NLC: Federal Advocacy Update
March 1, 2022

Danny Carlson
NAESP Associate Exec. Dir., Policy & Advocacy
Thank you!
Agenda

• **Advocacy 101**
• Coronavirus Relief Funding (ESSER)
• Funding and Legislative Asks
• What’s New?/Looking Ahead
• Framing
• Q&A
“Principals really matter. Indeed, it is difficult to envision an investment with a higher ceiling on its potential return than a successful effort to improve principal leadership.”

– Wallace Foundation
February 2021 Report
Getting Policymakers to Understand the Power of the Principalship

• Principal role little understood. Gap between what principals do and what policymakers think principals do.

• Untapped policy lever. Principals too low on state and federal education agendas.

• Policymakers are failing to invest in the infrastructure to attract, prepare, develop talent, mentor and coach, and compensate school leaders. We're seeing the “downstream” effect of this neglect.

• Effective principals can have a multiplier effect on high-quality teaching.

• We know strong school leaders can help stem teacher churn issues.

• Get policymakers to better understand the principal role and to see principals as “high leverage” - meaning you make the investment in this narrow part of the K-12 ecosystem and it can unlock success with other issues.
NAESP Advocacy

Impact

Grassroots Advocacy Activation

Communications/ Updates/ Advocacy Content
NAESP Advocacy

- **Advocacy Updates** – a monthly newsletter providing updates on federal legislation and funding, and opportunities for grassroots engagement.

- **Social Media** – follow NAESP staff for legislative updates, including tweets and legislative updates.

- **News Outlets** – framing news stories, op-eds, quotes from NAESP leadership in national publications.

- **National Coalitions** – NAESP engages with other national K-12 groups to devise messaging and policy strategies to advance priorities.

- **Grassroots Activation** – persuading policymakers is the heart of NAESP’s advocacy strategy.

- **Federal Relations Coordinators** – monthly video conference meetings with state liaisons. Discuss federal updates, bills and hearings, upcoming advocacy alerts, and discuss grassroots activation.
NAESP Members Should Drive Legislative Priorities

Principal Engagement on American Rescue Plan Funding and Planning

In March 2021, the American Rescue Plan was signed into law. The funding package provides $122 billion in direct K–12 funding to help schools recover from the pandemic. To meet the requirements of the law, states and districts must engage stakeholders (including principals) to determine the needs of schools and how funds should be spent. This survey is to help NAESP better understand how the stakeholder engagement process is going and the extent to which principals are being consulted.

1. In what state is your school located?

www.naesp.org  @naesp  @thenaesp
1-Click Advocacy

NAESP has implemented a series of easy, one-click tools to make it easier for NAESP members to take action on advocacy priorities. Throughout the pandemic, more NAESP members took action to urge pandemic relief funding for schools than ever before.
NAESP Advocacy

Impact

Grassroots Advocacy Activation

Communications/Updates/Advocacy Content
SENATORS MARKEY AND VAN HOLLEN, REP. MENG HIGHLIGHT MORE THAN $5.1 BILLION IN REQUESTS FOR EMERGENCY CONNECTIVITY FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES

Impact

134 STAT. 566
PUBLIC LAW 116–136—MAR. 27, 2020


Coordination.

2 Coordination of preparedness and response efforts of local educational agencies with State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health departments, and other relevant agencies, to improve coordinated responses among such entities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

3 Providing principals and other school leaders with the resources necessary to address the needs of their individual schools.

4 All activities to address the various needs of homeless

NOVEMBER 16, 2021

VAN HOLLEN, HUFFMAN REINTRODUCES BICAMERAL LEGISLATION TO FULLY FUND SPECIAL EDUCATION

Today, U.S. Senator Chris Van Hollen (D-Md.) and Representative Jared Huffman (D-Calif.) reintroduced the IDEA Full Funding Act, bipartisan, bicameral legislation to finally ensure Congress’ commitment to fully fund the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). In 1975, Congress passed IDEA to ensure that every child with a disability has access to educational opportunity. This law was a historic step forward, but since its passage Congress has failed to provide the funding promised under this bill.
USDA Issues Pandemic Flexibilities for Schools and Day Care Facilities through June 2022 to Support Safe Reopening and Healthy, Nutritious Meals

WASHINGTON, April 20, 2021 – The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) today issued a broad range of flexibilities to allow school meal programs and childcare institutions across the country to return to serving healthy meals in fall 2021 as part of the Biden-Harris Administration’s commitment to reopen schools safely. Several meal service flexibilities that enable social distancing are now extended through June 30, 2022. The waivers continue the Administration’s commitment to provide safe, healthy meals free of charge to children as the pandemic continues to threaten the food and nutrition security of our most vulnerable.

“USDA will remain relentless in ensuring our nation’s children get the critical nutrition they need,” said

Press Release
Release No. 0075.21
Contact: USDA Press
Email: press@usda.gov

As organizations that interact with schools in a variety of ways, we write to express our deep concern with the U.S. Department of Education’s Final Rule (IFR) on equitable services under the CARES Act. Specifically, the IFR is inconsistent with the CARES Act law and diverts essential support away from high-need school districts at a time of unprecedented crisis.
Inside-Outide Advocacy Strategy

Elementary principals urge Congress to boost school aid amid COVID-19

The coronavirus pandemic continues to take its toll on students through health and remote-learning systems around the globe. No element of society has been hit as hard as the school system.\(^1\) Emergency funding in the CARES Act was short-term and limited, much like the stimulus checks that have been sent to families.\(^2\) But to provide needed assistance, Congress must take action to fund schools.

The CARES Act only directed $12 billion to schools, necessitating significant continuation in the federal bill for more than $12 billion annually.\(^3\) Right now, we are working to prepare our schools for reopening this fall, but significant federal support will be needed to ensure schools have sufficient resources, staffing, and testing to stay open. On behalf of elementary and middle school principals, I strongly urge Congress to provide a broad federal education recovery package to cover the costs of the moment and prepare schools to continue until the end of the school year.

On March 31, President Donald Trump signed a coronavirus relief bill, the CARES Act, of $2 trillion, which package couple $130 billion for K-12 schools, which will be allocated in 12 rounds.\(^4\) The education funding included in the CARES Act continues to be insufficient and inadequate to address the needs of our nation's education system.\(^5\) The $130 billion is a fraction of the $650 billion to $1 trillion many experts believe schools need.\(^6\) The president's initial $12 billion in the CARES Act was not sufficient to properly reopen schools.

The president's initial $12 billion in the CARES Act was not sufficient to properly reopen schools.\(^7\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^8\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^9\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^10\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^11\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^12\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^13\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^14\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^15\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^16\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^17\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^18\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^19\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^20\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^21\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^22\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^23\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^24\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^25\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^26\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^27\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^28\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^29\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^30\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^31\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^32\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^33\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^34\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^35\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^36\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^37\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^38\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^39\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^40\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^41\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^42\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^43\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^44\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^45\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^46\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^47\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^48\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^49\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^50\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^51\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^52\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^53\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^54\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^55\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^56\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^57\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^58\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^59\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^60\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^61\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^62\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^63\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^64\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^65\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^66\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^67\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^68\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^69\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^70\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.\(^71\) The CARES Act provides $12 billion in emergency funding, which is only a fraction of what schools need.

Teaching elementary principals urge Congress to boost school aid amid COVID-19

www.naesp.org @naesp @thenaesp
NAESP’s Covid Relief Implementation
Focus: Principal Consultation

Educators’ View: Principals Know Best What Their Schools Need. They Should Have a Central Role in Deciding How Relief Funds Are Spent

April 26, 2023

by L. Dale Frarms and most Wesley

Dr. L. Dale Frarms is executive director of the National Association of Elementary School Principals, with over three decades of pre-K-12 education experience. Most Wesley is chief executive officer of the National Association of Secondary School Principals and former deputy state superintendent, interim superintendent, principal, and teacher in his home state of Texas.

TALKING POINTS

@cherlfrarms @MostNesers

The recent passage of the American Rescue Plan represents a once-in-a-generation federal commitment to K-12 schools across the country. The amount will be significant. The $131 billion in direct aid will...
Agenda

• Advocacy 101
• **Coronavirus Relief Funding (ESSER)**
  • Funding and Legislative Asks
  • What’s New?/Looking Ahead
• Framing
• Q&A
How Did We End Up with $190 Billion?

• Costs Going Up
  o Already-stretched schools were facing an avalanche of new costs.

• Revenue Going Down
  o In recessions, state revenues crater.

• Different From Past Recessions
  o Coronavirus’ impact on schools is different than Great Recession.
ESSER I, ESSER II, ESSER III

- CARES Act (March 2020): ESSER II
  - $13 billion
  - *Obligated by September 2022
  - 90% to LEAs; 10% to SEAs

- Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (December 2020): ESSER II
  - $54 billion
  - *Obligated by September 2023
  - 90% to LEAs; 10% to SEAs

- American Rescue Plan (March 2021): ESSER III
  - $122 billion
  - *Obligated by September 2024
  - 90% to LEAs (20% learning loss set-aside); SEAs: 5% learning loss, 1% summer enrichment, 1% after-school, 2.5% SEA activities, .5% administrative

*Additional 120 days to liquidate funds
Per-Pupil Breakdown

• Annual Title Funding/IDEA: $640 per pupil

• CARES Act - $13.2 billion (March 2020): $270 per pupil

• Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act - $54 billion (December 2020): $1,100 per pupil

• American Rescue Plan $122 billion: $2,450 per pupil

Source: Edunomics Lab
Questions About COVID $$ Spend Rate

• Obligation vs. liquidation

• Districts under pressure to strategically spend funds on “evidence-based” activities/be responsive to an evolving pandemic

• National tracking often lags state databases

• Many of the allowable activities for K-12 Covid relief (ESSER) are labor-intensive (tutoring, mental health professionals, etc.), coinciding with school staffing challenges
Long-Term Costs: Addressing Student Social & Mental Health

Upended Mental Health Supports

• Being physically out of school for months upends students' support systems.

• Creates isolation, deepens anxiety, and makes it difficult to reach students

• Schools need ample resources to expand mental health programs and train staff to better understand trauma’s impact and how they can help these students heal.
Agenda

• Advocacy 101
• Coronavirus Relief Funding (ESSER)
• **Funding and Legislative Asks**
• What’s New?/Looking Ahead
• Framing
• Q&A
FY 22 Budget
FY22 Budget: Biden Administration Proposal

President’s Record Increase for FY 2022 Would Finally Raise Education Far Above the 2011 Level in Inflation-Adjusted Terms

(Department of Education Discretionary Funding in Billions of Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ED funding</th>
<th>2011 Level in 2021 Constant Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$68.3</td>
<td>$102.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$68.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$65.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$67.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$67.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$68.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$66.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$70.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$70.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$72.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$73.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$102.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2017, 2019, 2020, and 2021 totals reflect rescissions of Pell Grant funds.
FY22: What’s At Stake For K-12

- **$102.8 billion** for U.S. Department of Education ($29.3 billion increase over FY21)

- Of the $102.8 billion, K-12 comprises **$65.5 billion**, a 62% increase over FY21

- **$36 billion** for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, an increase of $19.5 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level

- **$17.2 billion** for IDEA, an increase of $3.1 billion

- **$1 billion** for school-based mental health
FY22 Funding Asks

• Title I: $17.3 billion in FY 2021
  • Requesting $17.3 billion for Title I and adding an additional $20 billion in Title I “Equity Grants”
• Title II, Part A: $2.14 billion in FY 2021
  • Requesting $3.00 billion in FY 2022
• Title, Part B (School Leader Recruitment & Support Program): $0 in FY 2021
  • Requesting $30 million in FY 2022
  • Support the $112 million in Build Back Better
• Comprehensive literacy development grants: $192 million in FY 2021
  • Requesting $500 million in FY 2022
• Title IV, Part A: $1.22 billion in FY 2021
  • Requesting $1.65 billion in FY 2022
• IDEA grants to states: $12.94 billion in FY 2021
  • Requesting $15.54 billion in FY 2022 as proposed in the House bill and Biden budget
• School-based mental health grants: $1 billion (within Title IV, Part F)
  • Requesting $1 billion in FY 2022 as proposed in the House bill and Biden budget
Educator Shortages/Staffing Challenges
# Educator Pipeline

## Degrees Trends in Education vs. Other Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>2005-06</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
<th>Percentage change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>107,238</td>
<td>83,946</td>
<td>-22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>261,696</td>
<td>274,513</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social &amp; behavioral sciences</td>
<td>249,619</td>
<td>277,164</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural sciences &amp; math</td>
<td>105,899</td>
<td>178,485</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer sciences &amp; engineering</td>
<td>128,886</td>
<td>234,940</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>318,042</td>
<td>390,564</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health professions</td>
<td>91,973</td>
<td>251,355</td>
<td>173%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other fields</td>
<td>221,596</td>
<td>326,466</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All fields</td>
<td>1,485,242</td>
<td>1,920,750</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Teacher Education Program Completions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Traditional</th>
<th>Alternative, IHE-based</th>
<th>Alternative, not IHE-based</th>
<th>All programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>178,777</td>
<td>17,870</td>
<td>24,792</td>
<td>221,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>116,019</td>
<td>15,865</td>
<td>18,316</td>
<td>150,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage change</td>
<td>-35%</td>
<td>-11%</td>
<td>-26%</td>
<td>-32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Educator Pipeline**  

www.naesp.org  
@naesp  
@thenaesp
## Educator Pipeline

### Teacher Education Program Completions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Traditional</th>
<th>Alternative, IHE-based</th>
<th>Alternative, not IHE-based</th>
<th>All programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>178,777</td>
<td>17,870</td>
<td>24,792</td>
<td>221,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>116,019</td>
<td>15,865</td>
<td>18,316</td>
<td>150,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage change</td>
<td>-35%</td>
<td>-11%</td>
<td>-26%</td>
<td>-32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Diversity in Education vs. Other Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Degrees conferred</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Latinx</th>
<th>African American</th>
<th>Asian/Pacific Islander</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>Two or more races</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All fields</strong></td>
<td>1,911,018</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Most Diverse Fields</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland security, law</td>
<td>56,536</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enforcement, and firefighting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration and</td>
<td>34,737</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>113,107</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Least Diverse Fields</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>82,896</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and natural</td>
<td>39,331</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Legislative Ask: Educator Pipelines

**Biden Proposal: $9 billion**
- Double TEACH grant from $4,000 to $8,000
- $2.8 billion for GYO/teacher residency programs
- $1.6 billion to help current teachers earn credentials (bilingual, SPED, etc)
- $2 billion for teacher leadership
- $900 million targeted at IDEA personnel preparation and support
- $400 million for schools of education/teacher prep

**Build Back Better**
- $112 million for grow-your-own programs
- $112 million for educator residencies
- $112 million to support the recruitment and support of principals
- $160 million for IDEA personnel preparation and support.
Legislative Ask: Educator Pipelines

Educators for America Act (S. 3360/H.R. 6205)

• Invests $1 billion annually in the educator pipeline to ensure schools have a profession-ready workforce of teachers, principals, and specialized instructional support personnel.

• Boosts outreach efforts to future teachers, expands educator residency programs, and invests in educator prep programs.

• Doubles TEACH Grant to $8,000 per year and creates a new monthly credit for teachers, principals, and other educators towards repayment on their student loans so they earn loan forgiveness while they serve.
Agenda

• Advocacy 101
• Coronavirus Relief Funding (ESSER)
• Funding and Legislative Asks
• What’s New? / Looking Ahead
• Framing
• Q&A
Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal (Nov. 2021)
Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill: What’s In It For K-12?

- Bipartisan deal includes $55B for clean drinking water, which includes programs in addition to lead removal. For lead in drinking H2O specifically, the package includes $15.7 billion:
  - $15B for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (lead service line replacement)
  - $500M for EPA’s lead reduction grant program
  - $200M to address lead contamination in schools

- $5 billion for “Clean School Bus Program” to expand zero-emission busses

- $500 million for energy efficiency improvements in public schools

- Makes Safe Routes eligible under Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP); boosts TAP to $7.2 billion over 5 years

- Extension of Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act
CDC Guidance
COVID Community Levels on November 5, 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>% of Counties</th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>% of Counties</th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subst.</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COVID Community Levels on July 30, 2021
What’s Next/Outlook for 2022

• FY 22 Appropriations Funding Bill
  o Huge increases to Title I, IDEA boost, and school mental health

• FY 23 Appropriations Funding Bill

• Bipartisan Mental Health Legislation
  o School mental health professional pipeline, ratios, direct $$ for schools

• Principal Wellness Legislation

• Principal Loan Forgiveness/Improve Profession Attractiveness Legislation

• Educator Pipeline Legislation

• Continue to boost research opportunities/connections to policy
Grassroots Advocacy Network

What is GAN?
• Too often barriers prevent principals from taking on the critical role of principal advocate. GAN aims to address some of these barriers.

• Members are joining a network of principals from across the country to push for a stronger principal voice in public policymaking at all levels—federal, state, and local.

• GAN will provide access to exclusive advocacy training, grassroots advocacy content, opportunities to engage with national advocacy experts, and other networking opportunities.

What’s the Vision?
• NAESP’s vision is that GAN will boost its network of grassroots advocates, lead to more members engaged in advocacy, and strengthen the principal voice at all policymaking levels.

• More policymakers better understanding what principals do on a day-to-day basis, better appreciation for the powerful role principals play in student success, and a better understanding of what resources principals need to best serve their students.
Leaders We Need Now Research Series

https://www.naesp.org/LWNN
Agenda

• Advocacy 101
• Coronavirus Relief Funding (ESSER)
• Funding and Legislative Asks
• What’s New?/Looking Ahead
• **Framing**
• Q&A
“58% of educators reported 7 or more days of poor mental health in the past month”

“In my school for example, I have teachers who told me they started receiving counseling for the first time in their careers.”

“We need a national focus and federal support for programs that provide support for educators’ mental health. There’s been strong federal investments in schools; we need strong investment in educators…”
“National studies are showing concerning trend with educator shortages in some subject areas and certain grade levels.”

“I know in my school, positions for open special ed teachers, paraprofessionals, and bus drivers are going unfilled for months. In some cases, I get zero applicants for some of these positions; this wasn’t the case a few years ago.”

“There are some strong pieces of legislation – Educators for America Act and the Build Back Better Act – that would help solve some of the upstream, pipeline issues. We need short term solutions, but also fix the root causes as well”
Framing

Challenge

“The National Association of School Psychologists recommends a student to school psychologist ratio of 500:1”

Personalize the Challenge

“In our state, the ratio is. . .”

Solution

“We really would love the Congresswoman’s support to help get the FY22 Appropriations bill across the finish line – it includes $1 billion to lower the school psychologist to student ratio.”
Student to School Psychologist Ratio 2019–2020
Based on the US Department of Education Common Core of Data

The data used in the calculation of ratios were provided to the US Department of Education by state departments of education. These data are provisional and we are aware that these numbers may not align with other sources of data. NASP will be monitoring these data and will update this graphic should new information become available.

- National Average: 1211
- Alabama: 1537
- Alaska: 1312
- Arizona: 5068
- Arkansas: 720
- California: 1000
- Colorado: 508
- Connecticut: 902
- Delaware: 683
- District of Columbia: 1860
- Florida: 2283
- Georgia: 5762
- Guam: 722
- Hawaii: 722
- Idaho: 1594
- Illinois: 1534
- Indiana: 1290
- Iowa: 1579
- Kansas: 1195
- Kentucky: 3187
- Louisiana: 360
- Maine: 1147
- Maryland: 1158
- Massachusetts: 7178
- Michigan: 1521
- Minnesota: 1163
- Mississippi: 2032
- Missouri: 7178
- Montana: 7178

The National Association of School Psychologists recommends a ratio of 500:1
Questions
NLC Hill Day Social Media Presence

• We want to flood social media with visits—both in-person and virtual—from Hill Day

• Use #naespNLC and #PrincipalsAdvocate on social media and tag NAESP

• Text photos directly to Krysia Gabenski at 703-282-4610.

• Include:
  o Your name
  o Your state
  o The congressional office/members of Congress you’re meeting with
  o Social media handles of members in your group
Advocacy Text Alerts

BIG NEWS
You now can get NAESP advocacy alerts texted right to your phone!

Text NAESP to 52886 to Sign Up!

www.naesp.org  @naesp  @thenaesp
Don’t Be a Stranger

Danny Carlson
Associate Executive Director, Policy & Advocacy
dcarlson@naesp.org
(c): 612-799-3411

@dannydcarlson