

APPROPRIATIONS PRIORITIES of the LANGUAGE ENTERPRISE

---116TH CONGRESS---

Title II: Preparing, Training, and Recruiting High Quality Teachers and Principals

FY21 Funding Request: Robust at or above \$2.6b

There is a growing need for professional development for principals, assistant principals, and other school leaders to help build their capacity to implement a wave of new initiatives aimed at school improvement. NCLIS urges Congress to fund Title II, Part A, at no less than the House-passed FY20 level of \$2.6 billion. These are the formula grants to SEAs which are then passed on to LEAs to support effective instruction; much of this funding is used for PD at the district level.

Title III, ESSA: Office of English Language Acquisition

FY21 Funding REQUEST: \$987m; plus-up of \$200m

NCLIS recommends that Title III of the Every Student Succeeds Act be funded at \$987m for FY21. NCLIS commends the increase in funding in FY19 from \$732m to \$787m, noting that this that this program had been level-funded since FY16. As the population of English Learners in the US continues to increase, this program must grow to keep pace. Title III funding is crucial to the academic success and acculturation of English Learners, and this program provides bedrock funding and technical assistance for the growth of Dual Language Immersions across our nation.

Title IV-Part A, ESSA: Student Support and Academic Enhancement Grants

FY21 Funding REQUEST: Robust at or above \$1.21B

NCLIS commends the Congress for its strong support for Title IV, Part A of the Every Student Succeeds Act, and recommends robust funding at or above the FY20 levels. Numerous school districts around the country have specifically utilized these funds to improve world language curricula. The Title IV, Part A grants support curricular enhancement; these are also state formula grants. Each SEA must file a plan with USED as to how to spend the grants at the local level. World Languages can be supported through these grants, and we've had a number of districts report using the funding to get folks to conferences, to buy curricular materials and tests, or to develop new courses.

Title VI, ESSA: Indian, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native Education - National Activities

FY21 Funding REQUEST: \$18m; a plus-up of \$3.5m

NCLIS applauds the Congress' support for the National Activities Account of Title VI of the Every Student Succeeds Act. By law, 20% of this account is used to support Native American and Alaska Native Language Immersion Schools and Programs (Every Student Succeeds Act, §6133(b)(1). We recommend \$18m for this account in FY21, above the \$14.5m in FY20, to allow for growth in the number of Native American students served by this program, and the demand in Indian Country for high quality language learning. Section 6133 of Title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act, establishes a grant program for Native communities to support schools and communities that educate Native American and Alaska Native youth with their languages as the primary language of instruction. Funding for this program is equal to 20% of the appropriation for National Activities under Title VI.

Title II - Teacher Quality Partnerships

FY21 Funding REQUEST: \$60m; a plus-up of \$7m

NCLIS applauds the \$7m increase, to \$53m in FY20, for the Teacher Quality Partnerships (TQP) program under Title II of the Higher Education Act. TQP provides grants to university-level schools of education in consortia with local education agencies to train new teachers, and several grants have gone to support dual language and world language teachers. NCLIS requests funding of \$60m for FY20. Title II of HEA emphasizes strengthening the clinical components of preparation programs and ensuring that all candidates are prepared to teach students with special needs and English language learners. Part A of Title II includes provisions on program accountability and evaluation (including program data collection, state and institutional report cards, and identifying low-performing programs).

Title VI/Fulbright-Hays - International and Foreign Language Education Programs

FY21 Funding REQUEST: \$106m; a plus-up of \$30.8m

NCLIS notes that the FY20 appropriations for the International and Foreign Language Education (IFLE) programs of the US Department of Education increases funding for these vital programs by \$4m, from \$72m to \$76m. Title VI/FH are the foundation of national capacity in more than 100 languages critical to national security and economic growth. NCLIS recommends funding of \$106m for these programs in FY21, to continue to rebuild the national infrastructure for critical languages, and to increase the number of students receiving scholarship and fellowship support from these programs. Title VI/Fulbright-Hays funds undergraduate through postgraduate research and education in foreign languages and world regions. The Domestic Programs, Title VI, provide grants and fellowships to institutions of higher education to develop foreign language and international education programs. The Overseas Programs, Fulbright-Hays, send American scholars, researchers, and educators abroad to develop language and research capacities in regions and languages of the world not typically covered in U.S. curricula.

Institute of Education Sciences

FY21 Funding REQUEST: Robust at or above \$650m

NCLIS notes the Congress' support for the Institute of Education Sciences, and recommends robust funding at or above the House-enacted level for FY20 level of \$650m. As a result of the Interagency Working Group on Language and Communication Research, convened by the Office of Science and Technology Policy, IES now has a research priority for dual language immersion and second language acquisition, and has funded several significant projects on the impact of immersion and second language learning on America's PK-12 students. IES is the independent statistics, evaluation, and research arm of the U.S. Department of Education. IES supports high-quality evaluations of program models for their impact on educational outcomes, including several research studies on practices for educating English Learners and the differential impact of Dual Language Immersion.

Educational and Cultural Affairs

FY21 Funding REQUEST: Robust at or above \$750m

Congress allocated \$750 million dollars to the ECA's budget for FY20, which is the largest amount of funding in recent years. NCLIS reuests continued robust funding at or above FY20 levels for FY21. International exchanges, including programs for US students to study abroad, are a bedrock component of our education in foreign languages, and are invaluable as a tool of informal diplomacy. ECA works to build friendly, peaceful relations between the people of the United States and the people of other countries through academic, cultural, sports, and professional exchanges, as well as public-private partnerships. ECA funds programs that facilitate international exchanges for international visitors to the US, and for Americans traveling overseas to develop intercultural communication and language proficiency. Exchanges: Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange & J. Christopher Stevens Virtual Exchange Program.

Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange

FY21 Funding REQUEST: Robust at or above \$4.125m

NCLIS commends the Congress for including \$4.125m in funding for the Congress Bundestag Youth Exchange (CBYX). NCLIS requests that the CBYX receive full funding of \$4.125m for FY21,

Title VIII: New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union Act

FY21 Funding REQUEST: \$3m

NCLIS requests \$3m in funding for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union Act (PL 90-164, Title VIII), in the Bureau of Economic Assistance. The funds are routinely transferred to the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, which administers the program. Given the strategic importance of the former Soviet states, this program should be commended for its ongoing development of deep expertise across government and academe.

World Languages Advancement and Readiness Program

FY21 Request: \$15 million

NCLIS requests \$15m in new funding through Defense Appropriations to fund this program. As passed by the FY20 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), the World Language Advancement and Readiness Grant Program is outlined in Section 1751 called, "Support for world language advancement and readiness." It states: "The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Education, may carry out a program under which the Secretary may provide support to eligible entities for the establishment, improvement, or expansion of world language study for elementary school and secondary school students."

Eligibility for the program is limited to 1) local educational agencies that hosts a unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and 2) schools operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity. (p. 1659 - 1662)

Defense Language and National Security Education Office (DLNSEO)

FY21 Funding Request: Robust at or above FY20

NCLIS requests robust funding at or above the FY20 level, as well the as the statutory funding level for the National Security Education Program of \$16m from the Intelligence budget. DLNSEO funds several programs vital to language and culture in national security, including the more than 60 programs supported by the Language Flagship, the Boren Fellowship and Scholarship Programs, the African Language Initiative, the Flagship K-12 initiative, the Language Training Centers, the National Language Service Corps, and Project Global Officer, among others.

Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center

FY21 Funding Request: at or above \$350m

DLIFLC is the world's largest language school, educating some 5,000 American service members in 18 languages critical to our defense and national intelligence efforts. NCLIS requests that Congress fund DLIFLC at or above \$350m, continuing its investment in this critical element of national security. DLIFLC based in Monterey, CA, is an educational institution providing language and culture training to active and reserve components of U.S. Armed Services, Department of Defense, foreign military students, and civilian personnel working in the federal government and various law enforcement agencies. DLIFLC is housed in the U.S. Department of Defense and administered by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC).

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

FY21 Funding Request: Robust at or above \$3.53b

NCLIS requests robust funding at or above the House-enacted level of \$3.53b for DARPA for FY20.. DARPA funds a number of advanced programs in language technology; prior R&D funded by DARPA underlies much of the translation and localization technology used by today's language industry. DARPA is tasked with investment in and development of emerging technologies for national security. DARPA funds a number of advanced programs in language technology, and prior research and development funded by DARPA underlies much of the translation and localization technology used by today's language industry.

Intelligence Community

FY21 Funding Request: Robust at or above FY20 Levels

NCLIS urges robust funding for the language programs in the intelligence community, to include STARTALK, and recommends an increase in funding for language education and outreach programs across the IC, to account for the repeated, unplanned reprogramming of funds from these programs in late FY18 and FY19 due to operational exigencies.

National Endowment for the Humanities

FY21 Funding Request: \$170m; a plus-up of \$7.75m

NCLIS applauds the increase of \$7.25m to the NEH up to \$162.25m in FY20, and requests funding of \$170m for FY21. This level of funding would allow the agency to better exercise its critical role as a catalyst for educational, research, preservation, and programming initiatives in the humanities by meeting extensive demand for support, which routinely outstrips available funds. NEH is an independent federal agency authorized by Congress through passage of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965. NEH provides support for research, education, preservation, and public programs in the humanities, including world languages, through grants to educational institutions, non-profit organizations, and individual scholars nationwide.

National Science Foundation

FY21 Funding Request: \$9b

NCLIS requests \$9b in funding the the NSF at NCLIS applauds the Congress' intention to invest in Linguistics and related sciences in the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences at NSF. NSF is the funding source for approximately 24 percent of all federally supported basic research conducted by America's colleges and universities. In many fields, such as mathematics,

computer science and the social sciences, NSF is the major source of federal support. NSF funds important linguistics and language sciences research through its division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic (SBE) Sciences.