What's Happening in Washington: Federal Special Education Policy

Deborah A. Ziegler
Director of Policy and Advocacy
Council for Exceptional Children
Agenda

- Who’s In!
- Confirmation of U.S. Secretary of Education
- Key Education Regulations Rescinded
- Administration’s Regulatory Reform Agenda
- Office of Civil Rights
- Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS)
- Federal Budget
- CEC’s Position on School Vouchers

- CEC’s Position on Charter Schools
- What’s OVERDUE?
  - ESSA Implementation
  - IDEA
  - Education Sciences Reform Act
  - Higher Education Act
  - Perkins Act

- Repeal and Replace ACA
- CEC’s High Leverage Practices
- Policy Insider
- Legislative Action Center
- Twitter and Facebook
Politics

Policy
Make way for

CEC Advocacy!
Who’s In!

Donald J. Trump
President of the United States
Who’s In!

Betsy DeVos
Secretary, U.S. Department of Education
Who’s In!

U.S. Senate
52 Republicans
46 Democrats
2 Independents

U.S. House of Representatives
240 Republicans
194 Democrats
Who’s In!

**Senate**
Sen. Mitch McConnell  
Majority Leader, Republican

Sen. Chuck Schumer,  
Minority Leader, Democrat

**House**
Rep. Paul Ryan  
Speaker of the House

Rep. Nancy Pelosi  
Minority Leader, Democrat
Who’s In!

Sen. Lamar Alexander
Chairman, Republican

Sen. Patty Murray
Ranking Member, Democrat

Rep. Virginia Foxx,
Chair, Republican

Rep. Bobby Scott
Ranking Member, Democrat
Who’s In!

U.S. Supreme Court
The Justices
April 7, 2017 - Senate confirmed Gorsuch to Supreme Court, 54-45

Confirmation 24 hours after Democrats filibustered and Republicans unilaterally changed Senate rules to eliminate to 60-vote threshold for the high court nominees

3 Democrats joined all Republicans to confirm Gorsuch
- Sen. Joe Donnelly (D-IN), Sen. Heidi Heitkamp (D-ND) and Sen. Joe Machin (D-WV)

April 10, 2017 - Sworn in at the Supreme Court (Chief Justice John Roberts), ceremonial swearing in at the White House (Justice Anthony Kennedy)
Who’s In!

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS)

Kimberly Richey
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Delegated the duties of the Assistant Secretary for OSERS
Key Presidential Appointments:

- Approximately 550 positions in the Trump Administration to be confirmed by Senate.
- To date, less than 10% appointed and confirmed by Senate.
- Approximately 4,000 positions can be filled by presidential appointment.
Who’s In!

THE HILL’S 50 MOST BEAUTIFUL 2017
Confirmation of U.S. Secretary of Education

Senate Hearing

- January 17, 2017
- CEC Letter to Senate HELP Committee urging clarification of key issues by nominee during hearing
- Scheduled at 5 PM, 3 + hours in duration
- One round of 5 minute questions per Senator
- CEC Was on the Hill for the hearing
Last night, Mrs. DeVos failed to answer basic questions about education and indicated that it should be optional for schools receiving federal money to comply with federal civil rights laws. Specifically, DeVos would not commit to enforcing federal special education law (IDEA) and seemed to be confused that states have to follow the federal law. Senator Kaine (D-VA) asked her whether all schools that receive taxpayer funding should meet the requirements of IDEA. “I think this is a matter better left to that states.” When questioned later in the hearing by Senator Hassan (D-NH) on the implementation IDEA, “Were you unaware that it is federal law?” DeVos answered: “I may have confused it.” DeVos also suggested that billions of dollars in federal IDEA funding could follow a child with a disability raising the issue of portability. It is unclear as to the position of DeVos on implementation of IDEA.
Toward the end of the hearing after some tough questions on IDEA from Senator Hassan Mrs. DeVos said “Senator, I assure you that if confirmed I will be very sensitive to the needs of special needs students and the policies surrounding that.” Senator Hassan quickly retorted, “With all due respect it’s not about sensitivity, although that helps, it’s about being willing to enforce the law to make sure that my child and every child has the same access to public education, high quality public education, and the reality is that the way the voucher systems that you have supported work don’t always come out that way. And that’s why it’s something we need to continue to explore. Thank you.”
Confirmation of U.S. Secretary of Education
February 7, 2017 U.S. Senate confirmed Betsy DeVos – 11th education secretary

50-50 tie vote – Vice President (VP) Mike Pence cast the 51st “yea” vote

Votes were along party lines with 2 exceptions – Senators Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) and Susan Collins (R-ME)

Sworn in by VP Mike Pence at 5:30 PM the same day as confirmed
Confirmation of U.S. Secretary of Education

CEC Advocacy

CEC members asked their Senators to ensure the nominee would:

- Uphold the basic tenets of IDEA
- Uphold and enforce IDEA
- Not divert the use of public IDEA dollars to support private education
- Guarantee the civil rights of all children and youth with disabilities and their families

“Now is not the time to turn back the clock on over 6.7 million children and youth with disabilities. CEC will hold the U.S. Department of Education accountable to ensure that all children and youth are guaranteed a free appropriate public education.”

CEC President
Mikki Garcia
Key Education Regulations Rescinded

Congress Overturns ESSA Regulations

- President Trump priority to reduce the federal footprint through the rescinding of Obama Administration regulations
- Accomplished through a process known as the Congressional Review Act (CRA) – CRA used only one other time
- Resolution 57 passed both House and Senate along party lines
- ESSA regulations regarding the core requirement that schools be held accountable for the performance of historically marginalized students, including students with disabilities
- Thousands of letters were sent to the Hill by CEC advocates opposing overturning the regulations. Thank you CEC Advocates!
Key Education Regulations Rescinded

Congress Overturns ESSA Regulations

- Department of Education (DOE) prohibited from writing “substantially similar” rules until a new law is passed
- DOE can provide guidance
- DOE issued ESSA guidance on March 13, 2017 only a few days after regulations were rescinded
- Guidance letter to state chiefs on ESSA’s updated consolidated state plan template
Key Education Regulations Rescinded

Congress Overturns ESSA Regulations

• “The updated template ensures greater flexibility for state and local education leaders to do what they know is best for children, while also maintaining important protections for economically disadvantaged students, students with disabilities and English learners,” Secretary DeVos

• CEC, and others are very concerned “that the statutory requirement for stakeholder’s engagement was not included as a priority in the new ESSA template.”

• CEC stated, “This omission of parents, educators, and others as stakeholders by Secretary DeVos is NOT what is best for children with disabilities!”
Key Education Regulations Rescinded

Troublesome Teacher Preparation Rules

- Resolution 58 passed both House and Senate to rescind the U.S. Department of Education teacher preparation regulations
- CEC member concern over requirement of a state-based rating system for preparation programs
- CEC believes any changes in the Higher Education Act (HEA) need to occur through a reauthorization process
- CEC HEA recommendations:
  - Well-prepared supported educators
  - Address chronic shortages in special education through well-funded student forgiveness and scholarship programs
In accordance with Executive Order 13777, “Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda,” the U.S. Department of Education posted a Federal Register Notice: To provide the public the opportunity to submit comments concerning regulations and policy guidance they recommend the agency review, modify, or repeal.

- Comments were due on September 20, 2017.
CEC responded.

Gathered input: CEC Members, State Units, Divisions, Disability and Education Organizations, Associations, and Coalitions.

CEC’s historical practice is not to advocate for regulatory changes outside of a reauthorization/regulatory process.

CEC supports the process promulgated by the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) of 1946.

Concerns: Deregulate current provisions and safeguards in IDEA, abolish the U.S. Department of Education, open IDEA and other education programs to privatization.

CEC strongly opposed any attempt by the Administration to repeal, replace or modify regulations and/or guidance for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.
ED’s Regulatory Reform Task Force Second Status Report:

- ED identifies guidance it intends to withdraw or archive:
  - Office of Postsecondary Education – 398 guidance documents – out of date
  - Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education – 9 guidance documents – withdraw
  - Office of Elementary and Secondary Education – 97 guidance documents – unnecessary
  - Office of Innovation and Improvement – 2 guidance documents – rescind
  - Offices of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services – 72 guidance documents – withdraw
  - Office of the Chief Financial Officer – 5 guidance documents - withdraw
• Offices of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services – 72 guidance documents – withdraw
  – Outdated or unnecessary – as subsequent policy established either through Reauthorization of IDEA, including the promulgation of regulations and guidance that supersedes the outdated policies.
  – Phase Two – review and analysis of approximately 16,000 comments received by ED on repeal, replacement or modification.
  – CEC urges ED to be transparent throughout this process and abide by the Administrative Procedure Act.
Breaking News!
Federal Rule on Significant Disproportionality

• ED may hit the pause button:
  – Rule has been in the works for 3 years – final rule published December 2016 – implementation 2018-2019 school year
  – DeVos considering (via Federal Register draft notice)
    • Delay of Rule until 2020 (young children 2022)???
    • Rule eventually modified, replaced, removed or left unchanged???
Administration rescinded Obama-era (2011) school sexual assault guidance (9-22-17).

Issued a question-and-answer document ("interim guidance") while a formal review is undertaken.

Administration did not consider thousands of comments imploring them to leave the Title IX guidance in place.

New guidance permits schools to allow appeals for accused rapists and harassers while denying survivors the same opportunity.
Education Secretary Betsy DeVos has said a new direction is needed to balance the rights of the victims and the accused, “As I said earlier this month, the era of rule by letter is over.”

- Affects all the nation’s colleges, universities and K-12 schools.
- Is this the beginning of the erosion of other OCR guidance?
How the Supreme Court May Change Your Practice:
The Essence of Special Education:

To provide eligible students special education and related services that confer a Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)
Board of Education v. Rowley (1982)
The Rowley Two-Part Test

- Has the state complied with the procedures set forth in IDEA?

- Is the IEP reasonably calculated to enable the student to receive educational benefits?
Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS)

Appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court

- On December 22, 2015 the parents appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court
- **Question Presented:** What is the level of educational benefit school districts must confer on children with disabilities to provide them with the free appropriate public education guaranteed by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act?
Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS)

Oral Arguments: January 11, 2017

(L to R) Dr. Deb Ziegler, CEC’s Director of Policy & Advocacy; Katie Grady, CEC’s Policy & Advocacy Coordinator; Dr. Mitchell Yell & Dr. David Bateman attend oral arguments for *Endrew F. v. Douglas County School District* at the United States Supreme Court.
“Standard with a Bite!”
“Some Benefit,” or “Some Benefit?”
“IDEA provides a clear standard. The problem is coming up with the right words.”
The high court rejected the “merely more than de minimis” standard of the 10th Circuit Court, ruling in favor of the parents.

Chief Justice John Roberts wrote the unanimous opinion on behalf of all eight justices.
The Rowley/Endrew F.

- Has the state complied with the procedures set forth in IDEA?
- Is the IEP reasonably calculated to enable the student to make progress appropriate in light of the student’s circumstances?
Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS)

Read More About the Case
Table Talk:
Supreme Court Ruling Endrew F.

Should CEC develop an IDEA reauthorization recommendation to redefine FAPE?:
- Yes
- No
- Not Sure?

If yes, suggestions for definition:
- 
- 

If no, why not?:
- 
- 

Federal Budget

Education Matters

Investing in America’s Future
Federal Budget

States of the Union

Federal Budget

Budget Battles

- Since January 2011, Republicans and Democrats have had multiple battles over the budget and deficit
- Republicans are opposed to revenue increases
- Liberal Democrats are opposed to entitlement cuts
- Education and other nondefense programs have borne the brunt of the cuts
- Outlook not good for breaking the stalemate
Federal Budget

The Federal Budget and Education
Education Accounts for just 2% of all Federal Spending

2017 Outlays by category

Source: FY2018 OMB Budget
Federal Budget

FY 2018 Budget

• President Trump released his budget on May 23, 2017
• 2017 – $68.2 B  2018 – $59.0 B
• Slashes $9 billion – 13% of DOE’s funding
• Invests $1.4 billion of new money in school choice, including private school vouchers, ramping up to an annual total of $20 billion
  – $250 million to private schools
  – $168 million to charter schools
  – $1 billion increase for Title I – Portability Provision
• Maintains $13 billion – IDEA

• Eliminates $2.4 billion – Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants
• Eliminates $1.2 billion – 21st Century Community Learning Centers
• Eliminates or reduces over 20 categorical programs
  – Jacob K. Javits Gifted and Talented
  – Striving Readers
  – Teacher Quality Partnerships
  – Impact Aid Support Payments for Federal Property
  – International Education Programs
• Other reductions and eliminations

STARVE THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM AND PRIVATIZE EDUCATION
DRACONIAN PROPOSAL – SHORT ON DETAILS!
President’s 2018 Education Budget Far Below 2010 Level Excluding Pell Grants

(Department of Education Discretionary Funds in Billions)
Constraints On Federal Education Investments

• Budget Control Act discretionary caps
• Sequester-level caps
• Education bill has been shortchanged
• Republican plan for even deeper NDD cuts next year
President Trump’s FY 2018 Budget Makes Largest Education Cut
Requested Change in Dept. of Education Discretionary Funding vs. Prior Year, in Billions

Source: Department of Education FY 2018 request and budget history tables
President’s FY 2018 Department of Education Discretionary Funding

Source: CEF based on Education Department data
### Federal Budget

**FY 2017 and 2018 Appropriations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programs</th>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 President’s Budget</th>
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Federal Budget

Federal Share of IDEA Funding

*Full Funding: represents the federal commitment to provide 40 percent of the excess cost (as measured by the national average per pupil expenditure) of educating children, ages 3 through 21, with disabilities.

Source: NEA
Representative Jared Huffman (D-CA) introduced the IDEA Full Funding Act – June 16, 2017.

Senators Jon Tester (D-MT) and Chris Van Hollen (D-MD) will introduce a companion bill in the near future.

Provides mandatory funding that puts federal government on a 7-year glide path to reach the 40% of the additional costs associated with educating students with disabilities.

Currently, the federal government funding is at 15% of those additional costs.

Supports Part B 611 increases only – Part B 619 – Preschool and Part C are not included in the bill.
Congress Passes FY 2017 Funding Package

- In early September – U.S. House of Representatives (316-90) and the U.S. Senate (80-17) passed a funding bill:
  
  - Provided additional emergency assistance to respond to Hurricanes Harvey and Irma.
  
  - Raised the debt ceiling to allow the U.S. to meet its financial obligations.
  
  - Authorized a FY2017 Continuing Resolution (CR) to allow for the continuation of government programs and services until December 8, 2017.
    
    - CR covers all 12 appropriations bills, maintains current FY 2017 funding levels without “poison pill” policy riders or funding for any new activities including a border wall.
Recommendations for FY 2018

CEC urges Congress to:

- $12.9 billion to fully fund IDEA’s Part B Program
- $1.12 billion for IDEA’s Part C Preschool Program and $1.02 billion for IDEA’s Part C Early Intervention Program
- $853.9 million for IDEA’s Part D Program
- $70 million in the National Center for Special Education Research Center in the U.S. Department of Education Institute of Education Sciences
- $20 million for the Jacob K. Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Act
CEC President Mikki Garcia Speaks Out!

- IDEA underfunded since 1975 – currently at 16% of Congressionally promised 40% of excess cost
- Jeopardizes FAPE
- Reduces access to quality PUBLIC schools that provide opportunities for ALL children
- Opposes private school vouchers
- Trump budget neglects an opportunity to answer the calls for greater federal support in key public education programs
- CEC turns to Congress to correct the course!

Tell Congress – Invest in PUBLIC Education! Visit CEC’s Legislative Action Center!
CEC’s Position on School Vouchers

- CEC opposes private school vouchers:
  - Contrary to best interests of children and youth and their families, the public school system, local communities and taxpayers
  - Contradict and undermine central purposes of civil rights laws (IDEA)
- CEC opposes private school vouchers for these specific reasons:
  - Absence of necessary accountability
  - No guarantee of FAPE
  - Families opt out of procedural protections
  - Segregation within the private school
  - No guarantee of equal access
  - Promotes re-segregation rather than diversity
  - Use of public education funds for private schools
Charter Schools must reflect a commitment to free and universal public education, with equality of educational opportunity for all.

It is the policy of CEC that the following criteria with respect to children and youth with exceptionalities be adhered to when parents, professionals, school authorities, policymakers, and authorizers consider the development of charter school policy, the content of contracts or agreements establishing individual charter schools, the operation of charter schools, and the renewal of a charter:
CEC’s Position on Charter Schools

**Student Access:**
- Charter schools must be required to abide by the same nondiscrimination and equal education opportunity laws that apply to other public schools.

**Provision of Free, Appropriate, Public Education Provided in the Least Restrictive Environment:**
- As public schools, charter schools must be required to provide a free, appropriate, public education provided in the least restrictive environment to students with disabilities, and to ensure all of the other basic fundamental procedural rights in accordance with applicable laws, such as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act in the United States.

**Financing the Education of Children With Exceptionalities:**
- Policies for charter schools and, when appropriate, charter agreements themselves, should explicitly identify responsibility for providing and paying for any special services associated with educating children and youth with exceptionalities in charter schools.

**Accountability:**
- Charter schools must be held accountable by the highest governmental authority and, when appropriate, local school programs, for providing special and gifted education and related services to children with exceptionalities, consistent with the laws applicable to public schools. These accountability measures include participation in assessment and accountability systems and adherence to personnel qualification requirements.
Senator Bennet (D-CO) on Parent’s Choice

“I support parents’ choices on high-quality schools and charter schools, and I think it plays a critical role in education. The goal for me has never been in school choice for its own end. The goal is high-quality public schools for every kid in every neighborhood to receive a great education.”

Senator Michael Bennet (D-CO)
Nomination Hearing for Betsy DeVos
January 17, 2017
CEC - Vouchers and Charter Schools

CEC’s Policy on Children With Exceptionalities in Charter Schools

The Council for Exceptional Children (CEC) opposes the use of vouchers as a mechanism for encouraging the creation of charter schools. Charter schools, as a form of publicly funded and operated schools, are an integral component of a voucher system that is by design limited to a small number of students at a time. A voucher system, on the other hand, is a system where public funds are distributed directly to parents to pay for a school of their choice. Charter schools are authorized to receive public funds through a voucher system, which is a form of public education that is not subject to the same democratic and accountability processes as public schools.

Regulations of the state are critical. The mission of educational systems to improve and protect the educational achievements of all students, particularly those with disabilities, must be balanced with the need to ensure that all students are educated in the most appropriate setting available. A voucher system may undermine the quality of education for students with disabilities, as it may lead to the proliferation of charter schools that are not required to comply with the same regulations and standards as public schools.

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What’s OVERDUE?

- ESSA Implementation
- IDEA
- Education Sciences Reform Act
- Higher Education Act
- Perkins Act
What’s OVERDUE?

What’s Next for ESSA?

State Plans!!!
- 16 states and D.C. – April 13
- All other states – September 18

Stakeholder Engagement???

Regulations???

Guidance???
What’s OVERDUE?

IDEA...2017-2018???
What’s OVERDUE?

IDEA Reauthorization

• When?
• CEC proactive vs reactive!
• CEC not recommending reauthorization now!
• CEC IDEA Reauthorization work group developed draft IDEA Principles and Recommendations
• CEC’s Representative Assembly discussed and provided input to CEC Board –April 2017
What’s OVERDUE?

IDEA Reauthorization

1. Well–Qualified and Supported Workforce
2. Identification and Eligibility Process Aligned With Educational Outcomes
3. Equal Access to General education Opportunities
4. Access and Instructional Supports for Improved Student Outcomes
5. Accountability
6. Promoting Children and Youth’s Social, Emotional, and Behavioral Well-Being
7. Postsecondary and Career-Ready Alignment
8. Protection of Children and Family Rights
9. Early Intervention and Early Childhood
10. Federal and State Resources
11. National Activities to Improve Education of Children with Disabilities
What’s OVERDUE?

Higher Education Act
What’s OVERDUE?

Two Major Initiatives in Higher Education

**Reforms to College Affordability**

- Teacher preparation programs to train ALL to address the needs of children and youth with disabilities and gifts and talents
- Emphasize high-quality clinical experiences for teacher candidates that are practiced-based
- Address the chronic shortages in special education – student loan forgiveness and scholarship programs (teacher turnover costs $4 billion per year)
- Increase postsecondary education opportunities for students with disabilities

**Reforms to Teacher Preparation Programs**
What’s OVERDUE?

Education Sciences Reform Act
What’s OVERDUE?

CEC’s ESRA Recommendations

- Strengthen National Center for Special Education Research
- Bridge Research-to-Practice Gap
- Recognize Special/Gifted Ed in Institute for Education Sciences
- Support, Strong Consistent Leadership
What’s OVERDUE?

Perkins Act

Reauthorization of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act
What’s OVERDUE?

The Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act

- Introduced into the House on June 28, 2016
- Would reauthorize through FY 2022

Co-sponsors were:

Proposed Changes under The Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Acts

Proposed focus is on four key areas:

- Empowering State and Local Community Leaders
- Improving Alignment with In-Demand Jobs
- Increasing Transparency and Accountability
- Ensuring a Limited Federal Role
House Repeal and Replace - Affordable Care Act (ACA) - May 2017

- U.S. House Bill To Repeal and Replace Affordable Care Act (ACA)
- Major Nationwide Advocacy and Resistance Effort
- Bill Included Medicaid Block Grant and Per Capita Caps
- Passed by U.S. House on May 4, 2017
Attempt #1 - Senate Repeal and Replace Affordable Care Act (ACA) - July 2017

- Better Care Reconciliation Act (BCRA) passage failed in July due to overwhelming public opposition and “NO” votes from Rs and Dems.
- Multiple attempts at repeal and repeal and replace failed.
- Senate is moving on to other legislation. Health care reform is over for now. (July 2017).
- CEC advocacy campaigns opposed BCRA and repeal and replace schemes due to cuts and caps to Medicaid for schools and early intervention programs.
- Thank you CEC members for your advocacy!
**Attempt #2 - Senate Repeal and Replace Affordable Care Act (ACA) - September 2017**

- Graham-Cassidy ACA Repeal and Replace Bill
- Bill provisions:
  - Cap and block grant Medicaid (the equivalent of Medicaid cuts)
  - Cut funding for Medicaid expansion
  - Allow insurers to charge individuals with pre-existing conditions more money for health coverage
- A group of bipartisan governors asked Congress to oppose the Graham-Cassidy bill and renew support for bipartisan efforts to make health care more available and affordable for all Americans.
- Never made it to Senate floor for a vote due to public opposition and not enough votes from Senate Republicans!
- Again, thanks to CEC advocates – your voice was heard!
## FY2015 Medicaid Expenditures for School Based Services

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<th>State</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Iowa</td>
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<td>$26,207,529</td>
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What Happens Now?

' Who knows? '
The Senate’s ACA Debate is Far From Over!
CEC’s High Leverage Practices (HLPs)

It’s Revolutionary!

They're here – 22 High-Leverage Practices (HLPs) for special educators!

- What every special educator needs to know on Day 1!
- Used frequently and improve student outcomes
- 22 HLPs
  - Collaboration
  - Assessment
  - Social/emotional/behavioral
  - Instruction
- Why? Teacher training, professional development and current practice
- Who? CEC/CEEDAR/TED
CEC’s High Leverage Practices (HLPs)
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www.policyinsider.org

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CEC’s Legislative Action Center

TELL YOUR LEGISLATORS WHAT ISSUES ARE IMPORTANT TO YOU!

• Check out our newly designed website featuring CEC’s engagement alerts.
• Take action on the latest legislation concerning children and youth with exceptionalities and the professionals who work on their behalf.
• Lookup your elected officials and candidates by simply typing in your zip code.
• Learn more about special education policy on the “Issues” pages.
• Send a letter to Congress on key policy issues: Register for email alerts!

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We need men who can dream of things that never were and ask why not.

President John F. Kennedy
Address to the Irish National Parliament, June 1963
Let’s Hold Hands and Stick Together!
“A small group of thoughtful people could change the world. Indeed, it's the only thing that ever has.”

Margaret Mead
Kid President - For the Heroes!
Questions?
THANK YOU!

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