



# Federal Lands Impacted Schools Association

Education For Children, Fairness for Taxpayers

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## FLISA Member Meeting Agenda

FLISA 2026 Summer Meeting— Park Place Hotel, Traverse City, MI—  
Courtyard Room 1 & 2—Friday, June 18th at 9AM  
(Breakfast on your own)

**Please bring your laptop/device for Committee Work.**

**NAFIS Director of Communications, Anne O'Brien, will be attending our meetings as her time permits to introduce herself and provide a brief NAFIS overview and answer questions.**

## Agenda At-A-Glance

- I. **Welcome** - Christine Walker
- II. **Introductions** - Christine Walker
- III. **FLISA Executive Director's Report and Legislative Update** - Tom Schneider
- IV. **Review and Update and/or Reaffirm FLISA Mission/Vision and Guiding Principles of FLISA** - Christine Walker
- V. **ACTION ITEM: Approval of minutes from FLISA Fall Meeting at NAFIS Conference** - Sarah Wedge
- VI. **ACTION ITEMS: Treasurer and Bookkeeper Report - Approve FY27 Budget/Appoint Treasurer**- Jerry Ellender and Cathie Pezanoski
- VII. **NAFIS Board and NAFIS Update** - Craig Hutcheson, Christine Walker and Anne O'Brien
- VIII. **NAFIS LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY** - Tom Schneider
- IX. **Committee Work and Updates** - Mike McElduff, Bob Reichert, Mark Cross
- X. **Technology Update** - Tom Schneider
- XI. **Member Presentation "Solving Space"** - Steph Long
- XII. **Nominations for FLISA Recognition** - Tom Schneider
- XIII. **Next NAFIS Conference and FLISA Meeting Dates/Locations** - Tom Schneider
- XIV. **Miscellaneous/Reminders** - Tom Schneider
- XV. **Adjournment**

## Detailed Agenda

- I. **Welcome - Christine Walker**
- II. **Introductions of FLISA Board, Past-Presidents and Attendees - Christine Walker**  
Name, Title, Location, and Impacted Land  
Recognition of New Attendees

### Current FLISA Board (voting members) consists of:

**Christine Walker** (President thru March 2028, Past-Pres thru March 2030),  
**Jason Misner** (Vice-President thru March 2028),  
**Jerry Ellender\*** (Treasurer thru March 2027),  
*\*Retains Non-Voting Member-at-Large Status after this appointment*  
**Sarah Wedge** (Secretary thru March 2027),  
**Frank Sheboy** (Past President thru March, 2028)  
**Mike McElduff** Advocacy Chairperson (Thru March, 2026)  
**Sally Crowser**—Advocacy Committee Member-At-Large (Co-Chairperson) (Thru March, 2026)  
**Bob Reichert\*\*\*** Membership Chairperson (Thru March, 2026)  
**Brooke Hazel-Massieux**—Membership Committee Member-At-Large (Co-Chairperson) (Thru March, 2026)  
**Mark Cross** Messaging Chairperson (Thru March, 2026)  
**Kevin Feeney**—Messaging Committee Member-At-Large (Co-Chairperson) (Thru March, 2026)

### Non-Voting Members

**Bookkeeper:** Cathie Pezanoski (Past President)

#### **Past-Presidents:**

Terry Tamblyn, Tom Madden, Sandy Doebert, Tom Davenport , Tom Schneider , Bob Reichert\*\*\*, Craig Hutcheson, Mark Naugle, Cathie Pezanoski

### Section 3 By-Laws Excerpt:

a. *Terms of Office: Executive Board members shall be elected at large for two-year terms with the exception of the member elected to the office of President who shall serve a four-year term, two years as President, followed by two years as Immediate Past President. [...] Executive Board members shall be elected at the spring meeting. The President, Vice-President and At Large Members shall be elected during even numbered years. The Secretary, and Treasurer shall be elected during odd numbered years. Newly elected Executive Board Members shall take office upon the conclusion of the final FLISA meeting of the spring NAFIS conference.*

### III. **FLISA Executive Director's Report – Tom Schneider**

- A. Overview--Welcome
- B. This is a member-led organization...we work together in advocacy.
- C. The success of this meeting is what you do between meetings to advocate for the goals of Impact Aid and FLISA
- D. **Legislative Update:** Presentation on Current and Projected Political Environment and FLISA Response
- E. FLISA Swag (Shirts) Discussion (Cathie Peznowski)

**IV. Review and Update and/or Reaffirm FLISA Mission/Vision and Guiding Principles of FLISA – Christine Walker**

Our Mission: *To ensure the reimbursement of funds lost due to the federal government's removal of land from local tax rolls, paid to eligible public school districts, with 100 percent of the revenue used for the education of students.*

Vision: *Advancing towards 100% full-funding for the 7002 program.*

Guiding Principles:

- *Section 7002 Impact Aid Funds will be distributed in a fair and equitable manner,*
- *Membership in the FLISA Organization will be expanded,*
- *Safeguard the financial interests of all Section 7002 Impact Aid districts.*

**V. ACTION ITEM: Approval of minutes from FLISA Fall Meeting at NAFIS Conference—Sarah Wedge**

*Posted on the FLISA website*

**VI. ACTION ITEMS: Treasurer and Bookkeeper Report/Appoint Treasurer—Cathie Peznowski/Jerry Ellender**

- A. Approve: FY 27 Budget Update
- Goal is to have one-year of expenses on hand.
  - Includes Miscellaneous Line-Item (\$600) for Awards/Awards/Recognition
  - Membership: 71 Members
  - Membership Invoice and “Why Join” Flyer to Go Out Soon
  - Dues to Bookkeeper at Ottawa, IL Address
  - ***Congratulations on the retirement of Jerry Ellender***
- B. Approve Treasurer through March 2027

**VII. NAFIS Board and NAFIS Update— Craig Hutcheson/Christine Walker/Anne O’Brien**

- Update on NAFIS Organization
- Fly-In Update (Thanks to April Moore and Mike McElduff)
- NAFIS Conference: Suggestions? Call for Presenters
- Share Your District’s Newest Initiatives with NAFIS Staff for publication
- Anticipated NAFIS Dues Increase Delayed
- Note that some changes to the NAFIS Closing Reception have been discussed to begin in 2027. More details to follow as the date gets closer.
- Forkenbrock Scholarship (Christine Walker)

**VIII. NAFIS LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY - Tom Scheider**

Review of 119<sup>th</sup> Congress and FY 26 NAFIS Appropriations Ask History and FY 27 Ask Discussion

| Section          | FY21 Final          | FY22 Final          | FY23 Final          | FY24 Final          | FY25 Senate Proposal |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Federal Property | \$76.31 M           | \$77.31 M           | \$78.31 M           | \$79 M              | \$81 M               |
| Basic Support    | \$1,354.24 M        | \$1,409.24 M        | \$1,468.24 M        | \$1,474 M           | \$1,490.50 M         |
| Disabilities     | \$48.32 M           | \$48.32 M           | \$48.32 M           | \$48.32 M           | \$48.32 M            |
| Construction     | \$17.41 M           | \$17.41 M           | \$18.41 M           | \$19 M              | \$20.5 M             |
| Facilities       | \$4.84 M            | \$4.84 M            | \$4.84 M            | \$4.84 M            | \$4.84 M             |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>\$1,501.12 M</b> | <b>\$1,557.12 M</b> | <b>\$1,618.12 M</b> | <b>\$1,625.15 M</b> | <b>\$1,645.15 M</b>  |

From Jayson Schimmenti in February 3<sup>rd</sup> e-mail on the NAFIS FY 27 Ask:

*NAFIS board discussed our impact aid funding request for FY27. They opted to request an increase of \$71.5 million, consistent with our FY25 and FY26 asks. Attached is an updated draft letter reflecting the \$5 million increase in Impact Aid funding.*

**Schneider E-mail to President Walker May 22<sup>nd</sup>:**

*Reading the tea leaves on DC this summer will be somewhat challenging, but I again feel that we need to be aggressive in our ask.*

*In fact, and I look forward to hearing your thoughts on this, I'm wondering if we need to take some time considering being even more aggressive than the 3-4% range that keeps us within NAFIS ask parameters. As 7003 district student numbers are falling; their requests are more appropriately in this range.*

*But perhaps we should not be constrained by the NAFIS ask as our numbers are not falling and as our previous increases have historically not kept up. Perhaps it is time for us to request a "catch up." Just a thought.*

*[sic] However, this would mean asking for something greater than our other NAFIS partners.*

### From NAFIS Talking Points on Impact Aid Funding:

#### Advancing Toward Impact Aid Full Funding Act—September 5<sup>th</sup> from NAFIS Staff

The introduction of the updated Advancing Toward Impact Aid Full Funding Act in the House on Monday and hope to have the Senate version dropped shortly after. We're just waiting on the final sign-off from our Republican co-lead in the Senate. As such, we wanted to request the official endorsement of the subgroups. Here is the breakdown of the adjustments made to the bill this Congress.

- Sec. 7002 - Federal Property – the end goal is \$250 million. This would cover about 25% of the unmet need. This represents an increase of approximately \$100 million over the last Congress, primarily to underscore our commitment to the Federal property line, which has experienced limited growth in recent years, and to provide clearer messaging for the bill as we establish a goal of 25% of the unmet need.
- Sec. 7003 - Basic Support – the end goal is \$2,347,658,000, which would fully fund this line based on our estimate of unmet need based on FY24 data from the Department. This is \$105,988,246 less than the bill from last Congress, which represents a decrease in federally connected students and thus a decrease in the unmet need in the program.
- Sec. 7003(d) – Children with Disabilities – the end goal is \$120 million. This is a slightly decreased and rounded-off update of the \$120,316,000 goal from last Congress for ease of messaging.
- Sec. 7007 – Construction - the end goal is \$45 million. This is a slightly decreased and rounded-off update of the \$45,406,000 goal from last Congress for ease of messaging.

**FLISA (Unedited) Statement in Support of Advancing Toward Impact Aid Full Funding Act:**

*"This legislation represents the clearest path to making things right for the students, communities and taxpayers impacted by a federal presence within their school boundaries. It is time to fully fix these problems that were created for the past seven decades. This legislation is the best way to get it done, and now is finally the time."*

--Tom Schneider, Executive Director FLISA

**Impact Aid Caucus**

- The bipartisan and bicameral Congressional Impact Aid Caucus, formerly the House and Senate Impact Aid Coalitions, were established in the 1990s and have since led successful efforts to protect and prioritize the Impact Aid program. There are nearly 100 current Members of Congress in the caucus, and we hope to continue to grow these numbers. If you talk to a member who is not currently in the caucus, suggest that they join. It is an easy way to show your support for federally impacted schools and Impact Aid.
- Contact [JSchimmenti@nafisdc.org](mailto:JSchimmenti@nafisdc.org) to join.

**Department of Education NAFIS statement (See Attached)**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U\\_0XAzUQUnw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U_0XAzUQUnw)

**Education Department to Vacate Headquarters Amid Downsizing Efforts**

The U.S. Department of Education has announced plans to vacate its longtime headquarters at the Lyndon B. Johnson Department of Education Building this August, marking a significant development in ongoing federal efforts to reduce the agency's footprint.

According to the Department, staff will relocate in phases to a smaller office space at 500 D Street NW. The move comes after substantial staffing reductions under the administration of Donald Trump, which have reduced the agency's workforce by roughly half. Officials cited that nearly 70 percent of the headquarters space is currently unused.

Secretary of Education Linda McMahon framed the decision as part of a broader effort to streamline federal operations and reduce costs, noting that the relocation is expected to save more than \$4 million annually in rent. The vacated building will be transferred to the U.S. Department of Energy, which is expected to take over the space.

**Future of the Department of Education**

- NAFIS opposes any attempt to dismantle the U.S. Department of Education and is deeply concerned by the Trump Administration's recent statements.
- Specifically, we are concerned that any reduction in staff at the Impact Aid office or transfer of authority over the program will negatively impact the program and staff's ability to disseminate payments in a timely manner and provide necessary technical assistance to school districts.

**IX. Committee Work and Updates**

**A. Advocacy Committee - Mike McElduff**

- "Leave Behind Packets"
- Fairness in Education Funding Act\*--**GENIUS Idea Alert**

\*Still need a copy of actual legislative language.

**Mike McElduff, Highland Falls:** *Rep. Ryan was looking for a co-sponsor (hopefully Republican) to sign on to the Fairness in Education Funding Act. (Information Attached). Stephanie Long has reached out to Rep. Bergman (R-MI).*

Congressman Pat Ryan's **Fairness In Education Funding Act** introduced in June 2025, aims to protect Impact Aid for school districts that lose revenue due to the presence of tax-exempt federal lands. The legislation ensures, in particular, that this funding remains stable during potential federal budgetary changes. The legislation will protect the integrity of the Impact Aid program and keep its functioning intact during the Trump years, despite Trump Administration attempts to dismantle the Department of Education (for example, by issuing an executive order directly saying so, by firing department staff).

NAFIS Efforts with Rep. Ryan staff (E-mail from January 7, 2026):

*Rep. Ryan's staff. They are interested in doing more with this bill, but it has been pushed down their to-do list over the past few months by the other fires that keep popping up. We're going to work with them on shopping for more cosponsors and perhaps a Senate companion as they have more bandwidth.*

- B. **Membership Committee - Bob Reichert**
  - Review "Why Join" Brochure sent in Membership Letters in June
  
- C. **Messaging Committee -Mark Cross**
  - Review Leave-behind and messaging for 119<sup>th</sup> Congress/OMB
  - Invite a Senator to a School Opening-- **GENIUS Idea Alert**
  - Town Hall Event to Spread Awareness of Impact Aid—**GENIUS Idea Alert**

**After committee meetings need to have a plan for the committee's next steps between meetings and then include as attachments in the AGENDA for the next meeting**

The committee chairs will have more information to share at the General Membership Meeting.

- X. **Technology Update: (Terry Tamblyn would remind you of this:)**
  - Student Photos with Reference to Federal Property for Website Reminder
  - Share Stories with NAFIS For Publication
  - Website Revision Clock Started (Thru Spring, 2027)
  
- XI. **Member Presentation "Solving Space" - Steph Long**
  
- XII. **Nominations for FLISA Recognition:**
  - Extra Mile Award
  - Steph Long
  - Tim Page
  - Jerry Ellender
  - Other Suggestions for Fall, 2026

**XIII. Next FLISA Meeting Dates/Locations—Winter/Summer 2028**

- **NAFIS Fall 2026 Conference:** Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill—Saturday, September 19<sup>th</sup> thru Wednesday, September 22<sup>nd</sup>
- **FLISA Winter, 2027 Meeting,** Hyatt Regency Clearwater, Florida—January 28-29<sup>th</sup>—  
Registration Form Available June, 2026  
Committee Work Thursday, January 28<sup>th</sup> —2PM-4PM  
Board Meeting Thursday, January 28<sup>th</sup> —4PM-6PM  
Membership Meeting Friday, January 29<sup>th</sup> —9AM-4PM
- **NAFIS Spring 2027 Conference:** Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill—Saturday, March 13<sup>st</sup> thru Wednesday, March 17<sup>th</sup>
- **FLISA Summer, 2027 Meeting—**June 24-25<sup>th</sup>—Nashville—  
Committee Work Thursday, June 24<sup>h</sup>—2PM-4PM  
Board Meeting Thursday, June 24<sup>th</sup> —4PM-6PM  
Membership Meeting Friday, June 25<sup>th</sup>—9AM-4PM
- **NAFIS Fall 2027 Conference:** Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill—Saturday, September 18<sup>h</sup> thru Tuesday, September 21<sup>st</sup> \*  
\*Closing Reception Moved to Monday, September 20<sup>th</sup>  
Hill Visit Day, Tuesday, September 21<sup>st</sup>
- **FLISA Winter 2028 at Meeting,** Hyatt Regency Clearwater, Florida—January 27-28<sup>th</sup>—  
Registration Form Available June, 2027  
Committee Work Thursday, January 27<sup>th</sup>—2PM-4PM  
Board Meeting Thursday, January 27<sup>th</sup> —4PM-6PM  
Membership Meeting Friday, January 28<sup>th</sup>—9AM-4PM

**XIV. Miscellaneous/Reminders:**

**Enhancing the FLISA Meeting Agenda** –We are now looking for volunteers for 2027 Winter Meeting, in Tampa/St. Pete in 2027.

**Call for Presentations—Winter FLISA Meeting 2027**

Do you have important best practices to share with the educator community? Are you an expert on a cutting-edge issue in youth development or education? Can you captivate a crowd? Well, it's time to bring your ideas to a national audience – become a presenter at the FLISA Winter Conference in Florida.

**Reception**

Top of the Park Room from 5-7PM—Guests Welcome

**XV. Adjournment**

**Section 7002 YTD FLISA Treasurer's Report  
July 1, 2025 - May 17, 2026**

|                     | B                                  | C               | D             | E               | F                | G                   | H                 |                   |                   |                   |               |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
|                     | FY 27<br>Draft<br>Budget           | FY 26<br>Budget | FY 26 YTD     | Variance        | FY 25<br>Actuals | FY 23-24<br>Actuals | FY22-23<br>Actual | FY21-22<br>Actual | FY20-21<br>Actual | FY19-20<br>Actual |               |
| <b>Revenue</b>      |                                    |                 |               |                 |                  |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |               |
| 1                   | Membership Dues                    | 60,000          | 54,750        | 62,000          | 7,250            | 25,000              | 21,400            | 22,900            | 24,100            | 12,550            | 21,600        |
| 2                   | Winter Conference                  | 5,200           | 5,500         | 4,800           | 1,500            | 5,400               | 4,640             | 5,230             | 4,000             |                   | 4,960         |
| 3                   | Summer Conference                  | 4,400           | 4,500         | 4,000           |                  | 4,400               | 4,600             | 3,680             | 3,720             | 1,000             | -             |
| 4                   | <b>Total Revenue</b>               | <b>69,600</b>   | <b>64,750</b> | <b>\$70,800</b> | <b>1,250</b>     | <b>34,800</b>       | <b>30,640</b>     | <b>31,810</b>     | <b>31,820</b>     | <b>13,550</b>     | <b>26,560</b> |
| <b>Expenditures</b> |                                    |                 |               |                 |                  |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |               |
| 6                   | Executive Director                 |                 |               |                 |                  |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |               |
| 7                   | Compensation                       | 20,000          | 20,000        | 10,000          | 10,000           | 15,000              | 10,000            | 10,000            | 10,000            | 10,000            | 10,000        |
| 8                   | Travel                             | 8,000           | 8,000         | 8,198           | 4,526            | 7,734               | 7,696             | 2,660             | 6,466             | 95                | 3,170         |
| 9                   | Printing/Other                     | 1,000           | 1,000         | 125             | 1,000            | 90                  | 500               | 1,125             | -                 | 809               | 2,194         |
| 10                  | Subtotal                           | 29,000          | 29,000        | 18,323          | 15,526           | 22,824              | 18,196            | 13,785            | 16,466            | 10,904            | 15,363        |
| 11                  | Bookkeeper                         |                 |               |                 |                  |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |               |
| 12                  | Compensation                       | 5,000           | 5,000         | 2,500           | 2,500            | 2,500               |                   |                   |                   |                   |               |
| 13                  | Travel                             | 8,000           | 8,000         | 4,168           | 6,570            | 5,492               | 1,436             |                   |                   |                   |               |
| 14                  | Subtotal                           | 13,000          | 13,000        | 6,668           | 9,070            | 7,992               |                   |                   |                   |                   |               |
| 15                  | Executive Committee                |                 |               |                 |                  |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |               |
| 16                  | Printing                           | 250             | 250           | 351             | 64               | 152                 | 136               | -                 | -                 | -                 | -             |
|                     | FISEF Grant                        | 1,000           | 1,000         | 500             | 500              |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |               |
|                     | FLISA Awards                       | 250             | 250           | 192             | 58               |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |               |
| 17                  | Legal Expenses                     | -               | -             |                 |                  | 2,240               | 1,012             | -                 | -                 | -                 | -             |
| 18                  | Subtotal                           | 1,500           | 1,000         | 1,043           | 622              | 2,392               | 1,148             | -                 | -                 | -                 | -             |
| 19                  | FRO/MISA/NIISA Outreach (3)        |                 |               |                 |                  |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |               |
| 20                  | Travel                             | 4,000           | 4,000         | 3,140           | 1,771            | 3,524               | 3,806             | -                 | -                 | -                 | 500           |
| 21                  | Printing/Other                     | 500             | 500           |                 | 500              | 302                 | 500               | 500               | -                 | -                 | -             |
| 22                  | Subtotal                           | 4,500           | 4,500         | 3,140           | 2,271            | 3,826               | 4,306             | 500               | 500               | -                 | 500           |
| 23                  | General Operations                 |                 |               |                 |                  |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |               |
| 24                  | Bank Charges                       | 50              | 50            | 4               | 46               | -                   | 30                | 385               | 209               |                   | 12            |
| 25                  | Website Development Maintenance    | 2,000           | 2,000         | 480             | 1,700            | 1,250               | 7,577             | 8,035             | 440               | 588               | 617           |
| 26                  | Software License                   | 900             | 900           | 810             | 90               | 665                 | 815               | 702               | 712               | 228               | 755           |
| 27                  | Printing                           | 200             | 200           |                 | 200              | 200                 | 200               |                   |                   |                   |               |
| 28                  | Miscellaneous                      | 600             | 600           | 274             | 424              | 326                 | 289               | 234               |                   | 1,335             | 132           |
|                     | Subtotal                           | 3,750           | 3,750         | 1,568           | 2,460            |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |               |
| 29                  | Winter Conference                  | 5,200           | 5,500         | 6,196           |                  | 6,583               | 6,719             | 7,740             | 2,753             | 2,000             | 3,676         |
| 30                  | Summer Meeting                     | 4,400           | 4,500         | 996             |                  | 4,674               | 4,498             | 4,672             | 858               | -                 | -             |
| 31                  | Subtotal                           | 9,600           | 10,000        | 7,192           |                  | 13,498              | 20,128            | 21,768            | 4,972             | 4,151             | 5,192         |
| 32                  | <b>Total Expenditures</b>          | <b>61,350</b>   | <b>61,750</b> | <b>37,934</b>   | <b>29,949</b>    | <b>50,532</b>       | <b>43,778</b>     | <b>36,054</b>     | <b>21,938</b>     | <b>15,055</b>     | <b>21,055</b> |
| 33                  | <b>Net Income</b>                  | <b>8,250</b>    | <b>3,500</b>  | <b>\$32,866</b> | <b>45,404</b>    | <b>(15,732)</b>     | <b>(13,138)</b>   | <b>(4,244)</b>    | <b>9,882</b>      | <b>(1,505)</b>    | <b>5,505</b>  |
| 34                  | <b>Beginning Balance</b>           |                 | <b>41,865</b> | <b>41,865</b>   | <b>41,865</b>    | <b>57,597</b>       | <b>70,735</b>     | <b>74,979</b>     | <b>65,097</b>     | <b>66,602</b>     | <b>#REF!</b>  |
| 35                  | <b>Ending Balance</b>              |                 | <b>45,000</b> |                 |                  | <b>41,865</b>       | <b>57,597</b>     | <b>70,735</b>     | <b>74,979</b>     | <b>65,097</b>     | <b>#REF!</b>  |
| 36                  | Winter Conference Revenue          |                 |               | 4,800           |                  | 5,400               | 4,500             | 5,230             | 4,000             | -                 | 4,960         |
| 37                  | Winter Conference Expenditures     |                 |               |                 |                  | 5,883               | 6,500             | 7,740             | 2,753             | 2,000             | 3,676         |
| 38                  | Winter Conference Net Income       |                 |               |                 |                  | (483)               | (2,000)           | (2,510)           | 1,247             | (2,000)           | 1,284         |
| 39                  | Summer Conference Revenue          |                 |               |                 |                  | 4,400               | 4,500             | 3,680             | 3,720             | 1,000             | -             |
| 40                  | Summer Conference Expenditures (4) |                 |               |                 |                  | 4,674               | 4,500             | 4,672             | 858               | -                 | -             |
| 41                  | Summer Conference Net Income       |                 |               |                 |                  | (274)               | -                 | (992)             | 2,862             | 1,000             | -             |

**Section 7002 YTD FLISA Treasurer's Report  
July 1, 2025 - May 17, 2026**

Just a note that these expenses don't include the final stipend payment for Tom and Cathie, travel reimbursement for both of them for the summer conference ; and final summer conference expenses.



# Federal Lands Impacted Schools Association

Education For Children, Fairness for Taxpayers

## FLISA SCHOOLS 2026-27 MEMBERSHIP DUES INVOICE

School District:

Address:

City, State, Zip Code:

Contact Person:

Title:

Phone:

\*\*E-mail Address:

\*\*Please include your email address when returning this invoice. This will be used to send you important Impact Aid-Section 7002 information and updates.

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| <b>Membership Dues (based on schedule below)</b> | \$ <input type="text"/> |
|--|-------------------------|

**DUES SCHEDULE:** In accordance with the FLISA bylaws, your annual membership payment for 2026-27 is based on the amount of 7002 revenue your district receives. We ask that your membership dues be received by the Treasurer between July 1 and September 30.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Districts receiving \$2,000,000 or more per year.....       | \$2,500 |
| Districts receiving \$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999 per year..... | \$2,000 |
| Districts receiving \$500,000 - \$999,999 per year.....     | \$1,500 |
| Districts receiving \$250,000 - \$499,999 per year.....     | \$650   |
| Districts receiving \$100,000 - \$249,999 per year.....     | \$350   |
| Districts receiving \$50,000 - \$99,999 per year.....       | \$100   |
| Districts receiving \$49,999 or less per year.....          | \$50    |

**PLEASE MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO: FLISA/SECTION 7002**

**MAIL CHECK TO:** FLISA/Section 7002  
c/o Bookkeeper  
2009 Eastlake Drive  
Ottawa, IL 61350

Thank you for your past support of FLISA, the Federal Lands Impacted Schools Association. Your membership and participation will help sustain our efforts to increase the Impact Aid funding levels, educate decision makers, and ensure the continued reauthorization of the Impact Aid Law.

For additional information, please contact:

Tom Schneider, Executive Director at 219-545-1011 ([schneiderthomasw@hotmail.com](mailto:schneiderthomasw@hotmail.com))

# Republicans rocked by Trump's midterm approach

70 BY EMILY BROOKS AND JULIA MANCHESTER - 06/04/26 6:00 AM ET [🔗](#) [✉](#)

Republicans hoping to keep control of Congress in a tough election year have been thrown off-balance by President Trump's focus on foreign policy, pet projects, and statements dismissing the importance of the midterms and cost-of-living issues.

To be sure, Trump's team is putting its shoulder into the midterm operations. The president has helped to catapult fundraising and clamp down on primary infighting that could distract from a unified message.

But as Republicans were trying to roll out messaging on tax cuts, Trump's actions in Iran dominated the headlines and national attention. And Trump in recent weeks has outright said cost of living and keeping control of Congress are not a part of the calculus in his approach to Iran — saying “I don't think about Americans' financial situation” and “I don't care about the midterms.”

That's left some Republicans scratching their heads.

“Of course, that was frustrating,” one GOP operative said. “There is going to be a need to talk about the economy no matter what, because that's always going to be the top issue.”

Trump's defenders note the president made the comments in the context of U.S. negotiations with Iran, and Republicans publicly insist his team is active in the 2026 fight.

Speaker [Mike Johnson](#) (R-La.) said Wednesday that Trump is “absolutely” focused on the midterms. In a three-hour meeting with the president Monday, Johnson said, “we talked about domestic policy almost the entire time.”

“This president is more laser focused and more dialed in on domestic issues here in the homeland than any president in memory,” Johnson said. “He spends more time working on domestic issues in one day than [Joe Biden](#) did in four.”

The Republican National Committee (RNC) referred to Trump as “the party's strongest messenger, biggest turnout driver, and the key to Republican success in the midterms.”

“Since day one, President Trump has relentlessly worked on lowering costs, strengthening the economy, and reversing the inflation crisis created by Joe Biden and Democrats. Americans are seeing the results, *will 1/3*”

Hill 2/3

which is why Republican candidates across the country are proudly running alongside President Trump and his agenda," RNC national press secretary Kiersten Peis said in a statement.

White House spokesperson Kush Desai said voters will have a choice between "doubling down on President Trump's commonsense agenda or returning to the failures of the Biden administration" in November.

Privately, though, Republicans invested in the midterm outcome are hoping to see the president shift his national messaging back to topics that matter to voters the most.

Asked if Trump was focused enough on the midterms, one Republican in a competitive district quipped: "He will be."

When asked by The Hill during last week's White House press briefing what Trump meant when he said he did not care about the midterms, Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent said the president is a "statesman."

"You're saying that he is taking a statesmanlike position, that he has a core belief, and believes that the most important thing is for Iran to never have a nuclear weapon," Bessent said. "I believe both things can be true, that we can do well in the midterms, that we perhaps have the makings of a deal here."

Many Republicans in competitive districts are hesitant to criticize the president because they are relying on him. Top Republican strategists believe the path to keeping control of Congress lies in getting Trump's help to turn out Republican base voters.

That strategy was on display last month, when Trump campaigned for vulnerable Rep. Mike Lawler (R-N.Y.). Lawler, for his part, said Trump's team is "obviously focused" on the midterms.

"The fact that James Blair has departed the White House makes clear they're focused," Lawler said, referring to the White House deputy chief of staff who is now managing Trump's 2026 midterm operations.

Another swing-seat House Republican said they felt supported by the administration in their reelection bid despite the president's comments, adding that several Cabinet secretaries had come out to speak in the district and were "working their asses off."

Still, Trump spends much of his time and energy highlighting controversial pet projects in D.C. that are far away from the districts that will decide which party will control Congress next year.

Renovations and repairs around Washington have become a particular focus of the president ahead of the country's 250th anniversary this summer. Trump showed off pictures of the painted Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool on Wednesday after announcing the project would be completed that afternoon.

Hill 3/3

Trump has also promoted the repair of a number of fountains in Washington, D.C., some of which have received praise from the city's residents.

The president has received pushback over the construction of the White House ballroom, which critics have lambasted as out of touch. Senate Republicans cut language from the budget reconciliation bill that would have provided up to \$1 billion in security upgrades to the proposed ballroom, dealing a major blow to Trump on Wednesday.

Republican donor Dan Eberhart said he wanted to see the White House "laser focused on affordability."

"The president is juggling a lot of issues at once right now, but he should certainly prioritize affordability," Eberhart said.

The president and his administration have addressed affordability in recent weeks, including by adding more than 600 generic drugs to his drug coupon platform known as TrumpRx. Trump made the announcement alongside billionaire investor Mark Cuban, who has been critical of the president in the past, at the White House last month.

The administration has also pushed other initiatives like "Trump Accounts," investment accounts for American children included in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act.

But not all Republicans have been satisfied with the push.

Sen. Bill Cassidy (La.), who lost his Republican primary last month after Trump backed his challenger, emotionally appealed to Trump to "get engaged" on medical debt during remarks on the Senate floor Wednesday.

"Too many people have this debt, 10,000 dollars on their credit card related to paying in part for things such as medical expenses," Cassidy exclaimed.

Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (Pa.), a swing-seat Republican and frequent critic of Trump on issues such as the ballroom, argued it will be up to members themselves to realize victory in November — noting that he won reelection in the 2018 "blue wave" election year as others in less competitive districts lost to Democrats.

"Every one of us represents our own communities in this country, and we have our own relationships with our voters, our own track record, our own voting record, and that's really what's on the ballot," Fitzpatrick said.

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☀️ **AM: Does Trump care about the Republican majorities?**

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Date Wed 5/20/2026 4:12 AM

To schneiderthomasw@hotmail.com <schneiderthomasw@hotmail.com>

May 20, 2026

5



PRESENTED BY

With less than 24 weeks until Election Day, President **Donald Trump** seems almost maniacally focused on doing and saying things that could harm Republicans' chances of keeping their House and Senate majorities in November.

With voters saying they're frightened by high prices and disappearing healthcare coverage, Trump is building a new billion-dollar White House ballroom and asking for taxpayer money to secure it. His administration **announced Monday** that it was setting up a nearly \$1.8 billion fund to compensate victims of "weaponization and lawfare" under the Democrats, a move that shocked even Republicans.

As gas prices skyrocket due to the unpopular war in Iran, Trump says it's a "very small price to pay" as long as he believes the conflict is proceeding to his liking.

The president is targeting GOP members and senators for defeat, even if it makes it harder for Republicans to keep the seat.

Trump is dramatically reshaping the physical layout of the District of Columbia, too, ordering up a massive celebratory arch near Arlington National Cemetery, putting his face and name all over federal buildings, beginning to install a championship golf course next to the Potomac and spending millions of dollars to refurbish the Reflecting Pool on the National Mall.

Trump is pulling some U.S. combat troops out of Europe, pushing giant "Trump battleships" for the Navy and even letting his Defense secretary campaign against one of the president's political opponents.

In sum, Trump appears to have all but given up any pretense that he's concerned about the increasingly fragile Republican majorities on Capitol Hill.

Let's go deeper into the three most recent examples of Trump's indifference:

1) Trump bucked Senate Majority Leader **John Thune** and top Senate Republicans on Tuesday and endorsed scandal-plagued Texas Attorney General **Ken Paxton** over Sen. **John Cornyn** (R-Texas). Part of Trump's rationale: Paxton has been "extremely loyal" to him, and Cornyn was "very late in backing" the president's 2024 bid.

Trump has also succeeded in defeating Sen. **Bill Cassidy** (R-La.) and Rep.

**Thomas Massie** (R-Ky.), two longtime Republicans who've antagonized him for different reasons.

**Senate Republicans**, who gave Cassidy a standing ovation at their weekly party lunch on Tuesday, were furious over Trump's Paxton endorsement. But few expressed it directly — perhaps out of a fear that they would become a Trump victim themselves.

**Instead, GOP senators** privately griped about Trump forcing out one of their most prolific fundraisers; Cornyn has raised more than \$400 million for Republican candidates and incumbents over his long Senate career. Many saw the episode as Trump once again using Senate races to advance his personal goals at the expense of the GOP majority, as he did during the 2021 Georgia runoffs.

**In this case**, Trump essentially dangled a Cornyn endorsement to push Republicans to end the filibuster and pass the SAVE America Act, a longtime obsession of his. It wasn't a coincidence that those two issues were at the top of Trump's Truth Social post backing Paxton. Senate Republicans spent \$90 million boosting Cornyn, in part to secure Trump's endorsement. But in the end, Trump unexpectedly called Paxton on Tuesday morning and said he would back the AG. **"Maybe he thinks** that with the strength of a Trump endorsement, that Paxton can win," Sen. **Lisa Murkowski** (R-Alaska) said mockingly. "I think that this puts that seat in jeopardy."

**Some Senate Republicans** were passing around a clip of Vice President **JD Vance** claiming that Cornyn wasn't there for Trump "when it really counted." They scoffed at this assessment, noting that Cornyn served as the GOP whip during the first Trump administration. Vance himself was a one-time Cornyn intern.

**With Paxton** expected to become the GOP nominee to take on state Rep. **James Talarico**, Republicans are concerned that Texas could become a \$1-billion race, diverting precious resources from states like Georgia, Michigan, Maine and Ohio.

**2) Trump** seems intent **on speaking publicly** about the White House ballroom project almost daily. Regardless of your views about the necessity of White House renovations, it doesn't take a political wiz to come to the conclusion that now might not be the best time to **brag** about building a plush ballroom.

**The White House** desperately wants Congress to approve \$1 billion for the Secret Service to address various security needs. But that legislative push has become inextricably intertwined with using taxpayer money to protect the ballroom, making it nearly impossible to foresee Congress approving the money. More on that below.

**3) Trump's** Justice and Treasury departments have created a \$1.776 billion fund to compensate Americans who feel as if they've been targeted by a "weaponized" Justice Department and federal agencies under Democrats. As part of this action, DOJ also ensured that the **IRS couldn't audit Trump** and his family's tax returns.

**Thune then issued a rare rebuke** of the president, saying he doesn't see a "purpose" for the fund and raising questions about how it would be used. Acting Attorney General **Todd Blanche** insisted Tuesday that "anybody" could seek a payout on claims of weaponization, including someone like **Hunter Biden**.

**This is going to spark a major fight** as Congress gears up to fund federal agencies during the next few months. Thune said the fund must be fully vetted. The question at hand: Should taxpayers foot a bill to compensate Trump allies whom the president feels have been unfairly targeted by the Justice Department? A group of five commissioners — four appointed by the administration and one by Congress — will get to decide who gets paid off.

**Consider this:** Trump now has a Senate Republican Conference that includes two senators he targeted for defeat, plus a handful of vulnerable Republicans who are simply hoping to survive the midterms. Getting to 51 will be very difficult for the rest of 2026.



This year's U.S. House elections will be least competitive on record

From G. Elliott Morris <gelliottmorris@substack.com>

Date Tue 5/12/2026 6:34 AM

To schneiderthomasw@hotmail.com <schneiderthomasw@hotmail.com>

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# Strength In Numbers

## This year's U.S. House elections will be least competitive on record

In 1976, 101 U.S. House seats were structurally competitive. Under the new 2026 maps, that number could fall to 33 — and just 15 are true toss-ups.

G. ELLIOTT MORRIS

MAY 12 · **PREVIEW**



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*One programming/framing note: The numbers in this piece are depressing, and frankly, they're likely to keep getting worse before they get better. I understand that this can be demoralizing to people, but there's no way around the data here; putting this down on paper is the only way to be specific about what's happening, which is required for identifying a fix for the underlying problem. So stick with me.*

In 1976, the U.S. House of Representatives had 101 “structurally competitive” congressional districts. By “structurally competitive,” I mean seats that either party had a reasonable chance of winning in an electoral cycle that was perfectly tied nationally — those seats where the Democratic Party’s vote margin was within 5 points of the vote margin for the Democratic nominee for president in the most recent election.

Last November, in contrast, the number of competitive seats was just 42. Under the new partisan gerrymanders that Republicans and Democrats (but mostly Republicans) have passed for the 2026 midterms, the number falls to a new all-time-low of 33.

That’s right: Just 33 out of 435 — less than 8% — of districts were decided by less than 5 points, in terms of partisan lean, last year.

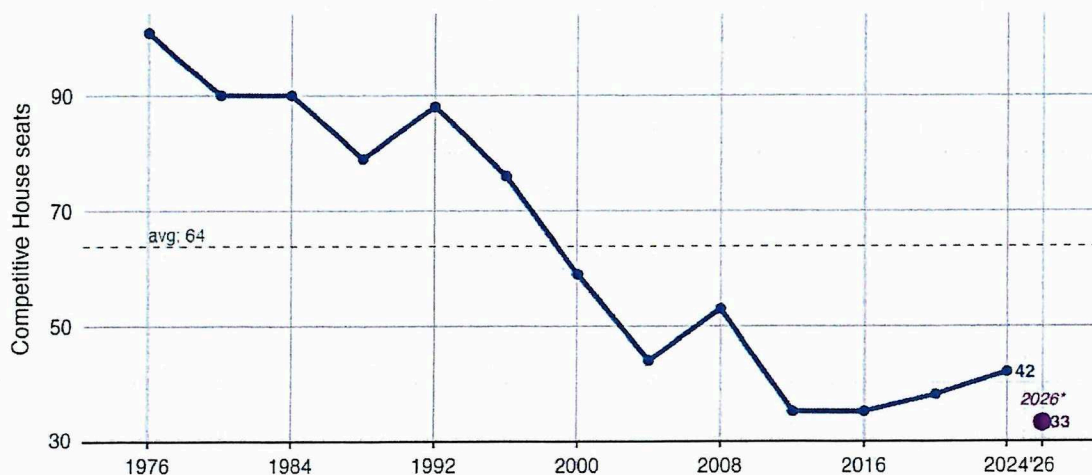
Put another way, sixty-seven percent of the country’s structurally competitive House seats have disappeared in the last fifty years.

This first chart shows the long slide toward “safe-seat democracy.”

Competitive seats were common through the 1970s, 1980s, and early 1990s. They started to vanish after the 1992 election, with another sharp decline after Barack Obama's election in 2008 and the **increasing relationship between white racial identity and voting Republican** across the U.S.


## Competitive House seats are vanishing

U.S. House districts whose presidential margin lands within 5 points of the national result.



Source: MIT EDSL; The Downballot; Dave's Redistricting App; Author.  
2026\* = enacted 2026 maps + AL + LA-1D.

Strength In Numbers

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The new maps — the enacted mid-decade redraws in California, Florida, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, and Utah, plus the **likely Callais-driven changes in Alabama and Louisiana** — would cut the count from 42 to 33 if we hold the 2024 presidential terrain constant. Because presidential partisanship was not as intense before the 1970s, when data for this series ends, it is reasonable to assert that the House is the least competitive it has ever been in the history of the United States.

And Republicans aren't finished. More on that below.

The unfortunate reality of American democracy today is that legislators are less responsive to the concerns of regular citizens than they perhaps have



## American midterms will fuel polarization, not policy

The 2026 elections may intensify political divisions but will fall short of delivering major policy or governance changes nationwide.



A sign points to a polling station on election day on Dec. 9, 2025, in Miami, Florida. © Getty Images

### In a nutshell

Change in congressional control may constrain the president  
Competitive races in swing states will attract attention and resources  
Narrow majorities and polarization make legislative breakthroughs unlikely  
For comprehensive insights, tune into our AI-powered podcast [here](#)

### The power to decide

The most consequential impact in the November elections will be which national party controls the U.S. Congress. The party that holds the majority of the seats in the House of Representatives and the Senate holds the preponderance of legislative power in the respective chambers, including control of the chairmanship of committees, the legislative agenda, the majority of staff and procedural rules.

Currently, the Republican Party has slim majorities in both houses as well as the presidency. If the Democratic Party can achieve a majority in one or both houses, it would not only undermine the president's ability to set the legislative agenda, but it would put all the powers of the House or Senate in the hands of the president's political opposition.

There are two primary reasons why control of either or both houses might shift to the political opposition. First, it is historically common in the U.S. for the incumbent president's party to lose control of congressional majorities in midterm elections. This has happened in more than 20 midterm elections going back to the 1930s. Second, the margins of the majority in both houses are very small, so a small swing in numbers could shift control of either house.

National elections in the United States have a global impact, but primarily in years when voters will also be choosing the president. That has been an inescapable geopolitical reality for almost a century, and it is unlikely to change anytime soon. In November, Americans face another national election and the country is set for an increasingly sharpening divide between left and right afterward.

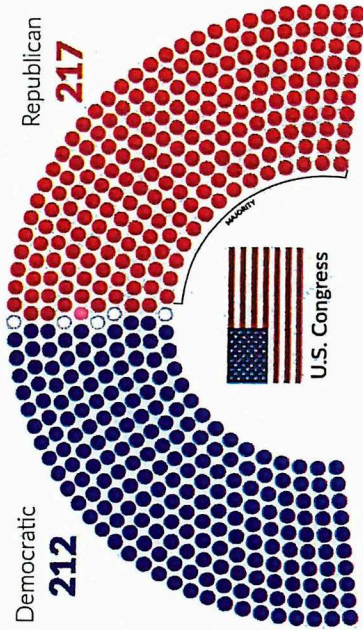
This year's upcoming vote, however, is not for the presidency, but primarily for congressional seats. It is referred to as the "midterms" because they come at the midpoint of a presidential four-year term. In the U.S. House of Representatives, members' terms are for two years. Thus, in every national election, always even years, each seat in that chamber is up for grabs. Senators, in contrast, have six-year terms, and one-third of those seats are contested every two years: 33 of the 100 Senate seats will be contested in the 2026 midterm vote. There will also be gubernatorial elections in 36 of the 50 U.S. states.

Despite the intense political competition expected in the campaign, the outcome of 2026 national elections will likely not significantly shift national policies or the direction of American foreign policy.

## Facts & figures

### Composition of the U.S. House of Representatives

Vacant **5** Independent



The Republican Party has a razor thin majority in the House, and control of the legislative chamber could move to the Democratic Party following elections in November.



## Betting the odds

The likelihood of dramatic shifts in the representation of the two parties is growing smaller. Americans are more politically divided now than in decades, and the number of swing states remains stagnant, if not declining. As a result of state apportionment of congressional seats, house elections that are truly competitive - where districts have an even number of Republican and Democratic voters or a high proportion of independent voters - are increasingly few. So, while there will be many elections nationwide, only a few races are likely to matter in determining which party controls Congress.

These races, including in Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, will be hotly contested and receive enormous amounts of attention and money. The races may well focus on local issues and the character and competence of the candidates, rather than reflect choices over the national policies and priorities of the parties.



Not only is this a neck-and-neck race from the start, typically, American voters do not focus on their choice at the ballot box until after the end of the summer break. For example, many consider the state of the economy to be voters' most important issue. Yet even now in the spring of an election year, concerns about consumer prices and economic conditions may have much less impact than the hot-button issues being discussed closer to the elections.

Polls are also notoriously poor predictors. In the 2022 midterms, surveys suggested Republicans would make massive gains. They did not. And they proved a poor predictor for the next national elections, in which the Republicans handily won the presidency and secured majorities in both houses of Congress.

Absent dramatic political reversals, scandals or crisis between now and October, it is unwise to be confident of the results of the midterms until after they are announced.

## A distinction without a difference

Arguably, as in many previous presidential administrations, the loss of dominance in Congress halfway through the presidency may not significantly affect the president's national agenda. U.S. President Donald Trump pushed through his top legislative priorities early in his term, as did previous presidents of both parties. In this case, President Trump had his "Big Beautiful Bill." Presidents are therefore less dependent on congressional initiatives in the second half of their presidency. Even if the Republicans retain one or both houses, they will likely again have only slim majorities. In such a case, it will be difficult to proceed with major initiatives, since the passage of most bills in the Senate still requires a 60-vote majority.

If Republicans lose the House of Representatives, the Democrats may seek to impeach the president (as they did twice before), though with little chance of success as they would not have the votes in the Senate to remove him from office. The Democrats will undoubtedly conduct several investigations to try to undermine and frustrate the administration. These actions will sharpen the political divide in the U.S., but it is not clear if either party will benefit from this divisiveness.

**Read more by foreign affairs expert James Jay Carafano**

- **Optimism for the future of the Quad**
- **Trump's long-term strategy for American power**
- **U.S. may turn to Bucharest Nine as Europe's power center**

Meanwhile, almost assuredly the Democrats will not have the votes to overcome a presidential veto of any legislation they may introduce. Americans are also becoming increasingly frustrated with government shutdowns – so control of the budgeting process may not result in dramatic leverage over the White House. Additionally, the composition of the Supreme Court will not change significantly in the foreseeable future as justices are appointed for life. They are very selective on the timing of moving into their retirements, should they choose to step back from public life. If there are vacancies, President Trump will not nominate anyone acceptable to Democrats. And as conservatives have six seats in the nine-justice court, any individual vacancies would not materially influence the balance of the court.

At the same time, presidents have significant independent authority over the executive branch, military operations and foreign policy. Foreign and national policy may not be greatly affected if Congress is dominated by the left.

**Scenarios**

**Most likely: Further political division and polarization**

The most likely scenario is that the two years following the midterm elections will see an increasingly sharpening divide between left and right – each offering distinctly different visions for the future. As a result, it will be the 2028 vote, not this year's, that will no doubt be deeply consequential in determining the future course of U.S. policy.

**Likely: A thin congressional majority and no major legislation will pass**

If the Democrats take control of one or more houses of Congress, their agenda will be mostly focused on setting conditions for national elections rather than successfully driving major shifts in policy and governance. If Republicans hold the majority, likely the margins will still be narrow, and delivering big legislative wins for the president will be difficult.

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June 4, 2026



## No topline deal in sight for Senate appropriations

**Senate Appropriations Committee** Republicans are trudging ahead next week with FY2027 funding markups – with or without Democrats.

**After GOP appropriators scrapped** the three markups planned for Thursday, they're aiming to get back on track next week. This comes as Senate Appropriations Chair **Susan Collins** (R-Maine) and the panel's ranking member **Patty Murray** (Wash.) remain billions of dollars apart on a topline figure for all 12 annual spending bills.

**Both sides are** digging in, which will make it challenging to reach a bipartisan agreement or avoid a continuing resolution by the Sept. 30 funding deadline.

**It's unclear whether** Senate Democrats will support the appropriations bills during the markups without a topline number. President **Donald Trump** wants to boost defense spending to \$1.5 trillion, but Democrats won't go along with that without an increase in domestic spending.

**"We do not have** an agreement on the topline," Murray said when asked if Democrats would support any of the bills heading for a markup.

**Murray noted that** she hasn't agreed to the subcommittee allocations Collins has given out. Collins countered that she doesn't need Murray's approval. The lack of agreement, though, shows Democrats may not support the individual bills.

**Collins told us** it would be a "strange choice" if Democrats didn't agree to the bills because they've been "fully involved drafting the subcommittee bills." A Democratic committee aide rebuffed that assertion and said it's unfortunate Republicans have decided to move forward without bipartisan agreement.

**"I don't think** they really want to end up in a continuing resolution," Collins said.

**Pushing ahead.** Senate Republican appropriators plan to try to markup the FY2027 Commerce-Justice-Science, Legislative Branch and Agriculture-FDA bills next week, according to multiple sources familiar with the schedule.

**Those bills were** originally on deck for markups on Thursday, but Collins postponed the meeting due to Republican concerns about Trump's "anti-weaponization" fund. Democrats were planning to push amendments regarding potential payouts to alleged

victims of wrongful actions by the Justice Department. The administration now says it is abandoning the fund.

**Senate appropriators could also** markup the FY2027 Military Construction-VA and Interior-Environment bills next week. Sen. **John Boozman** (R-Ark.), the author of the MilCon bill, said his markup is still on schedule.

**Boozman said he's** been working on making a bipartisan bill, but he acknowledged that Democrats may not agree to any funding bills without a topline agreement. MilCon-VA is typically one of the least controversial and smallest appropriations bills.

**"The question is,** will they support any bill?" Boozman said.

**Across the Capitol:** House GOP appropriators held full committee markups on Wednesday of two FY2027 spending bills — Interior and THUD (Transportation, Housing and Urban Development). The bills passed on party-line votes. GOP appropriators will continue with subcommittee and full committee markups on Friday and next week, despite the lack of a spending deal.

— *Samantha Handler and John Bresnahan*

June 9, 2026



## The Senate Appropriations Committee is unraveling

**Everything is getting** worse for Senate appropriators, as Republicans forgo markups for the second week in a row while negotiations over FY2027 funding have stalled out. **Senate Appropriations Committee Chair Susan Collins** (R-Maine) **announced** Monday night that the panel wouldn't hold any markups this week "because Democratic committee leaders have made clear they are not willing to work with us to pass fiscal year 2027 appropriations bills."

**Collins made** the statement after Senate GOP appropriators huddled Monday night to decide if they could move forward on markups with Democrats. Collins already had to **cancel these markups** last week.

**Senate appropriators have** made little progress ahead of the Sept. 30 deadline to fund the federal government, as the two sides move even farther apart. Democratic appropriators also met on Monday, and they're digging in on their demands to lower defense spending.

**Senate Democrats are unlikely to support** any appropriations bills without an agreement on FY2027 topline. Sen. **Patty Murray** (Wash.), the panel's top Democrat, said Monday that she and Collins were still "miles apart" on a topline spending agreement despite **trading offers** over the weekend. **Democrats won't go along with President Donald Trump's massive \$1.5 trillion defense spending request without an increase for non-defense spending.**

**Murray added that** Democrats were planning a slew of amendments during the markups on the anti-weaponization fund, gas prices and the WIC food program. Some of those amendments may have passed with GOP support, which would've created problems for Republicans. Murray **emphasized** Monday night that she's working in "good faith" toward a topline agreement.

**Sen. John Kennedy** (R-La.) said he believes the government could shut down again this fall, arguing that Democrats think they'll be in a better position after November.

**"They do not want appropriation bills," Kennedy said. "They do want to shut down the government, and they think they're going to take the House and maybe the Senate and get a better deal."**



The American Federation for Children, a school choice advocacy group, applauded Hochul's move and welcomed the arrival of private school choice in a state that doesn't currently have any state programs that direct public funds toward private school tuition.

"We celebrate alongside every family who will soon, finally, have a chance to access an education that meets their children's needs," the federation's CEO, Tommy Schultz, said in a statement.

Melinda Person, president of the 700,000-member New York State United Teachers union, said, "public dollars belong in public schools."

"Vouchers—by any name—take money away from neighborhood schools and hand it to private institutions that don't answer to the public," she said in a statement. "New Yorkers have rejected this approach before, and we sincerely hope that once the full details of President Trump's voucher scheme emerge, it will be clear state leadership should reject it again."

## Federal program brings private school choice to new states

With Hochul's announcement, New York becomes the 31st state on track to participate in the new federal choice program, according to Education Week's tracker of state decisions.

She's only the third Democratic governor to affirmatively say she intends to opt in, following Gov. Jared Polis of Colorado, who has emerged as an enthusiastic backer of the policy, and Gov. Josh Stein of North Carolina, who last summer vetoes legislation to opt his state in but said he intends to opt in on his own once the federal government issues regulations on how the program will work.

The Democratic governors of Minnesota and Wisconsin have both said their states won't participate, and Democratic governors in Kansas and Kentucky recently vetoed legislation opting their state in to the program only to have their vetoes overridden by Republican-dominated legislatures.

Only one Republican governor, Phil Scott of Vermont, has yet to announce his intentions.

Many Democratic governors have said they're awaiting regulations from the Internal Revenue Service spelling out more details on how the program will operate—and how much control states could have over how it runs.

Could they set accountability and nondiscrimination requirements for participating private schools, for example, or ensure that a particular percentage of scholarship money goes to public school students?

The IRS, however, has indicated the regulations are unlikely to give states wide discretion. Its regulations are expected in the coming months.

Even if Democratic governors have concerns about the program, more have been moving toward participation.

Three Democratic governors last year—Josh Green of Hawaii, Michelle Lujan Grisham of New Mexico, and Tina Kotek of Oregon—initially told Education Week their states would not participate. But they said earlier this year, after Colorado's Polis opted in, that they're reconsidering and that they hadn't made up their minds.

While teachers' unions normally aligned with Democrats have remained opposed to the program, some Democratic voices have been urging governors from their party to participate. Arne Duncan, former President Barack Obama's first education secretary, last fall called opting in to the federal program a "no-brainer" in a Washington Post op-ed.

With New York now on track to join, the federal program will bring private school choice to at least six states that don't currently have their own programs directing public funds to private schools. Alaska, Colorado, Kentucky, Nebraska, and North Dakota are the others.

## DEBUNKING THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION'S CLAIMS ABOUT THE FEDERAL VOUCHER PROGRAM

On January 27, 2026, the U.S. Department of Education (USED) and U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) released a fact sheet on the federal voucher program contained in the federal budget reconciliation bill, passed last year. But the fact sheet misrepresents the truth about vouchers. It is the latest attempt by the Trump administration to promote this dangerous program by making false claims and distorting its potential impacts.

The federal voucher program diverts federal tax dollars from the Treasury, providing a 100% tax credit up to \$1,700 annually to individuals who make contributions to "scholarship granting organizations" (SGOs), which will pass out vouchers that can be used to pay tuition at private and religious schools. Research and data show that private school voucher programs harm students, schools, and states by diverting public funds away from the public schools that welcome all students to private entities that don't produce better educational outcomes, have little accountability to the public, and often blatantly discriminate against children and families.<sup>1</sup> The federal voucher program is part of the Trump administration's ongoing efforts to undermine public education.

**But the public deserves to know the truth. Below, we debunk six falsehoods in the Trump administration's so-called "fact" sheet.**

*False Claim 1: Vouchers expand educational access and opportunities for students.<sup>2</sup>*

**Facts: Most students face numerous barriers to accessing private schools or other learning opportunities that vouchers do not address.**

Students who take a voucher to attend a private school—particularly LGBTQ+ students, students of various religious faiths, and other vulnerable populations—risk losing civil rights protections that they are guaranteed in public schools.<sup>3</sup> Students with disabilities lose many of their special education rights when they take a voucher to attend a private school, and many private schools do not provide special education programs and services.<sup>4</sup> English Learner students are also likely to have very few options for private school.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, under the federal voucher program, SGOs can also discriminate against students (even those seeking a voucher for public education expenses). Thus, the program creates two layers of potential exclusion for vulnerable students, being rejected either by SGOs or private schools.

Additionally, vouchers are not a viable option for rural students with no private schools nearby or for lower-income families because vouchers do not fully cover tuition and other expenses.<sup>6</sup> Finally, evidence from multiple state voucher programs demonstrates that most students who receive a

voucher already attend private school, making vouchers mainly a subsidy for wealthy families already accessing private education.<sup>7</sup>

*False Claim 2: Vouchers do not take money from public schools.<sup>8</sup>*

**Facts: All vouchers divert public funds away from public schools, and the federal voucher program will be no different.**

Public schools receive funding largely based on the number of students they enroll. When students take vouchers and exit their local districts to attend private school, public school funding decreases, but fixed costs remain, leaving students in those schools with fewer resources and educational opportunities.<sup>9</sup> This may include reduced teachers and staff, increased class sizes, and cuts to programs and services.<sup>10</sup> In some cases, schools are forced to close as a result of funding cuts due to voucher programs.<sup>11</sup> What's more, because private schools often discriminate against higher need, more costly-to-educate students, these students become concentrated in public schools with fewer resources available to serve them. Many school districts across the country already face severe underfunding. And because voucher costs almost inevitably increase over time, public school funding continues to decline, and the burden on taxpayers rises.<sup>12</sup>

The federal voucher program will also significantly decrease federal tax revenue, which could be used for public education funding and other services that support vulnerable students. Federal funding streams, such as Title I for economically disadvantaged students and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), provide critical support to students in public schools across the country. Diminishing the federal treasury imperils these and many other programs.

Thus, far from claims that the federal voucher program represents "free money" for states, in reality, it comes at a great cost to public schools, students, and taxpayers.<sup>13</sup> It is a significant part of the Trump administration's goal of defunding, delegitimizing, and ultimately destroying public education.

*False Claim 3: Vouchers improve student outcomes.<sup>14</sup>*

**Facts: Despite strident insistence by pro-voucher groups, vouchers do not improve outcomes for students. High-quality, large-scale studies demonstrate that vouchers have significant negative impacts on academic outcomes.**

Study after study assessing the impact of voucher programs on student outcomes—in states from Indiana to Ohio to Louisiana—demonstrate that students using vouchers perform worse in subjects such as reading and math when compared to their prior achievement or to their peers who remain in public schools.<sup>15</sup> Seven of nine large-scale studies conducted between 2015 and 2019, some spearheaded by voucher advocates, found detrimental effects from voucher programs, while the remaining two showed no statistically significant effects.<sup>16</sup> The negative educational effects of voucher programs are "on par with what the COVID-19 pandemic did to test scores, and larger than Hurricane Katrina's impacts on academics in New Orleans."<sup>17</sup> Conversely, a body of research

conducted nationwide over many decades provides compelling evidence that increased public school spending leads to improved student outcomes.<sup>18</sup>

The USED/Treasury fact sheet itself fails to provide compelling evidence or adequate citations to research that would support its claim that vouchers improve student outcomes. The fact sheet cites just one source: *The 123s of School Choice*, an annual report published by the pro-voucher organization EdChoice.<sup>19</sup> The 123s of School Choice “research guide” purports to survey the existing literature on vouchers and concludes that most studies show vouchers have positive effects.<sup>20</sup> However, these guides have been debunked as faulty and misleading. For example, a National Education Policy Center (NEPC) review of EdChoice’s 2023 edition found that the guide leans on a methodology widely condemned by researchers in the field as being simplistic, “flawed,” and to “be avoided whenever possible” because it can misrepresent overall takeaways from the literature.<sup>21</sup> Similarly, in 2019, an NEPC review found EdChoice’s analysis to constitute a “misrepresentation of what research has been conducted” because it makes exaggerated claims based on studies that are selectively chosen and often not peer reviewed.<sup>22</sup> Like EdChoice, the USED/Treasury fact sheet also makes several claims about positive effects of vouchers without citing any sources whatsoever.

By falsely claiming that vouchers improve student outcomes, the USED and Treasury fundamentally mislead the public about the harm a federal voucher program will inflict.

*False Claim 4: Vouchers do not burden taxpayers.*<sup>23</sup>

**Facts: Vast empirical evidence demonstrates that voucher program costs increase over time, and the burden on taxpayers rises.**

A report examining voucher programs in seven states found that from fiscal years 2008 through 2019, each state dramatically increased expenditures of public funds on vouchers, with growth in Georgia reaching 883 percent.<sup>24</sup> Florida’s now-universal voucher program cost almost \$4 billion in 2024–25<sup>25</sup> and created budget crises that set off school closures and mass layoffs in districts across the state.<sup>26</sup> As another example, a 2018 Arizona study found that, instead of the promised savings, vouchers cost taxpayers 75% more than public school education.<sup>27</sup> When Arizona instituted universal eligibility for vouchers in 2022, the program “blew a massive hole in Arizona’s budget,”<sup>28</sup> and fueled declines in public school enrollment costing districts hundreds of millions of dollars in per-pupil funding.<sup>29</sup> Additionally, the federal voucher program includes no meaningful quality or accountability standards; like state voucher programs, it will invite waste, fraud and abuse.<sup>30</sup>

The federal voucher program is funded with federal, rather than state, dollars. But the fact sheet’s declaration that “this credit does not divert money from local or state taxes” does not mean taxpayers won’t feel a negative impact. The one-to-one tax credit for contributions to SGOs means that tax dollars owed to the federal government are re-routed to the voucher program. The loss of billions of dollars in tax revenue by the federal government will mean that taxpayers will feel the effect either as cuts to federal programs and services that no longer have funding, or as increased federal taxes to cover this budget hole. Finally, as explained above, voucher programs cause funding losses for public schools, meaning taxpayers will again feel the effects either as cuts to school programs and services or increased state and local taxes to fill school districts’ budget shortfalls.

The fact sheet states the federal voucher program is part of the Trump administration’s “Working Families Tax Cut Act,” the recent rebranding of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act. But despite the opportunity for a tax credit for those individuals who contribute to SGOs, we know the federal voucher scheme is far from a windfall for taxpayers in general. And the great majority of taxpayers would prefer efforts to improve affordability without harming community-based public schools. This is evidenced by the fact that vouchers have been soundly defeated by voters for decades, as well as the numerous polls that show strong support for local public schools.<sup>31</sup>

*False Claim 5: Vouchers provide families with affordable education options.*<sup>32</sup>

**Facts: Vouchers frequently do not cover the full cost of private school tuition.<sup>33</sup> And they are usually insufficient to cover other essentials that are provided for free in public schools, such as transportation, services for students with disabilities, and meals.<sup>34</sup>**

Because vouchers shift much of the cost of core educational resources to recipients, they are mainly used by families whose children already attend private schools and who can afford any tuition and expenses beyond what a voucher covers.<sup>35</sup> Under the federal voucher program, ninety percent of U.S. families, including those with incomes of nearly \$500,000 in some counties across the country, are eligible for their children to receive vouchers.<sup>36</sup> There is no requirement that a student receiving a voucher to pay for private school ever attended a public school. Thus, the federal voucher program, like state programs, will likely function largely as a subsidy for the wealthy.

*False Claim 6: The federal voucher program enjoys public popularity.*<sup>37</sup>

**Facts: Vouchers are historically unpopular, and voters have rejected voucher programs every single time the choice has been put to them at the ballot box.<sup>38</sup>**

While the USED/Treasury fact sheet cites “new poll” results supposedly showing that Americans support vouchers and “will vote accordingly,”<sup>39</sup> just a year earlier, in 2024, voters in Colorado, Kentucky, and Nebraska rejected vouchers via ballot measures.<sup>40</sup> The fact sheet further relies on praise for the federal voucher program by Nebraska Governor Jim Pillen, even though Nebraska voters overwhelmingly rejected a state voucher program in the 2024 election.<sup>41</sup>

Local public schools, on the other hand, are often the center of their communities and have broad popular support. Polls have repeatedly shown that a majority of voters across the political spectrum don’t want private school vouchers and do want public funds to be spent on public schools.<sup>42</sup>

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The establishment of a federal school voucher program is part of a broader assault on public education, one of the most important common goods underpinning American democracy. But federal vouchers cannot be forced on states that don’t opt in. We must not allow false information to fuel the adoption of this harmful program.



## Federal Lands Impacted Schools Association

Education For Children, Fairness for Taxpayers

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**Protect your funding. Learn to Advocate. Be informed. Join FLISA.**

### ***The Federal Lands Impacted Schools Association (FLISA) Mission***

- The Mission of National 7002 Impacted Schools is to secure federal funding which reimburses eligible districts for tax revenue lost due to the federal government's removal of land from the local tax rolls; such revenue to be used for the public education of students.

### ***Reasons to join FLISA***

- Membership dues enable FLISA to advocate on Capitol Hill for public education and specifically the Federal Properties portion (section 7002) of the Impact Aid program. The new administration has identified the Federal Properties section as a target for elimination. Your membership, and advocacy efforts from other FLISA members and the NAFIS family, are critical for sustaining your District's annual program funding.
- Your membership dollars help provide the resources FLISA needs to increase funding levels and move toward a fully funded program. Currently, section 7002 Federal Lands funding is funded approximately 7 cents on the dollar.
- You will have a say and vote when it comes to new initiatives, budgets, funding formula changes, etc.
- You will have access to resources necessary to keep fully up to date on the program and your district's funding.
- Section 7002 Federal Properties is the smallest section of the Impact Aid program. We need to continue to grow our membership to have a strong voice for our districts.
- The law that provides for Impact aid funding gets re-authorized and updated periodically which includes proposed changes to the funding formula. Proposed updates are written by the 7002 members. Becoming a member and being involved protects your district's funding and future financial interests.

### ***How to Become a Member of FLISA***

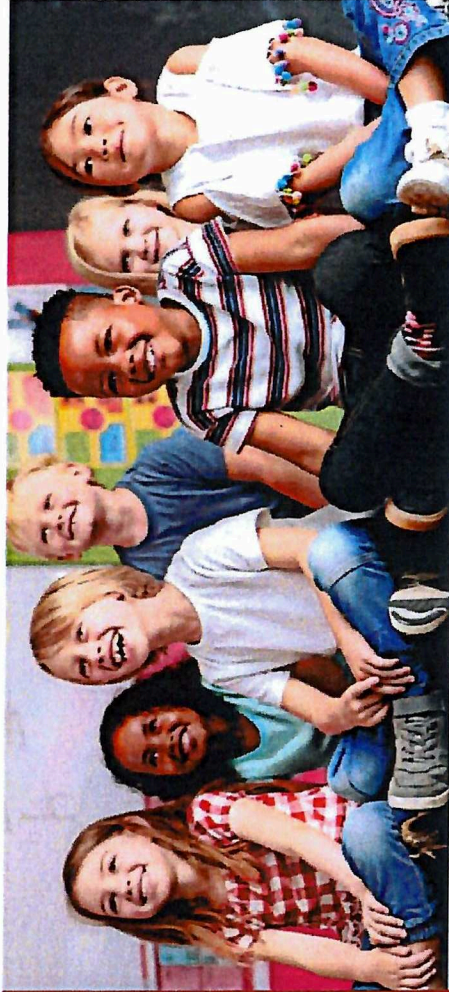
- School leaders looking to protect their Impact Aid Funding can join FLISA by completing our membership form sent annually or contacting the FLISA Executive Director, Tom Schneider directly at: [schneiderthomasw@hotmail.com](mailto:schneiderthomasw@hotmail.com) or 219-545-1011. Information is also available on our website: [www.FLISA.org](http://www.FLISA.org).



Federally impacted schools receive on average just seven cents on the dollar in Impact Aid, compared to what would be received from local property taxes.

New property added by the federal government results in existing schools getting a smaller portion of the funding.

Section 7002 has not been fully funded in decades, putting our local schools and communities at a disadvantage compared to our neighboring districts.



## **Our Request for Support of our Schools and Students**

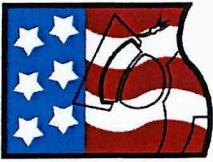
- Provide \$83.5 million in Section 7002 funding for FY27, an increase of \$3.5 million.
- Join the bipartisan Congressional Impact Aid Caucus (formerly the Coalition).
- Support the Advancing Toward Impact Aid Full Funding Act (H.R. 5195 and S. 2921).

March 2026

# Federal Lands Impacted Schools Association

## Education For Children, Fairness for Taxpayers

Federal Lands Impacted  
Schools Association



Education for Children, Fairness for Taxpayers

## Who We Are

FLISA represents 900,000 children as well as our local taxpayers from roughly 200 school districts that have federally owned land within our boundaries under Program Section 7002. FLISA is part of the National Association of Federally Impacted Schools (NAFIS), which also includes schools with military bases and Indian reservations.

National Association  
of Federally Impacted Schools

## Why Our Children, Schools, and Taxpayers Need Federal Impact Aid

- This is essential replacement of lost revenue for our students that is delivered and utilized efficiently and controlled locally.
- Our taxpayers and communities rely on Federal Impact Aid to provide essential educational instruction and services, as well as partially offset the loss of local property tax dollars.

### Impact Aid is...

- Vital to maintain educational programs and services
- Highly efficient, flexible, and locally controlled
- Essential for our students as well as our local taxpayers
- Supported through many years of bipartisan efforts
- Funded at just 7 percent, so continued support is critical

### Funding is Used for...

- Smaller Class Sizes
- Direct Student Instruction
- Highly Qualified Teachers
- Academic Interventions
- Art, Music, STEM, Gifted
- Career and Technical Ed
- Physical and Mental Health
- School Safety and Security
- Before and After School Care
- Summer School Programs





# Federal Lands Impacted Schools Association

Education For Children, Fairness for Taxpayers

## FLISA Talking Points for March 2026 Hill Visits

*FLISA Members – This is not a handout but talking points for communicating with members of Congress and staff. The NAFIS Hill Meeting Tips on the back may also be helpful. At the Hill meetings, please share the new FLISA handout.*

### Introduction and Purpose

1. We are here to explain and answer any questions about Federal Impact Aid and ask for your support for funding.
2. Explain impactation for each district (federal land, percentage, etc.). *What would you lose without it? Tell your story.*
3. We want to make sure the program stays in place and maintain this critical source of funding for our students and taxpayers. *Unlike some programs, we must have congressional support each year to maintain this program.*

### Federal Impact Aid Background

4. Federal Impact Aid is the nation's oldest K-12 federal education program, and *it is essential for all students.*
5. Since 1950, Congress has provided *efficient and flexible funding to local schools and kids* with bipartisan support.
6. Impact Aid *reimburses school districts for the lost revenue* associated with nontaxable federal property.
7. This land is owned by the federal government, making that land exempt from local property taxes for schools.
8. To be eligible, a district must have 10 percent or more of its total taxable value owned by the federal government.

### Student Impact and the National Associations

9. There are 1,100 federally impacted school districts that educate *approximately 8 million public students.*
10. Our association is the Federal Lands Impacted Schools Association (Section 7002), and [FLISA](#) represents about *200 districts and 900,000 children* that have federally owned land within their boundaries.
11. FLISA is part of the National Association of Federally Impacted Schools. [NAFIS](#) also includes Mid-to-Low LOT Schools (MTLLS), Military Impacted Schools Association (MISA) and the National Indian Impacted Schools Association (NIISA).

### Local Financial Implications

12. *The Federal Impact Aid program has not been fully funded since 1969.* In fact, our federally impacted school districts receive on average about seven cents on the dollar of what would be received from local property taxes.
13. School districts are largely funded through local property taxes and since federal property is exempt from local taxation, federally impacted school districts are at a *serious financial disadvantage in funding their schools.*
14. When new lands are added by the federal government, more schools share the same amount of funds, which *results in existing school districts each getting a smaller portion of the funding* that is provided.
15. The impact of lost federal funding *will result in a loss of educational programs, or a proportional increase in taxes* at the local level to offset the loss of funding, which many impacted school districts cannot do.

### Why Our Children, Our Schools, and Our Taxpayers Need Federal Impact Aid

16. *This is a critical revenue source* for students and schools that is *delivered and utilized efficiently and controlled locally.*
17. Our communities rely on Federal Impact Aid to provide *essential instruction and services*, as well as partially offset the loss of local property tax dollars. *Our goal is to maintain educational services and avoid local tax increases.*

### Our Request for Your Support of Our Students and Section 7002 Schools

18. *We are asking for the support of \$83.5 million in Section 7002 funding for FY27, an increase of \$3.5 million.*
19. The Federal Impact Aid Program staff in Washington, DC are essential to the program's success.
20. For those not already a member, please consider joining the bipartisan [Congressional Impact Aid Caucus](#) for the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress. Please contact Jayson Schimmenti at [JSchimmenti@nafisd.org](mailto:JSchimmenti@nafisd.org) to sign up or if you have any questions.
21. Please also consider *supporting the bipartisan and bicameral [Advancing Toward Impact Aid Full Funding Act](#).*

# HILL MEETING TIP SHEET

Your goal is to become a trusted resource for your Member of Congress and their staff, and to develop a strong supporter of Impact Aid.

## PREPARING FOR THE MEETING

**Use the NAFIS website, [nafisd.org](http://nafisd.org),** to increase your familiarity with Impact Aid.

**Do your homework** by identifying your Member of Congress':

- Committee Membership
- Impact Aid Caucus Membership
- Recent local newspaper articles
- Recent press releases
- Policy interests
- Space on the political spectrum

**Prepare an example** of how Impact Aid is important for your school district.

**Develop your message** using the NAFIS Talking Points and Pitch Worksheet.

**Identify a group leader and plan** what each participant will contribute and when.

## DURING THE MEETING

**Be nonpartisan** and stay positive.

**Share your stories** and connect them to the interests of your Member of Congress. Be yourself and bring your passion.

**Be helpful** and offer to get back to the Member of Congress if you don't have the answer to a question.

**Make your ask,** using the NAFIS Talking Points to tell your legislator what you want them to do.

- Tailor to the Member of Congress' role
- Tailor to your expertise

**Take time to listen** and give your Member of Congress and their staff the opportunity to respond.

- Ask, "How can we help you?"
- Ask, "What is your boss's position?"

## AFTER THE MEETING

**Follow up** on any promises made - unanswered questions, statistics, resources, etc.

**Use social media to thank your Congressperson** for meeting with you and for their support for Impact Aid

- Take photos at your meetings and share them on social media, tagging the Member of Congress you met with or whose staff you met with
- Write a brief article for your school district website and share that as well
- Include @NAFISschools and #ImpactAid so we can amplify your message

**Send a "Thank You" email**

- Let the person you met with know you appreciate their time and support
- Reiterate any talking points if necessary
- If the Member of Congress is not on the Impact Aid Caucus, remind them to join by sending an email to [jschimmenti@nafisd.org](mailto:jschimmenti@nafisd.org)
- Invite them to visit your school district

**Remember, advocacy is a long-term process** - the meeting is only the first step!

**Keep NAFIS updated** on your Impact Aid advocacy throughout the year.



# Federal Lands Impacted Schools Association

Education For Children, Fairness for Taxpayers

## FLISA Winter Meeting 2027

**THURSDAY, January 28, 2026—Committee Meetings As Scheduled (Between 2PM-4PM)**

**FRIDAY, January 29, 2027—9AM-4PM Eastern Time**

**Hyatt Regency Clearwater Beach Resort and Spa, 301 South Gulfview Blvd,  
Clearwater Beach, Florida**

**CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM AND INVOICE**

PLEASE PRINT/TYPE ALL INFORMATION:

School District: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Emergency Contact Name/Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Meeting Participants Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Conference Registration includes meeting room and a post meeting reception (open to attendees and their guests). Breakfast will be on your own. **No registration refunds will be given after January 1, 2027.**

Conference Registration      \$200\* X \_\_\_\_\_ (Number of Participants) Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\*Lunch will be provided.

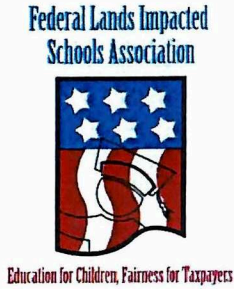
**Please mail your payment with this form by January 1, 2027 made payable to FLISA to:**

FLISA—Attention: Bookkeeper  
2009 Eastlake Drive  
Ottawa, IL 61350

**Hotel Reservations:** Make your hotel reservations as early as possible. **Hyatt Regency Clearwater Beach Resort and Spa, 301 South Gulfview Blvd, Clearwater Beach, Florida.** Meeting participants should use this link to reserve their room under the group code: **G-FDL1.**

<https://www.hyatt.com/events/en-US/group-booking/PIERC/G-FDL1>

The rates of \$279-\$329 per night (plus tax) extend through the weekend should some of the meeting participants want to stay in the area longer between Wednesday January 27<sup>st</sup> and Sunday, January 31<sup>st</sup>. Or, you can call Central Reservations at (877) 803-7534 and request to be booked in the block named: **FLISA Winter Meeting 2027.** The hotel will only hold rooms thru **Friday, January 1, 2027.**



# Federal Lands Impacted Schools Association

Education For Children, Fairness for Taxpayers

## FLISA Summer Meeting 2027

**THURSDAY, June 24, 2027—Committee Meetings As Scheduled (Between 2PM-4PM)**

**FRIDAY, June 25, 2027—9AM-4PM Central Time**

**Dream Nashville, By Hyatt—210 Fourth Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219**

**CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM AND INVOICE**

PLEASE PRINT/TYPE ALL INFORMATION:

School District: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Emergency Contact Name/Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Meeting Participants Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Conference Registration includes lunch and a post meeting reception (open to attendees and their guests). Breakfast will be on your own. **No registration refunds will be given after May 21, 2027.**

Conference Registration      \$200\* X \_\_\_\_\_ (Number of Participants) Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*Lunch will be provided.

**Please mail your payment with this form by May 21, 2027 made payable to FLISA to:**

FLISA—Attention: Bookkeeper  
 2009 Eastlake Drive  
 Ottawa, IL 61350

**Hotel Reservations:** Make your hotel reservations as early as possible. **Dream Nashville, by Hyatt, 217 Fourth Avenue North, Nashville, TN.** Meeting participants should use this link to reserve their room under the group code: **G-FLSA.**

<https://www.hyatt.com/events/en-US/group-booking/BNADZ/G-FLSA>

The rates of \$217-\$300 per night (plus tax) extend through the weekend should some of the meeting participants want to stay in the area longer between Wednesday, June 23 and Saturday, June 25<sup>th</sup>. **If you would like to add on a date outside of this range, please first book the main group dates and then email your request to [nashgroup@dreamhotels.com](mailto:nashgroup@dreamhotels.com).** Guests are also welcome to call into our reservations line to book and reference the group code (G-FLSA) or the full group name. They can be reached at 615-622-0600. **The hotel will only hold rooms thru Friday, May 21, 2027.**