

Sequestration and Kentucky Education

Kentucky Board of Education
August 2013

Background

- Budget Control Act (P.L. 112.25) - Two-tiered Structure
 - Discretionary Spending Caps Through 2021
 - Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to address Revenues and Mandatory spending (Failed to Reach Agreement)
- \$1.2 Trillion Total Needed
 - \$216 Billion Interest Savings
 - \$984 Billion Budget Cuts
 - \$109 Billion Annually – FY13 – FY21
- American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (112-240)
 - Delayed Implementation of BCA 1/1/13 to 3/1/13
 - Reduced FY13 and FY14 by \$24B (from \$109B to \$85B)
 - \$42.5 from Defense and \$42.5 from Non-Defense

Title I, Part A

School Year	2012-2013	2013-2014	\$ Reduction	% Reduction
	221,011,661	210,536,921	10,474,740	4.74%

IMPACTS:

- Fewer student services (intervention) and therefore become even more at risk of being academically unsuccessful
- Not all Federal requirements/restrictions have been lifted and districts are attempting to provide the same services
- Reduced district, school, and facility allocations are resulting in a direct reduction of student services
- KDE has not taken the maximum Administration cost allowances in order to minimize the impact on districts
- There has been an increase in accountability and awareness of prioritization and planning for the use of funds at the district and school levels through comprehensive school and district improvement plans
- While there is more flexibility, there are less funds and the flexibility cannot have the intended impact

IDEA Part B Special Education

School Year	2012-2013	2013-2014	\$ Reduction	% Reduction
	157,888,110	149,789,878	8,098,232	5.13%

IMPACTS:

- Fewer instructional staff to implement programs and provide supports/services will put students already at risk, even more at risk, and will impede our efforts to close achievement gaps and ensure college and career readiness for all KY students. May result in fewer students being served.
- Fewer staff, such as para-educators, aides and related service providers (e.g., occupational therapist, physical therapist, speech/language therapist), who often work directly with individual students, will have a negative impact on service delivery.
- Loss of administrator time due to the need to address potential rise in student behavior issues (i.e., fewer staff, increase in class sizes, overcrowding, potentially unsafe environments, etc.).
- Rise in caseload numbers will limit time available for teachers to work with students on specific strategies/skills.
- Limit capacity to deliver instructional and assessment accommodations, as provided for in student Individual Education Programs (IEPs).
- Limit regional special education technical assistance and support to districts that are delivered through our educational cooperatives.

Title II, Part A Improving Teacher Quality

School Year	2012-2013	2013-2014	\$ Reduction	% Reduction
	36,830,462	36,016,943	813,519	2.2%

IMPACTS:

- If statewide trainings for the Effectiveness System are limited, the districts may have to travel further distances to attend training. This will put an additional financial burden on districts. Additionally, districts may not be able to afford to train an adequate number of staff to build capacity. Teacher and leader effectiveness is critical to improved student achievement.
- Districts' professional learning opportunities will be limited. Professional learning is critical to improving teaching and learning and preparing all children in being college and/or career ready upon graduation.
- Many districts use Title II funds for teacher mentoring programs to support teacher growth and effectiveness. Such programs not only strengthen the skills of teachers, but assist with recruitment and retention of effective teachers.
- Many districts use Title II funds for professional learning coaches. These coaches provide on-going job-embedded professional learning experiences on a daily basis. These positions may be cut as a result of sequestration.
- Private Schools that participate in Title II, Part A services will receive a cut in services to support the professional learning of staff.

21ST Century Community Learning Centers

School Year	2012-2013	2013-2014	\$ Reduction	% Reduction
	17,355,104	15,890,523	1,464,581	8.4%

IMPACTS:

- **RESOURCE FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES:** The 21st CCLC programs provide much needed supplemental enrichment support to students in literacy, math, science, technology, arts, nutrition and health education. The programs also help students of all ages to prepare for college and career through the promotion and development of critical thinking skills, problem-solving activities and a variety of additional opportunities.
- **RESEARCH VERIFIED RESULTS:** Recent Kentucky specific data and evaluation reports continue to indicate a positive impact on the students that are participating in 21st CCLC programs (K-12th grade) in reading and math; increased school attendance; decreased disciplinary actions; and decreased number of students dropping out of school. 21st CCLC programs also support increased graduation rates and serve as a viable intervention strategy for students most at risk for academic failure. Recent national research reports also confirm that quality 21st CCLC programs are making a difference in the lives of the students that they are
- **DEMAND FOR PROGRAMS GREATER THAN EVER:** In October of 2012, the KDE 21st CCLC grants competition received the largest number of 21st CCLC applications received since 2003 (the 1st year KDE began the competition). In 2012, approximately 120 applications were received, but only 28 new grant applications could be funded. An additional 19 applications that scored high enough to merit funding, but KDE did not have enough funds to award the applicants. We estimate that approximately 10,000+ youth will go un-served due to lack of funding.
- **COMPOUNDED NEEDS:** Many working parents will not qualify for Dependent Care Funds (thru CHFS) due to new income guidelines. Historically, the 21st CCLC program has been able to help parents buy providing programming and services in those critical hours before and after-school and help to both ensure that the child(ren) are safe and out of trouble. Continued sequestration only diminishes these important supports for working parents and families.

Other Federal Programs

Grant	School Year 2012-2013	School Year 2013-2014	\$ Reduction	% Reduction
Title I, Part C Migrant Education	7,656,783	7,269,940	386,843	5.05%
Title II, Part B Math/Science Partnerships	2,210,718	2,108,070	102,648	4.64%
Title III, Part A Language Acquisition	3,712,059	3,566,720	145,339	3.92%
IDEA B Preschool	10,016,825	9,552,486	464,339	4.64%
McKinney Vento Homeless	985,395	921,811	63,584	6.45%
Neglected and Delinquent	966,493	925,825	40,668	4.21%
Rural and Low Income	5,072,922	4,789,686	283,236	5.58%
School Improvement Grants (g)	7,737,227	7,466,430	270,797	3.50%
State Assessment	5,992,802	5,725,071	267,731	4.47%
TOTALS	44,351,224	42,326,039	2,025,185	4.57%

KDE Administration/Discretionary

Grant	2012-2013	2013-2014	\$ Reduction	% Reduction
Title I, Part A	2,081,534	2,073,093	8,441	0.41%
Title II, Part Improving Teacher Quality	1,263,896	1,201,356	62,540	4.95%
Title I, Part C Migrant Education	71,628	71,748	-120	-0.17%
Title II, Part B Mathematics and Science Partnerships	110,535	105,404	5,131	4.64%
Title III, Part A Language Acquisition State Grants	175,000	175,000	0	0%
21st Century	347,102	317,810	29,292	8.44%
IDEA B Preschool	2,637,223	2,265,776	371,447	14.08%
McKinney Vento Homeless	0	0	0	0%
Neglected and Delinquent	9,015	9,015	0	0%
Rural and Low Income	150,000	30,000	120,000	80%
School Improvement Grants (g)	386,861	373,321	13,540	3.5%
TOTALS	7,232,794	6,622,523	610,271	8.44%

IDEA B Basic <i>(2013-2014 information not yet available)</i>	3,210,997	TBD	TBD	0%
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2014...and Beyond

- 2013 cuts were implemented as “across the board” reductions
- 2014 cuts will be addressed through the normal federal appropriations process
- Many believe that the BCA will be changed or repealed
- Current 2014 budgets moving through the federal process do not comply with the BCA
- Continuing Resolution may be inevitable
- OMB will implement if no agreement is reached

Questions?