

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: [interposing]
That's 60 days?

MR. BEST: It's in effect for a maximum of 60 days, that's correct. We're hoping to get, in relatively short order, a proposal for a final procurement policy that would be subject to public review and comment and then would be voted on by the Panel.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Mr. Best, can you please explain what changes have the amended law made on DOE regarding contracts and procurement?

MR. BEST: I can try. I'm happy to answer that question. Basically what the temporary procurement policy does is it, with a couple of minor changes, it codified. It did two things. Number one it adopted and formalized our standard operating procedures for contracting.

Some things that weren't in writing before but for the most part they were procedures we were already doing.

Plus it added some things to make sure we're in compliance with, say, the registration requirement of the law. That is there's a specific requirement. There was never anything in the law about whether we had to register our contracts with the Comptroller. We always did but now it's in the governance statute and there are specific procedures set forth that are vey similar to the city charters for charter agencies and that's in our temporary procurement policy.

We're going to go forward with a more detailed final procurement policy that adopts some other things from the current city PPB rules both preserves some of the ways in which--because we're a decentralized school system we need to be a little bit different. Basically, most of the procurement methods are the same as the city has. What we're going to do is we're going to add some things related to the documentation that's required that's in the city's rules and some other

things to make it more closely aligned to city rules. But the processes we already have are roughly the same that the city follows.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: To be continued. I guess my final question is that the amended law, and correct me if I'm wrong, emphasizes that the Department of Education must adopt a recruitment policy that takes into consideration the diversity of the students and enhanced diversity and equity in recruitment and retention. What, if anything, is the Department of Education doing to diversify its workforce.

MR. LASHER: What the law requires is that we have a policy in for diversity of recruitment and that the Chancellor then report on its impact, which of course, will be further down the road to the Panel. The Panel has to adopt the proposal made by the Chancellor.

What we are doing is we have our human resources department and our director of equal employment opportunity and diversity management have been meeting to start the work involved in that. As I'm sure you're aware, work related to diversity matters in personnel, when it

intersects with the civil service laws and the union contracts it becomes complicated to do these things in a way that is both Constitutional and Supreme Court cases in this area. And also comport with different laws and also promotes diversity in the way we want to see it happen and that the law intends to have happen.

We're working through all that now.

We expect later in the school year to have a

proposal for the Panel. It's going to take a

little bit of time, though. This is not one of

the things that we're going to be able to rush

particularly because we want to get it right and

we don't want to be in a position where a court

strikes it down.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: With respect to notifying principals, SLT members, parents and UFT staff, principals about the new duties and responsibilities of all the parties, has that gone out yet? If not, when is that going out to all the interested parties to inform them of the new duties and responsibilities of the SLTs and all of that, the CEPs.

MR. BEST: What we're doing is a

lot of those are going to require regulatory changes, that is changes in our regulations. We are hoping, in very short order, to have most of those embodied in draft regulations that can be put out for public comment and that the field will know about. What we want to do is embody a lot of those things.

For instance, the changes to the principal selection process to empower School Leadership Teams in that process, we need to change our regulation that selects principals.

That requires talking to the principals' union.

It requires considering what the best ways to do this but in short order we hope to have a revised C30 regulation for the selection of principals, which is one example of how this stuff is changed. That will be out there for public comment and I'm hoping it happens very soon.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Let me thank you Mr. Best and Ms. Gibson and Mr. Lasher for coming forward, representing the Chancellor.

Please express to the Chancellor that we want to see him as a point person for the Department of Education. It's always good to see the three of

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you, but quite frankly the Chancellor should be
here. Under Mayoral control, the Mayor should be
here because this is about the Mayor is totally in
charge of the system. We want to speak to the
person that's totally in charge of the system so
thank you vey much for coming.

MR. LASHER: Council Member thank you.

MS. GIBSON: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Next we're going to hear from George Sweeting from the Independent Budget Office, which in the new law has a role and responsibility. We're going to hear from Mr. Sweeting, the Deputy Director for the Independent Budget Office. Would you please identify yourself and your title and you may begin your testimony; if you have written testimony, please submit it and we'll listen to your verbal testimony.

GEORGE SWEETING: I have some brief written testimony, which is being distributed now. Good afternoon Chairman Jackson. My name is George Sweeting and I am the Deputy Director of the New York City Independent Budget Office. I

want to thank you for the opportunity to speak to the Committee about the new school governance law.

As you know, the new law was signed by the Governor just six weeks ago. As a result, many of the changes required under the legislation are now in just the first phase of their implementation. Given this early stage, must of the effort to build the new governance regime is likely going on behind the scenes in way we can not yet see and we saw some of that earlier.

But I can pull back the curtain and discuss where IBO is in the process of implementing its enhanced role under the new legislation. I am particularly pleased to discuss this at this hearing because we know that one reason we were given this broader role was the recommendations made by the Council's working group on Mayoral Control and School governance during the debate on school governance.

As suggested by Chairman Jackson and members of the working group, under the new law IBO has a mandate to review and report on all aspects of the Department of Education. From our traditional role of tracking the school system's

revenue and spending to broader issues concerning student outcomes and other performance data.

To put this broad new role into action we are working on three tracks simultaneously; hiring the necessary staff, defining our oversight goals and establishing the procedures for accessing and processing the data we will need. IBO is well into the process of seeking the additional staff necessary to fulfill our new responsibilities. We have advertised widely and received literally hundreds of applications. We are reviewing the applications and interviews are now under way.

Given the broad mandate under the new legislation, we're also reaching out to many different stakeholders in the city's public schools to help us determine how our resources can best be used. We began a listening tour to begin our understanding of the issues that concern New Yorkers, meeting with parents, policy makers, advocates, academics and others to identify how our expanded capacity can be used.

That is another reason I am pleased to be here today, it allows IBO to extend an

invitation to this Committee and the Council as a whole to discuss with us the issues you think we should address and the data we should review.

Also under way Is the development of procedures for accessing and processing that data. We have had a preliminary conversation with the Chancellor as a first step in beginning to discuss with the Department of Education how we will routinely get the student level and other data that we need in a timely manner.

In a system with more than 1 million students and roughly 85,000 teachers, the data we will be accessing is much larger than what our information systems now handle. So we are also determining what computer hardware and software we will need for processing, storing and protecting this data as well as identifying staff to help us manage it all.

Thank you for the opportunity to update the Committee on the steps already under way at IBO to meet our new responsibilities under the new school governance legislation. I'll be glad to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Thank you for

coming in and representing the Independent Budget
Office. I'm glad that you are here during the
entire testimony and question and answer period
from representatives from the Department of
Education. I hope that you sitting through the
testimony gave you some insight into the current
status as to the Department of Education in moving
forward in implementing changes in the new
governance law.

But my question to you is from a monetary point of view. How much additional money is the Independent Budget Office going to receive in order to fulfill their mandates under the new governance law.

MR. SWEETING: Under the law, the IBO's budget got an increment equal to 2.5% of OMB's budget. Previously we have been receiving 10% of OMB's budget and that was defined in the City Charter. The new legislation does it in state law, it says in addition to that 10%, IBO gets an additional 2.5%. In round numbers that works out to an additional \$750,000 for our office.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Does the

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office feel that is a sufficient amount in order
to carry out its duties and responsibilities as
outlined in the law?

MR. SWEETING: We think it does.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: You had indicated that you're in the process of hiring the necessary staff. How much staff currently in the opinion of the IBO, additional staff will you need in order to fulfill the requirements of the law, as far as numbers of staff and/or positions, if you can give any details of clarification.

MR. SWEETING: I can't give you a precise number because it's going to partly depend on some interesting choices we will have about the kind of people and the kind of skills and therefore the salaries that they command. It's probably in the neighborhood of somewhere between four and six additional people. That will be an add on to--for a long time IBO had one person covering the Department of Ed. Clearly, that is not as much as we wanted.

We had to say no to a lot of vey interesting questions and requests that came from Council Members and other elected officials and

the general public. We actually added one additional person earlier this year. We shifted resources within our budget because we recognized there is too much going on in the Department of Ed to not put as much as we could into it so that brought us up to two. Those two members, they will be part of this new group.

At the end of the day between the two that we had and probably four to six new people, we'll wind up with six to eight people in that group.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: You had stated in your testimony that the IBO began a listening tour. Is that tour publicized anywhere and where are you scheduled to go in the future? I personally have not seen anything and I'm curious myself. I may want to be able to stop in to listen also on the listening tour.

MR. SWEETING: The listening tour may not be exactly the right term. I may regret having pout that in here. What we've been doing is a series of private meetings with various people that we identified. We have, I think, a pretty broad range. The elected officials are

sort of at the end of that list and we it not out of any disrespect but I think our sense was since we had a pretty good sense of what many elected officials were interested in having the IBO do from the legislative process last spring and summer that we said, okay, we have a pretty good idea there. We want to go talk to some other people that we hadn't necessarily heard from first but we are planning to come back to the elected officials.

as to the parents more specifically because as you know there are parents whose primary concern is making sure they get their children to school safe and sound. As long as their children is doing well, they have many other things to take care of. There are parent leaders at the local, regional and district level and citywide levels. I'm curious to know when you say meeting with parents.

MR. SWEETING: It's been leaders of parent groups that we've been meeting with, so far anyway. But we're nowhere near done with this process. We would be interested in hearing suggestions of other people we should talk to.

2	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: As far as
3	computer hardware and software, I guess you know
4	as a Deputy Director of the Independent Budget
5	Office you've heard me say this over and over
6	again as far as the financial management system of
7	the Department of Education not being aligned with
8	the Office of Management and Budget. So that in
9	my opinion there is not any real independent
10	oversight because we have to depend on the
11	Department of Education's computers and staff in
12	order to give you the information that you need.
13	I hope that the Independent Budget
14	Office, being independent of the Office of
15	Management and Budget and the Department of
16	Education, please put in a system that you can
17	truly be independent of the Department of
18	Education. So you can give us an objective
19	analysis of whatever data that you ascertain from
20	the Department of Education.
21	MR. SWEETING: We certainly are

MR. SWEETING: We certainly are planning on doing that. You deserve a lot of credit for asking everyone these related questions at every budget hearing. I think it was at the Exec Budget hearing last spring that we talked

about this. I mentioned that there was some relatively good news on this front. In that they've actually brought at the moment, the OTPS, the other than personnel spending, side of their budget into a system that's essentially FMS. They call it FMS3 and it's automatically aligned with their internal spending numbers.

Curiously, they had done that and didn't tell us. I presume didn't tell other interested parties. It was news to us when they sent us a memo saying would you like to come see what this new system is. It had actually been up for a while and we didn't know about it. That's some progress. It, of course, still leaves out the personnel spending side which is the largest piece of their budget. Although their intention is to complete also bringing that over in to FMS3 by January was the date I've heard. The finally do seem to be making some progress on it so it may be that you won't have to ask these questions come March and May next year.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: I hope I
won't have to. I know that I've asked these
questions for several years, both at preliminary

and executive budget hearings. Both to Mark Page, the Director of Office of Management and Budget and I believe also with the Chancellor Joel Kline.

Quite frankly, I've asked this question also of the Comptroller Bill Thompson and everyone else.

The bottom line is that we still don't have a system that's aligned to independently evaluate the Department of Education's budgetary process.

Quite frankly it's been way too long.

In fact, I've been in office eight years; this is my eight years. The same time as Mayor Bloomberg and eight years is way too long with respects to hearing over and over again that we're working on it. Well we're working on it when? The time is now and we can't wait another eight years. So I say that to you with respects to financial management system should have been in place, in my opinion as a layperson, and it should not take eight years to get it in place.

MR. SWEETING: I completely share your frustration with it. But as I said, it may finally be getting better. The other thing I'll say is although we're just beginning the process of negotiating with the Department. But I suspect

2	since the law makes it very clear that we're
3	entitled to a substantial amount of information
4	that we think we need to do the job that we will.
5	If there are pieces of their financial systems
6	that we still can't see, even once they get
7	everything into FMS3 that we will ask for our own
8	terminals or whatever is necessary to look at that
9	material. So we would have that information
10	available.
11	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Let me thank
12	you on behalf of your Director and your staff at
13	the Independent Budget Office. We look forward to
14	working and hearing from you regarding moving
15	forward and evaluating the various aspects of the
16	law in which you are mandated under new governance
17	law.
18	MR. SWEETING: We look forward to
19	it.
20	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Thank you
21	very much.
22	MR. SWEETING: Thank you.
23	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: And next
24	we're going to hear from Michael Mulgroove, the
25	President of the United Federation of Teachers.

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2	Good afternoon and welcome, just identify yourself
3	and your position and any party that's with you
4	and you may begin your testimony.

MICHAEL MULGROOVE: Good afternoon.

My name is Michael Mulgroove and I am the

President of the United Federation of Teachers.

Carol Gersol, counsel for the United Federation of

Teachers is also joining me. Thank you Council

Member Jackson for bringing these hearings and

thank you Council Member Fidler for attending.

I submitted testimony and I just want to speak about this process that we've begun over a year ago in this City of New York called the governance debate. It was a very long process but I felt that it was a good process because it did involve the community. It involved hearings throughout the city and it brought people an awareness to what it means to govern the schools of the City of New York. The process continued in Albany as we are all very well aware. It went throughout the month of July.

But in the end I do believe that we came up with a law, by acting together as a community with all constituents voicing their

opinions, a law that will help the school system of New York City become a better place. Now we have started the school year. So the issue is how do we make sure that what this community called New York City did last year, how do we make sure that all of our work is implemented properly? And that is really the question we have before us.

It is early in the school year and I'm hoping that this will only be the beginning of the City Council's oversight looking into this governance law as we go through the school year. There are many pieces I've heard already being discussed here today. I was very happy to hear that the Department of Ed explain the law. That is a good thing and I hope that they will start explaining it to the school system because that is really where it makes a difference.

School leadership teams, district leadership teams will begin meeting this month. They have been given no guidance whatsoever on the changes to the law and what it means to the work that they do. It is very important, especially as we are moving into a year where we have financial constraints that are new to the school system,

that they have not had to deal with under this current administration. That we do everything in our power to help stabilize them, give them the information and the support that they need to run their schools properly, efficiently to bring the community inside of them, which I believe is the clearest intent and spirit of this entire legislation was that all parties must be respected. That guidance is still not existing out in the field.

So we're hoping that we can start seeing this roll out because it needs to roll out. There is no phase in process to this law. The law took effect when it was voted in, that's it. I understood earlier today, my colleagues from the Department of Ed were talking about a one year phase in. That is not something that the school needs at this point in time. We do not need continual changes throughout a year where the schools are already dealing with difficult situations as I said before.

It is my hope by testifying here today that we can all make sure that the focus of this city, of the Department of Ed, of the Mayor's

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office, of the United Federation of Teachers, of the City Council is to make sure that we quickly implement this law so that the schools can be stabilized and do the work that they want to do in the best conditions possible, which is to educate children.

That is what is reflected in my testimony and it is the belief of the UFT that that is what is best for the schools. We will do everything in our power to work with people or to compel them to do this. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Even though you submitted your written testimony, you summarized, I guess in a nutshell, what the position of you as the President representing your members are here today. Let me just say that you are right. When Mr. Lasher, the Director of Public Relations indicated in response to a question either from one of my colleagues or myself with respects to how long is it going to take in order to give the superintendents total jurisdiction in accordance with the law. He said that he felt that they would have it implemented by the end of the school year.

My response was that is not acceptable. In fact, the law states as you indicated, effective immediately. I've been around this system as a parent activist since 1980 when my oldest daughter entered public school up in Washington Heights. In reading the New York Times article about you, I believe yesterday,

you've been around a long time, too.

You know and I know a lot of people that are here know that the duties and responsibilities of superintendents, this is not rocket science. This is something that I've asked whether or not the duties and responsibilities have been issued in writing. They have not. I personally don't see and understand why is it taking so long, knowing that the duties and responsibilities. The law says that the superintendents shall supervise and evaluate principals in their district. Not majority, almost all of the work has to be within their district.

To me, that's pretty clear. I
don't understand why it's taking so long. If you
or your representatives were here, I kept saying

that the intent of what they were saying was that, yes, we are moving forward with that. I've heard many times before where they said we're working on it in essence. These are my words not their words. I asked a question but we've heard that before. When is it going to happen and that's the real question. With everything else, it's about implementation.

Quite frankly, in response to one question they said it was complicated. I, quite frankly, didn't understand what was so complicated about the law. The law says that there are nine members of the CEC but the law says there shall be a representative of children with special needs. The law says there shall be a representative from ELL. So if there are nine members, I don't see why they can't be proactive in saying, until such time, let's just add two people so we make sure that those constituencies have representation.

Obviously they said they are evaluating to determine whether or not any of the CEC members, whether the members themselves have children with special needs or ELL so maybe that they can be representative. Maybe, I would assume

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2	this to be the case, representative of those
3	constituencies that are mandated by the new law.
4	I've said before that those individuals were not
5	elected by those constituencies to be
6	representative of those various groupings on the
7	Panel. I don't think it's very complicated I
8	think they just need to move forward with an
9	action plan.

Obviously, as the law says, things that are implemented by the Chancellor's regulations there is a 45 day comment period so forth and so on. So where we're restricted to implement stuff by statute based on time then obviously that time has to take place. But quite frankly, what I expect the Department of Education, as I indicated, is to be more proactive in moving forward in implementing the aspects of the law. That's what I expect as the Chair of the Education Committee.

MR. MULGROOVE: I believe the

Department of Education would receive nothing but
cooperation and collaboration on all the
interested parties behalf if they move forward
quickly to implement this law. It was very

significant when both the Chancellor and the Mayor of New York stood up and said, this is the law that we want. So they have the law. It is incumbent upon them now to make sure that the law becomes a reality.

I hear your words very, very profoundly saying this is what you want and I'm assuming this is what the rest of the City council wants. Maybe there's a way to say to the Mayor, listen let's just get this done now.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: That's what we have advocated. I've said regarding the parent training center, they said that the law says matched by the state legislature up to \$800,000.

I said don't wait; move forward with an action plan and upfront the money. Let's move forward.

From a parent's perspective and I've heard it from parents all over this city and to coin a phrase.

Parents under the Bloomberg

administration were shut out. That's why, I

believe that the new governance law brings parents

back into the fold from a training point of view,

from a SLT point of view, from a CEC point of

view. All of the aspects concerning parents is

giving parents more of what they really are, which is full partners in their children's education.

So let me just thank you as the President of the United federation of Teachers because its seems as though, based on what you said and what I said, that we're on the same page.

MR. MULGROOVE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: That we're aligned and moving forward in implementing the law. So I'm glad to see that we're aligned.

Hopefully if the message is out from everyone that everyone is aligned then the Mayor and the Chancellor would say, hey, let's be proactive.

Let's move forward and let's not wait for anyone else to take the action. This is an election year so hopefully the message is getting out there.

Let me turn to my colleague Council Member Lou Fidler of Brooklyn.

COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: Thank you Mr. Chairman. I want to apologize to you and to everyone hear for having arrived late to this hearing. I was chairing a joint hearing of Youth Services and Health next door. Then we had budget negotiating. I wanted to be here in the worst

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possible way. The advantage of having the opportunity to read written testimony is that you get to hear what was said when you weren't in the room.

I am kind of shaking having read Mr. Lasher's testimony. Quite frankly, I am so sorry he was not here and I wonder whether or not I would have been so rude as to interrupt him. His testimony is just more of the Mike Bloomberg, Joel Kline, media machine, nonsense that we see in the 30 second commercials and in the junk mail that's been coming over my mailbox that is trying to tell me something that every teacher, every parent, every supervisor, anyone who has any actual connection to the school systems knows isn't true.

For him to site in his testimony
that parents are going to be represented on this
panel by Joe Chan, without mentioning the fact
that Joe Chan is the Executive Director of an
organization making six figure salary that is a
sole source contract with the Bloomberg
administration. And he's going to be an
independent voice for parents? That is an outrage

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wasn't here for it.

to me. I just wish I had been here when Mr.

Lasher had the capital Hutspa to say that in this room. It is just an absolute insult to parents in this City of New York for that appointment to go on unquestioned. 97% of our schools are As and Bs, haven't we heard? That's more of this absolute crap that this testimony was. I'm very sorry I

I have one question for you and it goes to the superintendent issue because to me one of the most important changes that was made was that the superintendent shall in fact supervise.

And they shall in fact be superintendents for their community school district so that we actually have a place to go to redress grievances and problems.

I can tell you as an elected official when my constituents come to me, that's probably the last place they should go. The Bloomberg administration could care less what elected officials have to say on behalf of parents, of kids in their district. I once had a parent whose child got accepted to Midwood High School who wanted to go to Madison. At the exact

same time I had a child at Madison that wanted to go to Midwood. And they refused to switch them.

So that just tells you just how responsive they are. It's an election year so maybe it will be different this year. I don't know. The fact of the matter is that the superintendent change is critically important.

Just for the record I want to make it clear that no one has asked me to ask this question. That was a joke. Have your teachers found that the superintendents are in fact spending the overwhelming majority of their time in the districts, supervising the schools in their districts because that's not what I'm hearing from parents.

MR. MULGROOVE: The reports that we have is that the superintendents, the provision in the law are about the superintendents has not been implemented. I believe earlier when Mr. Lasher was here, his answer was it would be a phase in process over the year. The members from the UFT, different reports from different districts, they have various frustration because they have not assumed the role as it was written in the law.

COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: That is in

fact consistent with what I'm hearing from parents. So now we have parents and teachers indicating that the Department of Education is flaunting the law and in a most significant way. I guess we can all wag our finger at his royal highness, the Mayor of the City of New York and his crown prince Chancellor will decide to do what they want to do. But the fact of the matter is that the law says they need to be doing something different and for very, very, very good reason.

I share the Chairman's frustration and clearly your frustration that they're not implementing the law at the time it was supposed to. We all understand little delays. Hey, we didn't anticipate. This bill and this provision has been debated for a year so the fact that they can't get around to implementing it, like they're surprised, is kind of ridiculous.

I'm not glad to hear that you find the same thing but I'm glad to know that we are all on the same page in this room. Now we just got to add the Chancellor on the same page with the law that was passed in the City of New York.

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Thank you.

MR. MULGROOVE: Thank you. Have a good afternoon.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Thank you.

Next we're going to hear from Daisy Avedia, the

New York Immigration Coalition and Arlene Benjamin

Gomez from Advocates for Children and May Lee, the

Chinese Progressive Association. Please come

forward. Good afternoon ladies. Please identify

yourself and you may begin your testimony.

MAY LEE: Good afternoon. Thanks for sitting through all of this and hearing all this testimony from us. My name is May Lee, I'm the Executive Director of the Chinese Progressive Association. We're a community based organization in Manhattan's China Town, lower east side. We work in China Town lower east side and we're dedicated to raising the living and working standards of those who live, work or go to school in the at neighborhood.

While we serve all community
members, increasingly our clients and constituents
are individuals who have lived in this country for
three years or less. In the area of education, we

run a matching program for immigrant youth. Some are in school, some are out of school. We have educational program like career and college readiness classes and we also work with the immigrant parents. We provide workshops to teach them about the school system and how to get involved in their children's education.

language learners and they go to one of the larger public schools. About one-quarter to one-third of them don't graduate from high school on time. So when they graduate they take a little longer. By the time they graduate they are a little older. The parents we work with do not speak English well and they have little experience dealing with the school bureaucracy. Half of the parents are high school graduates and actually one-third of them didn't even finish high school and they went to a school in another country.

We often also receive a lot of calls for help from parent association leaders who actually really want to reach out to them and involve them but they don't have the resources to do so. While we recognize that DOE has made

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progress in meeting the needs of immigrant students and their parents, there is still much that needs to be done.

We're pleased to hear about the proposal for the parents and student training center. But just dealing with our one community is already as you can see, challenging and complex. Dealing with many immigrant and non-immigrant communities is even more challenging and complex. I was a little dismayed to hear today that if you have the CUNY funds and the matching funds it's about \$1.6 million. So that's not enough to do what this training center ought to be doing.

We're also interested to hear the details about this newly proposed citywide council on ELLs that hopefully will increase parent voice and school governance. Again, from the parent leaders and the parent association leaders we often hear one thing, is that we need to go beyond the bake sale. We need to have a real voice.

Parents may not be knowledgeable about the school bureaucracy at first but they are experts when it comes to their children's education and they ought

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to be at the table. We hope that this citywide
council on ELLs will be a vehicle where parents of
English language learners can have a real
representation in the New York City public
schools Thank you

7 CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Thank you.

Daisy.

DAISY AVEDIA: Good afternoon

Chairman Jackson and Council Member Fidler. My

name is Daisy Avedia and I'm the Coordinator of

Education Advocacy for the New York Immigration

Coalition. As most of you are aware, the New York

Immigration Coalition was part of an effort that

sought significant improvements to our school

governance system. In particular, we sought

stronger checks and balances, greater transparency

and policies to foster more meaningful parent

engagement.

While the legislation that passed by the Assembly and the State Senate fell far short of our expectations, we now need to focus on ensuring that the positive developments of the legislation are implemented rapidly and thoughtfully. So that they begin to make a real

difference in the lives of ELL and immigrant students, their parents and all members of New York City school communities.

In terms of the expanded role of the Independent Budget Office to review DOE financial and performance data, we see this as a significant step forward and also represents an opportunity for us to begin to look at finances, particularly as they pertain to immigrant students and ELL students. As you know, as a result of the campaign for fiscal equity settlement, ELLs are generating significant new funds for the city through to contract for excellence. Yet only a small percentage of these funds can actually be traced back to ELL programs and services.

At the local level, parents still do not know and they don't have answers to important questions about the real results of the campaign for fiscal equity settlement. How many new ESL or bilingual programs have been created? How many after school or drop out prevention programs have opened in my district? How many qualified teachers or guidance counselors have been hired specifically to support immigrant and

ELL students? These questions might sound

familiar because these are the same question that

we've been asking for over two years. We're

hoping that with the expanded role of the

independent budget office, parents will finally

get some answers to these questions.

In terms of the structures to foster parent engagement, we heard wide consensus during the debate that the current avenues for parent engagement weren't enough. That is why the creation of this independent center is important. Just as you were, we were equally surprised about the fact that so far there hasn't been any proactive measures on the part of the Department in terms of brining together communities, working with CUNY to start outlining a robust and comprehensive outline of next steps and a timeline for opening the center.

For years we have also been advocating for expanded leadership opportunities for parents of ELLs. The citywide council on ELLs also created a new opportunity. It provides a chance for parents of ELLs, for immigrant parents to be heard on issues affecting their children so

that they don't continue to be an afterthought in school reform. The Department of Education must make public a timeline and implementation plan for the citywide council on ELLs. We agree that there is no reason to wait until next year. We want to make sure that something is created this year.

While we're clear that this is not the end but just the beginning of the reform process. We now know better than before through this long engagement over the past year what we need to do in our school system. We look forward to working with you to see those reforms through. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Let me thank both of you representing your organizations for coming and giving your perspective and your opinions on the new governance law. I hope that as you said, Daisy, with respect to some of the issues and concerns that I raised. Obviously those were the same issues and concerns that you had, I guess, raised and thought about in your position as a coordinator for the New York Immigration Coalition.

Clearly, all of us need to stay

focused to push DOE, the Mayor and the Chancellor to move forward as quickly as possible in implementing these. Obviously, in my opinion, based on the past history they're not going to be proactive in moving forward on the parent's center. When you ask the majority of parent leaders their history under mayoral control, it's a shut out parents. Obviously some people differ on that but that's my opinion based on everything I know. If you heard me say at the end, they should be proactive in moving forward, even without the money from the state. Especially, especially in an election year if they were smart.

But obviously, they may not be so smart. Time will tell. I say to you that we're going to stay focused on pushing them. As Mike Mulgroove said that this was the first hearing but he hopes that this is not the last hearing and oversight on the implementation.

So maybe we should think about this and hold another oversight hearing in a couple of months to find out where they are and not wait until the end of the school year in order to keep pushing them when they know we're going to have an

oversight hearing. Then we're going to know that you said to us on September 23, this is where you are. Now October, November, December 23rd, three months later, where are you in the process. So maybe we need to talk about that and holding continuous oversight hearings and moving forward with the implementation.

So that parents, especially parents that as you indicated that one, their primary language may not be English, number two, their involvement in education is mainly focusing on getting their children to school and working to support their families. They may not understand all of the bureaucratic policies and procedures because many of them are from different countries and did not grow up here; as part of that. To get them more involved in educating them as to what their rights are and understanding the different roles and responsibilities of the various players so they can become more actively involved in their children's education.

MS. LEE: We appreciate your leadership on this.

25 CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Thank you.

Council Member Fidler, do you have any comments?

Thank you both for coming in. For the record, we received testimony from Community Education

Council 31 and for those of you who don't know,

Council 31 is the community education council for Staten Island. And also we've received testimony for Advocates for Children on the record, which is now part of the record.

Next we're going to hear from
Granville Leo Stevens, an independent parent
organization and Jim DeVoor, Community Education
Council for District 15, which is in Brooklyn, Ben
Shanahan, New York City Student Union, a student
constituency in my council district and Rodney
Deeds, he's a parent from Brooklyn. Please come
forward the four of you. So we'll move forward in
the order in which I called you, Granville.
Everyone identify yourself, what position you hold
and then you may begin your testimony.

GRANVILLE LEO STEVENS: Thank you Mr. Chairman Jackson. Our hair grows grayer over the years that we've been in this struggle and fight. I'm glad you're still in it. - -, Jan, Council, greetings. My name is Granville Leo

Stevens. I've been a parent of children in the school system for 35 years, I think continuously. Is still have two more years to go. During that course of time I not only had to advocate for my five daughters, successfully I might add, but also for their peers and children in other underserved communities, principally, African American, Latinos, ELLs and children with special needs.

We must live in a parallel universe because a lot of the things that I've heard today basically don't relate to the needs of the almost 900,000 African American and Latino children, particularly African American and Latino boys, who are being mis-educated we believe in the school system. One of the constants has been that the different administrations of the city and the BOE and now the DOE basically have a concern and a goal and a mission.

We go back with Randy Weingarten and have a history with the union since 1968 when Albert Shanker battled the underserved community, not passing judgment on that. But there's been a divide and one constant has been that parents, whatever the structure has been and whatever the

administration has been. I've been involved with Chancellor since Kinonis and everyone since then. Parents have been excluded. I think what we heard today only proved that.

We're talking about several billion dollars worth of budgets. We're talking about increase this and increase that and all of this bureaucracy. But what we have is a parent training center that is being funded by the way up to \$3.2 million over two years with matching funds. I think that is a disgrace.

The other thing, as you pointed out Chairman Jackson, where is it when the deal when down on the big governance issues and the chapter law amendments were passed, which I think have been minimized in the comments by DOE. The Chancellor said he was going to implement those immediately. You pointed out that they should be proactive. Well, according to the Mayor they should have done that back in August. I think it was clear from the comments in response to your questions that there is no contract, there is no real discussions. I didn't hear anything specific on that.

2	But the question becomes, who is
3	going to do that work and is it going to be
4	independent. One side administrative thing I
5	think that wasn't asked is was there any
6	supplantation [phonetic], anti supplantation laws.
7	Will, for example, if the \$800,000 per annum
8	that's coming from the DOE is that in any way
9	going to be taken out of the budget and activities
10	of OFEA or is it going to be incremental. We
11	don't know that, do we? There's a lot of
12	discussion and rumors going around about OFEA,
13	their effectiveness, what they're doing, gathering
14	information and so froth.
15	I think it's clear. Our history is
16	clear that we must have independent parent
17	training because there's no way the most exquisite
18	details, laws, regulation, etc are going to deal
19	with the 900,000 kids that I'm principally
20	concerned with. That is clear that we don't have
21	equity, equality or anything else and it starts

Parents have to be trained in order to be their own advocates. They can not rely on the DOE, BOE and in many cases in my district,

with the parents.

can't rely on the politicians nor the unions. We just had a situation here in District 2, where there is a slight majority of Black and Latino kids where parents raised over \$2 million in extra soft funds. These parents have been opposed fair student funding formula, which is at the heart of CFE, Contracts for Excellence and so forth. They advocate against this. They advocate against that.

This relates to the political structure, too. I hope I'm not stepping on too many toes. I'm crushing them. But we had a situation where the school with the most egregious violation of the prohibition against parent paying school aids, the lab school P.S. 77, 43 aids hired by parents - 43. The worst out of 195 that was discovered belatedly. What happened there is that a Council Member, Mr. Mulgroove, the Chancellor came up with an excellent compromise. The compromise was you can continue paying them but we're going to put them on an existing DC37 line while the DC37 employees that look like us get cut.

The outrageous, outrageous moral

violation in my opinion was the fact that this lab school principally white and Asian, is a guest in 198, which in all of these years has been the only ser school that I know of under Alvarado. So everyday Black and Latino kids come into a school, no money, ineffective PTA and the school that's white, doesn't look like them, 43 school aids, raised \$450,000 a year. P.S. 6, where my daughter used to go who is 39 now, used to raise up to \$1 million. 234, 160, etc, etc.

I think when we talk about engaging parents, I think it is incredibly important and absolutely necessary, especially if we're going to talk about equity in this day and age that we direct and insulate and have this function embedded in communities that have the greatest need. You've been the subject and the target of sophisticated parent commission kinds of efforts, lobbying and so forth and so forth. Believe me, those are the ones that don't need to have this or to hijack any further campaign for fiscal equity funds.

I would invite; we can talk. One last quick thing in this regard; 133 out in

Brooklyn. I'm talking with the Council Member de Blasio now about this but 133 was going to be expanded. The Council approved a new building for them that's going to have 900,000. Unfortunately the plan right now is that they're going to bring in students from two different districts, 13 and 15. They're going to have disparate demographics, if you know what I mean and they're going to have separate entrances.

If anyone understands or remembers
Board v. Board of Education, the doll experiments
that have been replicated today, Dr. Clark's work.
What this does to Black and Latino kids to see
what they don't have every day and what we tell
them about themselves, I think you would want to
get involved. Basically bring people together to
work on this.

In closing I just want to say that Senator Perkins says that there's been an elephant in the room. The elephant is class and race. I think your Council, the union, everybody, we need to go and have civil open conversations on this issue which we don't talk about and we haven't talked about today. Thank you for the opportunity

to address you Chairman Jackson.

3 CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Thank you.

Chairman DeVoor Community Education Council
District 15.

testify today but having heard the testimony that we did hear I felt moved to comment. I've been a member of Community Education Council for District 15 since its inception and I guess as the last one standing now I'm the president of that Council. By the way, intimately involved in negotiations over 133 and have a very different take. We can talk about that later. We can talk about that on the question by the Council Members. But that's not why I came here to testify.

It used to be a practice that was exposed with a terrible grafuffle [phonetic] that questions were being fed to Council Members. I would like to stand up for tradition that perhaps there should have been more feeding of questions, with all due respect to the current incumbents here because there are some questions that I would have like to have had asked. Among other things, for example, given the track record of the

Chancellor and the Mayor with regard to district superintendents. Given that the original mayoral control law explicitly provided for the continued existence of district superintendents.

The response by the administration to sort of use district superintendents as the first among equals, among so called instructional superintendents, having no significant authority in their school, which would require a lawsuit to be brought by sponsors of the bill to rectify that. We then now create district superintendents who have offices in one location. And the next step was we created student achievement facilitators out of district superintendents. So that means that the reason they were sent out and was deliberately set up to put them outside of their districts, in many cases 90% of the time.

Now we're told by Mr. Lasher--this is really hard for us to try to bring this back into creating district superintendents. It's sort of like the person who murders their parents and then demands mercy from the court on the ground that they're an orphan. They created their own problem, deliberately did so and now we're asking

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your indulgence to try to rectify something that was always intended in the law, was litigated in terms of the settlement and was reiterated again in the last passage and they need another year. I would have liked that question made clear to Mr. Lasher.

The other concerns I would have,
just as factual issues. There has been no
consultation with the council that I'm aware of
and I'm president of a council about what to do
with the fact that some councils are fully
positioned without ELL or special needs parents.
By the way, I suspect that that's not as big of a
problem as you might imagine. Some of those
districts are not fully staffed already. They
don't have full council membership. Some have

I had occasion to ask my state

Senator, to my chagrin, was one of the sponsors of
the bill and asked him what he thought that I had
heard rumors to the effect that DOE felt that the
elections had to be run over again in districts
like mine. My understanding under the statute is
that their intent under these circumstances would

qualifying parents. But it's interesting.

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be that the next available vacancy, if there was a missing slot, but would be filled by the CEC but would have to be filled with a parent from one of those groups.

Again, those vacancies are going to happen fairly frequently. Parent members of CECs tend to go missing sometimes. There are fairly strict rules under the legislature that says three absences that are unexcused mandate that a CEC member is expelled, creating a vacancy. That was his understanding of the law, too and as I said, he was one of the sponsors of that bill.

Apparently nobody from Doe asked him because why would you ask the sponsor. No one asked me if these were available.

about district superintendents. I just wonder if it would be okay for Robert Jackson to hire Mr.

Lasher's press assistant because that's the logic at this point of having a DFA who is hired by Martine working for the district superintendent.

That's their idea of the only profession to be working under the district superintendent is not hired by that district superintendent.

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I would ask another question,

doesn't pass a lot of resolutions.

having our experience in District 15, we had two DFAs. One who is widely regarded and who had been in the district for some 15 years and was terminated in favor of somebody newly appointed six months earlier. It was made very clear to us that DFAs are employees at will even though we objected and passed resolution and my district

Yet one question I would ask Mr.

Lasher, are those DFAs employees at will and can the district superintendent terminate them at will and hire their own staff member for the one professional position that district superintendents have been given to handle all of the parent complaints, parent issues, etc and so forth. That was a question we kind of missed.

Another question I might consider asking Mr. Best. It was my understanding on the procurement issue and over contracts, Patrick Sullivan the Manhattan representative who unfortunately is not my representative because it's across the waters, started asking questions about whether or not the actual contacts should be

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presented to the PEP. And was chastised by one of the members to require some of these things would violate their fiduciary obligations to the vendors.

I happen to be an attorney. one of the few areas in law school that I got an A was ethics. I am totally unfamiliar with how you establish a fiduciary obligation, that a public officer approving city contracts has a fiduciary obligation to a vendor. I would really like Mr. Best, as the secretary of the Panel for Educational Policy who was present at that meeting, to explain to me what those fiduciary obligations might be or what action the Mayor might take or what corrective action that might be taken by Mr. Best, an admitted attorney and has important responsibilities to cure those misperceptions by his folks that they are to represent the interest of vendors.

Those are, again, some of the questions I might want to ask. Another question I would like to ask, for example. In June of last year as chaos was unfolding, there was a number of districts, District 1 and District 15, my

district, where the district superintendent left to go to better fortunes. He is actually a network leader, ironically, in my district. There was an appointment of an interim acting superintendent, that I actually like very much. I kiddingly said as long as we didn't exist she had tenure because otherwise she would have to go to a district community school board, which I claimed we were. But by the time I was prepared to make that presentation to Governor Patterson's office, the legislature recreated us.

There is a process in the existing Chancellor's regulation called the C 37 process.

I have been presented with nothing about a C 37 process although I am the president of my CEC, I am on the district leadership team. I haven't been presented with none of that. I know it's a tough time. Why would you actually start the ball rolling on a C 37 process because they only have 140,000 employees.

I'm a solo practitioner and I guarantee you I am an expert about blowing off clients about how something that was due yesterday, I'll take care of it the day after

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tomorrow; it will be done in front of them. But my excuse is I'm the only guy in the shop and sometimes I show up with forums like this and sometimes I fall behind in my work. I don't have the luxury of 140,000 employees. I don't have the luxury of a legal staff over a dozen. I don't have the luxury of a press office over several dozen.

I don't really understand the logic that says that these things take time and we don't understand them. I don't understand, for example, why under the Administrative Procedures Act and under various common concepts of administrative law, that you can come in with interim procedures, much like the procurement policy somehow managed to get passed this notice and public comment period in the interim. But somehow this doesn't occur to the general counsel for the Department of Education and I really wish, with all deference and respect to the Chairman and to the other Council Members, that some of those questions had been asked.

I don't mean to be abusive or disrespectful because as you know I have the

2	highest respect for both you and Council Members.
3	They may not know that but you should know that
4	Mr. Chair. I appreciate the time you spend.
5	Thank you.
6	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: A quick
7	comment, next time text them to me.
8	[Laughter]
9	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Ben Shanahan,
10	student intern in my office. Where are you at
11	high school at Ben?
12	BEN SHANAHAN: I'm a student at
13	Hunter College High School on 894th and Madison.
14	CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: And you're
15	representing New York City Student Union.
16	MR. SHANAHAN: I'm here
17	representing New York City Student Union and I
18	think the fist thing I want to do is thank you
19	Chairman Jackson and Council Member Fidler and the
20	Committee as a whole for inviting students to come
21	and testify at this hearing. It is the first
22	mention of students I have heard in any discussion
23	of this legislation and students of a group that I
24	feel and that our union feels it affects primarily
25	since we're the ones in school.

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I think that one of our main concerns here is that there's never really been a good outlet, I should say, for student voice in education issues. Two years ago when the school report card system was set up, DOE actually invited us to come speak with them about suggestions we have in improving student input into these. We went. We sent a few members and

they went and made some suggestions.

A few weeks later we got a letter back and a package showing that not only had they ignored our suggestions but they had actually done the opposite of what we suggested in several cases. So it's nice to have a forum here where you invite students to come and speak.

The problem with the legislation the way it is now is that the only--what student input boils down to is one non-voting high school senior on each of these three new councils that are created. If there's not going to be any communication between somebody in the Mayor's office or in DOE and the students then they need to at least have the right, we feel, to vote on these councils and there need to be more students.

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Because there are issues here that
affect students, students want to input on what's
going on in their high school. They don't have a
voice with the people who are making those
decisions then they need to have a voice in the
voting process.

So thank you for letting us come speak and hopefully that will continue in other branches of this operation.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Thank you Ben and I'll have comments and questions at the end.
Rodney Deeds, parent.

RODNEY DEEDS: Thank you Chairman

Jackson and majority leader Fidler and the rest of
your staff. Thank you for this opportunity to
have a parent up here who's been long in the
parent movement. It's important that my testimony
is heard. I'm representing a community where most
parents are not able to come out at this time of
the day and make a testimony about what parents
really feel. So at this time of the day I want to
say I'm representing most of the parents, at least
in the African American and Latino community.
They can't, like I said again, they can't get here

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2 to speak to you and be at these hearings and 3 represent what's going on in the system.

I want to agree with the former student here and the two other gentlemen before me that testified. I want to totally agree with them CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Current

student.

MR. DEEDS: Current student, that's right. That's very important. I want to definitely agree with the two speakers before me on the questions that should have been asked or could be asked maybe at a later date. Two of the gentlemen from the DOE, I think his name was Lasher, Michael Lasher. Like you, Chairman Jackson, I'm a parent who has been active at least for the past ten years, two years before you became Chairman here.

I was concerned; parents are concerned. I know this specifically is governance and the new law changes for parents and the possibility of this parent school being set up.

Parents in my community in Bed Stuy, who most people don't think that they come out or they care—A lot of Bloomberg administration folks has

already said that they don't care about us parents, specifically African American or Latino parents. We can see that by their actions.

Tell me, in eight years we have not been able to have an Independent Budget Office find out how this budget process is going.

They've been doing nothing - nothing, nothing, nothing in eight years. You can't go into these guys pockets.

Parents in my community feel that the law is being broken. The law breakers are telling us that the laws re not being broken while they are continuously breaking the law. We see your committee as having extreme difficulty with an administration that's a dictatorship as far as we're concerned. We see that. We're looking at a situation where the person who is supposed to watch the money, the Independent Budget Office, for eight years they have not been able to have a process of keeping tabs on these millions and billions of dollars that's being distributed through the Department of Education. Parents are left out. They are left out.

So we really appreciate the

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2	Committee	here	addressing	these	issues	to	the	DOE.
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We would like to think that change will happen.

4 What is change? Change is a thought. Change is a

5 thought so like you said earlier when the

6 gentleman was here from the Independent Budget

7 Office, how long is it going to take, man?

8 Really, how long is it going to take?

Again, I would want to hear more of these opportunities for parents and public who testify to your committee so you can get some more facts to help us change the system, change the system. Change some of your colleagues' opinion and actions because we need some action. This is, as far as I see, in closing we see law breakers.

We see law breakers. We see the laws are being changed. There is no implementation of the law and we see the law as being broken. And unfortunately it seems like Council Members hands are really, really tied to a certain degree but you need parents to rise up. But parents are so busy just putting food on the table so my prayer and my concern is that you get more parents coming to the aid of this committee here. Put some real pressure on this

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administration to implement the law. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JACKSON: Let me thank
all four of you for coming out, and especially Ben
who is representing New York City Student Union,
obviously an intelligent and articulate young man.

Make sure that all of you have given us your
contact information so all of the hearings on
oversight for the Department of Education. In
fact, if you haven't seen our briefing document
and other stuff we would be glad to get it to you
so if you have any suggestions, please bring those
forward.

As I indicated, probably within several months, I don't know whether it's three months or four months but I think that we should have an oversight hearing before we break, Lou, before we break for our winter break. That would be around December 18. It would be appropriate. This is September, October, November so three months from now, where do they stand with implementing it. I think it would be appropriate because—

[Off mic comment]

I think I would love to do that and

we will try to do that. Not unfortunately,
sometimes it's difficult in dealing with the
administration and the leadership in order to have
that happen. But quite frankly I think that I
would want to know from them where they stand in
implementation so that then you will be able to
comment on their implementation rather than you
guys go first.

Let me thank you all for coming in and we appreciate you staying the course and listening to the testimony and this is to be continued. Thank you. Considering that, it is now 4:48 and this hearing on the oversight on the new governance law is hereby adjourned.

I, Amber Gibson, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

tu Kin

Signature

Date September 29, 2009