

# **OVERVIEW MAYORAL CONTROL LAW S.5887 PADAVAN/A.8903-A SILVER**

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF LAW**

- **Extends and improves Mayoral control of New York City school for six years until June 30, 2015;**
- Increases and enhances transparency, accountability and parental involvement throughout the New York City school system;
- Strengthens and enhances the roles of the Board of Education, Community District Education Councils, District Superintendents, School-Based Management Teams, School Chancellor and Board of Education.
- Adds eight appointment for the Mayor to the Board of Education;
- Makes the Schools Chancellor a non-voting ex-officio member of Board;
- Requires the City Board of Education to hold one public meeting a month and convene on regular public meeting in each borough each year; and
- Creates two new Citywide Councils for high school and English language learners.

## **BOARD OF EDUCATION**

- Requires the Board to elect its own chairperson from among voting members;
- Requires that two of the Mayor's eight voting appointees be parents of students who has attended public schools or a student who has attended public school within the last 2 years;
- Allows Borough Presidents to appoint members who do not currently have children attending public school if they are parents of a child who attended public school within the last 2 years;
- Requires the Board's approval with regard to regulations proposed by the Schools Chancellor, the capital plan, annual estimates of operating funds, allocation of revenue among community districts, procurement policy and contract awards and school closure and utilization changes.;
- Requires the Board to develop and adopt a policy proposed by the Schools Chancellor that promotes recruitment and retention of a workforce at all levels of the New York City educational system that considers diversity of students; and
- Requires that Board to provide the Independent Budget Office (IBO) or the City Comptroller all dated related to the New York City School District.

## **CITYWIDE COUNCILS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS**

- Currently, there is only one citywide council on special education. The new law establishes citywide councils for high school and English language learners;'

- The citywide council on high schools will consist of 13 voting members and 1 non-voting member. 10 voting members (2 from each borough, 2 year terms) will be selected by parents officers or parent teacher association of the respective borough and must be parents of a public high school student;
- The citywide council on high schools also includes:
  - 1 voting member (2 year term) selected by the citywide council on special education an must be a parent of high school student with a individualized education program;
  - 1 voting member (2 year term) selected by the citywide council on English language learners and must be a parent of a public high school student in a bilingual or ESL;
  - 1 voting member (2 year term) selected by the NYC Public Advocate and must be a City resident with extensive business, education or trade experience; and
  - 1 non-voting member (one year term) appointed by the Schools Chancellor who must be a public high school student.
- The citywide council on English language learners will consist of 11 voting members and one non-voting member. 9 voting members (2 year terms) will be selected by parents of children in bilingual or ESL program and must be parents of students in such programs, Two voting members will selected by the NYC Public Advocate and must be individuals with extensive experience in bilingual education. One non-voting member will be selected by the administrator of City ESL or bilingual programs and must be a high school senior who has been in such programs;
- Each citywide council role is advisory and are required to comment on their specific area as it relates to NYC educational policy; and
- Require each council to issue a report annually on the effectiveness of City education services.

## **COMMUNITY DISTRICT EDUCATION COUNCILS**

- Require the consultation of the community district education councils in the selection of a community superintendent; and
- Requires community district education councils to hold joint public hearings with the Chancellor regarding school closings and changes in school utilization.

## **DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS**

- Requires the Schools Chancellor assign task such that superintendents work predominantly within their respective districts;
- Requires superintendents to hold at least two public forums in their district during the school year;
- Requires the superintendent to have staff to address parents' concerns;
- Requires parental and staff involvement in recruitment of supervisory personnel;
- Explicitly states superintendents supervise school principals;
- Requires the superintendents approval of school-based budgets to include the certification of alignment with the corresponding educational plan;

- Establishes a process for school-based management teams to dispute decisions made by a principal where there is a consensus among team members that the decision is counter to the comprehensive educational plan; and
- Provides for principals effectiveness in developing a shared decision-making relationship with the school-based management team to be a factor in a principals' evaluation.

### **SCHOOL-BASED MANAGEMENT TEAMS**

- Adds legislative language that requires their participation at hearing conducted by the Schools Chancellor and the affected district council regarding school closing and changes in school utilization;
- Requires superintendents to consult with the teams about the recruitment of principals and assistant principals;
- Requires school-based management teams be consulted on the school-based budgets and respond to superintendents' certification of school-based budgets and allow teams to object to principals' decision they view as inconsistent with existing comprehensive management plan; and
- Explicitly states that principals consult with the teams regarding the management of schools.

### **SCHOOL CHANCELLOR**

- Requires an education impact statement regarding any proposed school closing and/or significant change to school utilization and for a public hearing regarding the proposal with the respective impacted community councils and school-based management teams; and
- Must adopt a procurement policy addressing specific procurement methods; procedures for determining bidder's responsibility, administering and overseeing performance, procedures for resolving contract disputes, and measures to enhance availability of minority and women-owned businesses to compete for contracts.