What State Policy Makers Should Know About Federal Higher Education Policy
The Mantra

Education is a State Responsibility,
Not a Federal Responsibility.
The Legitimate Federal Stake

- The federal role
  - The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution
  - The federal interest – competitiveness
  - Politics

- The federal investment
  - $90 billion annually
  - Or maybe only $25 billion

- Why Is This Important to State Policy Makers?
  - Harmonize State and Federal Policies & Programs
  - Maximize use of federal policy & practice to achieve the State’s interests.
The Law: The Higher Education Act

- Originally passed in 1965 – amended periodically

- Domain
  - Access
  - Financial Aid
  - Quality
    - Institutional aid/supporting unique institutions
    - Teacher preparation
  - Areas of particular federal interest
    - Graduate Education
    - International education
  - Whatever
The Law: The Higher Education Act

- Current Circumstance
  - Reauthorization scheduled for 2004
  - Extended automatically to 2005 (normal)
  - Temporarily extended multiple times since
  - Being adopted piece-meal (not normal)
    - Budget Reconciliation Act dealt with student loans and some definitions
    - Remainder remains “in process”
Direction is clear
- Incrementalist in nature
  - Authorized spending levels will increase slightly,
    - But funding won’t
  - Mandates & Monitoring will increase,
    - And this will be realized

Incrementalism can have BIG consequences for States
- The Definition of An Institution of Higher Education.
  - Will spread federal benefits
  - Could affect state program eligibility
The Law: The Higher Education Act

Change over time:
- Less Focused on the Most Needy
- Less Focused on Students & Institutions & More on Third-Party Providers (particularly lenders).
- More Focused on Accountability

Why is this important to State Policy Makers?
- Change can complement or pervert state policy
- Example: "Federal Methodology"
  - Unnecessarily complex
  - And not contemporary or practical for states
- Definition of IHE.
- New Academic Competitiveness Initiative
The Money: Federal Appropriations

- Understanding the appropriations “disconnect”
  - Entitlements – Student Loans
  - Discretionary – Everything else
  - Except
    - Pell Grants – the Quasi-entitlement Program

- The mythical shift from grants to loans
  - Pell – more is less
  - Loans – more is more – a larger piece of a larger pie.

- Why Is This Important to State Policy Makers?
  - Federal dollars are first in, which gives States leverage
    - Few intentionally take advantage
The Hidden Money: Federal Tax Benefits

- Tried and true tax benefits
  - Tax exemption for public and private institutions
  - Tax benefits for employer provided education and training opportunities
  - Research and Development tax credits & deductions for business and industry.
  - Tax deductions for gifts
  - Tax deductions for dependents attending college

- The New Biggies
  - HOPE & Lifelong learning tax credits -- $8 Billion (could be $12 Billion)

- Why Is This Important To State Policy Makers?
  - You are leaving a lot of federal dollars on the table, both for your citizens and for your State.
  - Some may be at risk – institutional tax exemption
    - The American University debacle
    - Intercollegiate Athletics
The Federal/National Focus on Accountability

- 1992 Reauthorization of the HEA – SPREs & The Triad
- 1996 National Commission on the Cost of Higher Education
- 2005 SHEEO National Commission on Accountability in Higher Education
- 2006 National Commission on the Future of Higher Education

Why Is This Important to State Policy Makers?

- It is an ethic whose time has come
- States can lead,
- or be led.
Why This Is Important To You

- You are significant **partner** with the feds on issues of both access and quality, whether you or they recognize it, or not.
- The federal presence in financial aid and research drive policy
- Being *policy smart* can make your programs much more cost effective.
- Current discussions will affect you in a big way.