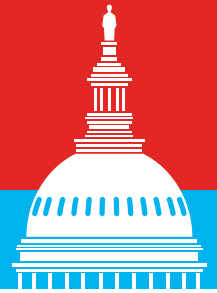


NASSP AND NAESP LEGISLATIVE AGENDA



#PrincipalsAdvocate

SUPPORT—HIGHER EDUCATION

NASSP and NAESP ask that members of Congress support the **Recruiting and Retaining Effective School Leaders Act** once it is reintroduced in the 115th Congress. This bill was introduced in the House by Rep. Susan Davis (D-CA) during the last Congress and we will seek a sponsor to introduce companion legislation in the Senate during this Congress. The act would provide loan forgiveness to principals and assistant principals who commit to serve in low-income schools, which will:

- Help encourage prospective school leaders to enter the profession.
- Incentivize the strongest school leaders to work in the nation's highest-need school districts.
- Reduce principal turnover.

NASSP and NAESP also encourages members of Congress to support the **Educator Preparation Reform Act** (H.R. 3636). This bill will:

- Improve accountability for teacher and principal preparation programs.
- Require reporting on program features related to future success in the classroom such as admissions standards, clinical preparation requirements, placement, retention, and performance.
- Expand the Teacher Quality Partnership Grants in Title II of the Higher Education Act to include residency programs for principals.

NASSP and NAESP urge members of Congress to support the **Making Education Affordable and Accessible Act** (S. 718/H.R. 1710), which is a bipartisan bill introduced in the Senate by Sens. Gary Peters (D-MI), Bill Cassidy (R-LA), and John Boozman (R-AR), and in the House by Reps. Jared Polis (D-CO) and Tom Reed (R-NY). The bill would allow institutions of higher education to use their Title VII funding under the Higher Education Act for dual and concurrent enrollment programs for high school students. Funding could be used to cover the cost of tuition and fees, textbooks, or other required instructional materials.

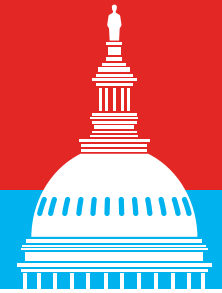
SUPPORT—SCHOOL SAFETY AND CLIMATE

NASSP and NAESP share a unified message that school leaders and staff members, along with community members and leaders, have a shared responsibility to promote student well-being and ensure that schools are safe. All students have a right to attend schools without fear of violence and Congress must help support a holistic approach to violence intervention and prevention both inside the walls of our schools and in our communities.

NASSP and NAESP have both come out in support of the **STOP School Violence Act** (H.R. 4909/S. 2495), which was introduced by Rep. John Rutherford (R-FL) and Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT). This bill:

- Provides grant funding for evidence-based training to prevent student violence against others and themselves, including training for local law enforcement officers, school personnel, and students.
- Funds evidence-based technology and equipment to improve school security and prevent violent attacks.
- Provides funding for the development and operation of evidence-based school threat assessment and crisis intervention teams, which may include evidence-based training for school officials in responding to mental health crises.
- Provides funding for continued coordination with local law enforcement.





Also, NASSP and NAESP both strongly oppose any effort to arm teachers, principals, or other school administrators in schools with the exception of specially trained school resource officers (SROs). Any proposal to arm any individual other than SROs in schools is dangerously shortsighted, and leaves schools more vulnerable to accidents and violence. Instead, a larger focus should be spent on providing additional funding and support for mental health and crisis identification and intervention programs, as well as on enhancing school safety procedures.



OPPOSE—SCHOOL VOUCHERS

NASSP and NAESP urge members of Congress to oppose the **Creating Hope and Opportunity for Individuals and Communities through Education (CHOICE) Act** (S. 235/H.R. 691), which was introduced by Sen. Tim Scott (R-SC) and Rep. Todd Rokita (R-IN). The bill would turn IDEA into a voucher program, shifting scarce public funds for special education to private institutions, which are not bound by federal and state laws or regulations on staffing, programming, and personalization for students with disabilities. The bill would also reduce Impact Aid and expand the failing DC voucher program.

NASSP and NAESP also recommend that members of Congress oppose the **Scholarship for Kids Act**, should it be reintroduced this Congress. The bill would funnel 24 billion taxpayer dollars to private school voucher programs by dismantling a vast majority of federal education programs authorized under the Every Student Succeeds Act. This includes the Literacy Education for All, Results for the Nation program; the School Leader Recruitment and Support program; and the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act. This bill would undermine the main purpose of Title I of ESSA, which is designed to target federal funds to public schools with high concentrations of poverty in order to provide additional educational services for these students.

NASSP and NAESP are also opposed to the following bills:

Enhancing Educational Opportunities for all Students Act, H.R.716

- Forces Title I funds to follow a student to the school of his or her choice rather than being appropriated to the proper school, thus limiting funds for public education institutions.

Choices in Education Act, H.R.610

- Repeals the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and creates a nationwide education voucher program through block grants to states.

Educational Opportunities Act, H.R.895/S.148

- Allows a tax credit for individual taxpayers' charitable contributions to a scholarship granting organization, which pays for students to attend a private school of their parents' choice.

Education Savings Accounts for Military Families Act, H.R. 5199/S. 2517

- Siphons dollars from the federal Impact Aid program to allow funding to follow students through an education savings account rather than the school. Impact Aid assists school districts that lose property tax revenue due to the presence of nontaxable federal land and installations, such as a military base.