

Federal Education Policy in 2018: What it Means for TESOL



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Associate Executive Director

WITESOL 2018 Conference

Overview

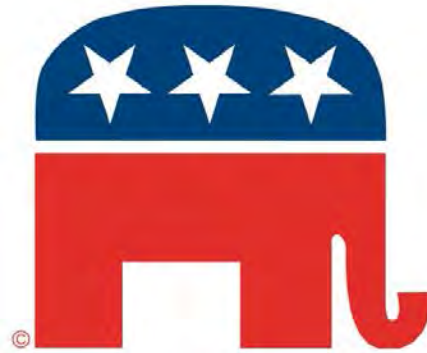
- 115th Congress
- Leadership Transition
- Education Policy
 - Federal Budget
 - ESSA
 - WIOA
- Immigration



115th Congress

House of Representatives

- 238 Republicans
- 193 Democrats
- 4 Vacancies



Senate

- 51 Republicans
- 47 Democrats
- 2 Independents



House of Representatives



- **Leadership**
 - Speaker of the House – Rep. Paul Ryan (R-WI)
- **Education and Workforce**
 - Chair – Rep. Virginia Foxx (R-NC)

U.S. Senate



- **Leadership**
 - Majority Leader – Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-KY)
- **HELP Committee**
 - Chair – Sen. Lamar Alexander (R-TN)
 - Ranking Member – Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA)

U.S. Department of Education

- **Secretary of Education – Betsy DeVos**
- **Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Delegated the Authority of the Assistant Secretary of Elementary and Secondary Education – Jason Botel**
- **Assistant Deputy Secretary and OELA Director – Jose Viana**
- **Assistant Sec. for Career, Technical, and Adult Education – Scott Stump**



Proposed Reorganization of ED

- Executive Order 13781 (March 2017)
 - Streamline agencies
 - Reduce inefficiencies and redundancies
- Draft proposal (February 2018)
 - Two phases of reorganization
 - Consolidation of Office of English Language Acquisition (OELA) into Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE)



Federal Budget Process



Budget Proposal

February



Budget Resolution



17 Appropriations Bills

(Labor-HHS-Education)

By September 30



**President's
Signature**

FY2018 ED Budget

	FY2017	FY2018
Title I - ESSA	\$15.5 billion	\$15.8billion
Title III - ESSA	\$737 million	\$737 million
Title II - WIOA	\$582 million	\$617 million

Two “minibus” bills for 5 agencies passed and signed in late September with a continuing resolution for remainder until 7 December



FY 2018 Budget Outline - Education

- Increases funding to the Department of Education by \$2.6 billion vs. 2017 funding levels, totaling \$70.9 billion
- Increases ESSA Title I funding by \$300 million
- Level funds ESSA Title III at \$737 million
- Increases funding for 21st Century Community Learning Centers by \$20 million
- Increases school safety funding by \$22 million
- \$240 million funding for Fulbright programs

Reauthorization



Law passed



Renewal date



New law

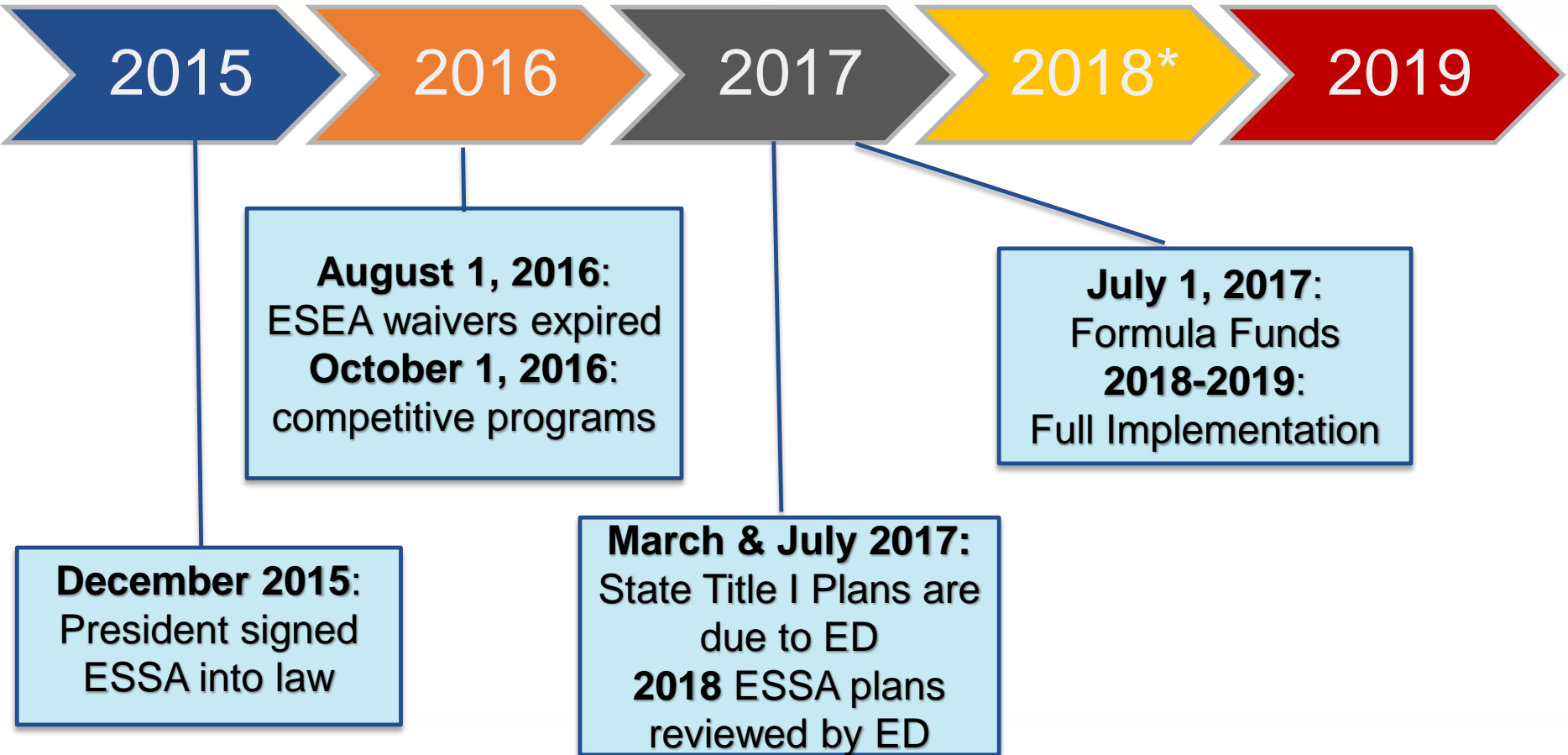
Elementary and Secondary Education Act
Higher Education Act
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act

Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)

- Reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)
- Replaces the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB)
- Signed into law December 2015



ESSA Timeline



Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)



Legislation



Regulation

Rulemaking



Shifts from NCLB / ESEA Waivers

- No requirement for states to implement teacher evaluation systems and/or link results to student test scores.
- Migrates many previous Title III requirements to Title I.
- Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) and Highly Qualified Teacher (HQT) eliminated.
- Shifts focus from “college and career readiness” to all children receiving “high-quality education” to close achievement gaps.

ESSA Title III

- Title III, Part A formula grant maintained
- After consultation with LEAs representing the geographic diversity of the state, States must establish and implement standardized EL entrance and exit procedures. **NEW**
- Any student who might be an EL must be assessed for status within 30 days of enrollment. **NEW**
- SEAs *may* use 5% of Title III funds that is set-aside for state-level activities to support status assessment. **NEW**

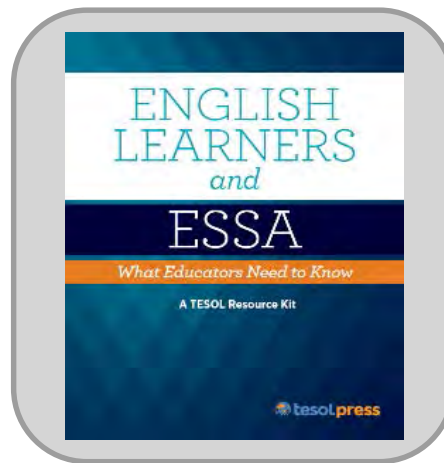
Reporting Requirements for ELs

States must

- Report the number and percentage of ELs meeting standards including 4 years after no longer receiving Title III services. Reports must include specific category for ELs with a disability.
- The number and percentage of ELs that have not reached proficiency within 5 years.
- Must report on the academic performance of ELs, long-term ELs and ELs with special needs.

ESSA Toolkit

English Learners & ESSA: What Educators Need to Know



www.tesol.org/essa

Adult Education

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)

- Signed into law July 22, 2014
- Reauthorizes and replaces the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA)
- Effective date of implementation July 1, 2015
- State plans and accountability provisions took effect July 1, 2016



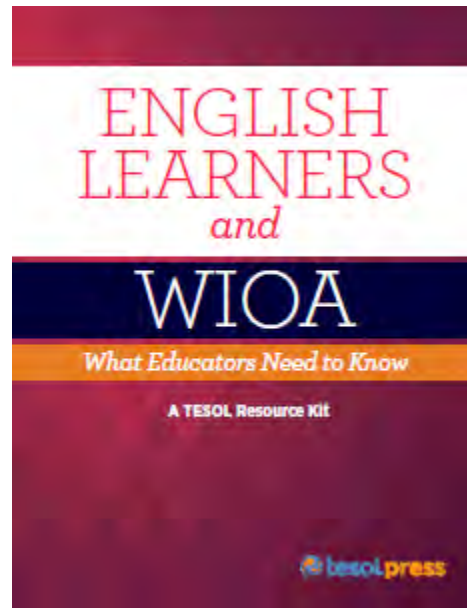
AEFL Activities under WIOA

- Adult education
- Literacy
- Workplace adult education and literacy
- Family Literacy
- English Language Acquisition
- Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education
- Workplace preparation activities
- Integrated Education and Training



WIOA Toolkit

English Learners & WIOA: What Educators Need to Know



www.tesol.org/wioa

Higher Education Act

- Last authorized as the *Higher Education Opportunity Act* in 2008
 - Was due for reauthorization in 2013
- Promoting Real Opportunity, Success and Prosperity Through Education Reform (PROSPER) Act - H.R. 4508
 - Introduced December 2017
 - Passed out of committee on party lines

Student Visas

Proposed increase of SEVP fees

Fee	Current	Proposed
I-901 F/M	\$200	\$350
I-17 Initial Certification	\$1700	\$3000
I-17 Recertification	\$0	\$1250
Site Visit—initial	\$655	\$655
Site Visit—new location	\$0	\$655

“Public Charge” rule

- Evaluate whether someone is likely to become reliant on public benefits
 - Cash benefits such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Expand definition
 - Include health and other benefits
 - Families as well as individuals
- 60-day comment period



Change to Duration of Status

- F-1 non-immigrant visas
 - Visa is valid as long as recipient maintains nonimmigrant student status
- Change to “maximum period of authorized stay”
 - Possible extensions
 - May apply to other visa categories
- Target date of Sept 2019 for proposed rule



DACA

- Deferred Action on Childhood Arrivals (DACA)
- Rescinded by President Trump in September 2017
- Federal judge ruled DACA must stay in place
- If the 9th Circuit Court upholds the decision, it can be appealed to the Supreme Court by the Administration.
- Process is likely to take at least 1-2 years





Other Bills

- **DREAM Act - HR 3440 / S 1615**
 - Bipartisan support
 - House bill has 200 co-sponsors
- Over a dozen other bills introduced to address DREAMers



DACA Recipients

Bar Removal of Individuals who Dream and Grow our Economy (BRIDGE) Act

- Over 741,000 current DACA recipients
- Bill introduced with bipartisan support
- If enacted, would provide “provisional protected presence” for DACA recipients
- Would allow DACA-eligible individuals to apply

Reaching English Learners Act (2018)

- Introduced January 2018 by Rep. Jim Langevin (D-RI-2)
- House and Senate versions
 - H.R. 4838 – House Bill
 - S. 3408 – Senate Bill
- Provides additional Title II-B funding under the Higher Education Act.
- Provides funds to
 - improve teacher preparation programs to train teacher candidates to effectively teach ELs.
 - to create partnerships between teacher preparation programs and LEAs to provide meaningful professional experiences for teacher candidates.

2019 TESOL Advocacy & Policy Summit

Upcoming Events:



Registration opens February 2019

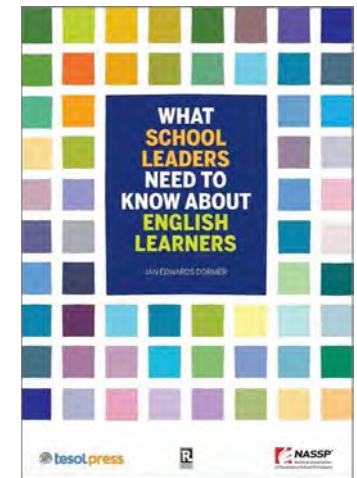
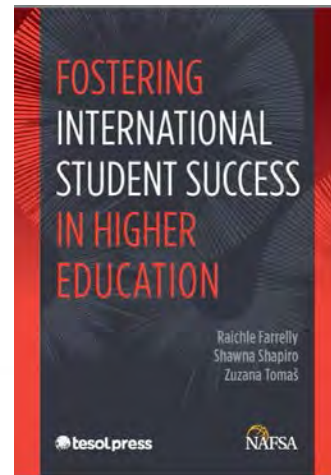
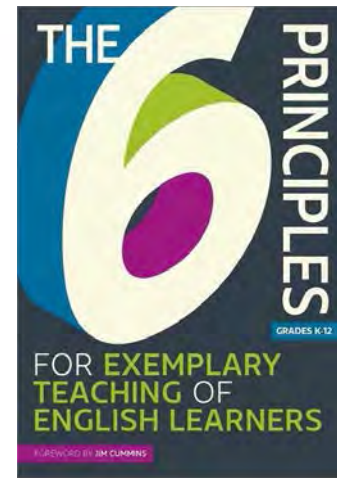
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