

# **My Crystal Ball**

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# Legislation That Is Certain To Be Considered

## ■ IDEA

- Funding—Mandatory V. Discretionary— Things may be OK
- Teacher Credentials
- Paraprofessional Credentials
- Student Assessment
- Parental Choice Among Public Schools
- Vouchers
- The Complaint Process
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Identification And Over And Under Classification
- Evaluations
- IEP Contents –Especially Short Term Objectives
- Private Placements
- Attorney’s Fees
- Discipline
- Medicaid needs a response by 12/23/03— call Bruce

# Legislation That Is Certain To Be Considered

- Higher Education Act—
  - Requirements regarding teacher quality for **IHE's**.
  - Assessment in college for teacher candidates.
  - Alternative routes to teacher certification.
- FY 2003 Appropriations by the end of February
  - Increases for title I and IDEA.
  - Cuts or level funding for everything else.
- FY 2004 Budget
- FY 2004 Appropriations

# Legislation That Has A High Probability Of Being Considered

- Vocational Education
  - High school v. community colleges.
  - 4 year colleges access to Perkins funds.
  - Program requirements.
  - Meshing high schools with post-secondary institutions.
  - Teacher qualifications.
  - Student assessment & certification.
  - Regional v. comprehensive high schools.
- Adding Zelman vouchers to NCLB
  - Private School Tax Credits

# Legislation That Has A Low Probability Of Being Considered In The First Session

- NCLB fixes regarding:
  - Accountability,
  - School choice
  - Parental notifications, or
  - Teacher quality.
- Tax Credits for teachers in high poverty schools.
- Mortgage credits for teachers in high poverty schools.

# Federal Regulatory Issues Likely for 2003

## ■ NCLB

- Accountability
- Tests
- Scoring
- Exceptions
- Penalties
- Parental notifications
- Teacher quality
- Supplemental services
- School choice
- Student privacy

- Military recruiters
- HIPPA
- Parental inspection
- Persistently dangerous schools
- Transferability
- Consolidated applications

## ■ IDEA

- Medicaid

# Politics of Federal Education Legislation

- President Bush has extraordinary power and authority with individual members of Congress
- Senate shifts to GOP control
- Senate Committee Health, Pensions, Education and Labor
  - Judd Gregg (R, NH) new chair
  - Greatest loss -- Paul Wellstone
  - Final make up??
  - New GOP Members?

## ■ Senate Budget Committee

- Don Nickles (R, OK) new Chair.
- Pete Domenici (R, NM)—gone to Chair the Energy Committee.

## ■ Senate Appropriations Committee

- No change anticipated except Democrat to Republican.
  - Ted Stevens (R, AL) chair full committee.
  - Arlen Specter (R, PA) chair Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), Education Subcommittee—Unless there is a new Homeland Security Subcommittee which he would probably want.

## ■ Senate Leadership

- Trent Lott (R, MS) back as majority leader.
- Tom Daschle (D, SD) as minority leader.

- House committee on Education and the work force
  - John Boehner (R, OH), Chair (No Change)
  - George Miller (D, CA), Ranking Democrat
- House budget
  - No change at the top.
    - Jim Nussle (R,IA), Chair
    - John Spratt (D, SC), Ranking Democrat
    - Greatest loss Charlie Bass (R, NH) who sponsored the IDEA mandatory language every year.

## ■ House Appropriations

### ● No change

- Don Young (R, AK), Full committee
- Ralph Regula (R, OH), Labor, HHS, Education Subcommittee
- Dave Obey (D, WI), Ranking Democrat both committees

## ■ House Leadership—

- No change for Republicans
- Nancy Pelosi (D, CA) for Democrats

# *Universal Proficiency* The New Frontier in Education



**From Horace Mann to NCLB  
A Two Hundred Year Journey**

**NCLB is politicians' first effort at defining the new mission of universal proficiency.**

- NCLB marks the official shift in the primary mission of public education to

 ***Universal proficiency.***

- Changing the mission requires profound changes in the structure, governance, finance and professional practices of public education.

# Public Schooling in the USA

## Some Milestones In the Journey to Universal Proficiency



# Preserving the values educators hold dear in meeting the new mission.

- There are powerful groups that oppose the idea and values of public education
- There are other powerful groups that abuse public education for partisan political reasons.
- Both groups frequently use inaccurate information to make their points.
- A LIE THAT IS NOT REUTED BECOMES THE TRUTH WHEN TOLD OFTEN ENOUGH
- School leaders must set the record straight or the inevitable changes in public education will be based on values and goals that are antithetical to school leaders' values or the opposing views will prevail.

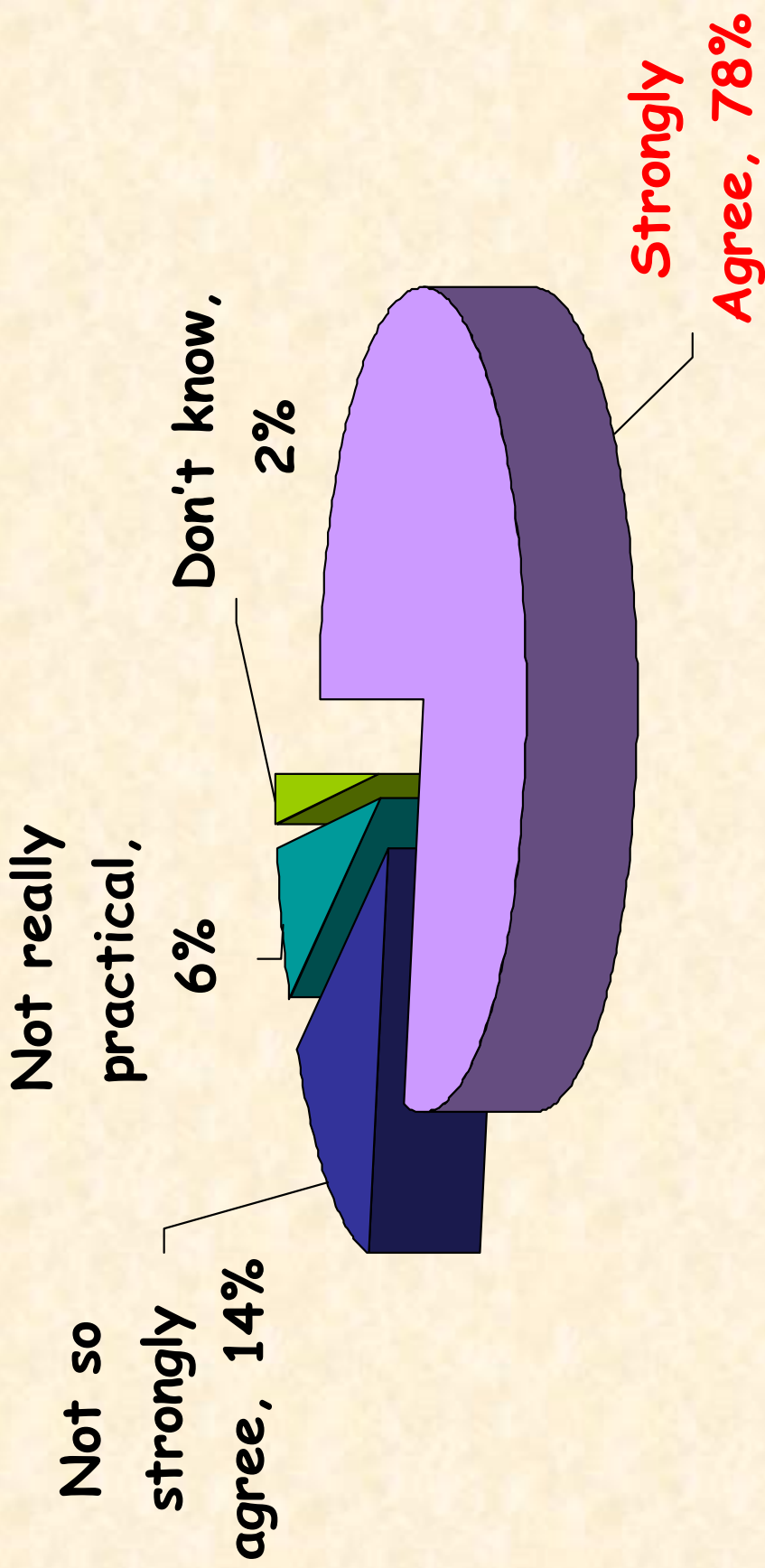
# Is universal proficiency possible- public opinion???

New national legislation requires that a public school guarantee that every student in that school pass the state proficiency test by the end of that school year 2013-14. How likely do you think it is that this goal could be achieved in the public schools in your community?

	National Totals %	No Children In School %	Public School Parents %
Very and somewhat likely	<b>80%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>77%</b>
Very likely	31%	30%	36%
Somewhat likely	49%	51%	41%
Not very likely	12%	11%	15%
Not at all likely	6%	5%	6%
Don't know	2%	3%	2%

**Does the public think that it will create schools that deliver universal proficiency???**

**Do you agree that all communities should have quality public schools, or is that not really practical?**



# Why isn't proficiency universal???

In your opinion, is the achievement gap between white and black and Hispanic students mostly related to the quality of schooling received or mostly related to other factors?

	National Totals		No Children in School		Public School Parents	
	02	01	02	01	02	01
Related to the quality of schooling received	29%	21%	31%	20%	22%	22%
Related to other factors	66%	73%	64%	72%	75%	74%
Don't know	5%	6%	5%	8%	3%	4%

# Why isn't proficiency universal???

Just your opinion, what are some of the factors that cause the achievement gap between white students and black and Hispanic students?

	National Totals	No Children in School	Public School Parents
Home life/environment/upbringing	37%	36%	38%
Economic advantage/disadvantage	24%	24%	24%
Poor community involvement	15%	15%	15%
Education not a priority for parents	14%	16%	11%
Lack of parent involvement	12%	11%	12%
Biased/racist attitudes	10%	9%	12%
Student lack of interest	8%	9%	7%

# Why isn't proficiency universal???

First-time kindergartners mathematics proficiency: Fall 1998

Characteristic	Number & shape	Relative size	Ordinal sequence	Add/subtract	Multiply/divide
<b>Mother's education</b>					
Less than high school	84	32	6	1	(*)
High school diploma or equivalent	92	50	13	2	(*)
Some college, including vocational/technical	96	61	20	4	(*)
Bachelor's degree or higher	99	79	37	9	1
<b>Welfare receipt</b>					
Utilized AFDC	85	33	6	1	(*)
Never utilized AFDC	95	61	22	5	1
<b>Primary language spoken in home</b>					
Non-English	89	45	13	3	(*)
English	94	59	21	4	(*)
* Less than .5 percent					

Source: America's Kindergartners, NCES, Statistical Report, 2-2000

# Why isn't proficiency universal???

## First-time kindergartners reading proficiency: Fall 1998

Characteristic	Letter recognition	Beginning sounds	Ending sounds	Sight words	Words in Context
<b>Mother's education</b>					
Less than high school	38	9	4	(*)	(*)
High school diploma or equivalent	57	20	11	1	(*)
Some college, including vocational/technical	69	30	17	2	1
Bachelor's degree or higher	86	50	32	6	2
<b>Welfare receipt</b>					
Utilized AFDC	41	11	5	1	(*)
Never utilized AFDC	69	31	18	4	1
<b>Primary language spoken in home</b>					
Non-English	49	20	12	3	2
English	67	30	17	2	1
<b>* Less than .5 percent</b>					

Source: America's Kindergartners, NCES, Statistical Report, 2-2000

# Why isn't proficiency universal???

## Summer Learning Loss

### A meta-analytic review of 39 studies

- Summer loss equaled about one month on a grade-level equivalent scale relative to spring test scores.
- The effect of summer break was more detrimental for math than for reading and most detrimental for math computation and spelling.
- Middle-class students appeared to gain on grade-level equivalent reading recognition test over summer while lower-class students lost on them.

# Why isn't proficiency universal???

## Per Pupil Amount for Current Spending

**1999-2000**

United States      Average      6,836

### Lowest Per Pupil Spending

Utah	4,331
Mississippi	5,014
Arizona	5,033
Idaho	5,218
Tennessee	5,343
Oklahoma	5,394
Arkansas	5,470
South Dakota	5,521
Alabama	5,601
Florida	5,691

### Highest Per Pupil Spending

District of Columbia	10,836
New Jersey	10,283
New York	10,039
Connecticut	8,800
Alaska	8,743
Massachusetts	8,444
Rhode Island	8,242
Delaware	8,030
Vermont	7,938
Pennsylvania	7,824

# **Correlates of low achievement. How can they be addressed??**

- Professional standards for educators
- Standards for curriculum and materials
- Standards for instructional methods
- Standards for organization of instruction
- Standards for teacher and principal placement
- Standards for professional development
- Attendance policy, boundaries and school choice
- Professional standards for continued participation in public education

# What Superintendents Need to Know About NCLB To Achieve Universal Proficiency and Promote Public education

- The state must be a partner, not the enemy. All important NCLB decisions are given to the federal government so and only states can seek flexibility.
- The goal posts move up every year
- The score keeping system is flawed but it is the law only state decisions can ameliorate the flaws
- Success is the only option--every failure will be punished
- State assessments must improve quickly or failure will be over identified
- The range of educational decisions by teachers and principals must be narrowed to proven practices
- Improvement of professional practices must be institutionalized

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