U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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BUSINESS MEETING

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 2024

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The Commission convened via Video Teleconference at 10:00 a.m. EST, Rochelle Garza, Chair, presiding.

PRESENT:

ROCHELLE GARZA, Chair

VICTORIA NOURSE, Vice Chair

STEPHEN GILCHRIST, Commissioner

J. CHRISTIAN ADAMS, Commissioner

GAIL HERIOT, Commissioner

PETER N. KIRSANOW, Commissioner

MONDAIRE JONES, Commissioner

MAURO MORALES, Staff Director

GLENN MAGPANTAY, Commissioner

STAFF PRESENT:

ROBERT AMARTEY

DAVID BELL

CODY BOWER

BRIDGET BREW

SHERYL COZART

BARBARA DE LA VIEZ

PAMELA DUNSTON, Chief, ACSD

LATRICE FOSHEE

ALFREDA GREENE

DAVID GANZ, Parliamentarian

JOE KIM

TINALOUISE MARTIN, Director, OM

PILAR MCLAUGHLIN-VASQUEZ

DAVID MUSSATT, Director, RPCU

JULIAN NELSON-SAUNDERS

PRINCE OLUBAKINDE

ESSENCE PERRY

JOHN RATCLIFFE

ANGELIA RORISON, Director, PAU

MARK SPENCER

SYDNEY RICHARDSON-GORSKI

MARIK XAVIER-BRIER

MICHELE YORKMAN-RAMEY

COMMISSIONER ASSISTANTS PRESENT:

NATHALIE DEMIRDJIAN-RIVEST

ALEXIS FRAGOSA

JOHN K. MASHBURN

CARISSA MULDER

THOMAS SIMUEL

IRENA VIDULOVIC

STEPHANIE WONG

YVESNER ZAMAR

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

2	(10:05 a.m.)
3	CHAIR GARZA: Good morning, everyone. We're
4	going to go ahead and get started. This is the
5	this is a business meeting of the U.S. Commission on
6	Civil Rights. It comes to order at 9:05 a.m. Central
7	Time or 10:05 a.m. Eastern Time on Friday,
8	December the 13th of 2024.
9	This meeting is taking place via telephone.
LO	I'm the Chair of the Commission, Rochelle Garza.
L1	I'd like to start with a roll call, so
L2	please confirm your presence when I say your name.
L3	Vice Chair Nourse?
L4	VICE CHAIR NOURSE: Present.
L 5	CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Adams?
L 6	COMMISSIONER ADAMS: Here.
L7	CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Gilchrist?
L 8	COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: I'm present.
L 9	CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Heriot?
20	COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I'm here.
21	CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Jones?
22	COMMISSIONER JONES: Present.
23	CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Kirsanow?
24	COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Here.
25	CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Magpantay?

CHAIR	GARZA:	Thank	you.	And	based	on	that

COMMISSIONER MAGPANTAY: I'm here.

roll call, we not only have a quorum of Commissioners,

everyone is present.

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Is the Court Reporter present?

And if you're having difficulty unmuting, I know you are.

COURT REPORTER: Present.

CHAIR GARZA: Okay. Thank you. Is the

Staff Director present?

MR. MORALES: I am present.

CHAIR GARZA: Is the Parliamentarian

present?

MR. GANZ: I am present. Yes.

I. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you. So now we're going to go ahead and proceed with today's agenda, as posted on the Federal Register. We're going to consider the following, a discussion and vote on the planning documents for the 2025 briefing report topic on language access led by Commissioner Magpantay, followed by the Staff Director's report.

Are there any motions to amend the current agenda?

Okay. Hearing none, then we'll go ahead and

move on to consider the first agenda item, the discussion and vote on the planning documents for the 2025 briefing report topic on language access led by Commissioner Magpantay.

II. BUSINESS MEETING

A. A DISCUSSION AND VOTE ON THE PLANNING

DOCUMENTS FOR THE 2025 BRIEFING REPORT TOPIC

ON LANGUAGE ACCESS

CHAIR GARZA: So our first order of business is to look -- I apologize. We have all received the planning documents for Commissioner Magpantay's briefing report, and I move to adopt the planning documents which include the research plan, outline, and timeline for the 2025 briefing on language access for individuals with limited English proficiency as circulated by the Director of the Office of Civil Rights Evaluation. Do we have a second?

COMMISSIONER MAGPANTAY: This is Commissioner Magpantay. I will second.

CHAIR GARZA: Okay. A motion has been made and properly seconded. Is there any discussion?

COMMISSIONER MAGPANTAY: Madam Chair?

CHAIR GARZA: Yes, Commissioner Magpantay.

Proceed.

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COMMISSIONER MAGPANTAY: Yes. I just wanted

1	to thank everyone for their work on this, especially
2	the staff, and all of my colleagues on the Commission
3	for their support and insight onto this topic. I know
4	we've been working trying to work out some kinks
5	and some developments. I, too, have had different
6	ideas, and I was happy to be able to come together.
7	So I want to acknowledge everyone's support.
8	I want to acknowledge the hard work of the staff.
9	With that, I yield back my time. Thank you.
10	CHAIR GARZA: Thank you, Commissioner
11	Magpantay. Are there any other comments from other
12	Commissioners?
13	Okay. Hearing none, we can go ahead and
14	proceed to a roll call vote. Please respond with yes
15	if you are in favor, no if you are opposed, and please
16	indicate if you are abstaining.
17	So we'll start with Vice Chair Nourse?
18	VICE CHAIR NOURSE: Aye from Australia.
19	CHAIR GARZA: Thank you, Vice Chair.
20	Commissioner Adams?
21	COMMISSIONER ADAMS: Yes.
22	CHAIR GARZA: Thank you, Commissioner Adams.
23	Commissioner Gilchrist?
24	COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Aye. Yes.
25	CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Heriot?

1	COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I vote yes.
2	CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Jones?
3	COMMISSIONER JONES: Yes.
4	CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Kirsanow?
5	COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes.
6	CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Magpantay?
7	COMMISSIONER MAGPANTAY: Aye. Yes.
8	CHAIR GARZA: And Chair votes yes.
9	Congratulations, Commissioner Magpantay, that
10	concludes that issue. So we look forward to the
11	report, and the motion passed unanimously.
12	Now moving on to our next agenda item, we
13	are going to turn to Staff Director Morales for the
14	Staff Director's monthly report. The floor is yours.
15	B. MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS
16	STAFF DIRECTOR'S REPORT
17	MR. MORALES: Thank you, Madam Chair. In
18	the interest of time, I have nothing further to add
19	than what is already contained in the report. Please
20	contact me if you have a question about something in
21	the report. And I know we have a lengthy public
22	comment period to come up, so thank you all.
23	CHAIR GARZA: All right, thank you. Thank
24	you, Staff Director Morales.
25	Well, that concludes the business on the

agenda for today's business meeting. As alluded to by Commissioner -- sorry, Staff Director Morales, we will reconvene here at noon Eastern Time for a public listening session on teacher shortages.

The listening session is to follow up on our November briefing entitled the Federal Response to Teacher Shortage Impacts Students with on Disabilities, which featured advocates, educators, and families talking about the challenges and solutions for that issue. Later today we are going to hear directly from educators, parents, students, community members about their experiences and ideas for improving access to education for students with disabilities.

If there is nothing further, I hereby adjourn the meeting at 9:12 a.m. Central, 10:12 a.m. Eastern Time. Thank you so much.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 10:12 a.m. and resumed at 12:08 p.m.)

C. PUBLIC LISTENING SESSION

CHAIR GARZA: Good afternoon, everyone, and thank you for joining us for this public listening session on the impact of teacher shortages for students with disabilities. This virtual listening

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session of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights comes to order at 12:08 p.m. Eastern Time on December 13th, 2024, and is taking place via Webex.

I am the Chair of the Commission, Rochelle Garza, and joining me today we have Vice Chair Nourse, Commissioner Adams, Commissioner Gilchrist, Commissioner Heriot, Commissioner Jones, Commissioner Kirsanow, and Commissioner Magpantay.

So let me take a moment to walk through our agenda and set the stage for today's session.

I'll begin with opening remarks followed by Commissioner Gilchrist, who will provide his opening remarks as the lead Commissioner on this project.

After that, we will move into the public comment portion of this session, where we will hear directly from educators, parents, students, and advocates about their experiences and perspectives. Finally, we'll conclude with closing remarks from the Commissioners.

This listening session is part of our ongoing work to address teacher shortages and their impacts on students with disabilities. It serves as a follow-up to the Commission's briefing last month entitled the Federal Response to Teacher Shortage Impacts on Students with Disabilities held on November 15th of 2024.

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Today will allow us to hear directly from the public, including educators, parents, students, and community members. We are here to gather your thoughts, your experiences, and your perspectives. Commissioners will not be answering questions or engaging in discussion during this session. Instead, we are here to listen and ensure that your voices are heard.

Additionally, as this is a virtual session, we have taken steps to ensure everything runs smoothly. However, if technical issues arise, we appreciate your patience as we resolve them. During the session, all microphones will remain muted, except for mine and each scheduled speaker when it is their time to speak. And as I introduce each speaker, your microphone will be enabled to allow you to share your testimony.

And so before we begin, I want to take a moment to express my deep gratitude to the Commission staff who have worked tirelessly to make today's listening session possible. I want to extend a special thanks to my Special Assistant, Yvesner Zamar, and Commissioner Gilchrist's Special Assistant, Thomas Simuel, for their efforts in planning and coordinating this listening session.

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I also want to acknowledge the Office of Civil Rights Evaluation, the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Staff Director, and Public Affairs Specialist Joe Kim. My heartfelt thanks goes to Pam Dunston and the Administrative Services and Clearinghouse Division team, including Michele Ramey, Julian Nelson-Saunders, David Bell, and Antonio Fonteroy for their outstanding contributions to ensuring today's session runs smoothly. Your hard work and dedication are deeply appreciated, and the session would not have been possible without all of your efforts.

So now let me share a few important details about today's session. The session is being recorded for the public record. All microphones, again, are muted except for the speakers during their designated time slots. All participants will have three minutes to provide their remarks, and we encourage participants to submit additional written comments via email to teachershortage@usccr.gov by December 16, 2024. And please respect three-minute time limit. I will provide a 30-second warning and allow a brief moment for you to wrap up before moving on to the next speaker. Your cooperation will ensure that everyone has an

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opportunity to be heard.

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So thank you for being here and sharing your insights. I'm going to turn it over to Commissioner Gilchrist for his opening remarks. Commissioner Gilchrist?

MR. BATES: Just a reminder for all audio only speakers today, you can use star-six to unmute your phone line when the appropriate time is upon you. Thank you.

Commissioner Gilchrist?

COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Can you hear me okay now? Hello?

MR. BATES: We can.

CHAIR GARZA: Yes, we can.

Madam Chair, thank you so much and to my fellow
Commissioners for supporting this issue. You know,
we're here today to engage the public regarding the
impact of teacher shortages on special needs students.
We all know that special needs students require
tailored support and resources. Teacher shortages can
exacerbate existing challenges leading to inadequate
attention and specialized instruction for these
vulnerable students.

And by engaging with you all today, the

public, parents, educators, and advocates, we will gain valuable insight into the real-world consequences of these shortages and identify effective solutions.

And so I'm looking forward to the session because, you know, I believe that it will further help to ensure that the voices of those that are most impacted are heard, ultimately giving guidance that promotes greater civil rights and access to quality education for all students.

So, again, I want to echo my Chair's comments earlier regarding the staff support and my fellow Commissioners' support for this effort, and I look forward to the listening session. And I will yield back the balance of my time, Madam Chair.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you so much,

Commissioner Gilchrist. So with that, we're going to
go ahead and begin the public comment portion of our
session. And we're going to go ahead and hear from
our first speaker, Kulsoom Tapal, from the
organization Coalition for Asian American Children and
Families. So if you would please proceed.

MS. TAPAL: Yes. Hi. My name is Kulsoom Tapal. I'm the education policy coordinator at the Coalition for Asian American Children and Families, or CACF. We are the nation's only pan-Asian children and

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families advocacy organization, and today I look
forward to sharing the significant impact of the
teacher shortage on Asian American and Pacific
Islander students with disabilities.

In New York, a school-based evaluation qualifies students for special education services, but a chronic shortage of teachers, co-teachers with certification in special education, bilingual evaluators, and specialized staff undermines access.

Many AAPI students face intersecting barriers, including language access, mental health issues, and cultural stigma around disabilities, which delays or prevents proper evaluation and advocacy.

Additionally, AAPI students have a history of being underdiagnosed due to the pervasive impact of the model minority myth, which falsely stereotypes them as uniformly high-achieving and without need for additional support. These factors leave many students without adequate support, further widening inequities and impacting the development and implementation of a student's individualized education program, or IEP.

The student -- the shortage of teachers and specialized staff compounds these challenges, making it even harder to provide individualized instruction and services. The lack of this aggregated

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data further worsens this issue. Without a detailed breakdown by ethnicity, language, and disability status, the schools cannot tailor interventions or recruit the bilingual, culturally competent staff needed to meet diverse needs.

Currently, only five percent of educators in New York are AAPI, while 10 percent of the student body is AAPI. AAPI educators are significantly underrepresented, and the financial barriers to enter the teaching profession disproportionately affect communities of color.

There is also a significant gap in male educators in the classroom. Data disaggregation can help highlight and address existing representation and language gaps in the educator workforce, which in turn will help foster a more supportive learning environment.

Lastly, supporting students with disabilities requires addressing both developmental and behavioral challenges, including mental health needs, which are three times more prevalent among students with disabilities. Mental health services are frequently reduced due to resource constraints, leading to unmet needs, increased stress on educators, and poorer outcomes.

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Teacher shortages worsen these challenges by increasing class sizes, limiting individual attention, and restricting the ability to provide a full spectrum of support from least restrictive to most intensive classroom environments tailored to a student's needs. Students with disabilities --

CHAIR GARZA: Thirty seconds.

MS. TAPAL: -- depend on the schools for essential life skills like hygiene, mobility, and self-advocacy to ensure the highest level of self-assurance in the future. However, the shortage of teachers makes individualized support and year-round programs, deemed by many necessary to prevent skill regression, difficult to sustain. This disproportionately impacts students with disabilities and hinders their post-secondary success outside the classroom.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you so much. We will now hear from our next speaker, Mike Beebe, an impacted parent and former educator. You can begin.

COMMISSIONER MAGPANTAY: I cannot hear

Mike.

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MR. BATES: Mike, please make sure you are not locally muted as well. Go ahead and try again,

star-six.

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Mike, at this time we cannot hear you.

Make sure you are not locally muted as well. You are unmuted inside Webex at this time.

MR. BEEBE: Chair Garza, Vice Chair Nourse, and members of the Commission, thank you for allowing me to speak today.

We've put your son on the waitlist, the email said. I wasn't surprised. I'm used to waiting, waiting, and waiting for nearly everything for my son. He's not a high school senior waitlisted for college, though. He's an autistic first grader. My son waits for the basics. As parents, we wait to catch a break. We wait for evaluations and reports from his school. We wait for occupational and speech therapy. We wait for IEP services and meetings. And we certainly wait for afterschool care and extracurriculars like swimming, soccer, and parks.

In short, we are always waiting. My son's story is more common than most people realize. For the seven-and-a-half million children in the U.S. with disabilities, waiting is the norm. COVID-19 worsened the underlying inequities and funding gaps in our nation's schools. Staff shortages and budget shortfalls have created massive gaps, extending wait

times for nearly everything.

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Our son waited nearly two years for his autism diagnosis and his IEP. Staff shortages created the conditions for him to be suspended five times last year in kindergarten.

As a former high school teacher for five years in the rural south, I know that it is a lot worse for black, brown, and low income students.

Waiting for services is painful. Waiting is wasteful.

Waiting is inhumane. It doesn't have to be that way.

Every year the federal government dramatically underfunds children with disabilities by over \$23 billion, money that students are committed to under law by IDEA. To let that sink in, we will now have a moment of silence for 23 seconds.

(Moment of silence observed.)

MR. BEEBE: These challenges create a toll on everyone. As parents, we are stressed, scrambling, sacrificing, scraping for funds, and sometimes waiting helplessly as time and opportunity slips away. Not only are we failing to empower our children with the skills they need to succeed in life, we are robbing them of their civility.

Ultimately we are starving our community of a stronger fabric of support that would lift us all

together. This doesn't have to be a tragedy. This is about the kind of society we want and can build. Students are our future.

CHAIR GARZA: Thirty seconds.

MR. BEEBE: They are our leaders, scientists, inventors, and, most importantly, our inspiration. My son is still waiting. How much longer will the millions of other children have to wait? Thank you.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you so much for that.

Our next speaker -- we're going to turn to our next speaker, who is Marilyn Muller. If she -- if you are on the line, please go ahead and begin.

MS. MULLER: Hello, my name is Marilyn Muller, and I am the parent of a twice exceptional child, gifted with an above average IQ, dyslexia, and attention deficit disorder. I stand before you to address an issue that not only impacts students but shapes the future of our society, the critical teacher shortage.

While the reason for these shortages are varied, my lived experiences in Massachusetts Public Schools highlight three root causes. Number one, inadequate, government-run educator preparation programs, referred to as EPPs; number two, a failure

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to implement taxpayer-funded education research with fidelity; and, number three, chronic non-compliance with federal education regulations.

First, we are talking about EPPs. These programs are meant to prepare aspiring educators, but too often they lack evidence-based curriculum and practical training in the science of learning and reading. As far back as 1993, the U.S. Department of Justice stated, quote, reading teachers, as a result of pre-service reading methods courses, have been denied a working knowledge of the reading programs and methods of instruction that are most successful in preventing reading failure. This problem persists today. Teachers enter classrooms unprepared to teach reading effectively, leaving both educators and students at a disadvantage.

Second, taxpayer-funded education is not being implemented effectively. In 2022 alone, the U.S. Department of Education spent 40 million on research and development for K-12 education, yet there is little evidence that the research is executed or implemented with fidelity in schools. As of 2022, Nation's Report Card data show an astonishing 91 percent of fourth graders and 94 percent of eighth grade students with individualized IEP programs, also

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known as IEPs, they read below NAEP proficient standards. Comparatively, and equally distressing, 65 percent of their non-disabled peers read below NAEP proficient standards, too.

Third, chronic non-compliance with federal education regulations. When state and local education agencies accept federal funds, they must adhere to numerous federal laws and guidelines. Programs like the Every Student Succeeds Act and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act come with specific mandates --

CHAIR GARZA: Thirty seconds.

MS. MULLER: -- for equitable access, yet non-compliance is rampant, particularly in providing equitable access to general education for all students. This issue primarily stems from complex, often outdated federal regulations and the disparities in how these rules are enforced across different states and districts.

In closing, I remind the Commission that the U.S. Department of Justice has repeatedly stated that the link between academic failure and delinquency, violence, and crime is welded to reading failure. We must overhaul government-run education preparation programs to ensure each educator can teach

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each child how to read at grade level proficiency standards. Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you. We're going to go ahead and move on to our next speaker. But before we do that, what I'll do is I'll play a sound, so that I am not fully interrupting you. But please wrap up your comments after that sound. Okay?

We're going to turn to Debra Tisler from the Emergent Literacy and Restore Childhood Organization. Please proceed.

MS. TISLER: Thank you. Good afternoon. My name is Debra Tisler. Thank you for the opportunity to speak on this critical issue, the impact of teacher shortages on students with disabilities. I come to you as a mother, former special education teacher, and advocate with Restore Childhood and Emergent Literacy.

Teacher shortages in special education are not new. For decades, we have relied on short-term fixes instead of addressing the systemic and long-term changes required. The result, a worsening crisis that affects our most vulnerable students.

Special education teacher shortages leave children without the legally mandated services outlined in their IEPs or 504 plans. Untrained staff,

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combined classrooms, or positions left unfilled create barriers to learning and increase dropout rates.

Districts often rely on long-term substitutes to address these shortages or even avoid filling positions entirely in order to save money.

Special education teachers who remain face impossible workloads, often overstepping their training and licensure to fill gaps in services. This leaves both students and educators at risk. Even worse, unqualified staff often misidentify disabilities, incorrectly applying eligibility criteria under IDEA. This misidentification not only compromises the quality of education but limits progress for students and their future outcomes.

The consequences of these shortages are far reaching. Students with disabilities face barriers to accessing the curriculum, leading to poor literacy and numeracy outcomes. Consider these facts, decades of non-compliance with IDEA Section 504 and Title II of ADA have left countless students without the tools to achieve postsecondary success.

A recent NCES study revealed alarming statistics. Twenty-eight percent of individuals age 16 to 65 in the U.S. struggle with literacy, and 34 percent face challenges with numeracy. The

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correlation between illiteracy and incarceration, highlighted by the DOJ in 1993, underscores the societal cost of failing our students. Decades of NAEP data indicate no significant gains for students with disabilities.

The solution begins with realigning funding formulas to shift resources away from top heavy administrative costs and toward direct services such as qualified teachers, related service providers and instructional assistants, and parent training. Additionally, implementing guardrails within the funding formulas is essential to ensure the use of evidence-based methods and effective application of federally funded research.

We must also invest in special education teacher recruitment and retention through competitive salaries, leadership opportunities, and scholarships and grants, which serve as opportunities to complete licensure requirements, utilize private and non-profit vendors to fill vacancies, and provide comprehensive training for general education teachers, and fund dual licensure programs with incentives, and, last but not least, enforce compliance and oversight.

When we address teacher shortages, we aren't just filling vacancies. We are ensuring that

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every child, regardless of ability, has the opportunity to achieve their American dream. Thank you so much for the opportunity to speak today.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you so much for your comments. We're going to go ahead and turn over -- turn it over to Ray Nelson from Nelson Advocacy. If you would please proceed.

MR. NELSON: Hello, Commissioner, and members of USCCR. Thank you for listening today.

I wanted to call and tell you the story of three local school districts that I advocate in regularly, and one of which my son graduated from.

I'm not going to give their names, because I know that they are trying to hire teachers and they are doing their best, but these three districts have handled the shortage in three distinct ways.

One district, I had a client who did not have a teacher for his room. He's in a special education autism room, and there were paraprofessionals but no teacher assigned to the room. Naturally, I advocated for my client to be moved, which solved his problem, but the other children in the room were not receiving an education.

So I'm not sure how their solution -- or my solution helped them. It didn't, right? If

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anything, it took resources away from that classroom that are used in the other classroom to help my client. So I see students being denied a fate because they don't have a teacher.

Another district is, instead of providing extra supports to students who need additional support, they are reducing school days. So they are attempting to convince parents that rather than add extra support in the form of one-to-ones or paraprofessionals or behavioral support, instead they will look at a modified school day that shortens the amount of time the student can access their education.

Naturally, this also leads to a loss of fate for those kids because they are not getting the education that they deserve. Again, they don't have the staff to provide these services, so this is their internal administrative solution to a problem that everyone is facing. It's not an acceptable one, but it's one solution.

The third solution I see is there is a district that is pushing back harder than ever on new eligibilities in Child Find meetings and simply refusing to find students eligible for special education who have medical diagnoses and have exhibited a need for supports in school. Kids who

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need specially designed instruction aren't getting it because the schools are refusing to find them eligible because they know they don't have the teachers necessary to provide the services. Again, this leads to a loss of fate for all of those kids who are denied.

Okay. Are they getting some educational benefit from going to school? Probably, but they're not receiving a free and appropriate public education as defined by IDEA.

So I think -- I don't know how to solve the problem, but I wanted USCCR to know this is how it's playing out in the area around Fredericksburg, Virginia. I've seen other things in other districts, but these were the three most glaring.

I thank you for your time today, and I hope you guys can get -- can hear what we're saying and come up with some solutions. Thank you.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you so much for your comments. We're going to go ahead and turn to our next speaker, Glenda Scherer from Unheard Parents of Oregon. If you want to go ahead and unmute yourself, you can begin.

MS. SCHERER: Just a moment. Let me pull up my speech.

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Hello there. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. My name is Glenda Scherer, and I reside in Oregon. I'm a licensed -- I am licensed to teach special education, English language arts, and special reading K-12.

I taught for nearly 20 years in public schools and case managed the IEP process for students. I have two children, seven and 13. My seven-year-old is identified and receives services under IDEA.

I am open to follow-up questions from members of the Commission or members of the media who wish to contact me regarding my testimony today. I can be reached at unheardparents@gmail.com.

Oregon, like many states, is facing a teacher shortage crisis. The Oregon legislature is attempting to address the issue by allowing the Director of Teacher Standards and Practices Commission, TSPC, to issue waivers for credentialing requirements. The Director can waive requirements in part or whole, and, once issued, that person is fully licensed without restriction. There is no mechanism for recalling that waiver.

There is evidence that TSPC directors have sidestepped the process for waivers. Components that are typically waived include testing, experience,

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education, practicums or programs of completion at an approved institution.

Our local school district hired a Director of Student Services, and parents had no idea that he was the recipient of a waiver. His admin license had actually expired in 2001, but the district hired him anyway. Internal TSPC emails showed that TSPC staff had concerns about giving him a waiver. But because the district had already hired him, the waiver went through. This individual was a member of my son's IEP team and slashed the level of support my five-year-old was provided, and this was done without data that supported that decision.

He refused my request for an IEP meeting 10 times from early June 2022 to September 2022, even when I asked him to carefully consider my request and shared that I had new information that was relevant for my son's programming.

My expertise as a licensed special education teacher and knowledge of my son as his parent was treated with disdain. My five-year-old's demeanor changed dramatically once kindergarten started, including him having daytime accidents, scratching his face, and hitting himself. We noticed bruises under both armpits, on his collarbone and

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forearms. No one at the district or any state agency has helped us.

Because of the concerns for our son's safety and his well-being, we were forced to transfer to a neighboring district. I spend two hours each day transporting my son to and from school, and this prevents me from working full-time and earning money for my family. I think that this is a violation of my son's civil rights, but no one seems to help us.

Thank you so much, and I do hope that you will take what people are saying and make some changes so that states are accountable for what is happening with students with disabilities. Thank you.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you very much. We are going to go ahead and move on to hearing from Adriana

De Los Santos. If you are on, please feel free to unmute, and you can begin. You have three minutes.

MS. DE LOS SANTOS: Good morning, Chair

Garza and board of Commissioners. My name is Adriana

De Los Santos. I am a parent of an eight-year-old boy

who receives special education and related services.

In addition, I am a passionate advocate for all

students with disabilities.

When my son was in kindergarten, his class had substitute teachers most of the school year. In

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first grade, the district hired a SPED teacher with a visa from a different country. She was in the class for the first couple of months of school. Then his class was assigned a long-term sub for the remainder of the academic year.

The SPED teacher shortage has had long-term effects on many students. Now, in the third grade, he has a credentialed SPED teacher, but my son does not know how to read. The lack of qualified SPED teachers has impacted many students physically, mentally, and emotionally.

Teacher shortages, many teachers leave because they are not well supported by their administrators. They often require a wider variety of teaching materials and curricula in order to apply appropriate accommodations, but their budgets are not larger than their gen ed colleagues, so they either pay out of pocket, create their own materials, or do without.

SPED teachers in classrooms with higher support needs students frequently have paraprofessional staff they are expected to train, supervise, and discipline as necessary, in addition to their teaching and case management responsibilities for their students. Gen ed teachers are not typically

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expected to manage other staff in addition to students.

In situations where students have challenging behaviors, availability of qualified behavior specialists may be limited, a few total in the district, rarely even one per school site, which leaves the SPED teachers responsible for mitigating risk to the students and themselves along with all of their other obligations. SPED teachers' administrative and paperwork requirements for IEPs are quite a lot greater than those for gen ed teachers.

But SPED teachers are not given additional prep time to complete paperwork or attend meetings. They typically have the one period per day their gen ed peers have. SPED teachers need and deserve reasonable compensation, substantial budgets to cover costs of instructional materials, increased prep time and relief time to address their additional obligations regarding meetings and documentation, a lot more professional development resources, especially those that allow the teachers to select the training opportunities they believe will benefit them rather than having to attend the mandatory programs the district selects for all teachers, and many, many more qualified behavior specialists and behavior

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support staff.

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Teachers must be empowered to teach and not spend all of their time managing behaviors. Today I ask for your help to uphold educational and civil rights for all students, please. Thank you for your time.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you very much for your time. We are going to go ahead and turn to Sue Kemp from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. If you want to go ahead and unmute yourself and begin, you have three minutes.

MR. BATES: We cannot hear you at this time. Make sure you are not locally muted as well.

MS. KEMP: Okay. Now can you hear me?

MR. BATES: We can.

MS. KEMP: Okay. Thank you. Let me start again. Thank you for the opportunity to present today. My name is Susanne Kemp. I am a professor at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

I take a little bit different view on this. We graduate a fairly good number of students endorsed in special education every semester. They enter the schools prepared to teach special education. However, the schools are not retaining them, and I think retention is maybe an issue that we're not

looking at, which then perpetuates the need for more students coming in to be highly qualified special education teachers.

In the State of Nebraska, our legislature is attempting to address this in ways that I think are harmful to students with disabilities. They are reducing the standards. They are reducing the qualifications to get in, and they are really boiling it down simply to let's get them in easier to EPP programs, such as the University of Nebraska, let's get them in, let them get out as quickly as possible.

But what's happening is then they are not prepared to deal with the mental health needs, the planning needs that have been addressed, the lack of support in school, and just the needs that are ever present with the population. Therefore, schools are forced to then bring in people that are not qualified, even my own students who have not completed a training program, having paraeducators take on more, and having general education, quote, fill the holes, so there is an adult with the students, whether or not they are trained.

Therefore, that is why I am saying it's retention. People that are teaching our students with special education needs need to have the most

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training, as do our general education teachers.

Students are fully included in general education classes, and oftentimes general education teachers have one class, if that, in special education.

Therefore, I think we need to address it twofold, both getting qualified students into training programs, but also work to retain those highly qualified special education teachers when they are hired by giving them more support, more training, and more pay that is more in line with what they do.

Thank you for this opportunity.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you so much for your comments. I believe that wraps up our speakers for block one. Again, thank you all so much for coming today and sharing your comments.

We're going to go ahead and take a quick break and -- a five-minute break, and we'll go ahead and reconvene -- actually, we'll reconvene at 12:50.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 12:44 p.m. and resumed at 12:54 p.m.)

CHAIR GARZA: Welcome back, everyone. We are going to go ahead and continue our listening session on teacher shortage and the impact on students with disabilities. Again, our speakers, as a quick

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reminder, have three minutes to speak. You will hear a sound that indicates you have 30 seconds left, so please go ahead and wrap up your comments then.

So we're going to go ahead and begin. Our next speaker is Mushana Dunham Bey from the New Jersey Regional PTA. You can go ahead and proceed.

MS. DUNHAM BEY: Hello. Can you hear me?

I don't see a timer, so I was waiting to see the timer on the screen.

Okay. Hello.

CHAIR GARZA: You can begin.

MS. DUNHAM BEY: Good afternoon. I am a member of the Regional -- excuse me, I Mushana K.

Dunham Bey. I'm a member of New Jersey Regional PTA, member of COPA, member of New Jersey Family Engagement Hub Advisory Committee.

As a member of the committee, I identify as a person with a disability and neurodivergent. I am an educator of over 20 years, certified tutor, certified substitute with a bachelor's of psychology, and an associate's early child education. I am a veteran. I am a former federal transportation officer.

Today my statement is based on my experience in New Jersey, specifically Essex County.

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What we are discussing was only exacerbated by the pandemic.

Since I became familiar personally, directly impacted with special education back in 2007 and 2008, I am fully aware as a mixed race single mother of disproportionality and its effects on the usual discriminating groups in American education — those with disabilities, those with special needs, black, Latino, people of color, low socioeconomics, multiple language learners, formerly ESL students, just to name a few.

So I want to speak for those who are unaware, who drop their children to school with the hope and/or faith that they will be supported and educated in ways they themselves cannot provide. I am specifically speaking for those impacted in East Orange New Jersey School District. We are currently on the news.

However, I speak as a pro se litigant. I have, since 2018, been in ongoing due process litigation. I have, in addition, submitted ongoing state-level complaints on behalf of my child and the students in this district on behalf of students with IEPs, classmates, and, most recently, on behalf of students receiving special education, speech services,

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in addition to office of Civil Rights complaints.

I have worked with and received assistance through Legal Services of New Jersey rights -- and New Jersey rights of -- New Jersey disability rights of New Jersey, and the list goes on, in my efforts to expose the broken New Jersey school system and OAL system. John Rew, et al., went to the highest courts in this country on behalf of families in this area.

Currently, I have a freshman daughter in college who would have benefited from 504 services in high school. I have a 10-year-old adopted nephew with an IEP and autism, who was supposed to start off this school year with a one-to-one aide, but he did not. I have a junior in college who has a 504. When she graduated from high school, she walked across the stage with an IEP and did not accept her diploma. We went on to due process, so we could get compensatory education for all that she lost during the pandemic without avail.

I wanted to piggyback off of Commissioner Gilchrist who speaks -- who spoke about exacerbated -- excuse me, talent supports that -- that special education students did not receive during the -- because of the exacerbation of the pandemic and did not receive personal attention, specialized

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instruction, and because of that received limited quality education, a disruption in continuity of services, and hindered academic progress and social development.

He spoke about how disturbed he was in meetings regarding disrespect and disregard for parents and their power they should have. He spoke about the panel being solutions and highlights for innovative practices that can mitigate those challenges. He said that the goal was not to raise awareness but to inspire action and collaboration among educators, policymakers, and community members.

To date, the IDEA has never been fully funded. The first speaker on that panel of November 13 spoke about lowering New Jersey teacher requirements, and he touched on so many other topics.

Today I ask that there be accountability on the state level and the federal level as we continue these conversations openly, and that, as Commissioner Morales said, we continue to be the nation's eyes and ears in civil rights. Thank you.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you very much. We are going to go ahead and move to our next speaker,

Danielle Damm from NAPSEC. Again, at the 30-second

mark, you're going to hear a sound, so please wrap up

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your comments then. Please go ahead and unmute, and you can begin.

MS. DAMM: Thank you. My name is Danielle Damm. I am the Executive Director of NAPSEC. NAPSEC is the National Association of Private Special Education Centers. NAPSEC was established in 1971 as a non-profit association with the vision of supporting access to appropriate special education programs as vital components of the continuum as required under IDEA.

Together with our state association partners we collectively represent over 800 non-public early intervention providers, day schools, residential therapeutic centers, and adult service programs.

These specialized programs have the ability to serve students with the most complex social, emotional, and behavioral needs.

Mearly all the students attending our member programs are publicly placed and publicly funded. They are public school students whose unique and complex needs could not be met in their local public school. Most are referred to our programs at the request of their parents or guardians in consultation with our public school partners. Our members are proud to offer individualized education,

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behavioral health, and clinical services to exceptional students with exceptional needs.

Our national shortage in special educators have continued to grow alongside the increased need for special education services. Following the return to in-person instruction after the pandemic, our private special education programs have seen an increase in the number of referrals and an overall increase in the complexity and severity of the needs of these students.

I am extremely proud of how our members have risen to meet this need while navigating staffing challenges and stretching limited resources. They have succeeded at maintaining high quality programming and providing specialized services to some of our nation's most vulnerable youth.

However, these teacher shortages have had a real impact on the ability of these programs to do what they do best: provide high quality, individualized, and highly specialized services. And one important example, some schools have had to limit enrollment due to teacher shortages.

Simply put, our members would be able to serve more students if they were able to hire and retain more teachers. Their ability to accept

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referrals are strained when teacher vacancies cannot be filled. Tragically, students with the most complex needs are being waitlisted and are not always receiving the services they desperately need.

Further, the teacher shortage itself is driving a compounding problem. Research clearly shows that the number of teachers leaving the field of special education is among the largest contributors to the growing shortage. High job demands without adequate support and resources lead to teacher burnout. Less teachers mean increased burnout for those who choose to remain in the field, and this vicious cycle continues.

Our member programs have an incredible amount of expertise and a unique ability to impact the lives of students with the most complex and intensive needs. Their services can be quite literally lifesaving. With more teachers, we would be able to support more students with a goal of delivering the necessary services to return these students to their public schools as early as possible whenever possible.

We look forward to supporting solutions to this critical need and to submitting our recommendations along with supporting data and information to this Commission.

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Thank you for this opportunity. This concludes my remarks.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you very much. We're going to go ahead and turn to our next speaker,

Jennifer DeWaard from the Michigan Council for Exceptional Children and Grand Valley State

University. You have three minutes when you unmute.

And, again, you will hear a sound at the 30-second mark.

DR. DEWAARD: My name is Dr. Jennifer DeWaard. I am a member and representative of the Michigan Council for Exceptional Children and currently a professor at GVSU.

The special education teacher and professional shortage deeply impacts our schools, families, and communities, and I thank the Chair and this Commission for the opportunity to speak.

I am a 34-year veteran special education instructor and leader working in West Michigan Public Schools. In my current role, I work at the university level with teacher candidates preparing to enter the field.

The teacher shortage crisis is historical and continues in a disparaging cycle. As a special education teacher, during my last year in the

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classroom in 2021, my daily deep frustration was entering my classroom every day knowing that I didn't have the time, staff, and physical support necessary to meet my students' needs.

My work and program focused on students with intensive needs in their home or neighborhood school. I was the only teacher with a part-time paraprofessional responsible for addressing the needs of the students in this population. While this may sound like an adequate staff-to-student ratio, their needs told a very different story. Many of these students would qualify for one-to-one support if trained staff and the funding to hire those staff were available.

At the end of 2021, I left the classroom largely because of these working conditions. I could no longer face the daily reality of meeting some of the students' basic needs while leaving others without their necessary and legally required individualized support.

As this problem continues, I find myself in a peculiar position in this cycle. Understaffed and underfunded work conditions pushed me out, but I am now training teacher candidates to enter that very work setting. I am able to do this because we have a

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couple of unique solutions in Michigan.

First, we are working to break down some of the barriers to becoming a special education teacher, so that more people can enter the field. We offer a \$9,600 stipend for all student teaching semesters to help teacher candidates manage the financial burden. We are also revamping and updating our teacher certification structures to keep the training rigorous but more manageable.

Concurrently, we have state groups beginning to work on alleviating some of the problematic working conditions for special education teachers and professionals. One group is focused on the issues and data needed to illustrate that student numbers or the caseload of a special educator does not equal workload. Efficiency and data, strictly by the numbers, does not tell the true story of the work required in instruction and programs. Much more needs to be done.

Lastly, we cannot end this cycle of not enough special education staff causing poor working conditions which increases turnover without adequate funding. The bills and work to support a glide path to full funding for IDEA would begin to help increase available staffing dollars at all levels.

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Thank you again for the opportunity to speak on this important issue.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you very much. We're going to go ahead and proceed to our next speaker,

Concetta Lewis, from the Ann Arbor Public Schools.

You have three minutes when you go ahead and unmute yourself and begin.

MS. LEWIS: Okay. Good afternoon. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak to the Commission today. I am Concetta Lewis, Assistant Superintendent in Ann Arbor Public Schools. I have over 25 years of K-12 education expertise as a special education teacher, a general education teacher, principal, and special education administrator.

I am currently the immediate past president of the Michigan division for the Council for Exceptional Children and a current board member for the Council for Exceptional Children.

I come before you today to share some of the challenges I and my colleagues have experienced in recent years related to filling vacancies for special education positions in Michigan. Currently, I work at one of the top districts in our state. We are ranked number 11 out of 539 districts across the state with four high schools that are ranked in the top 50 in our

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Even as a high-performing district, we still have difficulty filling open positions. As of today, we have 22 open certified and licensed special education positions that include three school psychologists, four or more social workers, and I say or more because I would hire every social worker that I could to meet the increased social, emotional, and mental health needs of the students that we are serving.

We have 10 special education teacher openings, five speech and language therapists, two school nurses, and one occupational therapist. In addition, we have approximately 75 openings for paraeducators in our district.

I want to note that we are continuously filling positions but also continuously receiving resignations and retirements. So while maybe since September we have hired several individuals, we have also received lots of resignations and retirements.

From the spring of 2023 to the fall of 2023, while working in Rochester Community Schools, another high-performing district in Oakland County, Michigan, as Assistant Superintendent for Special Ed, we experienced similar challenges related to staffing.

For example, there was a time we went through five different cycles of interviewing for social workers because every time we would make an offer to a social worker they would decline the offer because we could not be competitive with salaries and benefits, often going to serve in non-school settings such as private therapy centers or healthcare networks.

Last August, just a few weeks before school was to start, I asked a room of 700 special ed administrators who was fully staffed and ready to start school. There was only one hand that went up in that entire room.

Districts have also experienced a significant increase in the number of students entering school at older ages, such as six or seven, that have not had any school experience and enter with challenging behaviors and limited skills appropriate for the school setting.

We have had teachers that have been physically hurt by students experiencing traumatic outbursts. For example, this year one of our resource teachers was hit in the eye by a student new to the school setting, which required the teacher to be on leave for a few weeks and was without sight in one of

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her eyes for a couple of weeks as well.

We've had several staff this year indicate that they are planning to retire at the end of the year, and some are even asking to retire before the year ends.

Another interesting fact is that while our overall student enrollment has decreased annually for the past few years, the number of students who qualify for special education has increased. We have gone from conducting 178 initial evaluations in the 2021 school year to 481 in the '23-'24 school year. As of November 21st --

CHAIR GARZA: You're over your time.

MS. LEWIS: I'm sorry.

CHAIR GARZA: You're over time. Please wrap up. Thank you.

MS. LEWIS: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't hear the 30 seconds. I'm so sorry.

CHAIR GARZA: Oh, it's okay.

MS. LEWIS: Okay.

CHAIR GARZA: Go ahead.

MS. LEWIS: I'll stop. I'm sorry.

CHAIR GARZA: That's okay. No, no, no. I appreciate it. I just wanted to give you the opportunity to give one last thought.

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MS. LEWIS: Okay. So the last thought is that we have partnered with universities and through the Michigan Association of Special Ed Administrators, partnered with state agencies to offer some of your own programs and alternate routes to certification. Those have been effective, but, again, just not meeting that overall need. Thank you.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you very much. We're going to go ahead and turn to Nick Tuell, an impacted parent. If you would go ahead and unmute yourself, and you can go ahead and begin. Again, we'll do our best to give you a 30-second marker.

MR. TUELL: Hi. Can you hear me? CHAIR GARZA: Yes. Go ahead.

MR. TUELL: All right. Great. Thank you to the Commission and to the staff for organizing the opportunity for me to address this important issue.

My name is Nick Tuell. We live in Ohio. We all want to raise our children in a nation that values their education and provides for every child's unique needs. Programs like individualized education plans and 504 plans are vital to achieving these goals.

The United States Department of Education provides oversight to these programs to ensure that

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every child has a federal right to an education, regardless of which school or district they attend.

Our son Jackson is five years old, autistic, non-verbal, and struggles in most academic and social environments. But don't let that fool you. Jackson shows a desire to learn, play with his peers, and tries again after failure. He loves waffles, jumping on the trampoline, and playing with his sister Charli.

Thanks to Jackson's IEP, we worry a little bit less about his future because it empowers him to grow and communicate his needs to those around him.

But our story isn't unique. Families across the country depend on these programs to ensure that our kids receive the tailored services they need to succeed in school and beyond, yet today these programs and Jackson's future face significant threats. New efforts to eliminate the United States Department of Education halts federal oversight and shifts implementation of these programs to states or other agencies.

Should that be successful, the rights and futures of eight million students with disabilities could be in jeopardy. According to Edunomics Labs and Georgetown University, my state, Ohio, ranks dead last

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in our special education staff-to-student ratio, just 18 staff for every 200 students. But states like New York, New Hampshire, Hawaii, have over three times that amount.

If they are successful in eliminating the Department of Education, it could intensify Ohio's special education teacher shortage, possibly leaving our son Jackson and our most vulnerable students without critical resources they need to grow, including access to speech, occupational, and physical therapies, leading to increased behavioral issues, lower academic achievement, and reduced progress in social, emotional, and functional skills.

conclusion, without oversight Ιn and enforcement by the United States Department Education, special education staffing could vary even more from state to state, leading to increased inequality where its child access to quality education depends solely on their ZIP code. This would disproportionately affect low-income families. effectively denying children with disabilities a fair chance at educational success and placing significant strain on their well-being.

Thank you to the Commission and to the staff for allowing me to speak today.

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CHAIR GARZA: Thank you very much. And, again, I appreciate the patience with the technological issues.

I believe that concludes our speakers from block two, so we'll go ahead and take a five-minute break and reconvene at 1:20 p.m. Eastern Time.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 1:15 p.m. and resumed at 1:22 p.m.)

CHAIR GARZA: All right. I believe we are back. Again, this is a listening session for the teacher shortage -- the impact of teacher shortages on students with disabilities. We're going to go ahead and continue with our speakers.

Our next speaker is Aaron Parsons from the Kennedy Krieger Institute. You have three minutes, and you will receive a 30-second marker. So if you want to go ahead and unmute, you can begin.

DR. PARSONS: Thank you. Good afternoon.

My name is Dr. Aaron Parsons, and I'm Vice President

for School Programs at Kennedy Krieger Institute. I

also serve as the public policy chair for the National

Association of Private Special Education Centers.

Kennedy Krieger is an internationally known healthcare organization dedicated to improving the lives of children and young adults through care

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and research focused on pediatric developmental disabilities and disorders of the brain, spinal cord, and musculoskeletal system. We operate five non-public schools in the State of Maryland.

I've been a special education teacher and administrator for 30 years. All of those years have been spent in private or public -- non-public special education. Teacher shortages are a nationwide crisis, but their effects are particularly severe in special education where the need for adequately prepared teachers is critical.

Non-public schools, which are highly specialized settings, require staff who are well-trained to educate individuals with complex learning needs. In non-public schools now, administrators who are also well-trained spend much of their time delivering services directly to students while also overseeing their programs. While the quality of the services remains high, the situation isn't tenable, and we believe we are approaching a tipping point.

Non-public programs play a crucial role in assisting students to become active and engaged citizens. They focus on increasing students' independence and workforce readiness. They decrease

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their need for other forms of assistance.

All people want to be independent and productive, and our students are no different. We have longitudinal data demonstrating that our graduates are more likely to be employed and engaged in community than students from other special education settings. If we reach this tipping point, the impact will be profound.

Students with disabilities may face increased dependency, reduced opportunities for employment, greater social isolation, and, in turn, this will place a greater burden on social services and the broader community.

To address this issue, we must prioritize the recruitment and retention of special education teachers through competitive salaries, comprehensive training programs, and robust systems of support. We must not attempt to solve this problem by lowering the bar for qualification to serve in these classrooms. Our teachers require content experience and expertise in evidence-based interventions for individual student needs.

Additionally, we need to advocate for policies that reduce the administrative burden on teachers, allowing them to focus on individualized

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instruction.

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I don't believe it's too late to start taking these steps, but I do want to sound this note of caution, that the administrators and the other staff in non-public settings are reaching a point of exhaustion due to the shortage of teachers.

So I really want to thank you for your time and dedication and the attention that you are bringing to this issue. Thank you.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you very much,
Dr. Parsons. We will turn to our final speaker,
Dr. Donald Garner from Clark & Garner. You have three
minutes to speak. Again, you will hear a 30-second
sound -- a sound at the 30-second mark, and if you go
ahead and unmute yourself, you can begin now.

DR. GARNER: Thank you. Hello. My name is Dr. Donald Garner, and I am currently the principal consultant of Clark & Garner, a New York City-based educational consulting firm. In this role, I create education-based programs and initiatives for schools, non-profits, higher education systems, and corporations.

I am also an adjunct professor with the Fordham Graduate School of Education where I teach issues in urban ed at the doctoral level.

Prior to launching my company, I served as a teacher recruitment manager for the New York City Department of Education in the Office of Teacher Recruitment and Quality. In this capacity, I was responsible for building a viable pool of teacher candidates and collaborating with principals mostly in the South Bronx to help them staff their schools.

each year was finding right-fit candidates to meet the unique needs of students with disabilities in our system. In other words, these students were more at risk of not having enough teachers to educate them. After a few years of confronting this challenge, our leadership team and I took a macro approach and met the deans of nearly every college education who were responsible and supplying our system with teacher talent and informed them with data about what our market actually needed compared to what they are -- what their designations were certifying students with.

One of our primary approaches was asking them to encourage and empower their students to become dually certified in their core subject area along with a special education designation. As we mentioned, it would also make them more employable than just having one certification.

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That approach still has a lot of promise, and I strongly recommend allocating funds and incentives for local colleges and universities to motivate, train, and equip their students in other certification areas to become dually certified, particularly in special education.

This would be shifting our mindset to become more sensitive about what students and systems actually need and strengthen our practice with new skills to ensure they are learning proficiently. This is a powerful step, in my opinion, in the right direction as we strive to close the academic and social gaps of students with disabilities in this current climate in years and decades ahead.

Thank you for this opportunity.

CHAIR GARZA: Well, thank you so much for your comments. We have now completed the hearing from all of our registered speakers. On behalf of myself and the rest of the Commissioners, I would like to thank each of you for taking the time to share your experiences with us today. And, as a reminder, today's session was open to pre-registered speakers only, and we will not be opening the floor to additional participants.

If you did not have the opportunity to

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speak today, or	r if you were a speaker and y	ou have		
additional comments, we encourage you to submit your				
written comment	ts. Written comments can be	submitted		
to teachershortage@usccr.gov again, the email				
address is	teachershortage@usccr.gov	by		
December 16th,	2024.			

So, at this time, we are going to go ahead and transition to closing remarks from Commissioners.

I'll go ahead and call on each of the Commissioners -- each of our Commissioners to share their reflections or closing remarks, if you have any.

So we'll go ahead and start with Vice Chair Nourse, if you have any closing remarks.

Hearing none, we'll go ahead and move on to Commissioner Adams. Any closing remarks?

Commissioner Gilchrist, do you have any closing remarks?

COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Madam Chair, yes. Yes. Can you hear me okay?

CHAIR GARZA: Yes. Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Okay. Well, first, let me just thank the participants that shared their information with us today. Each time we have a conversation about this with the public it is inspiring to me that we're receiving information that

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can help to inform our path forward, and so I just want to thank all of those that participated here today.

I want to thank my fellow Commissioners for their support on this all-important topic, and I certainly want to thank the staff today for being able to put this remarkable hearing and listening session together. You did a great job with that, and my hope is that this can potentially be an example of some efforts that we could potentially explore as we continue to move forward with other proposals.

So, again, thank all of you for your participation today, and I look forward to continuing to help to inform this path forward. So thank you, and Happy holidays to everyone.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you so much,

Commissioner Gilchrist. Commissioner Heriot, I want
to give you an opportunity as well, if you have any
closing remarks or thoughts.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I don't think I have any closing remarks. I just want to thank our speakers today as well as the staff for putting together this event. And I look forward to working on the report as it shapes up over time.

And thank you also, Commissioner

2.2

2.4

Gilchrist, for all your hard work on this.

CHAIR GARZA: All right. Well, thank you very much, Commissioner Heriot. Commissioner Kirsanow, any closing remarks or thoughts?

Okay. Hearing none, Commissioner
Magpantay, are there any thoughts you would like to share?

Okay. Hearing none, I will go ahead and close us out. Again, I do want to say thank you very much to the staff and to our speakers and, you know, to all the Commissioners for working on this. This is really the first time we have piloted this, and I think it speaks to just the interest that we've had in this -- in this topic, this incredibly important topic that impacts our most vulnerable children in this country, and I'm really grateful that we were able to provide the space for this listening session.

So, again, thank you to our speakers for coming forward and signing up and providing your comments. And, again, if there are any other comments to -- that you would like to add, or if anyone was unable to provide comments today, you can -- you can submit them via email to the Commission.

TII. ADJOURN MEETING

CHAIR GARZA: So this concludes our

2.2

2.4

I'm going to go ahead and adjourn us at 1:34 p.m.	listening session on the federal response to teacher
Eastern Time. Thank you all so much. Happy holida	shortage and the impact on students with disabilities
	I'm going to go ahead and adjourn us at 1:34 p.m.
and have a wonderful day.	Eastern Time. Thank you all so much. Happy holidays
	and have a wonderful day.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at $1:34~\mathrm{p.m.}$)

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In the matter of: Business Meeting

Before: USCCR

Date: 12-13-24

Place: teleconference

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Meae N Gus P