ESSA

What happened in 2017?
- Rescission of accountability regulations
- Approval of state plans
- First year of implementation
- NOT regs on supplement/supplant
- NOT required reports (rural, homework gap, or Title I formula)

What will happen in 2018?
- Implementation
- Revision to state plans?
- Fiscal transparency requirement
The final FY18 budget deal raised caps ($80 b for DD, $63 b for NDD)

$1.3 trillion, with $579 for NDD overall
- $3.9 b increase to USED (to $70.9 b)
  - If USED FY12 allocation ($68.1 b) kept pace with inflation, it would be $74.8 b in 2018 constant dollars
- Rejects new choice proposals (does fund DC vouchers)
- Head Start up $610m
- ESSA Title I up $300 m, Title II level funded, Title IV up $700 m to $1b
- $275 m increase for IDEA state grants
- $75 m increase for Perkins
- $3 b increase for programs to respond to opioid crisis
- Impact Aid increase of $86 m
- First year of funding for SRS since 2015

Less bad doesn’t make it good.
FY19 Budget Proposal

- President released his FY19 budget proposal on Feb 12
  - $63.2 b to USED, a cut of $3.6 b/5%)
  - Continues prioritization of privatization
  - Budget proposal was modified to reflect cap increases, but those additional dollars went largely to doubling the amount available for choice (from $500 m to $1 b)
  - Eliminates: Title II, Title IV, 21st Century, Teacher Incentive Grants, Comprehensive Lit Grants, Forest Counties
  - Cuts: Impact Aid, Medicaid, SNAP
  - Freezes Title I, nominal increase to IDEA, freeze REAP, small increase to Perkins, cut to program that would support opioid abuse prevention
  - Includes the infrastructure proposal ($200 b)
Perkins CTE

114th Congress
- House passed bipartisan legislation in July 405-5 to reauthorize Perkins
- Senate didn’t take action

115th Congress
- In June, the House passed a very similar bill
- There is much to like in the bill
- Addresses the onerous administrative requirements for Perkins funding
- Addresses paperwork burden by allowing districts to fill out a simple, easy-to-complete local application
- Streamlines the accountability system and align performance measures with those set by each state under ESSA
Reasons to Oppose Voucher Schemes

- Violate Principles of Religious Freedom
- Don’t Improve Education
- Don’t Help Students with Disabilities
- Don’t Improve Public Schools
- Lack Accountability
- Students Lose Rights
- Schools Choose the Kids
- Vouchers Don’t Help Kids in Poverty
- Vouchers Aren’t Popular
Education & the FCC

- FCC Chairman Pai has advanced a set of policy priorities that demonstrate either a lack of understanding of, or regard for, the importance of connectivity for schools and students
  - E-Rate: proposed policy that would eliminate/cut funding for internal connections
  - Lifeline: reversed policy that would allow the program to help address the homework gap
  - Network Neutrality: voted to eliminate NN protections

- Collectively, these changes undermine what should be an obvious focus and priority for these FCC programs: ensuring continued affordable and equitable access to connectivity and related content
Education & Immigration

- Historically, AASA engaged in efforts to ensure that educators are not agents of enforcement, and that schools are not sites of enforcement.

- AASA policy expanded to support DACA protections

- The approaching end of DACA forced another policy change for AASA, and we endorse the DREAM Act (pathway to citizenship for DACA recipients)
DACA: Impacting Your State

Texas’s 34th Congressional District Representative: Filemon Vela (D)

Total DACA recipients: 4,800
Total DACA eligible: 8,200

Annual GDP loss from removing DACA workers: $254,700,000

Source: https://dornsife.usc.edu/csii/daca-map/
Farm Bill

Last month, the House Agriculture Committee passed a (party line) bill to reauthorize the Farm Bill, which includes SNAP (formerly Food Stamps)

The bill increases work requirements for SNAP recipients
  ◦ Could cause more than 1 million low-income households with about 2 million people to lose their benefits altogether or have them reduced – particularly low-income working families with children

Narrows categorical eligibility – lowering eligibility for SNAP
  ◦ Directly impacts schools using categorical eligibility to enroll students in lunch and breakfast programs
Summer 2018: Things to Watch

- Impact Aid Voucher
- Farm Bill (implications for SNAP?)
- Immigration: DACA and queen of the hill
- Appropriations: Rescission and balanced budget amendment
- ESSA: Will we see a Title I report?
- Movement on reauthorizations for HEA or Perkins
- Student Data/ Privacy (fall out from Facebook?)
AASA Legislative Agenda

- ESSA
- School Nutrition
- Perkins Career/Tech
- IDEA
- Rural Education (REAP, Forest Counties, Impact Aid)
- School Vouchers
- E-Rate/Lifeline/EBS
- Student Data & Privacy
- Medicaid/CHIP
- Higher Education Act
- Early Education
- Affordable Care Act
- Regulations: DoL and EPA
- Immigration / DACA
- Taxes
AASA Policy & Advocacy Team

Noelle Ellerson Ng
nellerson@aasa.org
@noellerson

Sasha Pudelski
spudelski@aasa.org
@Spudelski

Leslie Finnan
lfinnan@aasa.org
@LeslieFinnan
Questions?