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MEETING

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Friday, March 21, 2003

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The Commission convened in Room 540 at 624
Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. at 9:30
a.m., Mary Frances Berry, Chairperson, presiding.

PRESENT:

MARY FRANCES BERRY, Chairperson CRUZ REYNOSO, Vice Chairperson

JENNIFER C. BRACERAS, Commissioner

CHRISTOPHER EDLEY, JR., Commissioner

PETER N. KIRSANOW, Commissioner

ELSIE M. MEEKS, Commissioner

RUSSELL G. REDENBAUGH, Commissioner

(via telephone)

ABIGAIL THERNSTROM, Commissioner

LESLIE R. JIN, Staff Director



STAFF PRESENT:

KIMBERLEY ALTON JOHN BLAKELEY TERESA BROOKS DEBRA CARR, ESQ., Deputy General Counsel KI-TAEK CHUN IVY DAVIS, Chief, Regional Programs Coordination Unit TERRY DICKERSON, Asst Staff Dir for OCRE LATRICE FOSHEE SHELDON FULLER GEORGE M. HARBISON TINA MARTIN MARC PENTINO KWANA ROYAL JOYCE SMITH, Parliamentarian ALEXANDER SUN DEBORAH VAGINS AUDREY WRIGHT TIFFANY WRIGHT MIREILLE ZIESENISS

COMMISSIONER ASSISTANTS PRESENT:

KRISTINA ARRIAGA
LAURA BATIE
PATRICK DUFFY
JOY FREEMAN
TONI JOHNSON
KIMBERLY SCHULD
MELISSA SHARP (via telephone)
KRISHNA TOOLSIE

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A-G-E-N-D-A

I.	Approval of Agenda4
II.	Approval of Minutes of 4 February 7, 2003 Meeting
III.	Announcements5
IV.	Staff Director's Report
V.	State Advisory Committee Appointments for Minnesota and Intermin Appointment for Illinois
VI.	Presentation on Civil Rights Issues Affecting the Latino Community in the District of Columbia

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 1 (9:34 a.m.)2 I. Approval of Agenda 3 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The meeting will come 4 to order. First item on the agenda is the approval of 5 the agenda. Could we get a motion to approve the 6 7 agenda? COMMISSIONER MEEKS: So moved. 8 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Can I get a Second? 9 COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Second. 10 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All those in favor 11 indicate by saying, "Aye." 12 (Chorus of "Ayes".) 13 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Opposed? Opposed? 14 15 (No response.) 16 Approval of Minutes of 17 February 7, 2003 Meeting So ordered. Good 18 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: morning. The next item on the agenda is the approval 19 of the minutes of the February 7, 2003, meeting. Could 20 21 I get a motion? 22 COMMISSIONER REYNOSO: So moved. 23 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Can I get a Second?

COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Second.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All those in favor

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1	indicate by saying, "Aye."
2	(Chorus of "Ayes".)
3	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Does anyone have any
4	changes or anything you'd like to do with the minutes
5	of February 7? Hearing none, all in favor of approving
6	the minutes indicate by saying, "Aye."
7	(Chorus of "Ayes".)
8	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Opposed?
9	(No response.)
10	III. Announcements
11	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So ordered. The next
12	item on the agenda is Announcements. There are two new
13	OGC attorneys. I don't know if they're here, Les.
14	STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Yes.
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Ms. Deborah Vagins.
16	STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Ms. Vagins is here.
	STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Ms. Vagins is here. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And Mr. John Blakeley.
16 17 18	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And Mr. John Blakeley.
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17	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And Mr. John Blakeley. STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Mr. Blakeley's here too. Not that new anymore, but they're here.
17 18 19 20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And Mr. John Blakeley. STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Mr. Blakeley's here
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17 18 19	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And Mr. John Blakeley. STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Mr. Blakeley's here too. Not that new anymore, but they're here. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, Ms. Vagins has been litigating civil rights cases in the private

She comes to us from that field. We're

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glad you're here to work with us. Mr. Blakeley comes to us from the private sector. He had his own law practice in northern Indiana, where he worked with immigrants, more than 250 immigrants from more than 75 countries, and with a center for civil and human rights.

And before becoming an attorney, he was in the U.S. Navy for nine years as a Nuclear Submarine Officer, for the most part. So we welcome both of you to our staff, along with the new-hires Eric Lotke, who was here at the Commission and contributed to the educational accountability briefing in Charlotte last month, has gone on to better things, I hope.

-- Are there any new Special Assistants who have not been introduced before, or has everybody's Special Assistant been introduced?

COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes, Madam Chair, I'd like to introduce my Special Assistant, Toni Johnson, who began a little over a month ago, and probably, due to the workload I've given her, is probably ready to depart.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Welcome to you. Also, OCRE has recruited some interns for the Spring 2003 semester. Are they here? Michael Delvestri of Kent

State University, Stacey Pace of Cornell University, 1 Jacqueline Pacheco of Hope College, and Stephanie Webb 2 3 of Howard University. We also have a new Student Intern in the 4 5 East Regional Office, Miss Tiffany Carter, who attends Oral Roberts University. And we're pleased to have you 6

here to work at the Commission.

a member of our Vermont State Also. Advisory Committee today is here with us. I think Mr. John Tucker, is he here? It says he's here. He's not here. Okay. Maybe he's on his way.

March 21, 1965, the Selma to Montgomery March for Voting Rights occurred. About 3,200 marchers set out from Selma, Alabama, for Montgomery, walking 12 miles a day to the capitol. This concluded three weeks of marching for voting rights, and led, along with some other things, to the Voting Rights Act of of course, originally focused 1965. which, on enfranchising African-Americans, and has been amended several times, and focuses on not only African-Americans, but Asian-Americans, Alaskan Natives, people of Spanish heritage, Indians, and the like.

March, 2003, this month is Women's History Month, as it is every year. And which, if we haven't done it all year, we take the time to recognize the

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struggle of women who achieved freedom and equality, and to celebrate the extraordinary achievements of women, to acknowledge the successes and the gains, and to inspire ourselves on to greater efforts.

March, 2003, is appropriate too, I think, since it's Women's History Month, and it's a civil rights issue, that the Commission on Athletic Opportunity submitted its final report to the Secretary of Education recently, concerning it's recommendations on how Title 9 should apply to collegiate sports.

Title 9, as you know, forbids sex discrimination in all programs at schools that receive federal aid. And the Commission has, throughout its history, shown an interest in this issue. We have had reports the Commission recommended Title 9 long before my time, and has had -- and been in the middle of debates over its scope, including one in the -- a few years ago in the 1980s in which a civil rights restoration act was passed by the Congress to restore the broad scope of Title 9 and other civil rights laws when there is -- when federal monies are being received by institutions.

Does anyone else have any announcements or comments? Yes. Commissioner Braceras.

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1 COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Yes. Consistent 2 with our celebration of Women's History Month, I would 3 just like to announce that at the beginning of this 4 month, the Department of Labor launched a new website 5 designed to be the premier one-stop resource to help 6 women effectively access resources of the federal 7 government. 8 Highlights of the website will include up-9 to-date information on health insurance, access to 10 capital, government procurement, retirement security, 11 technology, and taxes. 12 I'm excited And so that this 13 administration is championing the role of women as 14 entrepreneurs and making information on market issues 15 more accessible to women. And I'd like to commend the 16 Department of Labor for launching this website. 17 The site, if anyone is interested, is 18 "www.women-21.gov". 19 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Can you do that again? 20 Not the whole thing, just the www. 21 COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: "www.women-22 21.gov". 23 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. 24 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Is that the Women's 25 Bureau?

1	COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Yes, it is.
2	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What's the "21" for?
3	COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Twenty-first
4	century.
5	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Oh, twenty-first
6	century.
7	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Oh, Mary.
8	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, I didn't know. I
9	knew it was the twenty-first century, but I
10	COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: There are 21
11	female entrepreneurs in the
12	(Laughter.)
13	IV. Staff Director's Report
	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I had no idea what
14	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I had no idea what that was about. Okay, the next item on the agenda is
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14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	that was about. Okay, the next item on the agenda is the Staff Director's Report. Does anyone ask the staff well, do you want to tell us anything about the Staff Director's Report, or about items that we're following up under the Staff Director's Report, Staff Director? STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Madam Chair, just
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	that was about. Okay, the next item on the agenda is the Staff Director's Report. Does anyone ask the staff well, do you want to tell us anything about the Staff Director's Report, or about items that we're following up under the Staff Director's Report, Staff Director? STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Madam Chair, just perhaps one thing to follow up on from last meeting. I

number of telephonic conference calls from the

1	regional offices I mean for the advisory
2	committees.
3	We've contacted eight so far. I have
4	another six set up, and we're going to continue to
5	aggressively push that, because it's a very important
6	tool to make the SACs more effective.
7	We know that there needs to be a lot more
8	meetings, and measurable outcomes there. And this is a
9	very good tool to do that. So I think we're off to a
10	good start, but we need to do a lot more work.
11	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And I think that
12	didn't the Commission, we discussed this last time,
13	didn't we? Yes, Commissioner Thernstrom.
14	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Well, no. You
15	should finish your point.
16	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: On this point about
17	the conference?
18	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Yes, you should
19	finish with that.
20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Does anybody want to
21	say something else about that? Yes.
22	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I just have a
23	question. Have any guidelines been established of how
24	often the meetings should take place?
25	STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Well, yes. I think at

1	the very least each of the SACs should meet at least
2	twice a year. I mean, we should try to do more, if
3	possible, but in terms of number of meetings, I think
4	that is something that is the minimum that should be
5	done.
6	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You mean either in
7	person or on the phone?
8	STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Yes.
9	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Madam Chair, I
10	just want to commend that effort. I think it's very
11	important to have the SACs meet on a regular basis.
12	And I know as I travel around, that sometimes I feel
13	frustrated because they haven't had their meetings.
14	And particularly the notion of having them
15	meet by telephone will permit them to do their ongoing
16	work, and of course, in these restricted financial
17	times, will permit them to do that work without the
18	expenditure of travel.
19	So, I very much urge the regional
20	directors and our director, and Ivy, to continue with
21	that effort, and make it, if possible, even more
22	often, but obviously, oftentimes by phone.
23	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Christopher?
24	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Just a couple of
25	things on this point. When was the guideline, as you

say, of two per year?

staff DIRECTOR JIN: Well, in my mind, we've been, I've been articulating that for a long time. But I put it in writing last November to make absolutely sure that there was no ambiguity about that. And to make sure that — and let me just say, some of the states, some of the regions have been essentially doing everything I've asked of them in this regard for a long time.

You know, so it's not like it hasn't been done. It's just that I've decided that in order to make sure it was done across the board, that it needed to be put in writing in addition to what had been said before.

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Is there a -- Well, let me just say a couple of things. First of all, it seems to me that if the ambition had been for two meetings a year, and that had been the guidance from you to the regional directors, then I'm at a loss to see why -- to understand why it is that so many of these states, as I review them, have not met for a year, and several have not met for two to three years.

It also seems -- that's point number one. Point number two is so, it seems -- so just on its face it looks as though there have been regional

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struck you as a reasonable aspiration some time ago, now that we're moving in the direction of allowing conference calls, again it just seems on its face as though something more than two a year should be achievable, given the breadth of this Commission's

Point number two is if two meetings a year

directors who have chosen to ignore the guidance that

you gave them some time ago.

So it shouldn't be that there's a lack of -- Moreover, I think we've done a reasonable job over the last year and a half, two years, under your leadership and Ivy's leadership, of reconstituting some of the SACs and trying to see to it that we had Chairs who were going to be energetic. So it seems to

me that two a year is not really aggressive enough.

mandate, and the fact that, as far as I know, there's

no state in the Union that has achieved a state of

perfection with respect to the civil rights agenda.

And third, I guess perhaps this notion of frequency of meetings should be a formal regulation adopted by the Commission, rather than informal guidance provided by you. If we're committed to our sense that the SACs are critical for the mission of the Agency, then it strikes me that codifying our expectations about their productivity is something

1	that the Commission itself should do.
2	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Christopher?
3	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Commissioner
4	Redenbaugh.
5	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Madam Chair?
6	. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes.
7	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: If my colleague
8	will allow me to comment here?
9	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Please.
10	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I fully support
11	the intention and the direction you're moving here. I
12	would only recommend that we measure outputs rather
13	than inputs. So instead of the quantity of meetings,
14	we measure some we adopt some measure of effective
15	output.
16	But yet, I absolutely endorse the
17	direction you're moving.
18	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: If I may. I of course
19	agree with you in principle, Russell. I guess I have
20	two concerns. One is that, of course, the difficulty
21	of picking the right measure and the danger that if
22	you don't pick the right one, you create perverse
23	incentives.
24	But secondly, second is that we are facing
25	these enormous resource constraints in the regional

operations. And therefore, it's not, frankly, clear to 1 me how much we can actually expect them to do in the 2 way of formal hearings or written reports and the 3 4 like. 5 feel a little bit -- I feel verv uncertain about what a reasonable expectation would be 6 for outputs. Moreover, I think -- I would expect over 7 the next couple of years the fiscal situation of the 8 Agency's going to be even more clouded than it is 9 10 currently. So that whatever we might think is a 11 12 reasonable expectation for output today would have to 13 be revisited. I think those 14 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: are very telling and good arguments for not picking 15 16 the measure of input. 17 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Well, except I would 18 say that the conference calls are so inexpensive. And 19 moreover, the -- from the Staff Director's Report that 20 we have in front of us, there are one or two states 21 where I noticed that they actually had a couple of 22 conference calls recently. 23 And you almost got a sense, from reading 24 the brief comments here, that simply by going through 25 the process of talking with each other, they got ideas

about things that they should be up 1 to; about 2 activities that they should try to undertake. 3 It's almost like simply creating 4 occasion for them to interact with each other is a 5 catalyst for them to figure out what kind of output 6 they should be striving for. 7 Are you asking to CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 8 speak to this question? 9 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Yes, I am. It's 10 a question for Commissioner Edley. There seems to me 11 still a kind of mystery at the center of what you're 12 saying. 13 That is, you're saying they ought to have 14 more conference calls. On the other hand, the group is 15 not likely to accomplish anything. And any ideas that 16 they have, they can't implement because of budgetary 17 constraints. And so, therefore, it's not fair to look 18 at their output, their accomplishments. 19 I mean, there's no point in talking if 20 you're not going to, in fact, move on to do something. 21 And so I'm a little confused as to exactly what you're 22 saying. 23 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Could I let Elsie 24 comment, and then you can answer. Oh, you want him to 25 answer. Is it on the same point? About the SACs?

COMMISSIONER MEEKS: Yes, it is about the 1 2 SACs. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Why don't you make the 3 point and then I'll see if maybe Christopher can 4 5 answer both of them. COMMISSIONER MEEKS: I mean, all the SAC 6 members that I've talked to, you know, for the last 7 few years. I mean, they really have been frustrated by 8 this having one meeting a year, maybe, and not having 9 the ability to discuss the projects, or possible 10 projects in between times. 11 And I can't even imagine -- well, I mean, 12 in Nebraska, for instance, I don't know that they've 13 met for several years. And so they're, you know, they 14 came onto the SAC being really enthused hoping to do a 15 16 good job. And then no meetings at all, no discussion 17 at all. And so, I mean I think it's a problem. I 18 mean, I think that the states that have had one or two 19 good projects. You know, realistically one project a 20 year probably is enough. But to move it forward in a 21 22 way that it does actually get moved forward. 23 And I mean, some of these reports you can see they discuss whatever, discussed it three years 24

ago and they're still discussing it. So, I mean, I

1	just think we do have to be careful about the outputs,
2	but I do think there needs to be an output. I mean,
3	whether it's one project a year or whatever.
4	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: But if there is
5	an output, be sure that we can measure output.
6	COMMISSIONER MEEKS: Yes, yes. But you
7	know, two to three meetings a year seems
8	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: That should
9	surely be our focus anyway.
10	COMMISSIONER MEEKS: Yes.
11	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Did you want to
12	respond, or do you want to hear Les' comment too about
13	the same thing, and then respond to all of them at
14	once, or what would you prefer?
15	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: That sounds fine.
16	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Go ahead.
17	STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Yes, Madam Chair. I
18	was just going to say that regardless, and I actually
19	do think it's hard, not saying it can't be done, but I
20	think it's hard for Commissioners as a body to define
21	measurable outputs.
22	But I can assure you that, irrespective of
23	what you do on that, I mean that's one of the things
24	that's a priority for me. So even if you say well,
25	look, we want to say X number of meetings, but we're

not going to talk about measurable outcomes.

When I, you know, in terms of what I talk to our regional directors about, measurable outcomes is always a part of that conversation, because while meetings themselves are valuable, I do believe meetings are valuable partly because, as Commissioner Edley says, it stimulates thought and discussions.

It allows there to be an understanding that there are all kinds of civil rights issues out there, some of them that are fairly discrete in nature, but have a great impact. And if they don't have those discussions, it's hard for them to see that.

So that's very important. But I want to see those measurable outputs. And while I understand that given the resources, they cannot write as many reports as they have in the past, and perhaps not as extensive reports. Some of the ones I think Commissioners have seen.

I still expect them to do some reports. And there's creative ways they can do that, and that will always be a part of my conversation with them, whether or not you explicitly know, kind of define how that has to be done. So that's very important.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: How about if we

listening to what everybody said, how about if we just 1 said that we would -- we appreciate the idea of having 2 two meetings a year by whatever means, but it would be 3 wonderful if we could also expect that each SAC would 4 have at least one report of some kind, whether it's on 5 a forum or some other activity that they engaged in in 6 7 the year, and try to set that as a goal. 8 STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Madam Chair, my 9 advice would be give them a little more latitude in 10 terms of what the measurable output could be. Because 11 sometimes a measurable outcome, in my mind, doesn't 12 have to necessarily result in a written report or 13 anything like that. 14 But there needs to be demonstrable, 15 measurable outcomes. 16 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okav. So one 17 objectively -- one activity that can be objectively 18 measured. For example, one thing they might do is, and 19 I have just thought of what you mean, is work toward a 20 meeting with their governor, to get their governor to 21 in fact adopt a certain policy, which some of the SACs 22 have done. 23 It takes them some time to figure out how 24 to do that, and to get all the stuff ready for it. And 25 then they go do it, and they get it done. That's a

1	measurable outcome.
2	STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Another example
3	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So it may not be a
4	report, but they got something very important to them
5	and people in the state done. So if we could just say
6	that we expect to have some measurable activity in a
7	year, that you should expect or the staff should
8,	expect, in addition to urging them to have as many
9	meetings as possible, whether over the phone or in
10	person, within the constraints that exist.
11	How about something like that for the time
12	being?
13	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Sounds good.
14	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I mean, I don't know
15	how much harder and tougher we could ask you to be. I
16	mean, it seems to me that that goes a long way towards
17	trying to do what we had in mind.
18	Russell, is that okay with you?
19	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes, it is.
20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Is that okay with you
21	Christopher?
22	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: It is, it does
23	serve.
24	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Frankly, I would pick
25	a number. I would state that's the expectation, and I

would ask the Commission to have an executive session next month to discuss whether there are personnel problems that stand in the way of making further progress on this.

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: I mean, I'm looking here. What I would love to see here is a chart that shows -- just on a simple page shows by region the time frames here for -- I mean, the number of states that just, still, that just haven't done anything is just not acceptable, folks. It is just not acceptable.

And you now have a tool to allow -- that will permit inexpensive convening of SACs in order to move forward. And if there is resistance to doing so on the part of some of the staff, either here or in the regions, then I think we ought to discuss it in executive session as a personnel matter.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. So why don't we, for this time, say that we will -- the sense of, that you heard the Staff Director, that they should work toward measurable outcomes, and you should also try to have at least two, and maybe three.

And if there are personnel issues that you feel you need resolved, that involve some policies that we can make, that you will discuss these with us, or tell us that we need to have a meeting to discuss

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1	them, given whatever response you get from the regions
2	and the staff when you tell them that is what they're
3	supposed to be doing.
4	STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Okay. Thank you,
5	Madam Chair.
6	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So let's just leave it
7	at that, if that's okay with everybody, for the
8	moment. People had other things.
9	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes, I have.
LO	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Everybody seems to. I
11	don't know who was first. Do you guys remember who was
12	first?
13	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: It doesn't
14	matter. Let Russell go first.
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay, Russell.
16	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Thank you. This
17	is a follow-on, actually. I hadn't anticipated
18	Commissioner Edley's move in this direction, but I
19	think following along with that, I think I have a
20	recommendation that we as Commissioners make need
21	more visibility into the administration of the
22	Commission at a very high level, sort of at a project
23	level.
24	And I've prepared a motion to that effect,
25	which if the Chair would entertain, my colleagues

could read at this time.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Sure.

COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes, I would like to read it for Commissioner Redenbaugh. And Commissioner Redenbaugh's motion states as follows. I move that the Staff Director provide a detailed, quarterly report of the Commission's finances to the Commissioners.

This report shall include, one, quarterly costs by project and office; two, the differential between expected costs and actual costs by project and office; three, payment of any fines related to the resolution of EEO complaints and the source of the payments; four, all payments to outside contractors and/or vendors during the reporting period; and five, costs of travel associated with regularly scheduled Commission meetings.

This reporting system is to start with the 2003 Fiscal Year, and the first quarterly report covering January through March 2003 shall be due to Commissioners at the May 9, 2003, meeting.

Thereafter, each quarterly report shall be given to Commissioners at the first regularly scheduled meeting following a 30-day period after the conclusion of each quarter.

And that's the substance of the motion. 1 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I second it. 2 Okay. Discussion? 3 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 4 Okay, yes. 5 COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Well, this was a question I was going to ask before, but it seems that 6 this may be a good time to bring it up, because it has 7 8 financial situation an it goes to our 9 institution. 10 I know, and I noticed in the materials, that the appropriation that we have received is 11 12 obviously significantly less than the appropriation 13 that was requested. And so I'm wondering, in light of that, and in light of the memo that you sent on when 14 15 the environmental justice report would be done, you 16 had commented on lack of staff and other reasons why 17 that report wasn't done yet. 18 And so I'm wondering how we're handling 19 the tension between needing to complete projects and 20 finish our work, and the fact that we haven't gotten 21 as much money as you thought was necessary to complete 22 many of these projects. 23 I know also that the Special Assistants 24 had requested new computers, because my sense from

of them is

that

having

used

some

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they're very

outdated, and that there wasn't enough money in the budget to get those new computers.

And so basically, my global question is what are we doing to meet the shortfall in revenues. Are we going to have to have a hiring freeze? Are we going to have to scale back some of the projects that we've already voted to go forward with? How does this affect prospective travel? How are we going to meet the shortfall?

STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Okay. Well, I think that clearly any time you're in a situation like we've been now for almost a decade, where we've essentially had our budget frozen, flat line, and then with the consequence of inflation, for example, that we have to eat the cost-of-living increases for staff, and so forth.

You know, after awhile, that's going to create some real challenges, no doubt about that. I think that we came up with something a little while back that indicated that the -- essentially the same nine million dollars that we have now, that we had eight, nine years ago was probably worth maybe \$7.7 million or something like that.

So obviously there's challenges every year. It's just an additional belt-tightening. You

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know, we did not know the magnitude of the concern 1 until recently, because of course the budget just 2 passed I think probably five or six weeks ago. 3 Additionally, to make things even more 4 challenging, and of course, you know, I'm all for 5 cost-of-living increases and so forth, but I think we 6 were expecting all along a 3.1 percent cost-of-living 7 increase, and right now I'm not sure it's totally 8 9 official, but everybody accepts it's going to be 4.1. 10 But there was a recision --11 COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Say that again. 12 I'm sorry, there's going to be --13 STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: It's a 4.1 percent 14 cost-of-living increase, rather than a 3.1 percent. So 15 it's an additional percent that was a total surprise. And then on top of that, we were just told a few weeks 16 17 ago that each of the government agencies were required to -- were subjected to a recision of slightly less 18 19 than one percent. I think something like 0.7 percent. 20 So clearly --21 All right, COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: 22 given all that, how are you responding? 23 STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Well, I mean, we've 24 responded from actually day one, in the sense that 25 earlier this year we lost a couple of very senior

managers. Important positions. 1 COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Which positions 2 3 were those? The director STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: 4 5 Regional office, and the head οf the Central Administrative Services. And basically, have 6 we 7 reconfigured staff to fill those responsibilities, but we have decided -- I've decided not to hire in those 8 9 positions at this point. COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: So those functions 10 11 have been absorbed by the senior staff? STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Those functions have 12 13 been absorbed, at least short-term. There have been 14 other positions where we have not done -- where we've 15 left open. We have not totally frozen all hiring, but 16 essentially at this point that's what's going to happen for at least the foreseeable future. At least 17 18 for --19 COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: One thing I read, 20 I believe it was in the Washington Post, was that DOC 21 is having to furlough employees. And is that something 22 that we've had to consider? 23 STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: No, we don't expect 24 to do that, because I believe that if we -- we're 25 going, and we're going to -- again, for the next three

or four months at least, we'll see where we are. We're 1 going to cut travel way back. 2 We, in terms of the computer issue you 3 raised, I mean, obviously, yes, you know, if the issue 4 is simply can we afford to buy a computer, the answer 5 is yes. But in context of all the other decisions 6 we're making, we're trying to essentially freeze all 7 equipment purchases, except those that are essential. 8 COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Okay, so equipment 9 10 purchases are frozen? 11 STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: We're trying to freeze, except for the most essential things. But yes, 12 13 we are. 14 I mean, I quess, COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: consistent with Commissioner Redenbaugh's motion, this 15 16 is the type of information that I think would be 17 useful for Commissioners to have on a quarterly basis, 18 and for the Commissioners to help in performing our 19 fiduciary duties to provide guidance on these types of issues, because I think we probably vastly over-20 21 budgeted in terms of both what we -- you know, we've 22 taken on a lot given what we've -- the resources we've 23 been given. 24 STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Can I --25 COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: In the budget. And

1	I, you know, I wonder in retrospect if the travel we
2	did around the country over the past few months was
3	wise.
4	I still haven't gotten a full break-down
5	on the cost of some of those things, but I think that
6	that's the type of information we need to have so that
7	we can decide going forward how to best use our
8	resources, and how to best decide when we travel, you
9	know, which places have priority and those types of
10	things.
11	Because it seems we've gotten a little far
12	afield from the appropriation we've been granted. And
13	I want to make sure we're financially sound.
14	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Meeks?
	COMMISSIONER MEEKS: I guess I wasn't
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16	aware when I came onto this Commission that we had
16	aware when I came onto this Commission that we had
16 17	aware when I came onto this Commission that we had fiduciary responsibility. I mean, we're not like a
16 17 18	aware when I came onto this Commission that we had fiduciary responsibility. I mean, we're not like a Board of Directors, is that right?
16 17 18 19	aware when I came onto this Commission that we had fiduciary responsibility. I mean, we're not like a Board of Directors, is that right? CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No. And the Staff
16 17 18 19 20	aware when I came onto this Commission that we had fiduciary responsibility. I mean, we're not like a Board of Directors, is that right? CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No. And the Staff Director is responsible for the financial management
16 17 18 19 20 21	aware when I came onto this Commission that we had fiduciary responsibility. I mean, we're not like a Board of Directors, is that right? CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No. And the Staff Director is responsible for the financial management of the Commission, not us. We delegated that to him.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	aware when I came onto this Commission that we had fiduciary responsibility. I mean, we're not like a Board of Directors, is that right? CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No. And the Staff Director is responsible for the financial management of the Commission, not us. We delegated that to him. We can take it back.

delegation.

COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: My point is that if we're to serve any purpose as Commissioners, then certainly an important purpose would be to at least provide guidance on budgetary issues, and on priorities.

And I think, you know, if we're going to completely abdicate that role, then we might as well just have a free-standing staff and no Commissioners. I mean, clearly part of our job is to provide leadership, both in terms of substantive priorities, and I believe financial management.

Obviously, we don't do the day-to-day budgeting, but it seems crazy to me to think -- I mean, what else is our role if not to provide leadership on both procedure and finances on the one hand, and substance on the other? That's our job. That's what we're here to do.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Vice Chair Reynoso.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yes, Madam Chair. It's my understanding that we as a Commission set policy, and then manifest in we get a response from staff as to whether or not we have the resources to do that, or whether it can be done.

We've decided as a matter of policy, for

example, to have these meetings as much as possible in 1 the regions. I personally think they've been very, 2 3 very effective. We've been received warmly, and people have really been pleased to see us. 4 5 Then if, by chance, the resources turn out 6 to be that we just can't do it, that the staff would 7 you know, we have split tell us. Because, 8 administratively in this personality in а way 9 Commission, where we set policy, but it's the staff 10 that runs things. 11 COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: I don't disagree -12 13 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Just a moment. May we 14 be in order, please. Let's not do this again. We come 15 to Washington to meet. Now we have a meeting, and now 16 we have people who refuse to be in decency and in 17 order when we are trying to manage the meeting. 18 When we meet outside Washington, we don't 19 have this problem. Something about this room. Must be 20 something in the air. People can't wait to 21 recognized. No one can wait to be recognized. 22 Everybody wants to talk at once. 23 Pretend, you know, that in the Chair, I'm 24 a faceless individual, but I'm the Chair, okay? Of the 25 Commission. Now, I will recognize you in order.

1 Commissioner Redenbaugh said something out there in the netherworld, and I'm recognizing him. Are you 2 3 still there, Russell? COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes, I am. 4 5 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You are recognized. 6 Thank you. Yes, COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: 7 I want to speak to a managerial issue as I see it. And 8 as you all know, this is an area that I probably think 9 more about than I do think about other areas. 10 Clearly, our role is to set policy. I 11 agree fully with what you've said, Cruz. We are to set 12 policy. But we also, however, can't set, or direct, or 13 prescribe policy in a vacuum. And we can't do so, we 14 can't set policy, or priorities, for example, we can't 15 decide between Worthwhile Project A and Worthwhile 16 Project B without more financial disclosure than we 17 have asked for in the past. 18 So I certainly don't want to get us into 19 the accounting business, or the financial management 20 business, but I know from running all kinds of 21 organizations, there is one and only one way to do 22 that well, and that is follow the money. 23 And we can't do our policy job without 24 better financial reporting, and financial awareness on

our part. And shame on us for not asking for it

sooner.

I think we astonishingly accepted the assurance that we could, in fact, do all of these things. But we need now more of the facts about this. Staff Director is right. We have been in a condition of scarcity, he said for ten years. I think it's actually longer than that, Les, but I won't quibble.

I mean, 12 or 15 years. But because it has been so long, that fact has survived, and I think we need to better adapt our approaches to a permanent condition of scarcity.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner
Thernstrom.

COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Well, I appreciate very much what Commissioner Redenbaugh just said. And I'm a little bewildered as to what the downside of the Staff Director reporting to us, as Commissioner Redenbaugh has suggested.

That is, it seems to me it can only enhance the effectiveness of this Commission, and we're not asking to micro-manage, or Commissioner Redenbaugh's not asking to micro-manage budgetary affairs here, but simply this is a process of responsible reporting to a responsible agency.

What is the downside?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Braceras, and then Commissioner Edley.

COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Well, of course, I want to just endorse what Commissioner Thernstrom just stated in the form of a question, and also everything that Commissioner Redenbaugh has said.

This is -- The point of Commissioner Redenbaugh's motion, as I understand it, is you know not to -- not to devalue the work we've done by going out into the field and meeting with community leaders and representatives of the SAC, but simply to say that we were asked to delegate all authority about travel to the staff, and that was approved in May of last year.

And we delegated that authority without any context of what it would cost. And so we delegated, essentially, both the financial picture, as well as the substantive picture at that time.

And so the staff has basically been running the show without any reporting to us about what our projects were costing, and whether we could continue to do the many things and the many good ideas that come up at each of our meetings.

So it's not to say that I don't think any particular trip that we took was not valuable, as

suggested by the Vice Chair. That's not what I believe 1 2 It's simply that, and this is why I voted at all. against the motion back in May of last year, I feel 3 that for each project we undertake in a time of lean 4 5 financing, that the project has to be justifiable from 6 a budgetary standpoint. 7 for make And in order us to

And in order for us to make a determination as to whether to go forward with a particular project, we need to know the financial context and the financial constraints that we're operating under so that we don't get to a point halfway through the year where we can't get new computers, or we may have to furlough staff, or things that we don't want to see happen.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Edley.

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Let me start by saying that I'm strongly inclined to support this motion, but not in its current form. I think that to my mind, there is an important and legitimate role for Commission members to be sufficiently familiar with the financial condition of the agency and the constraints facing the agency, so that we can make an informed judgment about program and policy priorities.

I think it's also important for us to have enough information about financial and other

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management matters to exercise our general supervisory responsibilities as regards the Staff Director, so that we know if there are serious problems, that it's time to think about getting another Staff Director.

But I don't believe it's the role of the Commission to try to substitute ourselves for the Staff Director with regard to the ongoing issues of fiscal management, or personnel management for that matter, but rather for us to be selective, very carefully selective about those issues in which we ought to be involved.

I feel that way -- I feel that on the issue, for example, of the state advisory committees crossed my threshold on that some time ago. I'm ready to be intensely involved in trying to fix what I see as being a continuing problem in that area, but that's just me.

But look. Let me be candid. I think that there have been some members of this Commission, and certainly people on Capitol Hill, who have an interest in harassing the Commission and the staff of this Commission, what I view as harassment.

Not trying to support what they're up to, but trying to score points and create difficulty. So for me, the problem with the motion, Commissioner

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Redenbaugh, is that I think it suggests a level of detail, and a format which, while understandable, I think creates too many opportunities for devilish interference with the administrative responsibilities of the staff.

A motion that I would support, however, would be something that required quarterly reporting, but that was less intrusive with respect to the level of detail, and that was framed in a way that made clear that it was information intended to actually enable us to set policy priorities, make programmatic choices, rather than second-guess the accounting and financial judgments made by the staff.

So just to recap, in its current form, I would oppose the motion, but I can readily imagine amendments or alternative forms of the motion that I would support. And just in the interest of trying to be constructive, it might be, Russell, that if you and the Chair, or you and the Staff Director, could work out something that the Staff Director could indicate would not be overly burdensome, and we could bring this back next month, then perhaps it would be something that I could be prepared to support.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Meeks had her hand up, and then Commissioner --

think COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I 1 Commissioner Redenbaugh also wants to talk. 2 Yes, I know, but CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 3 Commissioner Meeks had her hand up first. 4 COMMISSIONER MEEKS: I just had one quick 5 question. I mean, have we run into deficits every 6 7 year? STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: I always see to it, 8 is to make sure that all the management 9 mv job responsibilities are taken care of and still make sure 10 that this Commission's priority projects are taken 11 12 care of. 13 And I think I'm going to very simply --One point I want to try to make is that, again, 14 ultimate judge, of course, is the Commissioners, but 15 to the extent that the basis for this is somehow 16 17 feeling that we've not delivered on your projects in a 18 timely basis, or quality, or as many, I think that's 19 just not true. Because, I mean, in terms of time since 20 21 I've been here, I think that we've delivered on everything that you've asked of us. I think we've 22 23 delivered on a timely basis, and in some ways more 24 time than perhaps in the past when you had more

resources.

1	And I think that the more projects, higher
2	quality. So again, I'm biased, of course, but if the
3	explanation is that somehow you need to do this in
4	order to make sure that your priorities are taken care
5.	of, I don't think that the recent history supports
6	that.
7	COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: I'm sorry. What
8	was the short answer to Commissioner Meeks' question
9	about a deficit?
10	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: No, there can't be a
11	deficit. It would be illegal.
12	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Right. It's illegal.
13	COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: No, I understand
14	that. That's why
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The answer is no.
16	Commissioner Kirsanow.
17	COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Thank you, Madam
18	Chair. It strikes me that this is not excessively
19	burdensome or intrusive kind of information that we're
20	asking for, but the sort of information that on a
21	daily basis, or on a weekly basis, a cumulative basis,
22	that staff would be preparing and analyzing with
23	respect to discharging its functions.
24	The information requested by Russell
2.5	Redenbaugh's motion is very simple and
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straightforward, and doesn't even go close to the kind of information that is kind of the Sarbanes-Oxley sort of information you look for in terms of good governance.

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We're only looking for quarterly cost by project. I think that's something that's typically done by staff anyway. Differential between expected cost and actual cost by project. This is, the third item is something we addressed last year, and that is any payment of any fines, anything that may have been extraordinary, unexpected. Payments to outside contractors and the cost of travel.

And I think that's not an unreasonable request. I think that we do have, if not legally, colloquially, a fiduciary responsibility to monitor these kinds of costs. And aside from any kind of supervisory or fiduciary responsibility that we may have, in order for the Commission to operate in an efficient manner, it seems to me that we should have some global understanding as to what our costs are so that we can direct staff as to what types of projects they should be would be undertaken, and how undertaken.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Redenbaugh.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Thank you. 1 2 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Russ? 3 Well, I -- the COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: 4 Commission, my threshold on this project management issue, and the governance issue was -- as yours was on 5 6 the SACs, mine was crossed -- threshold was crossed on 7 this quite some time ago. 8 And I -- much of what I was intending to 9 say has been well said by Pete. I don't find in any 10 way this level of detail burdensome or intrusive or 11 inappropriate. 12 I, for my point of view, met the minimum 13 standard. I don't want to be in a situation again that 14 we're in now. You know, which is we're not able to do 15 all that we intended to do just a few months ago, and 16 the reality hasn't changed, only our awareness of that 17 has changed. 18 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Let me -- I'm 19 going to recognize the two people whose hands are up, 20 then I'm not going to recognize anybody else in the 21 interest of time. We have to bring this to some kind 22 of closure, because there are people waiting for us to 23 start at 10:30 with them. 24 I think Commissioner Thernstrom had her 25 hand up before you, but it's -- you're sitting next to

1	each other, so. Commissioner Thernstrom?
2	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I'm just I
3	guess this is my third moment of bewilderment in the
4	morning. I just frankly do not know what Commissioner
5	Edley is talking about when he accuses some
6	Commissioners, and I suspect I'm on that list
7	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Why do you have to be
8	on the list?
9	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Well, because
10	(Laughter.)
11	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: It's not all about
12	you, Abigail.
13	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: It's a good
14	guess. A guess based on some experience.
15	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: You're at the top,
16	Abigail.
17	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I thought I was
18	at the top, right. I am bewildered at being accused of
19	harassing the Commission on the Hill, of engaging in
20	devilish interference. I think I have done neither. I
21	don't think anybody on this Commission has done either
22	one.
23	And there is no intention of second-
24	guessing the Staff Director. And I think that question
25	has already the limits of what we're proposing here,

1	and the fact that we're not second-guessing the Staff
2	Director has already been addressed by both Russell
3•	Redenbaugh and Pete Kirsanow.
4	But you know, just to repeat my first
5	point, I frankly resent that charge. I've never
6	engaged in either one.
7	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The It's Peter
8	Kirsanow, not Pete. He doesn't like to be called Pete.
9	COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: No, the other way
10	around. I don't like Peter.
11	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I mean the other way
12	around.
13	COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes, that's right.
14	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: That's right, I was
15	calling you Peter, and that's got it. Yes,
16	Commissioner Braceras.
17	COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Yes. I agree that
18	I don't think that asking for accountability can or
19	should be interpreted as harassment. The desire to
20	impose some managerial order and to try to help reform
21	a previously frankly out of control organization is
22	not harassment, it's discipline. So that's the first
23	thing.
24	The second thing I would say is I am also
25	bewildered by the resistance to providing information

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which is both very basic and not burdensome. And I would simply ask what are you hiding. It seems to me bizarre that the information wouldn't be forthcoming.

And the third point I would like to make is that, basically, at least during the time that I've been on this Commission, and from my study of the Commission, I know for many years prior, Commissioners have basically been asked to delegate complete financial authority and priority-setting to the Staff all project-planning as well as implementation authority to the Staff Director.

We've been told on numerous occasions when we raise questions about projects to essentially shut up and let the staff do their job. And in light of those things, I guess I'm wondering what the hell are we doing here. Because if we have no role to play, and we're going to completely delegate to the staff, then there's no point in us even coming to these meetings or existing.

One of the reasons I agreed to take this position was to try and -- to try and give some : quidance to the staff, and to impose some order on this organization that's previously been found to be in disarray.

And I think that many of the projects that

have been discussed at our meetings, and authorized at
our meetings, are very worthy projects. But when our
financial house is not in order, we can't complete
those in effective fashion.

So I don't think that what Commissioner
Redenbaugh has asked for is burdensome. I think it's
quite reasonable, and the resistance to providing it

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The --

is very revealing to me that something's amiss.

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Question?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I want to bring this to a closure. And I'm going to say something and call the question. If you wish to work on a motion with Edley Commissioner Redenbaugh, or do whatever suggested about it, fine. But I do think important to state clearly for the record, since we're now going to have another GAO report, which will say words like "management out of control", blah blah blah, because we know they'll ask for it, that the budget here has been balanced.

I have the floor. The budget has been balanced every year, as it must be in the government. No one is running any deficits. Secondly, the Staff Director has done a good job of seeing to it, that it was managed effectively and that our projects were

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carried out, that we voted for and approved.

authority to the Staff Director to run the Agency, not us. It was done years ago, long before any of us were here. And the Commission may at any time take away authority to manage the affairs of the Agency from the Staff Director. It only has to do so by a motion, and by voting to do so. It may do so piecemeal, or it may do so all at once.

So, and I also have not heard the Staff Director say nothing about furloughing any employees at this meeting. If you have information that the rest of us don't have, you might share it with us.

Then thirdly, as I understood it, the Staff Director asked that buying some computers, which was the only thing I heard discussed here, would be deferred, and he said something about tightening travel for the time being.

Every single year, every Staff Director has had to make decisions, given the way our budget is handled, about seeing to it that we come in at the end of the year with the budget balanced the way it's supposed to be.

Our projects have been on time. In recent years, we had a problem a few years ago with projects

1	being on time. The staff has done a great job of
2	getting the projects done on time.
3	If there is a desire, we will call the
4	question for this motion. It's already been called.
5	And I want to do that, because we have two other
6	items, and we have to go to the audience that is
7	there, and the people who have come to hear us talk
8	about substantive matters, and I would appreciate it
9	if we do so.
10	And I am all for financial management. I'm
11	all for fiscal responsibility. And I think the Staff
12	Director has so far behaved fiscally responsible.
13	All those in favor of the motion that is
14	on the floor indicate by saying, "Aye."
15	(Chorus of "Ayes".)
16	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Those opposed to the
17	motion, indicate by saying, "Aye." I mean, "No." I'm
18	sorry, I meant to say, say, "No."
19	(Chorus of "Nos.")
20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Roll call.
21	Berry, no. Braceras?
22	COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Yes.
23	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Edley?
24	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: No.
25	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Kirsanow?
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1	COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes.
2	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Meeks?
3	COMMISSIONER MEEKS: No.
4	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Redenbaugh?
5	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes.
6	· CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Reynoso?
7	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: No.
8	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Thernstrom?
9	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Yes.
10	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The motion fails. It's
11	4-4. Yes, Vice Chair.
12	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I'd just like
13	to suggest that maybe Commissioner Edley and
14	Commissioner Redenbaugh might get together on a motion
15	that we could all agree on. Because I think we all
16	agree that we need to know what the fiscal status is,
17	and we need not to interfere with the staff.
18	And if they could agree on something,
19	maybe we could take it up next month.
20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I think that's an
21	excellent idea. Russell, would you be willing to do
22	that?
23	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I'd be willing
24	to entertain

1	with Edley?
2	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes. I'd be
3	happy to talk with you, Commissioner Edley.
4	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Great.
5	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: . But why don't
6	you start with a proposal for what you would find
7	useful and not burdensome.
8	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Great.
9	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I am skeptical,
10	that our assessments will match on that.
11	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Let's be hopeful. Be
12	hopeful.
13	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Try your hand at it.
14	Yes, Commissioner Thernstrom.
15	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Madam Chair, I
16	had a motion on the education project, but in the
17	interest of time it obviously has gotten very late,
18	I'd like to send it as a poll vote by memo to my
19	colleagues, if you would permit that.
20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Would you tell us what
21	the motion is?
22	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Well, I'm
23	extremely interested in this project. I would like
24	the timeline we've received indicates that two weeks
25	from now, on April 1, the Staff Director expects the

educational report would be drafted.

There are several of us on this Commission who are experts on education. I do think that the racial gap in academic achievement is the civil rights issue of our day. And I would like to have some meetings before this, you know, with a draft in place, but before this report is public in any form.

For interested Commissioners to meet with the staff, go over the text, make suggestions, and be part, in other words, of the drafting process of the final document.

I think that there are members of this Commission, including Commissioner Edley, who have a great deal to say on this subject. And I feel once again, that the expertise of this Commission is being — hasn't been drawn upon, and as you know, I have a great deal of expertise in education myself, and am coming out with a book on it, and served for almost a decade on a State Board of Education.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And since we're all going to talk about what we used to do, I used to run federal education programs for a number of years.

COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Good. So you should be part of these meetings too.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So I do know something

1 about it. But in any case, Staff Director, can we, without the necessity for a motion, simply say you 2 will defer what you're doing with the draft until such 3 time, we'll put it off for how long do you want? What 4 5 period of time do you want to arrange your meetings 6 and go over it? 7 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Well, the 8 timeline is up to the Staff Director. I don't want to 9 micro-manage the Staff Director. 10 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, what do you need 11 from the --12 Well, I would COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: 13 like, when they have a draft, I would like to have 14 some time to read the draft, and then time to meet, 15 and with any interested Commissioners to go over the 16 draft. And see if we can transcend any political 17 differences on this Commission and come to some kind 18 of report. Maybe that's -- Commissioner Edley is 19 looking at me skeptically here, but you know, we could 20 make a try. 21 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I would rather do that 22 in a Commission meeting. Why don't we set aside a 23 whole lot of time at a Commission meeting where the 24 draft will be before us, and we can discuss it, just 25

like we used to do years ago on the Commission.

1	And we can go over it in detail, and
2	discuss it, and debate it, and make our points, and
3	say whatever we want, without any vote being scheduled
4	that day.
5	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Well, I would
6	like to do this before a draft discuss this before
7	a draft is in the public arena.
8	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, then you'd have
9	to have a meeting of the Commissioners privately with
10	the staff.
11	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Only the ones
12	who are interested.
13	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, that wouldn't be
14	fair. I mean, if everybody's interested, then we'll,
15	you know, we have to have a public meeting.
16	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I'm interested.
17	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I'm interested.
18	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I'm not.
19	(Laughter.)
20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: There you go. If we
21	have a quorum, then we have to have a public meeting.
22	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Sure. I mean, if
23	there are
24	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So why don't we try to
25	work out doing this without voting on it, so that in a

1	way you can have time. And we'll say that the Staff
2	Director will work within these time lines.
3	Why don't you have your Special Assistant
4	talk to him and his assistants and see if they can
5	work out something? And for Edley, and for anybody
6	else. And if not, we'll have a meeting and discuss it.
7	Why don't we just do that, rather than
8	And if that doesn't work, then we'll do something
9	else. Okay? Can we try that and see if it works?
10	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: We can try that.
11	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right. Let's try
12	that. Then the last thing that we'll do
13	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Madam Chair?
14	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: We have people
14 15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: We have people waiting, Russell. The Chief of Police is here, and the
15	waiting, Russell. The Chief of Police is here, and the
15 16	waiting, Russell. The Chief of Police is here, and the City Manager, and a lot of people who came here to
15 16 17	waiting, Russell. The Chief of Police is here, and the City Manager, and a lot of people who came here to meet with us starting at 10:30, and they have other
15 16 17 18	waiting, Russell. The Chief of Police is here, and the City Manager, and a lot of people who came here to meet with us starting at 10:30, and they have other responsibilities
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21	waiting, Russell. The Chief of Police is here, and the City Manager, and a lot of people who came here to meet with us starting at 10:30, and they have other responsibilities COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: All right, I'll CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I am sure.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	waiting, Russell. The Chief of Police is here, and the City Manager, and a lot of people who came here to meet with us starting at 10:30, and they have other responsibilities COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: All right, I'll CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I am sure. COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	waiting, Russell. The Chief of Police is here, and the City Manager, and a lot of people who came here to meet with us starting at 10:30, and they have other responsibilities COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: All right, I'll CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I am sure. COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I'm recognizing you,

understand, in the interest of time I'll be brief, but I would like to ask the Staff Director one question. Originally, we were supposed to have a briefing with respect to affirmative action, and I'm very happy we're going to be having a briefing on the civil rights issues affecting Latino community in D.C., but given that we're on the eve of having an oral argument on what is arguably the most important civil rights case in at least 25 years, and some would say possibly 50 years, I'm a little disappointed we're not having an affirmative action briefing this month.

And I'm wondering are we going to have an affirmative action briefing prior to the expected announcement date of the Gratz and Grutter Supreme Court cases.

STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Unless the Commissioners ask me to, I'm not planning to do that.

COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: I would then -- If we're not going to be having any kind of a briefing with respect to affirmative action, then I would like to move that the Commission not issue any kind of statements, or announcements, or press releases related to Gratz, Grutter affirmative action absent the affirmative vote, approving vote, by a majority of

1	the Commissioners.
2	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: We already have a
3	policy in favor of affirmative action in higher
4	education, which we have had for years. And unless the
5	Commission overturns that by affirmative vote, if
6	that's what you're asking
7	COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: No.
8	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: then we continue to
9	have that policy.
10	COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Any new vote with
11	any new release or statement that may be coming
12	from staff or may be generated by staff or otherwise
13	related to affirmative action in light of the pending
14	cases.
15	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: And specifically
16	related to the pending cases.
17	COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Right.
18	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You mean after the
19	cases are decided?
20	COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Before or after.
21	During this entire conference.
22	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I don't think we can
23	do that.
24	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: He can make the
25	motion.

1	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay, make the motion.
2	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: And I second it.
3	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay.
4	(Whereupon, the Motion on Affirmative
5	Action was moved and seconded.)
6	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All those in favor of
7	the motion indicate by saying, "Aye."
8	(Chorus of Ayes.)
9	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Opposed?
10	(Chorus of No's.)
11	COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Roll call.
12	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Berry, no. Braceras?
13	COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Yes. We're
14	establishing a record here.
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Edley?
16	
10	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: No.
17	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: No. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Kirsanow.
17	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Kirsanow.
17 18	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Kirsanow. COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes.
17 18 19	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Kirsanow. COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Meeks?
17 18 19 20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Kirsanow. COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Meeks? COMMISSIONER MEEKS: No.
17 18 19 20 21	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Kirsanow. COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Meeks? COMMISSIONER MEEKS: No. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Redenbaugh?
17 18 19 20 21 22	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Kirsanow. COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Meeks? COMMISSIONER MEEKS: No. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Redenbaugh? COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Aye. Again, I'm
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Kirsanow. COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Meeks? COMMISSIONER MEEKS: No. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Redenbaugh? COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Aye. Again, I'm sorry?

1	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: No.
2	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. The motion
3	fails.
4	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I wasn't
5	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The last motion that I
6	would like you to pass, if it's not
7	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: May I have my
8	vote recorded? I'm sorry. I wasn't polled.
9	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Oh, you weren't? Oh,
10	Thernstrom.
11	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Yes.
12	V. State Advisory Committee Appointments for
13	Minnesota and Intermin Appointment for Illinois
14	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. I thought you
15	said yes. Oh, you were telling Russell to say yes
16	The last item that I'd like a quick motion on and
17	approval, so we can go to the next session, is on the
18	State Advisory Committee appointments for Minnesota,
19	and the interim appointment for Illinois. Can I get a
20	motion?
21	COMMISSIONER REYNOSO: So moved.
22	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Can I get a Second?
23	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Second.
24	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All those in favor
25	indicate by saying, "Aye."

(Chorus of Ayes.) 1 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Opposed? 2 3 (No response.) Presentation on Civil Rights Issues 4 VI. 5 Affecting the Latino Community in the District of Columbia 6 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So ordered. Now we go 7 to the presentation on civil rights issues affecting 8 the Latino community in the District of Columbia. And 9 I will apologize for us being about ten minutes late, 10 which is unusual. We're often later than that, but I 11 still apologize for our being that late. 12 And we will hear from Latino and other 13 D.C. government 14 community activists, as well as officials regarding the progress and existing problems 15 with the administration of health care, provision of 16 education, and police relations in the D.C. Latino 17 18 community. 19 leaders, representatives Community 20 activists will discuss the civil rights implications 21 of these community, health and social service issues. 22 We all remember 12 years ago, about 12 23 years ago, when the frustration and anger of many 24 members of the D.C. Latino community, fueled by

perceptions of discrimination and exclusion, resulted

in civil unrest in the Mount Pleasant, Adams Morgan 1 and Columbia Heights neighborhoods of Washington. 2 The shooting of an unarmed Salvadoran man 3 by a rookie police officer was the immediate catalyst 4 of that three-day disturbance. In the aftermath, this 5 Commission's Advisory Committee for D.C. immediately 6 7 convened a public forum in Mount Pleasant to hear the concerns of community leaders, and the comments of the 8 9 newly formed D.C. Latino Civil Rights Task Force. Mr. Pedro Aviles, the Chair of the Task 10 11 described the underlying causes Force, 12 disturbance in terms of serious violations of the 13 civil rights of Latinos. And he asked for a thorough investigation 14 of certain allegations, including police abuse of 15 16 Latino residents, discriminatory hiring practices that 17 he alleged by the D.C. government, and a system-wide 18 failure to provide adequate social services to 19 Latinos. 20 At the time of his request, the Commission 21 had a nation-wide project on racial tension. So we 22 responded by picking the District as our first hearing 23 site, and began a six-month investigation of the 24 allegations.

And we had a report in 1993 on Mount

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1	Pleasant.
2	TELEPHONE OPERATOR: Hello, Ms. Royal?
3	MS. ROYAL: Yes.
4	TELEPHONE OPERATOR: Mr. Russell's line
5	has disconnected. Should I redial?
6	MS. ROYAL: Yes, ma'am, please.
7	TELEPHONE OPERATOR: I'm sorry?
8	MS. ROYAL: Yes, please.
9	TELEPHONE OPERATOR: Okay, thank you.
10	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Thank you for
11	interrupting. We had a January 1993 report, Mount
12	Pleasant, which was called, "Racial and Ethnic
13	Tensions in American Communities: Poverty, Inequality
14	and Discrimination."
15	And we said that, although the focus was
16	on civil rights issues affecting Latinos, the findings
17	were likely in D.C would likely apply to other
18	localities across the nation.
19	Today we have community representatives
20	here for a presentation on the state of affairs in the
21	D.C. Latino community, and the decade or so since
22	those Mount Pleasant disturbances.
23	This is based on an eight-volume update,
24	which was coordinated by the Washington Lawyers

Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs. The

53 eight-volume update, as well as the Commission's 1993 1 2 Mount Pleasant report, has been given to all the 3 Commissioners and their assistants. 4 We also have with us today high-level D.C. government officials to provide a government response. 5 As I understand it, this presentation was originally 6 7 scheduled to take place before our D.C. Advisory Committee, and indeed the Chair of the D.C. State 8 9 Advisory Committee, the Right Reverend, love you, 10 Louis M. Anthony, who is currently senior -- "Love 11 you" is not his name. I love him. 12 (Laughter.) 13 Who is currently CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 14 Senior Pastor of the Metropolitan AME Zion Church in 15 Washington, D.C. If you could please stand up and come 16 forward, Reverend Anthony, so we can see you. 17 Additionally, along with the Chair, Mr. 18 a member of our D.C. Ted Lozo, State Advisory 19 Committee, I think, is somewhere in the audience. Are 20 you here, Mr. Lozo? He was? He's out there somewhere. 21 And Reverend Anthony, why don't you sit 22 down and turn over Mr. Solorzano's name so that they 23 won't think that's you. And could you please make a 24 few --

25

TELEPHONE OPERATOR:

Excuse the

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interruption. Ms. Royal? 1 MS. ROYAL: Yes? 2 TELEPHONE OPERATOR: Mr. Redenbaugh did 3 4 not wish to rejoin. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Could you tell the 5 operator not to call here anymore, and please don't 6 interrupt the meeting, please? Could someone do that? 7 8 Thank you. 9 Now, could you then, Reverend Anthony, please proceed with any remarks you would like to 10 11 make? 12 ANTHONY: Thank you, Madam REVEREND Chairman. To the venerable Chairman of the Commission, 13 and to the distinguished and honored Commissioners, 14 15 it's my delight to appear here this morning as the Chairperson of the State Committee for the District of 16 17 Columbia, to join with those who come from the Latino 18 community in being very celebrative of the Commission 19 taking this time to focus on this very important 20 constituency in our city, and more importantly a 21 greater constituency in our nation. 22 Our nation is one of soaring words. Words 23 of equity and equitable life. We hold these truths to 24 be self-evident, that all men are created equal and 25 are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable

rights, among them life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Words of inclusivity and community. We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union. Words of hospitality and non-discriminatory invitation. Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.

The monuments of this city are the visible treasury of these words. They must not only be the joy of tourists who visit here; they must be the reality for all who live here.

As the Chairperson of the D.C. Committee,

I am very delighted that you have taken this focus, a

focus that you had -- that we started ten years ago,

when the circumstances became a public matter in our

city.

And we're grateful that the Commission continues its interest as it rightly should. We intend, as a local committee, as your advisors, to pursue these matters at some later depth, not only in the matter of Latino concerns, but in the broader issues of police community relations and our planning forums pending the outcome and report of the Commission on this matter, so that we can look at the matter more completely.

1	Law enforcement must never forget that its
2	highest duty is to protect America's heritage of
3	soaring words. Words that Martin Luther King rightly
4	called, the night before his death, "The great wells
5	of democracy."
6	Making these words of equity and equitable
7	life, inclusivity, and community, hospitality, and
8	non-discriminatory invitation the daily experience of
9	every person, without regard to race, or sex, or
10	national origin, represents the last great battle of
11	the American Revolution.
12	May this hearing and these recommendations
13	hasten the victory for all. Viva revolution, and viva
1.4	justice.
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right. Thank you
16	very much. And I see Mr. Ted Lozo has arrived. Would
17	you like to say anything? Well, welcome, and thank you
18	for your service on the D.C. State Advisory Committee.
19	MR. LOZO: Yes.
20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You might want to make
21	some brief remarks.
22	MR. LOZO: Well, I came as an observer. I
23	didn't know I was to be at this table, but I certainly
24	welcome the opportunity to make a few remarks. Indeed,
25	T want to start with my fellow Commissioner's last

words.

Viva la revolution, indeed, because we need something revolutionary to happen in the District of Columbia in regards to the state of Latino affairs. We're here to talk about these issues. We're here to hear from some very important and impressive groups that are about to testify before you.

There are serious issues to be addressed in all areas of social services from the District of Columbia. It's been too long. It's been way too long. And the District of Columbia, the federal government itself, needs to share in addressing the appropriate services that, not only Latinos, but immigrants in general and the working families of the District of Columbia need to receive.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Thank you both very much.

REVEREND ANTHONY: Madam Chairman, if I may.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes.

REVEREND ANTHONY: I want to thank the Commission for its recent appointments to us. Ted came in as a -- with his feet on the ground, and has given great import to us, as well as Michelle Morales, who

has come.

And for the record, I should like to also point out that Mark Pentino and Mr. Chun who are staff that support us, are perhaps the quintessential expression of great public service, certainly overworked, and certainly underpaid, but nonetheless excellent in what they do.

It's no mistake that when you're leaving this city, as you go down 9th Street, the last two buildings that you see here tell all of what this country should be.

The words that I spoke of are in the Archives, and the Department of Justice is on the other side. It is our duty to make sure that the words are always clothed in justice, and we're grateful for what you to do today.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right. Thank you very much. Thanks to both of you, and now we'll proceed with the panels. We will have come up Ms. Denise Gilman, Marisa Demeo, who's been before us before, and Mr. Saul Solorzano, and Ms. Yvonne Martines-Vega, and Ms. Maria Gomez. If you could each sit behind your name. I appreciate that very much.

Ms. Gilman is the Director of the Immigrant and Refugee Rights Project at the Washington

Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs. 1 She coordinates the representation of political asylum 2 applicants by pro bono attorneys, and provides legal 3 support on individual cases and asylum law procedures. 4 She also engages in advocacy on issues of 5 national, regional and local significance to ensure 6 that immigration policies are fair and humane, and 7 that governmental authorities respect the rights of 8 9 investigates and She immigrant population. the 10 involving individual and impact cases litigates 11 discrimination. 12 Ms. Demeo, who has been here, as I said, before, is the Regional Counsel of MALDEF, Mexican-13 14 American Legal Defense and Education Fund, which 15 protects and promotes the civil rights of Latinos 16 living in the United States. 17 She develops policy positions, legislative 18 advocacy in all the different areas, and she has been 19 highly visible in the public arena, educating people 20 about the issues that are concerns to her community. 21 She also serves at the moment as an adjunct professor 22 at Howard University. Before coming to MALDEF, she 23 was at the Justice Department. 24 Mr. Solorzano is the Executive Director 25 for CARECEN in Washington. How do you pronounce that?

1	MR. SOLORZANO: CARECEN.
2	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I did it right?
3	MR. SOLORZANO: Yes.
4	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Washington, D.C.
5	CARECEN is a community-based organization I know
6	what it is, I just don't know how to pronounce it
7	that provides legal, educational empowerment and other
8	support services to the Central American and other
9	Latinos in the Washington Metropolitan area.
10	It was established in 1981 to secure the
11	rights of Salvadorans and other Central Americans who
12	fled from civil wars and sought refuge in the United
13	States. He has been Director since 1992.
14	Ms. Vega has worked at Ayuda,
14 15	Ms. Vega has worked at Ayuda, Incorporated, a non-profit legal services agency that
	-
15	Incorporated, a non-profit legal services agency that
15 16	Incorporated, a non-profit legal services agency that serves low-income, foreign-born persons in Washington
15 16 17	Incorporated, a non-profit legal services agency that serves low-income, foreign-born persons in Washington since 1979. Prior to becoming the Executive Director
15 16 17 18	Incorporated, a non-profit legal services agency that serves low-income, foreign-born persons in Washington since 1979. Prior to becoming the Executive Director in 1985, she was a Volunteer Coordinator and Office
15 16 17 18 19	Incorporated, a non-profit legal services agency that serves low-income, foreign-born persons in Washington since 1979. Prior to becoming the Executive Director in 1985, she was a Volunteer Coordinator and Office Manager. She oversees all of the affairs of the
15 16 17 18 19 20	Incorporated, a non-profit legal services agency that serves low-income, foreign-born persons in Washington since 1979. Prior to becoming the Executive Director in 1985, she was a Volunteer Coordinator and Office Manager. She oversees all of the affairs of the organization.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Incorporated, a non-profit legal services agency that serves low-income, foreign-born persons in Washington since 1979. Prior to becoming the Executive Director in 1985, she was a Volunteer Coordinator and Office Manager. She oversees all of the affairs of the organization. Ms. Gomez has been the Executive Director
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Incorporated, a non-profit legal services agency that serves low-income, foreign-born persons in Washington since 1979. Prior to becoming the Executive Director in 1985, she was a Volunteer Coordinator and Office Manager. She oversees all of the affairs of the organization. Ms. Gomez has been the Executive Director of Mary's Center for Maternal and Child Care from its

to join us this morning. We apologize.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Oh, we can understand that. All right. We will start off then with Ms. Gilman. Please proceed.

MS. GILMAN: Thank you, and good morning, Madam Chairwoman, Vice Chair of the Commission, and members of the Commission. I want to thank you very, very much for this opportunity to speak before you this morning on the issue of civil rights and the matters that are affecting the Latino community here in Washington, D.C.

I would also like to thank the Chairman of the D.C. State Advisory Committee, and also Ted Lozo, for their comments, which are extremely encouraging, as well, regarding the interest of the Commission and the State Advisory Committee in these issues.

As you mentioned, Madam Chairwoman, after the 1991 Mount Pleasant riots, the United States Civil Rights Commission prepared an in-depth analysis of the civil rights issues affecting Latinos, and found, concluded, that there were serious problems of discrimination and marginalization in the community.

I just want to give you a little bit of background now on what has happened in the last couple of years, in terms of follow-up and updating on the

work that the Commission did more than a decade ago.

In 2001, which was the actual ten-year anniversary of the Mount Pleasant disturbances, the Lawyers Committee began a process of preparing updated reports on the civil rights issues affecting the Latino community.

The process of preparing the reports involved really three different components to the project. Ten well known law firms with offices here in the area actually prepared the reports from a legal perspective.

And those reports covered the range of issues that had been addressed ten years ago, and really the range of issues affecting the community. Everything from access to health care, education, issues of police relations with the Latino community, and so forth. The system, how it affected the Latino community, and going on from there.

The law firms involved in the preparation of these reports. I'll just mention a few of them so you can get a sense of the caliber of legal work, and the objectivity that went into these reports.

The law firm of Vinson & Elkins was involved, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, Holland & Knight, Hogan & Hartson. I think these are all names that

we're familiar with, and the amount of work that they put into this was truly incredible, and the dedication that they showed.

So the law firms were really one component of the work that was done. A civil rights review panel was also formed, and it was composed of national, local experts on Latino issues, including the three individuals that are present today to provide testimony, as well as several other members.

And this panel really was able to oversee the process, guide the law firms, and provide some real expertise on Latino civil rights issues, both from a national and a local perspective.

The third component of the process was a community advisory group that was developed to prepare the reports. And this group really helped provide access to Latino community members on the ground, with specific stories and grievances, and concerns.

They arranged meetings in churches, and did intakes, so that we could gather the experience type information that we needed to make these reports come to life.

As you mentioned, the final product was a series, really, of eight reports. They were -- and a summary document as well, which you have before you, I

believe. The reports were released on May 5, 2002, the 1 eleventh anniversary, at this point, of the Mount 2 3 Pleasant disturbances. I should also note that on September 30, 4 2002, the Council of Latino Agencies, an important 5 umbrella group of Latino agencies here in town, also 6 issued a comprehensive report with extensive data and 7 recommendations regarding the Latino community. It was 8 9 entitled, "The State of Latinos in the District of 10 Columbia." 11 It was also inspired by the Mount Pleasant 12 disturbances, and provides really useful demographic 13 information, which helps to support the types of 14 conclusions that were reached in the more legal 15 reports. 16 Both reports found that numerous barriers 17 exist to the full integration of Latinos into the 18 social, economic and political life of the District of 19 Columbia, and we'd be happy to go into any of the 20 details that you see fit. 21 But I wanted to also get to what has 22 happened since the release of the reports, and that's 23 really what the rest of the panel will mostly speak

After the release of the reports, the

about.

24

Latino community initiated dialogue with the District of Columbia government through a newly formed Latino issues strategic team, which included the members of the review panel, but also a broader group of Latino community representatives.

And that group, which we've begun to call the LIST, has been meeting with the Mayor and his Cabinet, and other high-level officials on a regular basis, pretty much a quarterly basis, to discuss the reports, and the concrete recommendations that have been made for change.

The dialogue has been productive, there is immediate no doubt. number of short-term, recommendations have been implemented. I'll mention just a few. The District of Columbia Housing Authority implemented a policy for immigration status verification that unwieldy very and timewas Latinos consuming, and so were often facing significant delays in getting Section 8 vouchers, for policy has example. That now been changed and streamlined.

Another example of positive movement is that the D.C. Government agencies involved in homeownership programs have set specific goals for increasing Latino home-ownership, and have begun to

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1 | implement plans on that front.

The D.C. Health Care Alliance, which is the main sort of arrangement for indigent health care for those who aren't covered by other programs, at the time of the writing of the reports didn't have any sort of enrollment sites in northwestern Latino neighborhoods. And additional enrollment sites have now been added at clinics that are frequently used by the Latino community.

I believe you've all received a chart that we actually did of the recommendations that we've set forth, and what has happened on them. So that'll give you a sense of where we are as well.

I'd like to sort of initiate the rest of the conversation by saying it has been more difficult for us to achieve results on the big picture, the larger cross-cutting issues, the institutional problems that are out there.

The rest of the panel will discuss those, cross-cutting changes that have been recommended and the progress that we have made thus far.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Marisa is next.

MS. DEMEO: First I just wanted to thank the Commission for the opportunity to testify about the issues facing the Latino community in Washington,

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I'm going to be focusing my comments on a cross-cutting issue that can be found really in every component of the reports that were done by the ten law firms.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Do you have your microphone on? Push it up some, please.

MS. DEMEO: The issue that I'm going to be focusing in on is, in terms of access to services for Latinos living in the District who have limited English skills.

In my statement I'm really going to focus on just three subtopics. The first is the actual findings of the anniversary report in terms of lack of accessibility to services due to language barriers.

The second will be the federal requirement that federally funded services be accessible to limited English proficient recipients of services. And the third, to talk a little bit about the proposed local legislation that would codify the federal obligations at the local level.

First, with regard to the findings of the anniversary report. Under every topic included in the anniversary report, and which the civil rights panel of which I was a part reviewed and provided feedback,

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there was a consistent theme of the District's failure to meet the language needs of the Latino Spanish-speaking community, to ensure that they had access to District services.

I was most closely involved with the reports dealing with relations with the police, as well as what was called the Access to Justice report, which included issues related to the D.C. public defender service, the D.C. Superior Court, the Pre-Trial Services Agency, and the Office of Corporation Counsel.

For those familiar with the original Mount Pleasant disturbances, you will recall that it was the relations between the police and the Latino community that was our top concern at the time.

A key recommendation identified, now 12 years ago, was that the Metropolitan Police Department, the MPD, needed to do a better job in removing language and cultural barriers between the police force and the community.

Now, 12 years later, that remains a key recommendation. In 1991, the MPD had 121 Latino officers, and at that time an estimated 126 officers who were Spanish-speaking. In 2001, the MPD had 194 Latino officers, and 93 officers who had been

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1	certified as Spanish-speaking employees through the
2	MPD's stipend program. This is a new program that was
3	initiated since the time of the disturbances.
4	COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: What percentages
5	do those represent of the overall?
6	MS. DEMEO: It's about a five percent
7	employment rate, I think.
8	COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Both then and now?
9	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I would appreciate it
10	if Commissioners would let reserve their questions.
11	COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: I'm sorry. I'm
12	very interested, and I just wanted
13	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Because otherwise
14	we'll all stop everybody, and then we'll never get to
15	the end, and hear everybody.
16	COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: I apologize. I was
17	just
18	MS. DEMEO: In any case, there's about 93
19	at this time who've actually been certified as
20	Spanish-speaking under the stipend program that MPD
21	runs. And it does provide a minimal stipend if you get
22	certification to provide services in Spanish.
23	The training opportunities for other
24	officers to learn Spanish had really been sporadic,
25	and attracted minimal participation. So really, little

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advance has been made in the years since the original disturbances.

After the anniversary report came out, the MPD actually did do recruitment and hiring of 60 Latino officers from Puerto Rico. And the only concern we have, even though there's been that hiring, is it's our understanding that there's been significant attrition of some of the newly hired officers, as well as some of the officers who are already on board. So we're not sure if the increase is as big as the initial hire.

Even more troubling is the fact that, at the time of the anniversary report when it was released, there was only one certified Spanish speaker employed as either a 911 emergency or a 311 non-emergency operator.

Demand for language assistance was not being met. While some bilingual staff employed as dispatchers were pulled in to handle calls, and an unreliable language assistance line was often used, overall, Latinos with language barriers experienced difficulty communicating with the MPD in both emergency and non-emergency situations.

Since the time of the report's release, the MPD has indicated it has hired more Spanish-

speaking employees in the communications department. However, it had failed to provide any level of detailed information as to how many were actually hired, and in which positions they were working.

In October of 2002, Ms. Gilman from the Washington Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights sent a letter requesting this information, and it was never responded to. She sent a Freedom of Information Act request in November of 2002, and also that was not responded to.

However, I found out this morning that there was a response sent late last night. Based on that information from the MPD, the MPD currently has 74 employees assigned as police communication call-takers to answer 911 or 311 calls, and only one is Spanish-speaking.

So there hasn't been any increase in terms, of Spanish-speaking ability to handle those types of calls. When the MPD does not have sufficient Spanish-speaking employees to communicate with the growing Spanish-speaking community, the public safety and health is jeopardized.

A police officer may feel he has to use additional force, perhaps even excessive force, to conduct an arrest, simply because the arrestee does

not understand the instructions due to a language barrier.

A caller trying to report a crime in progress, or trying to report a person in a health emergency cannot do so because of a language barrier. Lives can be lost and crimes that could be solved are not due to these language barriers. I know other witnesses will talk about language issues in other areas outside of the police department.

My second point regarding the District's need to comply with federal requirements. As members of this Commission are well aware, recipients of federal funds are prohibited from discriminating against persons on the basis of race, color or national origin in the implementation of any program or activity under Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The Supreme Court's decision in Lau v. Nichols made it clear that denial of a meaningful opportunity to participate in a benefit or a program that receives federal funds due to failure to provide language accessible services is a violation of Title 6.

In 2000, President Clinton brought more attention to the requirements that federal recipients

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have under Title 6 to meet the needs of limited 1 English proficient individuals through Executive Order 2 administration reaffirmed its 3 Bush 13166. The commitment to implementing this Executive Order in 4 5 October, 2001. 6 The U.S. Department of Justice has issued guidance providing further direction as to how federal 7 8 recipients should comply with Title fund 9 obligations. Other federal agencies are charged with 10 following Justice's model. 11 Most, if not all, of the programs and 12 services the District of Columbia is offering, within 13 which it is failing to provide adequate services to 14 persons with language barriers, receive federal funds. 15 It is urgent that the District come into 16 full compliance with Title 6, or it risks 17 complaint processes will -- they'll have to go through 18 complaint processes for people who file complaints 19 with the federal agencies. They risk losing federal 20 funds, and litigation could also be brought against 21 them. 22 Finally, in the area of local legislation, 23 District Councilmember Jim Graham has introduced a 24 bill in the Council of the District entitled the

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Language Access Act.

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This act, if passed by the Council and

approved by the Mayor, would provide a clear framework

for the District to meet the needs of the limited

English proficient population, while also meeting its

federal obligations under Title 6.

Two of the key components of the bill deal with provisions of how to provide oral language services, and the provision of translated written information.

Under both provisions, the bill sets forth a reasonable guideline for determining when the District should provide accessible services. It is clear that the bill, like the U.S. Department of Justice's guidance, allows for a balancing of factors to be considered when determining what types of oral language services need to be provided, and provides a safe haven for what documents need to be translated.

Overall, the Language Access Act provides a reasonable and clear method for the D.C. Government to provide vital services in a meaningful way to persons with limited English proficiency living in the District.

Despite that, the Mayor has failed to support the act, and the Chief Financial Officer for the Mayor has issued fiscal impact statements that

the 1 estimate the budget consequences of at seemingly higher levels than necessary. Thank you. 2 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right. Thank you 3 4 very much. Mr. Solorzano? MR. SOLORZANO: Good morning. I want to 5 thank the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for the 6 7 opportunity to speak here this morning. basically make two points. One has to -- about the 8 changes in the community, and the second, about the 9 10 DCPS public school system. 11 And as a way of introduction, I would like 12 to say that the City Government has failed you, the 13 Commission, and also the community, because you issue 14 a very nice report ten years ago, and if you go back 15 to that report, you will see that none of your 16 recommendations were done. 17 What you include in that report has been 18 taken into consideration. So as I -- so I want to 19 emphasize that, and I hope that we will be working 20 together in making sure that District Government will 21 comply with their obligations. 22 And here, I am not advocating for anything 23 else but good government and inclusion for Latinos. 24 And that's the call from the community. In the past, 25 some people have claimed that Latinos, Salvadorans or

non-Salvadorans did not go to the government agencies or to the police because they were not familiar with the system.

And that may have been true, but it is not true anymore. People are familiar with the system. They know what the role of government is. They know what the agencies are there for. They know the role of the police. But what is happening right now is that when people go to the agencies of the government, they do not find a friendly environment.

And that's what needs to be changed. So, there is no time for more excuses, talking about a community that is foreign, that is not familiar with the way things are here. It is time to improve the systems and the services that the government provides, and the community is very sophisticated.

Let me add that, in terms of some other people claim that people don't understand and it's not politically sophisticated, but people understand everything that is going on. And the reason why they don't get involved is because they don't have -- or they don't find agencies that are responsive to their needs.

In terms of changes in the community, some few years ago we were talking about a large presence

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of undocumented populations. That has changed. And in the case of the District of Columbia, many people have temporary protected status, and other immigration temporary status.

And in your report in 1993, you issued a recommendation calling for legalization of Latinos in the District of Columbia. We think that it's time to do the same again.

And one of the reasons that may be because the agencies in the government are not responding to the needs is because they don't know the population, and they don't have enough data about the population.

So we have been insisting, in meetings with the Mayor, that there should be a system to collect that data, and then we can compare and we can see what are the services and the actions that the city has taken to include the needs for Latinos.

On the issue of public schools, that should make all of us very sad because now there is a growing population, the first U.S. generation of children in the schools that are being failed, and that are being set for failure in the future.

And you already know that DCPS is -- needs improvement all across the board so if not Latino children are suffering, but Latinos in particular. And

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what is -- I don't even find the word for it, but since September 18, '91, the U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, began a compliance review of the District of Columbia public schools to determine if the District is in compliance with Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act of '64.

And if we jump to May, 2002, we find that there was approval of a plan. So it took about over ten years to approve a plan. And now we don't know the specifics of that plan, and if it's being implemented, or if they're just responding to the pressure that we are exercising through this process.

So those are the two issues that I wanted to mention, and again, the perspective that I'm presenting here is that the Latino community wants to be included as part of the city, and people pay taxes. And we are not advocating for something radical like revolution or anything of that sort. We're just advocating for people to get their fair share. And these are people that also pay taxes in contribute to the development of the city. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Ms. Vega.

MS. VEGA: Good morning. I want to thank Madam Chair and the members of the Commission, as well as the D.C. State Advisory Committee, for allowing us

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1 the opportunity to meet and to discuss our concerns regarding the Latino community. 2 represented the Latino community 11 3 years ago, and as I began to look at the history prior 4 5 to 11 years ago, 22 years ago we also issued a report regarding the status of the Latino community. 6 7 During our last report, one of the major issues was the lack of immigration status, and asking 8 9 for information and the support of the temporary 10 protected status for the Central American community 11 that was here in a legal limbo. 12 Today, I speak before you to address our 13 concern now on the lack of understanding regarding the 14 immigration status of many of the Latino community. 15 What we recognize are that many in our community are 16 eligible for public benefits, and unfortunately, there 17 are certain categories that we understand are eligible 18 for certain public benefits as a result of the 19 immigration legislation. 20 However, the lack of understanding creates 21 a difficulty for many people to access those systems. 22 And not only is the access to language a difficulty, 23 , but also the understanding of immigration and the 24 status of many in the -- their immigration status in 25 the Latino community creates even more barriers for

clients to access those systems.

As a director of a legal service organization that serves the immigrant community, and represent women who are victims of domestic violence, I can attest to the fact that many of our clients who are women of domestic violence, who are eligible for certain benefits, have been denied because of the lack of understanding.

They have been denied because -- we had one particular case where a client went in and was a legal permanent resident, and the front line worker told her that she was not eligible because she did not possess a green card.

And the reality is that the green cards have not existed for many, many, many years. And so there is an incredible lack of understanding with regards to people. I mean, the reality is that you do have many in this community that do have legal permanent resident status, and many that do fall under the color of law as a result of their — the war in Central America which had allowed many to permanently reside in the United States until a decision has been made regarding their immigration status.

Another example is that many Latino immigrants were experiencing lengthy delays in getting

97 Section 8 vouchers through the D.C. Public Housing 1 2 Authority because the personnel did not fully understand immigration issues, and was requiring that 3 applicants, even those with valid green cards, return 4 to the Immigration and Naturalization Service to get a 5 certification for eligible immigration status by hand. 6 7 And so we were getting a lot of clients coming to our office saying we don't understand what 8 9 the government officials want. I have my green card. 10 Now they want us to go to the Immigration Service to get a certification, but the Immigration Service isn't 11

The process did take months. Fortunately, the process has been streamlined by the Housing Authority, and many agencies still have difficulty with understanding this issue.

giving us a certification.

Another issue are that recently, a Costa .

Rican citizen and a United States permanent resident with an American father who lives here in the District, and works at an international organization, was turned away by the police because the officers did not believe that he had a legitimate immigration status.

When this person went to report a mugging at a local police station, the officer asked him about

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his immigration status. When presented with a green 1 card, the officer stated that the document might well 2 be false, and only the embassy could help the crime 3 4 victim. After the release of the reports, we have 5 asked Chief Ramsey to make a clear statement regarding 6 the Metropolitan Police Department's commitment to 7 abstain from enforcing civil immigration laws. 8 A clear statement of policy to this effect 9 line with federal court precedent, 10 be in would limiting the ability of local law enforcement to 11 engage in enforcement of federal immigration laws. 12 13 Such a statement is appropriate under long-standing Metropolitan Police Department policy 14 15 preventing inquiries to officers into immigration 16 status except in very limited circumstances. 17 After months of discussions, we 18 finally reached an agreement with the Metropolitan Police Department on a policy document that sets forth 19 20 the Metropolitan Police Department's commitment to 21 refrain from enforcing civil immigration laws. 22 Chief Ramsey has also agreed to make a public statement regarding this policy. However, the 23 24 public statement has yet to be made. It is of utmost

urgency that such a statement be made. Otherwise,

members of the Latino community will continue to fear 1 interactions with the police, and an effort at 2 3 community policing will be harmed. 4 Thank you. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right. Thank you 5 6 very much. I appreciate all of the discussion from all 7 of the folks who are here. We would like to see if any 8 of the Commissioners have any questions for them 9 before we go to the panel of government people. 10 Is there something you wanted to ask --11 yes, Commissioner Braceras? 12 COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: I do. My question 13 is for Ms. Demeo. I know we've recently been quoted 14 opposite each other on the Miguel Estrada nominations. 15 But I want to thank you for your efforts in this area, 16 and I want to ask you about the Title 6 concerns, 17 whether you've made those known to the Justice 18 Department's Civil Rights Division, and if so, what 19 response you may have received. 20 Well, I'll tell you that the MS. DEMEO: 21 Justice Department has in the past investigated. In 22 fact, I was at Justice at the time that there was a 23 Title 6 investigation going on. So there has been 24 memoranda of understanding that was entered into as a 25 result of that investigation that was done.

And there were a number of mechanisms that
the MPD was supposed to adopt as a result of the
resolution of the complaint. There were It was very
similar to the complaints we're hearing now. I guess
the bottom line is it may be that we need to bring it
back to Justice again, but Justice has been involved.
COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Is there I
guess is there any way that we can be helpful in
contacting the Justice Department, not necessarily on
your behalf, but in addition to you also doing that?
MS. DEMEO: I think that would be
excellent.
COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Maybe the
Commission, we can agree to send a letter about these
Commission, we can agree to send a letter about these issues to make sure that the Justice Department is
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issues to make sure that the Justice Department is following up on that. MS. DEMEO: That would be great. COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: On that letter of agreement and maybe we could pass along, if we have your permission, a copy of your testimony.
issues to make sure that the Justice Department is following up on that. MS. DEMEO: That would be great. COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: On that letter of agreement and maybe we could pass along, if we have your permission, a copy of your testimony. MS. DEMEO: Sure.
issues to make sure that the Justice Department is following up on that. MS. DEMEO: That would be great. COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: On that letter of agreement and maybe we could pass along, if we have your permission, a copy of your testimony. MS. DEMEO: Sure. COMMISSIONER BRACERAS: Written testimony.

Does anybody else have any comments at this time?

Yes.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I have a question for any of you that know what has been the progress in terms of the housing issue, that is, the percentage of Latinos that now own houses or own condominiums. That's one of the most critical elements in the economic well-being of the Latino community and there have been problems in the past. I wonder what's happened. What's the current situation.

MR. SOLORZANO: The most immediate or urgent issue in the community has been to avoid displacement of the community. A couple of years ago, four tenant associations and the Washington lawyers filed a suit against the city landlords because the city was implementing a revitalization plan and part of the program was to force tenants out of their buildings so that landlords will fix their properties. So obviously, we felt that that was not fair and then we have that civil case that is still going on.

In terms of home ownership, many Latinos are being able to buy homes, but without -- outside the system of -- assistance from the city and the city programs offer very limited opportunities for Latinos.

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MS. GILMAN: May I just add on to that just a little bit? We have received some updated data from the D.C. governmental agencies which I don't have with me. I apologize for that. I can give you the figures that we had at the time of the release of the reports last year which were quite depressing. The Latino home ownership rate in the District was under 25 percent. And when you compare that even to 48 percent in Maryland, about 45 percent in Virginia, it's quite problematic.

Now, of course, home ownership is lower in the District than in the suburbs for everybody because of the nature of the city, but if you also compare the home ownership rate to sort of the national average over the whole metropolitan D.C. area, the home ownership rate for Latinos is significantly lower. It's lower than the national Latino home ownership rate. It's about 44 percent to about 47 percent. But it's also significantly lower than any other group, including African Americans even.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Are there any programs that try to lower that gap? Because to me, that seems to be like a crucial element.

MS. GILMAN: Well, as Saul mentioned, there are several agencies in the District of Columbia

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that manage subsidy programs. Unfortunately, I don't believe we -- any of us had asked those individuals to come forward today and we can certainly do some follow-up on that.

Our fear is that those entities have some of the same problems we've discussed. They don't have the language access. In fact, the report that was done on home ownership pointed that out, but even simple things like web pages and basic reception was not available in other languages. And then perhaps even more importantly is that although there is now this goal for increases in Latino home ownership which is extremely commendable, we still don't have a plan. District government agencies We need the mainstream these issues and just as they performance goals for every other issue and the Mayor has been very good about setting goals and asking agencies to develop plans to get to those, we need that to happen with Latino issues as well.

MR. SOLORZANO: One of the recommendations that have been discussing with the Department is that since there is a good law in the District of Columbia, the first right of refusal, which gives tenants the opportunity to purchase the properties where they live if they are on the market,

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1	we are suggesting that the city should have kind of a
2	revolving fund within the Housing Production Trust
3	Fund and under any other program so tenants from those
4	buildings that go on the market can have access to
5	that money to buy or purchase the property and later
6	on they can repay the city. So that's an opportunity
7	that can be explored.
8	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner
9	Thernstrom.
10	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: This is a
11	question to Mr. Solorzano. You said that the D.C.
12	children were set up for failure and indeed D.C.
13	spends something like, I believe, \$10,500 per pupil in
14	educating its children. And as you acknowledged
15	across the board, the results are appalling. Kids are
16	leaving school in 12th grade without basic skills and
17	knowledge.
18	But I'd be interested in hearing you say
19	something more specifically about the distinctive
20	problems that make you say that Latino children,
21	specifically, distinctively are being set up for
22	failure, separate from the larger picture of
23	educational catastrophe in the District.
24	MR. SOLORZANO: It would be easier for me
25	to answer why Latino children are not set up for

to answer why Latino children are not set up for

failure because we don't have very much in the area, right now we can say that the District is making an attempt to improve the conditions, but just take an example. For example, a child who enters school, maybe he will be speaking Spanish at home. Then he will not learn English at school and then this child will be facing some tremendous difficulties and the school doesn't have capacity or the personnel to handle the situation. So we have a lot of parents that come to our offices or to our churches and tell us that their children don't feel welcome in the schools and the parents, also when they go to schools, also don't feel that they are welcome.

So we have a lot of instances that point to an environment where it will be very difficult for our children to succeed.

COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: And you say they're not learning English in school. Now surely the schools do have programs for limited English proficiency children. What is the specific failure there, the programs are not being implemented properly? There's not qualified personnel? Tell me some more.

MR. SOLORZANO: All of the above and I'll offer to give you a list of specifics, not right now,

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but I will provide them to you.

But the point that I want to make here is that the system is not working in the sense that it is making children to fail and I think that that's the major issue that needs to be reviewed. And there is the compliance plan that was finished, but we haven't seen all the details. We don't know about the implementation and it took about 10 years to get it ready. So I think that that is enough information to see that something is not working.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Maybe we can ask the School Superintendent about that when the comes forward.

COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: That would be nice.

MS. GILMAN: Might I -- again, I'm sort of the data person. I'll try to respond a little bit to that and the response in part is lack of data. So it is hard to identify exactly where the problems are. We know now after many years of fighting this out there, is a formula for the number of bilingual teachers that should be in the system per number of non-fluent English speaking students. But we don't know how many bilingual teachers there are in the system. We've repeatedly requested that data and have

that. We don't know. can say there's only one immersion is that there are understanding whether they really need one,

not been able to get it. We understand that it's part of the annexes to the compliance plan, because that's not formally finalized and we don't have access to

bilingual school in the District and in general, our few verv bilingual programs in a couple of schools, but what has failed to happen is for the District to recognize the dispersion of primary Spanish speaking students throughout the school system. The programs are very much focused on a couple of schools and there also seems to be sort of a lack of centralization regarding what is considered to be a good bilingual program. It's sort of up to the individual schools to decide whether it's effective program, what kind of program. So there's not sort of the accountability, I think, that people would be looking for.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: D.C. has the Oyster School.

MS. GILMAN: That's the one.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Which are known to be the bilingual schools and when we say bilingual we don't quote bilingual education, just mean but

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different forms of teaching people who don't know 1 2 English. MS. GILMAN: Oyster is true immersion. 3 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And I guess what Mr. 4 Solorzano was simply just telling us that whatever is 5 going on, he's telling us about the experiences of 6 people who go there and who then say we can't learn 7 English or we go there and nobody speaks Spanish and 8 we don't know what they're saying and you're telling 9 us about the experiences of people, right? 10 MR. GILMAN: Yes, and it's important to 11 information, for example, how many hours of 12 get bilingual instruction per week the students receive 13 and how many schools. This is all the data that we 14 need and we have a lot of anecdotal data and studies 15 from people, but if you ask the right questions you 16 17 will see the gaps that exist. 18 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay, I'll take you, Commissioner Edley, and then we have to go on to the 19 20 next panel. 21 Go ahead. 22 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: As I look at the 23 the testimony, Ι feel materials and listen to overwhelmed by the number of very, very important 24 25 issues and by the complexity and I can't help but have

in the back of my mind what we all know about the fiscal and other challenges that are facing the District government and indeed, most state governments around the country now.

So my question really is how were these issues, in general, presented to the District? Is it 18 different groups each going to the Mayor's Office and one or another agency saying please work on this, please work on that, please work on the other?

Or is there a coalition mechanism that identify and if there isn't, if there is an effective coalition mechanism, is it a coalition mechanism that compiles all of the concerns or does it prioritize the concerns and try to negotiate over those priorities for the attention of the District and the Council and the School Board?

MS. VEGA: I think it's really important, especially when you highlighted in your opening statement in terms of your question with regards to the fiscal challenge. We recognize that the District has a fiscal challenge, just like any other jurisdiction does. But these are cross cutting issues that have been cross cutting issues for the last 20 something years.

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Please let me

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interrupt. No, I understand completely and fiscal challenge is not an excuse for inaction, but all I mean to indicate is that it's quite clear that they're not going to do everything and what I'm wondering is whether or not from the organization of the way in which the concerns are posed for the District, is it posed in a way that allows them to essentially mount some kind of a fiscal or administrative defense to everything, rather than at least being able to agree with you that these are the 14 things that are number one priorities for the current fiscal year.

I wanted to say kind of the MS. VEGA: fiscal challenge because that's the constant response that we hear. There are a lot of issues that have been raised that are cross cutting issues that in reality don't cost a lot οf money to of the coalition terms in But organizations, what we have done is we had five organizations which was the commission national and local levels that were comprised to deal with the issues that we felt were the cross cutting issues regarding health, regarding housing, regarding education, regarding access, language access, regarding implementation of education.

Through those five organizations, those

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That community advisory group group. incorporate emerging leaders, but at the same time individuals that don't necessarily work just within community-based organizations, but that do have an array of different expertise. So that we would not be you know sort of incestuous, if you will, in bringing in the same old, same old faces because we recognize

leadership but creating.

five commissions, we implemented a community advisory

that that also at a level in terms of the emerging

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Through that community advisory group, they're the ones who really work at the ground level in terms of trying to incorporate through community education and letting the other groups together. We adopted what was called the LIST, Latino Initiative Strategic Team. Out of the five groups that oversee the cross-cutting issues, we incorporated different individuals that had specific areas of expertise to deal with the administration, while at the same level we had the community advisory group continuing to work at this level, but also to educate the communities about what these issues were and to also gather the data and the information because one of the core things that we have recognized is that the data collection for the District is lacking. And so

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1	it's difficult to argue you're responding to our needs
2	if you're not collecting the data that will help us to
3	help you to address those needs.
4	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay, we have to
5	MR. SOLORZANO: I would just only add one
6	thing and that
7	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: It has to be quick
8	because the other people are waiting.
9	MR. SOLORZANO: Less than a minute. We do
10	have two reports, one report of the Washington
11	Lawyers' Committee and another one from the Council of
12	Latino Agencies and then we have a group of people
13	that we call Latino Issues Strategy Group and these
14	include the directors of agencies and members of the
15	community and we are meeting with the public elected
16	officials. So in a way, we have a unified voice
17	presenting these issues.
18	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right, well, let
19	me thank you very much for laying the ground work here
20	and for all the good work that you have produced and
21	now we will hear from the responsible person in the
22	D.C. government, and we appreciate your patience and
23	we appreciate your coming forward.
24	We have with us Mr. John Koskinen who is
25	the City Administrator, Deputy Mayor; Mr. Charles

1	Ramsey, who is the Chief of Metropolitan Police
2	Department; Mr. James Buford who is the Director of
3	the Department of Health; and Mr. Paul Vance, who is
4	the Superintendent of District of Columbia Public
5	Schools.
6	At least two of you I'm accustomed to
7	seeing on channel whatever that channel is on TV
8	that I turn on late at night and you're always on
9	there. Whenever I turn it on, you're on there. So
10	you are familiar faces.
11	MR. KOSKINEN: The closest thing to
12	immortality is Channel 16.
13	(Laughter.)
14	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I think it's a repeat
15	sometimes.
16	MR. KOSKINEN: It's a repeat most of the
17	time.
18	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Right, and we also
19	wanted to acknowledge, I think Mr. Reyes-Lopez,
20	General Counsel to the Mayor. Is he here or is not?
21	He is. Would you identify there you are. Thank
22	you very much for joining us.
23	Let me say that there has been, according
24	to what we can see, some progress and according to
25	what the advocates have said on the issues that

concern the Latino community since the time that we did the Mount Pleasant report. That's clear.

Everybody acknowledges that. And I think that everybody and probably including you would acknowledge that there's a lot more that could be done on these issues, as well as the other issues. And so we would ask you first of all, is there anything in particular you would like to say because I'm told we're supposed to ask you questions, but you'll have presentations. So why don't you go forward with your presentation and then we'll ask the questions.

MR. KOSKINEN: Thank you, Madam Chairman, we'll try to be brief in our presentations. The Chief and I have to leave at about 12:15 to go test our emergency preparedness systems.

Good morning, Madam Chairman, Members of the Commission. My name is John Koskinen and I'm the City Administrator, Deputy Mayor of the District of Columbia.

I'm pleased to have the opportunity to appear before you today on behalf of Mayor Williams to provide the government's perspective on civil rights issues affecting the District's Latino community with a focus on the government's response to the May 2002 report issued by the Washington Lawyers Committee for

Civil Rights and Urban Affairs.

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It's my understanding that the Commission particularly interested in the government's is response, the concerns raised in the report that relate to education, health care access and the the Metropolitan Police relationship between Department and the Latino community and therefore, I'm pleased to be joined here today, as you know, with of the Metropolitan Police Chief Charles Ramsey Department; Jim Buford, the head of the Department of Health; and Paul Vance, the Superintendent of the District of Columbia Public Schools. Each of these officials will address the areas under their direct authority.

I will address the District government's overall response to the report by describing key aspects of the administration's effort to improve access to service and programs for the Latino population.

Let me start by saying we view the report as an important and constructive document that the Mayor welcomed in terms of being able to start to highlight areas of concern. As Commissioner Edley stated, in a time of constrained resources, it is important for us to prioritize where we're going and

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the order in which we're doing it and the report did that and our first meetings highlighted critical issues that were -- could be done in the immediate short term and a number of those as you see, we have, in fact, responded to affirmatively. There is still work being done on those and information being provided.

But in the wake, as you know, we did and have begun and actively working collaboratively with representatives from the Latino community developing those common set of priorities. Given the importance of the issue, we think it is critical for the government to partner with the community, to enhance compliance with the applicable law and increase access to programs and services for Latinos.

You've heard we've established with the advocates in the community, the Latino Issues Strategic Team, or LIST as it's known. The Mayor and I are both members of that team. I chair, co-chair those meetings and other high ranking government officials and community representatives participate in the process.

those meetings to be We found a constructive forum for dialogue and problem solving although haven't adopted all οf the and we

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recommendations made by the community representatives at this time, we've adopted many of them. Many are in deepened clearly have our progress and we the need for issues and understanding of the solutions. We have used the LIST meeting to structure a series of smaller work groups staffed with community and government representatives who have contributed to the overall success of this initiative thus far. But as the Chairman noted, we all understand there's more to be done and it will take us some time to get to where we want to be.

Prior to the issuance of the committee's report, the government had initiated actions to enhance access to programs and services to persons with limited English proficiency. For example, during the 2000 calendar year, the Department of Personnel surveyed key District agencies to determine service capacity. Among their findings the survey showed, not surprisingly, that Spanish was the language requested most frequently. And Agency materials that had been translated were most often translated into Spanish as opposed to other languages.

The survey respondents reported providing Spanish language access through a combination of methods including deployment of bilingual staff,

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utilization of contract interpreters and reliance on language translation telephone service. The survey in 2002 was used as a springboard to a successful language access initiative for those with limited access proficiency who speak various Asian and Pacific In December of 2002, after the Islander languages. report, and after we began working with the coalition, the District's Office of Latino Affairs began to implement a similar initiative based on the success we had had in the Asian and Pacific Islander model. As a result, 17 agencies are targeted and have been required to develop action plans to address the following: increased translation of Spanish information related to critical services and programs; increased recruitment οf bilingual front line increased delivery of multicultural employees; sensitivity training; enhanced partnership with the Latino community and increased outreach to that

Agency progress in each of these categories will be monitored, evaluated and subject to a public report in process.

In addition to the initiative by Office of Latino Affairs in the Mayor's Office, the District has also developed a language access pilot

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οf 1 the Deputy Mavor coordinated by program, The goal of the program is to work with 2 Operations. four pilot agencies, the Department of Human Services; 3 the Department of Health; the Department of Employment 4 Services and the Department of Housing and Community 5 6 Development, to create a comprehensive limited English 7 those four within each of program proficiency 8 They're working with their Federal agencies. 9 There was a reference counterparts. Government 10 earlier to the Department of Justice. 11 working with the Department of Justice and other 12 federal agencies to ensure that the current programs 13 and any planned enhancements comply with Title VI of 14 the Civil Rights Act, Executive Order 13166 15. applicable Department of Justice guidance. 16 17 18

The pilot program involves assessments of current limited English proficiency functions within each agency and develop other implementation plans that target all front line contacts.

Additionally, the pilot program includes an assessment progress and development of action plans for increased cultural sensitivity training, communication and outreach, diversification of the work force, data collection -- which we all agree is critical -- and monitoring.

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Upon completion of the pilot program, a follow-on report will be issued, including recommendations for implementation of a city-wide program.

We recently made a commitment to enhance the government employee training program in several respects. We expect to bolster training related to cultural competence, as well as to bolster training for employees who administer benefit programs that include immigration status requirements.

Although there is unquestionably a need for significant continued progress and ultimately for for limited English refinement of our program proficient Spanish language speakers, a number of our agencies have made notable strides in recent years. For example, the Department of Employment Services has translated a host of critical documents into Spanish, launched a bilingual recruitment initiative, located a satellite office in predominantly Spanish language communities, developed a Spanish language orientation for agency customers, deployed bilingual staff front line positions and fully translated all on-line screens into Spanish.

We obviously live in a wonderfully culturally diverse, multi-culturally and diverse urban

1	area and the Mayor and his administration remain fully
2	committed to assist in the programs and services that
3	ensure meaningful access to all in a context where we
4	understand we have a ways to go before we reach that
5	goal.
6	We welcome the opportunity to discuss
7	these matters with you and I would be pleased to
8	respond to your questions after you hear from the
9	other presentations.
10	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right. Thank you
11	very much.
12	MR. KOSKINEN: We haven't practiced
13	before, but why don't we have Chief Ramsey go next.
14	CHIEF RAMSEY: Thank you very much,
15	members of the Commission, staff and guests. Thank
16	you for the opportunity to present this testimony
17	regarding police-Latino community relations in the
18	District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Police
19	Department's on-going efforts to strengthen and
20	improve those relationships.
21	Just for your information, the text of my
22	statement is posted on the Police Department's
23	website, mpdc.dc.gov.
24	The Mount Pleasant disturbances of 1991
25	represented a low point in the relations between

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D.C.'s Latino communities and its Police Department and while those events predated my arrival in the District of Columbia by seven years, I certainly appreciate the history and the gravity of that time. I recognize that Mount Pleasant will forever serve not only as an important moment in our city's history, but perhaps more importantly as a starting point for rebuilding the relationship between Latinos and the Metropolitan Police Department.

for the applaud the Commission leadership role its taken over the years in analyzing that event and helping us understand the underlying Mount contributed to the that issues disturbances. And I also acknowledge and commend the Commission, the Council of Latino Agencies, Washington Lawyers' Committee and many others for keeping these issues in the forefront and monitoring our progress along the way.

I also want to assure the Commission that during my time as Chief, relations with the Latino community have been a priority and they remain a priority today. And in recent years, the pace of reform in this area has accelerated and accelerated dramatically. Certainly the results of our efforts have been equally dramatic.

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Today, I'll outline our progress, accomplishments and challenges in four key areas. Recruiting, hiring and retention, deployment of resources, community outreach and police integrity.

Because many of our reforms in these areas have come about in just the last several months, these efforts are not fully covered in the Council on Latino Agency September 2002 report, so I appreciate the opportunity to bring the Commission up to date on the full range of our reforms.

Recruitment, hiring and retention. One of the most obvious and glaring facts revealed by the Pleasant disturbances was the Mount representation of Latinos on the Metropolitan Police Department. In 1991, just 2.5 percent of the sworn members of the Metropolitan Police Department were Latino, compared with nearly 5.5 percent of residents who identify themselves as being of Latino For any community, this type of under representation creates issues of perceived fairness, sensitivity and equality. For Latino communities, however, the issues go beyond mere perception. involve a whole range of language and cultural barriers that can impede policing effectiveness. So increasing the percentage of Latino officers on the

Police Department must be a priority.

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In its latest report, the Council reported that MPD had 177 Latino officers or 4.9 percent of the total force. Today that number stands at 207 or about 5.7 percent of the total. One hundred sixty-one of those members are police officers, master patrol officers or recruit officers. Twenty-eight detectives or investigators. Seventeen are sergeants, lieutenants and captains and one is an assistant chief, Jose Acosta who I promoted last year to Assistant Chief in charge of Regional Operations Command, East. He is the first Latino in the history of the Metropolitan Police Department to achieve the rank of Assistant Chief and I'm very proud to have had the opportunity to recognize his leadership, talent and promote him to an executive command position that he most definitely deserves.

The percentage of Latino officers in the Metropolitan Police Department still lags behind the percentage of Latinos in the city population. But we've made significant progress in closing the gap and we've made our Department more rich, more diverse and more skilled in the process.

Part of our success has been the result of a new recruiting campaign on the Island of Puerto Rico

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which has proven to be a fertile area for highly qualified, well educated bilingual officers. Last spring, a team of MPD recruiters working with the Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources, visited several locations and tested hundreds of potential applicants, both entry level and experienced officers who would qualify under our lateral entry Last month, I had the honor of swearing in program. the first group of 26 lateral officers from Puerto There are other Puerto Rican officers still in training and we are continuing discussions with Puerto Rican labor authorities about further streamlining the recruitment process. For example, by allowing entry level tests and physical examinations to actually be conducted on the island.

I recognized that much of the District's Latino population has roots in Central and South America, not Puerto Rico. Still, the expeditious hiring of officers from Puerto Rico is helping to increase the number of Latino officers in the MPD and helping us immediately bridge important language barriers.

At the same time, we've stepped up our efforts to attract and retain officer candidates from our Latino communities here in the Washington, D.C.

area. In recent years, we opened a walk-in recruiting center in the lobby of Police Headquarters and added a Spanish speaking officer to that facility. We've placed recruitment ads in various Spanish language newspapers, as well as radio and television and we continue to appear at various job fairs geared toward Latinos.

Last spring, our Department teamed up with Univision and Telefutura to develop a series of recruitment public service announcements, 260 of these recruitment ads were broadcast free of charge, leading up to our Career Expo last April. One other tool I established to help recruit and retain Latino members is a language stipend. Any member, sworn or civilian who can be certified in a language other than English including American sign language is paid an additional \$50 per pay period or \$1300 per year. There are currently 90 members, 82 sworn and 8 civilians who have been certified as Spanish speakers.

So in the area of recruiting and hiring and especially within the last year, I believe our Department has come a very long way since the Mount Pleasant disturbances. That's not to say that we've achieved our goals because we have not, but we have put in place the programs, the systems and the new

partnerships that will help us continue to move forward.

Deployment of resources. In addition to Latino officers, we have also made more significant progress in the deployment of our Latino One of the issues that came out of Mount personnel. Pleasant 12 years ago was not only that our Department was under represented with Latino officers, but also that we did not effectively deploy the Latino and especially the bilingual officers that we had. we made a concerted effort to assign our Latino and bilingual officers where their skills, talents and effectiveness can be maximized. For example, the vast majority of the newly hired officers from Puerto Rico were assigned to the Third and Fourth Police Districts which have the highest concentrations of residents in the city. Of course, all of our members must be given and are given the opportunity to compete for specialized assignments and promotions and this can result in some Latino officers moving out of the neighborhood assignments. But to the extent possible, we try to assign our Latino and bilingual officers to our Latino neighborhoods.

But even with more Latino officers and more of these officers being assigned to Latino

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neighborhoods, I still recognize that our Department is not providing the depth and quality of service that our Latino residents deserve. So last summer, I created a dedicated Latino Liaison Unit, housed in the heart of the Adams Morgan community at 18th Street and Columbia Road, Northwest and staffed by a group of highly motivated, dedicated, bilingual officers and detectives.

The Latino Liaison Unit is city-wide in scope, although many of its efforts are focused on the upper end of 3D and the lower end of 4D. Every day of the week, officers are assigned to this neighborhood to patrol neighborhoods, investigate crimes, provide translation services for the districts, help crime victims, mediate neighborhood disputes and otherwise community policing within our Latino promote communities. The creation of the Latino Liaison Unit has been an important and long overdue reform that has reaped tremendous benefits in the short period of time.

Another critical area for deployment is our Public Safety Communications Center which answers all 911 and 311 calls in the District. The PSCC currently has eight employees, including one supervisor who are bilingual in English and Spanish.

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Six of these employees have been certified through the Department's Language Skills Program. We have just job announcement for another recently posted a Unfortunately, this level of bilingual operator. staffing does not guarantee that a Spanish speaking operator is available during every shift. However, if available, bilingual operator is not 311 are immediately speaking callers to 911 or Line Service which transferred to the Language provides translators in well over 100 languages and dialects, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Approximately 92 percent of our Language Line referrals are currently for Spanish, so we are providing that critical 911 life line in Spanish.

Finally, I have appointed a Latino Affairs Coordinator for the Department, Mr. Enrique Rivera who is here today. He is responsible for overseeing all of our various programs, policies and initiatives involving the Latino community to ensure we are addressing their issues in a comprehensive, coordinated and effective manner.

Community outreach. The creation of the Latino Liaison Unit has brought about a measurable increase in both the quantity and quality of our outreach efforts to the Latino community. I will

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admit that in the past, Latino residents have not always been able to participate fully in our community policing strategy. But we are working very hard at the grass roots level to close the gap.

Our newest initiative in this area is our Members of the Latino Liaison Home Visits Program. Unit, along with officers from the Third or Fourth District arranged to have a Latino family convene a meeting in their home in which MPD officers and officials discuss crime and safety issues with a small group of family members, friends and neighbors who attend the meeting. The intimacy of these sessions helps break down barriers and build trust which in turn empowers the participants to get more actively involved in broader community policing activities. This program is still in its infancy, but I'm very excited about its prospects.

Other outreach efforts include established a Latino Citizens Advisory Council which began in the Fourth District and was subsequently expanded to include 3D as well. In addition to advising the 3D and 4D commanders on issues respecting the Latino residents, the Advisory Council has been instrumental in the development of the Home Visits well as before and after school Program and as

violence prevention programs and a recent briefing I held with the Spanish language media.

The Advisory Council is planning a community assembly for May 3rd to coincide with the anniversary of the Mount Pleasant disturbances. We've also been working with the Aspira Association to conduct a specialized outreach in education campaign for Latino residents on the importance of seat belts and child safety seats as part of our Click It or Ticket initiative.

And I want to make one final point about the community outreach. I realize that it's not the responsibility of just the Latino Liaison Unit to perform this function. All MPD members must work with All of our officers and civilian this community. personnel must adopt the type of community servicebased attitude that will allow us to succeed in all of our communities. That's why our policies and training continue to emphasize cultural awareness All recruit and lateral officers now sensitivity. complete a 20-hour diversity awareness and sensitivity training program. The class provides officers with an understanding of how biases, prejudices and stereotypes impact effective law enforcement with a special focus on Latino, Asian Pacific Islander and

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Arab cultures. We also have a one-day diversity in the work place workshop which is presented to the vast majority of our experienced officers and civilian personnel and our Institute of Police Science or our Training Division continues to update its diversity and training.

police and integrity is the last area I just want to cover very quickly. Policing and use of force and other integrity issues are very, very important. The Mount Pleasant disturbances represented much more than anger and frustration over a single use of deadly force. It really revealed deep seated distrust on how MPD trains for and in response to and investigates uses of force generally.

Post had a series of articles about MPD's use of force. We totally revamped our training. It's now 16 hours worth of training and we've had a dramatic reduction in use of force. We also entered into a memorandum of agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice. Since our reform effort began, police involved in shootings have declined substantially.

Part of our MOA requires that we work with the Office of Citizens Complaint Review to enhance and better explain the citizen complaint process and we

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work very, very hard to meet this obligation and we have brochures printed in Spanish as well.

Lastly, we also participated in a Bias Policing Project. We do with the D.C-based Police Foundation and what we're doing is working very aggressively at working on ways in which we can further enhance our relationships with a variety of minority communities and address the issue of profiling specifically so that we can be well ahead of the curve when it comes to getting at these kinds of becomes something that before it our issues communities are concerned with.

Finally, let me just say that the Mayor's Memorandum 8441 makes District policy in the area very clear about our asking questions regarding immigrant status. MPD officers are prohibited from making inquiries of subjects, directly or indirectly, about citizenship or residency. This policy has been incorporated in our General Order 201.26. Officers are trained in this policy and are expected to follow the policy or they will be disciplined if they do not.

So I would like to thank Members of this Commission for allowing me to have this time to speak.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So Chief Ramsey and Mr. Koskinen, with the indulgence of the other folks

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who are as busy as you are, I'm sure, if we could take like five minutes to see if anyone has questions, just to make sure we get to you before you have to go. Would you indulge us for that, Chief?

CHIEF RAMSEY: Yes.

MR. KOSKINEN: Yes.

and I'll ask the Commission if there are any questions, your last statement, Chief, to mean that you are in fact, publicly announcing the policy that the first panel asked you to publicly announce concerning the immigration, civil immigration laws?

CHIEF RAMSEY: Yes. We do not have a policy of total noncooperation. There are some legitimate law enforcement reasons why information is passed from one law enforcement agency to another. However, we are not immigration officers. We do not stop people for the sake of stopping them and asking Should for their immigration status or whatever. warrants come up, if the person is in our custody, obviously we would refer that warrant to the agency that had the warrant taken out as part of a criminal investigation what have you, but just engaging in immigration types of activities like that, no, we do not do that.

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CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And then the only other thing is could you just succinctly tell us what kind of data the Metropolitan Police Department gathers and makes public regarding arrests, crime reports, claims of police misbehavior and are they disaggregated by race, ethnicity and national origin.

We do publish an annual CHIEF RAMSEY: The annual report for last year is due some report. time this spring, I believe. It should be available, once all the data is in. We break it down by a variety of categories. Quite frankly, I don't know if the -- if it's done by race, although I know as far as our victimization goes and our offending goes, it's The number of citizen broken down bv race. complaints, however, I don't know if that's broken down by race. We do have an Officer Citizen Complaint Review that is managed by the Police Department and I do not know how they capture their data, but with our Office of Professional Responsibility, we could break it out by race, but I don't believe that's part of the annual report.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Then for me, Mr. Koskinen, what is the reason why and is it true that the Mayor doesn't support the Language Access Act which I think was introduced by Mr. Graham?

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MR. KOSKINEN: Yes. The Mayor has not opposed it. The Mayor is concerned about --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Is he for or against

it?

this point he's MR. KOSKINEN: Αt concerned the financial impact statement overstates the cost, that the CFO is an independent office of the government and that's their view and we are concerned beyond the additional burdens adding about requirements we already have at the federal level which we are anxious to pursue and deal with, so that some representations have been made that we're just implementing at the local level the federal law, but the analysis by the CFO's office is that there will be additional requirements and at this stage, we think it's important for us to comply with the federal law and the federal orders without necessarily -- it's that without adding enough to do hard time that we both may have requirements at this also what will add difficulty meeting and additional burden. So we are working with the Council Member on this in reviewing it, but it is clear that the Mayor has said that he has concerns about whether adding to the federal requirements at this stage in the range of activities we have under way is the most

effective way for us to spend our time and resources. 1 other 2 BERRY: Are there CHAIRPERSON 3 Commissioners who have questions? VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I have a 4 question for the Deputy Mayor and for the Police 5 6 Do you folks have a list of nongovernmental organizations that have interest in these various 7 matters that you send out regular communications to 8 9 them about what's happening or invite them to come and 10 talk to you about it? It seems to me that involving interested 11 in the issues as the policies are being 12 groups 13 formulated, for example, would be a very valuable 14 thing. I just wonder if there's any such system here 15 in D.C. 16 MR. KOSKINEN: As I noted, there's been 17 actually now by statute it created an Office of Latino 18 Affairs in the Mayor's Office whose main 19 responsibility is outreach to the community. 20 office has up to \$2 million of grants that it makes to 21 nongovernmental organizations in Hispanic the 22 community and has an ongoing dialogue with them, but 23 one of the reasons we were -- well, nobody likes to 24 have a report that says you haven't done much in the

last 10 years, one of the reasons we were delighted to

1	start this dialogue was because as you heard, it's
2	been a very efficient organized way of reaching out to
3	all groups and like every community there are
4	different groups and sometimes they talk to each other
5	and sometimes they don't and this group of the list,
6	the strategic team that we've gotten now together is a
7	way for the community to have kind of one stop
8	shopping because we have a number of city agencies
9	there and it's a way for the city to have one stop
10	shopping to make sure we've got as broad a
11	communication network as possible.
12	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: And does the
13	communication take place while you're thinking about
14	maybe changes in policy, not just sort of announcing
15	the policy to them?
16	MR. KOSKINEN: Well, one of the things,
17	again, the Latino Affairs Office has a regular
18	outreach program. The Chief was talking about their
19	on-going outreach program, so we're easy to find. Our
20	real question has been and as I say right now to try
21	to in a more organized way to have a dialogue.
22	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Good.
23	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Commissioner
24	Edley?
25	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Just two quick

1	questions for the Deputy Mayor who I should
2	acknowledge on the record I have the great and good
3	pleasure of working with for a couple of years in the
4	Clinton Administration.
5	MR. KOSKINEN: So these are going to be
6	soft questions?
7	(Laughter.)
8	But in the good old days we actually did
9	spend about three years working together.
10	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: He's absolutely the
11	finest public servant that I've ever had the privilege
12	of knowing. And bar none. Of course, when I worked
13	with him, he had a full head of curly blond hair.
14	MR. KOSKINEN: The Commission was what
15	caused me to lose my hair.
16	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: First, I just want to
17	note that the federal Title VI requirements really do
18	represent the bare minimum required under federal
19	anti-discrimination law. So they don't in any sense
20	represent a proper aspiration for what would
21	constitute good service. It's only what would
22	constitute nondiscriminatory service.
23	So I really hope that you and the Mayor
24	will look at this proposed legislation which I haven t
25	seen with an eye towards figuring out whether that

might represent an appropriate aspiration for good service as opposed to simply nondiscriminatory service.

On the language access issue though, you and I used to talk a lot about outcome measures and performance measures and the like. And I'm wondering what you are trying to put in place, if you have anything in place, that would tell you whether or not your various efforts to improve language access are working, whether they're good enough. How do you know? Is there a system of audits that's in place? Is there a system of — it doesn't strike me as an easy problem to get a handle on, but you obviously can measure the effectiveness of the strategy simply by counting the number of bodies or the number of phone lines that are available.

So how are you planning to go about gauging whether you're doing all that you think necessary?

MR. KOSKINEN: In some areas it's easier than in others. As noted, the housing task force working group has -- I think it was noted, has come up with bench marks trying to increase the percentage of Hispanic Latino home ownership in the District. We can track participation in the housing programs we

have, limited as it might be, so we can do that.

As noted, our personnel system, which we are revamping and we'll have a new system up in about 12 months is famous for not being able to -- having trouble issuing paychecks, let alone creating better data.

(Laughter.)

And so we do have though, in specific agencies, the Chief has talked about tracking now more effectively the number of Hispanic officers, the number of bilingual speakers. One of the things we're doing as we put together this pilot program in the four major areas, four major agencies, is to develop some benchmarks, as you say, won't necessarily tell you about effectiveness, but will at least tell you about activities in terms of the number of Hispanic employees, the number of bilingual speakers, the percentage of agency information that's bilingually translator.

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: If I can just say I'm with you completely, but of course, almost all the things that you've mentioned outside the housing area, almost all the things you've mentioned are input measures rather than outcome sort of things. For example, in the Chief's very helpful testimony, if

1	there are eight or so 911 bilingual operators
2	available, but then there's this hotline to the
3	language translation, I don't know whether that's good
4	or not, whether that's enough or not. I don't know
5	whether if it were instead of 8 it were 15, would that
6	be the right number? Would it not be the right
7	number. And it seems to me a hard thing to get. So
8	you can mark progress in terms of added inputs, but to
9	get a sense of whether or not that's actually
10	delivering the quantity or quality of service that a
11	community needs, it would seem there would have to be
12	some negotiation with the community to agree on what
13	those outcome or those performance benchmarks might
14	be.
15	MR. KOSKINEN: And the difficulty with
16	that is in a number of these areas, you have to
17	distinguish the anecdotal from the actual impact.
18	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Exactly.
19	MR. KOSKINEN: So it's important for us
20	and that's why we are delighted with this working
21	relationship to respond to individual events and
22	circumstances to see if they're systemic problems that
23	are being revealed or anecdotal.
24	The hardest thing is to say when have we
25	actually provided appropriate access to services and

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and

the question is can you survey people, can you find advocate groups that are important and community groups are an important input to that, but a lot of that is still anecdotal. So those are the most difficult when you're talking about qualitative You can measure whether you have access in terms of are there people, but the point that we've made, for instance, is it a hospitable environment? Do people feel welcome when they come to the service and that's much harder to measure, but that's ultimately the measure you want. You want people to feel that it's their government, a government for all and that they're welcome. They're welcome in schools. They're welcome in dealing with the police. that's a much harder measure to get at. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay, on that same point, Chief, do you measure, do you guys measure how many people called and weren't understood therefore nobody could do anything with them? That's a very interesting CHIEF RAMSEY: question and I was sitting here thinking as Mr. Koskinen was responding. We can very easily track the number of calls where the language line is involved. However, if one of our bilingual call takers receives a call and responds in Spanish, it is simply captured

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1	as a call for service. It's not captured as a call
2	with that particular language skills needed because
3	our computers they just count the number of calls
4	coming in. They don't know what language you're
5	speaking. They just know how many calls are coming
6	in. So what we would have to do is we would have to
7	get a log of some kind where people would have to
8	literally say that today I translated five times. I
9	had five calls or I needed to use my Spanish speaking
10	skills or whatever language it would be and then
11	manually record that and keep that data somewhere.
12	Because otherwise, I don't know how you would do it
13	because we simply we get 1.9 million calls for
14	service last year is what we had.
15	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: You tape them, don't
16	you, you tape them all?
17	CHIEF RAMSEY: They're all taped
18	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: For a while?
19	CHIEF RAMSEY: But to recover the tapes
20	you have to check the dates and times. So they're
21	only maintained for a certain period.
22	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And Chief you would
23	keep how many calls came that people couldn't deal
24	with because there was nobody there who knew the
25	language at the time?

Well, actually, we 1 CHIEF RAMSEY: that by the language line because if we can't, we 2 3 simply use the language line. COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Madam Chair --4 5 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You said there was 6 there all the time though who spoke the nobody 7 language 24 hours a day. 8 CHIEF RAMSEY: Right, but what we would do 9 is connect them right into the language line. That is 10 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. 11 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: My general point is I 12 think this is an interesting researchable slash model 13 project, this line of investigation, just off the top 14 of my head on the 911 lines, collect a bunch of tapes, 15 ask NSA to use their computers to just analyze for you 16 the distribution of languages on the incoming calls. 17 There might be something that simple that could be 18 done. 19 But I guess the general proposition that 20 could be experimented to try to develop a few outcome 21 based measures of whether you're doing as good a job 22 as you and the community groups would like. 23 MR. KOSKINEN: And maybe going back to the 24 issue in the absence of an easier way to do it, 25 anecdotal information is important. In other words,

1	while it may only be anecdotal, it is important to
2	track that so as we have a Civilian Complaint Review
3	Board, while those instances you hope are anecdotal,
4	on the other hand, the volume of them give, you at
5	least some indication and similarly, that's while
6	again a more organized I think your question is
7	well taken by the Commissioner, were organized working
8	relationship with the full community in terms of they
9	are just questions of dissatisfaction. You can begin
10	to measure are those going down? Did we have 50
11	people last year and now it's 30? Or did we have 500
1.2	last year and now it's 300. Are they going down or
13	up? That, at least, will give you some indication as
14	to the measure of satisfaction, the measure of comfort
15	that people have, albeit not statistically valid, but
16	it's the best statistics I think you can get in this
17	interim period.
18	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: We took you to your
19	time that you had to leave.
20	MR. KOSKINEN: I could stay for another
21	five minutes. I'd be happy to hear what my cohorts
22	say.
23	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: This took longer than
24	we thought, so we'll go on to the Superintendent. I'm
25	very sorry, I apologize, five minutes got to be
	ll .

longer.

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Superintendent Vance, please.

SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: Thank you, Dr. Berry and ladies and gentlemen. I am pleased to be a part of this discussion on issues affecting the Latino community in our nation's schools.

Since the disturbances, the District public schools have sought to address the needs and concerns of the Latino community. To us, this disturbance signaled the cry for attention to their needs, particularly as they impact our schools. As a consequence we listened.

Although I'm pleased to report that we have substantial progress in addressing concerns in the Latino community, we're still working to address challenges that exist and opportunities that we should pursue more vigorously.

As we address these challenges, it is important to understand the background the educational progress we have made at DCPS since the riots. First, it is important to understand that the District of Columbia Public Schools serves linguistically and culturally diverse students which approximately 12 percent of the total DCPS population of students. Of that number, 5,363 or 8

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percent are English language learners. And so our culturally diverse students come from 138 different countries and speak 112 languages.

Spanish speaking students make up almost three fourths of the total population of these students which represents approximately 75 percent. They also represent three fourths of the population of English language learners and these data were provided by Office of Bilingual Education as of October 2002.

According to the Office of Bilingual Education report dated October 26, 1993, there were 210 bilingual ESL teachers; 10 bilingual counselors; and 20 bilingual translation aides on board 10 years ago serving over 4,051 students. DCPS currently employs 268 English as a Second Language teachers to serve English language learners in 118 of its 146 schools. This is a ratio of 1 bilingual ESL teacher for every 20 English language learners and that is really above the ratio and the formula.

The District also employs 38 bilingual counselors and 63 bilingual translation aides, the majority of whom are Spanish speakers, to provide the services these students need and deserve. This represents a 308 percent increase in bilingual counselors from 10 years ago and a 23 percent increase

in bilingual ESL teachers from 10 years ago.

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The publication, "Educational Opportunities in the District of Columbia", 1992-2002, a report by the Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs, published in May 2002, detailed the range of problem areas DCPS is experiencing in serving it's ESL students in the school system.

We are addressing these inadequacies in in Office of Bilingual following ways the The matter of access and identification. Education. report noted although Office of Bilingual The Education has procedures in place for the initial identification of all English language learners, schools do not always follow the procedures. All students identified on the home language survey upon registration in DCPS and their families are being sent to the Office of Bilingual Education's intake center for orientation and assessment, following enrollment in their home school.

The Office of Bilingual Education conducted extensive training as part of the system-wide registrar training in August of 2002 to ensure that school registrars complied with these procedures. Across office effort is currently taking

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place to monitor school-based services to these youngsters. As part of the monitoring, schools are to show documentation that all of the children have come and are coming to the Office of Bilingual Education intake center. Follow-up training is also being conducted for our principals and bilingual service providers.

cited in the report is the Also observation that teachers appear to lack knowledge and understanding of DCPS procedures regarding the limited English speakers. One of our greatest challenges is ensuring that not only bilingual ESL staff who are well versed in these areas, but also general education teachers who work with these youngsters have the knowledge and skills needed to serve this population. And so over the past three years, the Office of Bilingual Education has implemented a federal grant All entitled "Training for sponsored program This grant has allowed us to provide Teachers." general education for teachers and high English language learners population schools with the tools they need to better serve this population. And note, it's not limited to just one school. This effort needs to be widened and enhanced and DCPS plans to use new Title II funds for this purpose.

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the report calls for more opportunities for Latino students to learn in bilingual programs. Its efforts to expand bilingual education in DCPS, the Office of Bilingual Education has recently hired a bilingual

In the area of curriculum and staffing,

person

is

conducting in-depth needs assessments so that the

This

Office of Bilingual Education may conscientiously and systematically support the development of additional

bilingual programs in our school system. This staff

person is also identifying alternative funding sources

to support these programs.

developer.

In the area of resources and staffing, the report also cited lack of books in our schools for our English language learners. Last year, as part of the system-wide adoption process, Spanish reading materials were purchased for all of our elementary schools with bilingual English-Spanish programs. And supplementary English language development materials were purchased for all grade levels.

During the current school year, English language development textbooks are being adopted for the grades pre-K through 12th grade. Middle school content material is also being adopted in Spanish in the areas of mathematics, science, social studies and

literature for our evolving bilingual middle school program.

report also cites the need specialized training for general education teachers who serve English language learners. Once again, the "Training For All Teachers Grant" has enabled us to skills the provide training developing in knowledge needed to serve English language learners for individuals who are not professionals in bilingual education and ESL. In five elementary schools during the previous three year this occurred. Although the grant ended last school year, funds from the new Title III allocation will be used to continue these efforts in additional schools.

In addition, more than 100 teachers and administrators are being sponsored to attend the TESOL and I'm told that is Teachers of English to Students of Other Languages Conference in Baltimore, half of whom are to be general practitioners. The Office of Education is sponsoring two 3-credit Bilingual graduate courses for all teachers on topics related to better meeting the needs of our English language "Foundations of ESL and Bilingual learners. and "Reading and the English Language Education" Learner." Office of Bilingual Education sponsors

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workshops as part of the professional development institutes which all of our principals and teachers are encouraged to attend.

The staff of Office of Bilingual Education is available upon request to provide professional development in schools. The Office of Bilingual Education Handbook for the Year 2002-2003 describes professional development opportunities available from the Office of Bilingual Education.

We do have difficulties, however, in parental contacts with individual schools and our school system. The Office of Bilingual Education continues to provide translation services for all DCPS central offices so that all central office communiques to parents are available in Spanish. Interpretation services are provided to both central offices and individual schools as needed. And when it's needed, we do send notices home to parents and guardians, members of the extended family in five different languages.

Schools are responsible for providing communication to their parents. This is an area in need of great improvement. I readily acknowledge that. As part of the monitoring of services to English Language Learners at the school level,

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documentation is now being required to detail ensure that schools are providing the information to parents in the language they are able to understand. Findings from the monitoring will be used to develop policy and supports to further these much needed services.

The status of the LEP compliance plan that has been mentioned here earlier, has been negotiated between the District of Columbia Public Schools and the Office of Civil Rights at the Department of Education.

The U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights has provided oversight of educational activities for English Language Learner students for the past five years. Currently, the U.S. Department of Education is reviewing the English Language Learner plan for formal signing. The Office of Civil Rights has been providing technical assistance to DCPS on the development of the formal written plan. DCPS is making final revisions to the comprehensive plan based on their counseling advice and services to English It is expected that the Language Learner students. Office of Civil Rights will approve the finalized plan by March 2003 and it hasn't happened yet. Formal signing of the DCPS/OCR English Language Learner Plan,

we believe will take place by April 2003.

During the course of the development of the plan, DCPS has been providing services to English Language Learner students in compliance with Title VI Civil Rights Act of 1964. The District has been providing to the Office of Civil Rights an annual program evaluation of services to these students.

There are items that we can distribute that will represent a sample of these initiatives.

What I have just outlined is just a part of the plan in which the District of Columbia Public Schools has been deeply involved. As I said at the outset, there are a number of legitimate concerns that have been expressed to us by individuals and groups in the Latino community.

I am proud of the close ties that we have been developing with a widening cross section of the Latino community. We have made some progress, but not nearly enough. And we still have a ways to go.

I do believe strongly though that the signs and symbols of progress have to start at the top, the top meaning the Superintendent's Office. I have been the Superintendent for two years, 7 or 8 months. I retired, served eight years as Superintendent, Montgomery County Public Schools,

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Montgomery County, Maryland. And I came out of retirement to come back to accept this superintendency here.

I just want to share with you what has happened. The Superintendent, of course, is the Chief Administrative Officer and under the Superintendent, I have five Chiefs responsible for the day to management of the school system. Three of the five Chiefs are Latinos and this was as a consequence of a national search. Our Chief Academic Officer who is here today is Dr. Paul Ruiz, a Latino. The Chief of Finance is Mr. Robert Morales, Latino. The Chief of Facilities is Louis Erste, Latino. He's not only Chief of Facilities, but he's Chief of Operations of all fiscal capital planning and management operations of the school system.

In the second tier of officers of the school system, the Assistant Superintendent for Middle Schools and High Schools is Dr. Patricia Watkins, Latina. The Director of the Office of Civil Rights, Compliance and Multicultural Affairs, Ms. Margie, Ruiz, Latina. We have a Parent Officer assigned to the area offices, Mr. Arnoldo Ramos and we have -- my list bit of information is the need for that, we have five principals, but we have been recruiting and we

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have recruited some really dynamic persons who have been placed on our principals pool and the number of principals will increase.

As I mentioned earlier we have 268 teachers, 15 counselors and 63 bilingual aids. I have time. I'm going to be here if for no other reason than to respond to some of the questions that were asked of the previous panel. There's data that I'd like to share with members of the panel if it's necessary to provide them with the information.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right.

MR. KOSKINEN: Madam Chairman, again, we appreciate your allowing us to quietly fade away here. Let me just end by saying you're in very good hands. You'll hear from Mr. Buford of the Department of Health. Obviously, we're all delighted that Superintendent Vance came out of retirement two and a half years ago to take over the schools. So we appreciate having had the opportunity to talk with you and let me close by thanking Commissioner Edley for his very kind comments which I genuinely appreciate.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: We appreciate your coming. Thank you very much. You were very helpful. Thank you very much.

Mr. Buford, Dr. Buford, would you please

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1	proceed?
2	DR. BUFORD: Thank you very much. Good
3	afternoon, Dr. Berry, Commission Members. Dr. Berry,
4	it's good to see you again. And it's been so long ago
5	since our paths crossed I'm reluctant to try to remind
6	you of the time.
7	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Go ahead, remind me.
8	DR. BUFORD: It wasn't the Clinton
9	Administration it was the Carter Administration.
10	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The Carter
11	Administration.
12	DR. BUFORD: We were both working on the
13	7th floor there at HEW.
14	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Oh yes.
15	DR. BUFORD: For Joe Califano.
16	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I remember, yes.
17	DR. BUFORD: I was manager of the St.
18	Elizabeth's Hospital.
19	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Oh yes, a mighty man,
20	Joe Califano, yes.
21	DR. BUFORD: I thank you for the
22	opportunity to present a brief statement on the
23	Department's efforts to improve access to health care
24	services to the Latino community in the District of
25	Columbia.

Health

I'd like to begin by sharing my enthusiasm about the progress some of our major programs are in providing health care services, health education and health promotion materials in Spanish and other languages. Understanding that the Hispanic Latino community comprises, according to the 2000 Census, about 7.9 percent of our population, we're striving to ensure the recruitment of more Spanish speaking staff to extend the services we provide to the Latino community. A few facts that I'd like to highlight Family include one, our Maternal and Administration which has served over 8,000 Spanish speaking clients, representing about 9 percent of all the clients that we serve, essentially achieving or improving health outcomes for our women, infants and children. Two, the HIV/AIDS Administration's Spanish speaking client population comprises about 9 percent of clients being served through our prevention and intervention initiatives.

Three, to date, our Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration has served 208 patients for treatment, representing 6 percent of the total

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population and four currently Spanish speaking clients represent 21 percent of our total, Women, Infants and Children nutrition enrollment.

While these percentages do not tell the whole story, they are a measure of the extent to which we are serving the Latino population.

I want to focus for the most part on health access which deals with the Health Care Alliance. As you may know the District of Columbia Health Care Alliance was established in 2001 to provide health care services to District residents with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level who are uninsured and do not qualify for Medicaid. The implementation of this program has increased access to health care services for residents across the District and it has substantially increased the number of pathways to health care for low income, uninsured, Latino residents.

What makes this system of service delivery important to our residents is the network of health care providers who work together to ensure that the Alliance members get the care they need and get the quality of services that we're all entitled to. The network of providers currently consists of five hospitals, Greater Southeast, Providence, Howard,

Children's, George Washington and over 30 community based clinics, 13 of which are major providers for the Latino community and several hundred specialists are available to provide specialty care.

As we look at almost two years of data, we're seeing a continuous increase in the number of I'm pleased to share with you a snapshot of the populations served by the Health Care We have enrolled over 28,000 members over the last 22 months and of that number, 22 percent of those members self-identify their origin as Hispanic The Health Care Alliance is made all the stronger because it includes a number of health care predominantly Hispanic population including the Mary's Center, La Clinica del Pueblo, Spanish Catholic Center.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Pretty good.

Unity at Upper Cardoza, Community of Hope and Walker Jones. These are clinics that provide service to the majority of the Hispanic population eligible for and enrolled in the Alliance.

A goal of our program is to ensure that we reach District residents eligible for the program. The Alliance partnership has strengthened by number of

referral centers, places where we conduct enrollment drives which include very important outreach sites and locations. The Central American Resource Center, Ayuda, Legal Clinic, Hispanic Workers Rights Clinic, the Council of Latino Agencies and Carlos Rosario Adult Education Center, all partners in our efforts to increase our outreach to the Hispanic population.

As we continue to build the program, we are taking action to strengthen our outreach effort to create a culturally relevant environment, to establish additional capacity for translation services and build our community relations program.

We're also embarking upon restructuring the program that will streamline the enrollment process, provide administrative efficiencies and build upon case management principles of the program.

I'd like to say a word about the District's Immigrant Children's Insurance Program. Recognizing the need to serve immigrant children, the Department resources 850 slots for children to receive health care services. Additionally, the Health Care Alliance serves over 500 children which the Immigrant Children's Insurance Program cannot cover, for a total of current population of about 1400 children.

Madam Chair, in our outreach efforts to

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District ethnic communities are significant on-going component of the Alliance services. Within the past six months, Alliance Outreach enrollment staff has met with many Latino community leaders and organizations to provide information on the Alliance. These includes the Central American Resource Center, Nova Beta and Ayuda. Additionally, 4 out of 12 Alliance customer service representatives are Spanish speaking and the Alliance provides access to 24 hour AT&T language line.

The Department has established a Latino component for the Consumer Health Access Team which we refer to as our CHAT Team. CHAT provides assistance to District residents, former D.C. General clients and D.C. Health Care Alliance clients to access health care at the Health Care Alliance or other appropriate programs such as Medicaid, D.C. Families and others-To address specific consumer health care needs, the team members in addition to assisting in Health Care Alliance enrollment provide clients with health information and referrals as well as follow-up on Alliance grievances and encouraging clients with appropriate use of medical homes.

What I have provided in my statement, if I haven't circulated it, I will circulate it, I've

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158 included details with respect to activities underway 1 in the Department to increase language access for the 2 Latino communities and I'd like to refer to those in 3 the statement that I circulate, as well as activities 4 that deal with work force training throughout the 5 assist our current work force 6 to Department 7 interact with and expand services to the Hispanic 8 community. 9 I want to close by saying that we're 10 working to become a culturally and linguistically 11 competent Health Department and we're committed to 12 fine tuning our approach as we extend our reach into 13 the Latino community. 14 For your information also, I'll leave two 15 16 17 18 19

documents which will inform you with an inventory of the programs and services provided by the Department and those services that are directed to the Latino community and also a document that will provide more details on outreach activities. I will submit to you at a later date the work force of the Department that includes our Hispanic population.

Thank you for the opportunity to share this update with you.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right, thank you very much. You answered most of the questions that I

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1	had written down to ask you, so that was very nice.
2	(Laughter.)
3	I actually only and I'm going to turn to
4	others, I usually turn to others first, but this time
5	I will not.
6	I only have three questions, short ones,
7	two for you, Dr. Vance and one for you, Dr. Buford.
8	The ones for Dr. Vance is the LEP
9	Compliance Plan that you mentioned?
10	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: Yes ma'am.
11	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You said in April
12	2003, it would be concluded?
13	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: Yes.
14	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Is there some way for
15	you within the process at the end to share and have
16	meetings with people in the community, you or someone
17	to explain to them what is the plan, what is to be
18	expected and the like? Can you do that?
19	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: Yes, and that would
20	be a continuum of what we have been doing in this
21	entire process in developing a plan and giving the
22	direction and support we've been given. But yes, we
23	do have plans to continue to do that.
24	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Because a number of
25	the advocates on the first panel talked about not
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1	knowing what was in it and what was going to happen
2	and so on, so could you make sure that that
3	information, people have an opportunity
4	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: I certainly would
5	and I was dismayed with that and I'll accept
6	responsibility for us having not been more thorough
7	and we'll certainly correct that.
8	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The only other
9	question was do you know how many employees working
10	with the public schools special education program are
11	bilingual or speak some language other than English?
12	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: I'll just defer to
13	staff who are all over the room in back of me. I'll
14	ask Margie?
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Does anybody know?
16	MS. RUIZ: We have approximately 15.
17	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Are they mostly
18	Spanish speaking?
19	MS. RUIZ: Mostly.
20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay, the only
21	question for the Health Department I had was what
22	steps has the government taken to ensure that the
23	Medicaid contractors, specific medical service
24	providers, provide language to Spanish speakers?
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25	DR. BUFORD: In the last contract or the

most recent contract that we have with managed care providers included in the agreement that we have with them stipulates that they should take necessary steps to have language specific services and staff.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Do others have questions for the panel?

Commissioner Thernstrom?

COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I have a question for Dr. Vance. I'm a long admirer of yours, by the way as we're handing out bouquets here.

I'm always very -- this is the second time I've done this this morning -- well, I had just said that I was a long admirer of Dr. Vance's and was delighted to see him here. And I was about to refer to a discussion in the last panel. I am always unhappy about the formulation that children have been set up to fail. It has much too conspiratorial tone to me and I see the racial gap in academic achievement much more complicated than that statement suggests. And I wonder if you would be willing to talk about the broad picture of persistent racial gap between non-Asian minorities on the one hand and whites and Asians an don the other hand and obviously this is a national picture and not simply a D.C. picture and you've had experiences in other jurisdictions as well. But a few

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words on the subject.

2	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: I dare say that
3	that issue is the bane of every superintendent in a
4	public school system in the United States and every
5	chief school officer. It just has defied corrective
6	actions. It just has defined explanation. In the
7	school systems, Montgomery County, for one, I'll use
8	that, what happened there was as African American and
9	Latino youngsters were making progress because of the
10	initiatives that were put into place, what happened
11	was the high achievers, the Asian and the white
12	students who were recipients of those same activities,
13	so they made spikes. They really jumped up. So as a
14	consequence of what you had two years consecutively
15	before I left, you had Asian youngsters achieving the
16	highest SAT scores, for example, and white students
17	achieving some of the highest AP scores, 4s and 5s, in
18	the United States. That's what happens and when that
19	happens while you're making progress, it's tough to
20	explain to your constituents why you haven't caught up
21	and that's the phenomenon that occurs.
22	So that's what we're doing and here in the

So that's what we're doing and here in the District, the issues really is more Neanderthal. We finally have made major accomplishments and we can say now that in each of our high schools we have Advanced

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Placement classes. In each of our high schools we have honors classes. We've known for decades the high correlation between high scores on the SATs and the AP are attributed to the extent to which young people take the more demanding courses.

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trying to stray from your I'm not the past two years have question, but over increased by a little over 2,000 the number youngsters taking the SATs and we've increased by about 60 percent the number of youngsters taking the Those scores aren't anything to write home AP exam. about, but we're starting. We've hired and trained teachers who can teach those courses. We've gotten children and parents excited about taking those courses and given the tuition plan which Congress has passed for the District, we're sending more of our youngsters upon graduation to college. We're not pleased in all instances of how well prepared they And so we're tracking them and at the end of last fiscal year, the information provided to us by DC CAP that approximately 73 percent of those was youngsters had survived their freshman year and gone That's great news. on to their sophomore year. That's higher than the national average.

And with the SATs, you know, the

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1	conventional wisdom is that many youngsters taking the
2	SATs over a period of two years being added to the
3	base, and the scores coming down, but you have more
4	youngsters taking it and the quality decreases. Well,
5	the SAT scores for the white youngsters, African
6	Americans have increased. It wasn't great. It wasn't
7	a spike, but they increased. And that was very
8	positive news for us.
9	Getting back to the question and I'll shut
10	up, we just haven't found the magic bullet for that.
11	There are explanations all over.
12	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Sure.
13	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: But I have not
14	found one that is really sufficient.
15	COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Dr. Vance, I think
16	you indicated that approximately three quarters of the
17	English Language Learners are Hispanic and one quarter
18	are non-Hispanic.
19	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: Yes.
20	COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: The preceding
21	panel suggested that the primary reason for the
22	failure, although that wasn't defined, the presumption
23	is failure means low grades and failure to graduate,
24	of Latino students had to do with language
25	difficulties, language barriers, language inadequacies

public

We've made

1 of provisional services by the 2 schools. 3 Number one, do you share that assessment 4 in terms of the reason for the purported failure? And 5 number two, are there failures, as I've previously defined, also within the cohort of students that 6 7 consist of the quarter of English Language Learners 8 who are not Latino? 9 SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: The answer to the 10 No, I don't share that contention first question. 11 because of the progress we've made. 12 incredible progress. And the availability of services 13 across the school system and the availability of 14 counseling of teachers who are well trained to be ESOL 15 bilingual teachers, so no, I don't share that. 16 Because the services are there. 17 Now the problem still is, unfortunately, 18 in the District is accessing those services. What I 19 readily admit is that we have 20 sufficiently thorough in making it known to the 21 constituent what the availability of those resources 22 are and that's a problem that we're working on. 23 resources are there now. It's a question of are the 24

constituents accessing them.

The other question -- it's interesting

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not

1	because our second largest group of 4.5 percent is
2	Asian and the Asian families do not subscribe to
3	bilingual education. They reject it. They insist on
4	immersion. They want their kids thrown into the
5	classes with the English speaking youngsters. It's an
6	amazing fact that within seven months they speak
7	English and they become, here as in Montgomery County,
8	the high flyers. That's different.
9	The youngsters from Israel, it's the same
10	thing. No bilingual education for them. They want
11	immersion and immersion support.
12	We have a large group also from West
13	Africa, a number of youngsters have come up from West
14	Africa. Those would be the three largest groups that
15	help make up that 25 percent.
16	COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Doctor, among
17	Latinos who subscribe to immersion approach, how do
18	you think they fare compared to those who aren't in
19	that program?
20	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: I guess I'll sound
21	like, more like a sociologist now than a school
22	teacher. They tend to be families of upper
23	socio-economic status, upper middle class, coming out
24	of the embassies. They do quite well. They would do
25	well anyway. The youngsters we're talking about,

..... ----

1	they'd learn calculus in a darkened cave.
2	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: [Presiding]
3	Other questions?
4	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: One for each of you.
5	Superintendent Vance, what do you what's your
6	expectation about the number of schools in the
7	District who are going to be designated as needs
8	improvement, No Child Left Behind Act? And also, I
9	think given the difficulty and the mystery, as you
10	described it, of this problem of the disparity,
11	achievement disparities, you see
12	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: On the first
13	question, do you mind repeating it?
14	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Right. It's sort of
15	the number of schools that you think are going to fall
16	into the needs improvement category.
17	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: Last year, we
18	developed new metrics and we identified 15 schools.
19	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Out of a total of how
20	many?
21	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: 146. As the lowest
22	achieving schools. We have done that again and we
23	will have between 15 and 17 schools and we'll make
24	seats available to them. We've just gone through that
25	process of identifying how many seats there in schools

and giving parents an opportunity --1 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: A choice. 2 SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: To make the choice. 3 We've gone through the lottery, not for them, but 4 5 others with the out of boundary transfers. 6 seats are promised them. 7 . COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Right. 8 SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: They go in first. 9 So we've gone through that. The other matter is what we have in the 10 11 District of Columbia is that I've created a city-wide position called Chief of Early Childhood Education. 12 13 And the purpose of that position was to work with all 14 public and private agencies the other of 15 organizations in the city that would involve early 16 childhood education. 17 I was astounded when I discovered, after coming here, the amount of money and the number of 18 19 agencies and organizations involved in early childhood 20 education that weren't speaking to each other. 21 Different standards for certification, no standards 22 for certification at all. No standard curriculum. 23 standard for professional development of the teachers 24 and aides.

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successful in a period of one year of helping to put all of that together, so much so that we're sharing a lot of those resources I just mentioned.

In DCPS now, given local legislation, we provide, much before the rest of the nation has fallen in line, all-day kindergarten for youngsters. We've moved down our early childhood education, Head Start early childhood education to age two and a half and three.

What we've done is trained our teachers and instructional assistants, given the most recent range of development research coming out of NIH on the capability of those young minds now to be taught, that it's not fun and games. Its' part of it, but they can have cognitive development. And we know from that research as early as age 3, you can begin working with them in geometric designs and figures and precursor to aggregate formula. That's what we're doing. And it is exciting. It is just exciting.

I believe starting at that early those youngsters, catching them before they get to school because again the research is very clear, there are some youngsters in an urban setting by age 6, you've lost them. You've lost them. And we're working hard to prevent that and we've had just

incredible success with our sweep of children in the 1 District who are eligible for those services. 2 I believe that is extremely important, but 3 also in our plan is the Blue Ribbon Panel's report on 4 the transformation of the high schools and we're in 5 the process now of transforming each high school. 6 When I mentioned earlier about the SAT and the AP 7 8 initiatives in the high schools and the retesting of our teachers and sending our teachers in math and 9 science back to school for more content training. 10 We've got a couple of grants to help us do that. 11 12 think it's extremely important, created the Principals Institute for the retraining of all of our senior high 13 school principals with just one emphasis and that 14 15 school senior high emphasis was teaching our 16 principals how to be instructors because again, that's 17 what the research says. That's what works. 18 So I guess what I'm trying to say I think 19 the solution rests in our adherence to proven research 20 that works. I think it will work for us too. And 21 it's exciting. 22 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Thank you, 23 Superintendent. 24 Dr. Buford, there's been a ton

more than a ton, a ton and a

research,

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half of

research and peer-reviewed studies on unequal treatment of racial and ethnic minorities in health care systems and I'm particularly referring to the, for example, to the meta-analysis that the Institute of Medicine put out last year on this issue.

And many people, of course, assume that with regard to Latinos that the disparities and the treatment that's provided to them bу kind of physicians, by other health care practitioners and institutions and I'm talking about people who present with the same symptoms and are accorded different treatment for the different treatment. The assumption is that a lot of it has to do with language, that do with cultural it has something to somehow competence or whatever and I'm just wondering whether or not you have any kind of a handle on the extent to which this issue of disparate treatment -- I'm not talking about unequal access, but literally disparate treatment correlated with race and ethnicity, after controlling for income and insurance status. you have any kind of a handle on the extent to which that problem exists here in the District? And in particular, exists here in either public providers or contractors in the delivery system? Have there been any studies that you know of that have done that?

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DR. BUFORD: I'm not aware of specific studies that conclude -- that reach the same conclusion that you've reached. However, we certainly are aware of the studies that draw that conclusion with respect to the population that we serve, low income, uninsured populations.

The Health Care Alliance is an organized service delivery which we view svstem of opportunity to begin to change that. We're looking at some very basic principles that will allow us to begin that population, looking at disease address to at -- beginning with looking management, management and looking at the whole issues around disease management, looking at a medical home. think if you look at the population that was serving in the Alliance where an individual enrolls, he is, in fact, assigned to a medical home. That gives us the opportunity as well as the member, the opportunity to continue to receive treatment for us to assure some continuity of the care that that person receives and for us to focus on those particular disease entities that at the end of the day will change the outcome and improve the health status of the individual as well as the community.

So recognizing the results of those

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studies and looking at how we're currently organized to deliver services, I think that we will benefit from those lessons learned. By the same token, I think the population we serve will be, the health status of that population will be improved, therefore, reducing the disparities to a certain degree.

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Let me just recommend that maybe somebody on your staff could take a look at some of that literature because I think that apart from the questions of -- wholly apart from the questions of access, this is just very basic nitty-gritty stuff of whether identical patients, one minority, one non-minority, with the same disease, same symptomology, etcetera, whether their pain is managed in the same way or whether they have access to the same -- to the same richness of intervention strategies and the like. Again, as I say and that's after controlling for insurance status and socioeconomic group and so forth and it really does strike me that particularly for the Latino population, if this exists and if it's related to issues of language or issues of cultural competence in the health care providers, that there's a real opportunity here in the District because of the role in the powers that your office has to really lead the

that

nation in trying to get to the bottom of it and figure 1 out what kinds of strategies might be effective in 2 addressing it. So I simply commend all of them to 3 4 you. 5 SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: Thank you. VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I have just a 6 couple of short questions. Dr. Vance, I assume you 7 8 have a Research Department? SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: Now we do, yes. 9 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Is 10 VICE Research Department taking a look at what succeeds 11 I just have in mind some 12 with Latino students? experiences we had in California where in Calexico, 13 for example, a very low income, predominantly Latino 14 group of students, not only doing well now, but I used 15 to live in Imperial County. It's been doing well for 16 decades and so it's interesting to ask how come 17 18 they're doing well. They have other similar schools that you have your sort of typical not doing well type 19 20 student in a general sense, who are none the less are 21 doing very well and perhaps your research team can 22 look at those.

SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: One of the things I mentioned earlier as the Chief Academic Officer, Dr. Paul Ruiz, and Paul was partner and associate in the

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1	Education Trust, left the Trust to come to us. One of
2	the many reasons he did, and of course, that was one
3	of his passions, raised and went to school in the
4	Southwest and the accountability arm under which
5	research and development is a part of that reports to
6	Paul. And Paul not only has them seeking out
7	successful practices, but given the breadth of his
8	broad experiences, he has brought a lot to the school
9	system in terms of success with families.
10	What I'm preoccupied with successful
11	practices is continuity and longevity.
12	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Sure.
13	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: What I've seen
14	during my long career is successful practices, I have
15	found, will all too frequently they depend on (1) the
16	Hawthorn Effect first two years everybody does well
17	and/or they depend on the strength of the personality
18	of the leader, normally the principal.
19	The past two years, the principal gets a
20	promotion, becomes a superintendent and boom, the
21	scores go down.
22	And what we've talked about is what we
23	want to do is to plagiarize, imitate those successful
24	practices in these United States that have been
25	successful. We have a colleague who has spent some

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1	time in Russia. I'm sorry, in Cuba. That's really
2	Freudian. In Cuba. In Cuba, and you know came back
3	saying in Cuba everybody reads. Everybody reads.
4	Well, why? Why? Why can they teach with that poor
5	economy and they have everyone reading and we can't.
6	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: And they're
7	pretty poor.
8	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: Absolutely. We
9	have to find out. What we want to do is
10	institutionalize successful practices.
11	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Could you have
12	your staff make available to our staff by chance the
13	textbooks that you mentioned, the Spanish language or
14	bilingual textbooks? I'd appreciate that.
15	SUPERINTENDENT VANCE: Sure.
16	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: And just a
17	quick question for Dr. Buford. What's been the
18	success, I think that the program you have for serving
19	those who are just twice over the poverty line. It's
20	a very exciting one. What success have you had in
21	this is access of getting folk into that program, of
2.2	the percentage that in the District are fit that
23	category of being twice above the poverty line?
24	DR. BUFORD: I'm not sure what program

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you're referring to. I mentioned the Immigrant

1 Children Program. 2 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: The Alliance --3 The Alliance Program is for DR. BUFORD: 4 single adults, families basically, not the children. 5 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Oh, that's only 6 for single adults. 7 DR. BUFORD: However, the Immigrant 8 Children Program that is operated by a Medicaid 9 program has about 850 slots. When those slots are 10 filled, and the population that still needs those 11 services, we will serve them in the Alliance, only for 12 the reason that if they don't fit, or there's not 13 capacity on the Medicaid side. 14 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank Good. 15 you very much. I passed a note earlier to our Staff 16 Director saying that I think our staff has done a 17 terrific job on who they invited to talk to us, both 18 the community representatives and you folks who work 19 full-time at this. 20 So thank you very, very much. This has 21 been very helpful to us. 22 If there's nothing further to come before 23 us, the meeting is adjourned. 24 (Whereupon, at 1:09 p.m., the meeting was 25 concluded.)

AZ COMMISSION ON CIAIT BILLER

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