



# **Summer Seminars at Six: An ED 101 Primer**

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# Agenda

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- Welcome and Introductions
- ED's History and Mission
- ED's Structure, Leadership and Scale
- U.S. Education Funding
- Title I Policy and Programs
- Questions and Closing

# U.S. Department of Education Timeline

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- **1867:** Congress appropriates \$15,000 for the creation of a Department of Education
- **1868:** A bitter fight over federal encroachment on states' rights leads Congress to downgrade the department to an Office of Education within the Department of Interior.
- **1953:** The Office of Education is moved to the new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- **And then...**

All the News That's Fit to Print!

# The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION  
Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.  
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WEL. COB. - No. 30,124  
NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1954  
FOUR PAGES

## HIGH COURT BANS SCHOOL SEGREGATION; 9-TO-0 DECISION GRANTS TIME TO COMPLY

### McCarthy Hearing Off a Week as Eisenhower Bars Report

#### SENATOR IS IRATE President Orders Aides Not to Disclose Details of Top-Level Meeting

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—President Dwight D. Eisenhower today ordered his top aides not to disclose details of a meeting at the White House last night in which he and his cabinet members discussed the Supreme Court's decision on school segregation.

#### Communist Arms Unloaded in Guatemala By Vessel From Polish Port, U. S. Learns

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The State Department today announced that it had learned that Communist arms had been unloaded in Guatemala by a vessel from a Polish port, U. S. officials said.

#### SOVIET BIDS VIENNA CEASE 'INTRIGUES'

VIENNA, May 17 (AP)—The Soviet Union today bid the United States to cease its "intrigues" in Vienna, a spokesman said.

#### INDO-CHINA PARLEY WEIGHS TWO PLANS

GENEVA, May 17 (AP)—The Geneva conference today weighed two plans for a truce in Indo-China, officials said.

#### Castello Is Sentenced to 5 Years, Fined \$30,000 in U. S. Tax Case

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—A federal judge today sentenced a man to five years in prison and fined him \$30,000 in a tax evasion case.

#### REACTION OF SOUTH Breathing Sigh of Adjustment Tempers Region's Feelings

MEMPHIS, May 17 (AP)—A "breathing sigh of relief" was heard in the South today as the region adjusted to the Supreme Court's decision on school segregation.



Students in a classroom in Memphis, Tenn., today, after the Supreme Court decision on school segregation.

#### 1896 RULING UPSET Separate but Equal Doctrine Held Out of Place in Education

MEMPHIS, May 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court's decision today to overturn the 1896 Plessy vs. Ferguson ruling was a major setback for the "separate but equal" doctrine in education.

#### WORETT'S LAWYER RULING TO FIGURE MUST BARE TALKS IN '54 CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—A ruling by the Supreme Court today that a candidate for office must disclose his financial interests was a significant step towards transparency in politics.

#### Polish Capital Swept by Riots

WARSAW, May 17 (AP)—A riot broke out in the Polish capital today, with thousands of people taking to the streets.

#### PITT BEATS TROJANS, 20 TO 14

PITTSBURGH, May 17 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Steelers defeated the Los Angeles Rams today in a football game, 20 to 14.

#### Buhl vs. Turley Today in Third Game of Series

CHICAGO, May 17 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs and the St. Louis Cardinals today played the third game of their series.

#### 'Voice' Speaks in 34 Languages To Flash Court Ruling to World

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—The United Nations today broadcast the Supreme Court's decision on school segregation in 34 different languages.

Times Telephone Numbers  
 • NAtion 5-1245 for all other news  
 this morning should dialing  
 • NAtion 5-4111 for all classified  
 advertising.

# Los Angeles Times

LIBERTY UNDER THE LAW

## 9 A.M. FINAL

44 PAGES

YOL. LXVYI IN FOUR PARTS SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1957

# RUSS SATELLITE CIRCLING EARTH

## Polish Capital Swept by Riots

WARSAW, Oct. 4 (AP)—An estimated 20,000 Polish rioters today swept the streets of the capital, Warsaw, in a demonstration against the government.

## Pitt Beats Trojans, 20 to 14

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Steelers today defeated the Los Angeles Rams in a football game, 20 to 14.

## Buhl vs. Turley Today in Third Game of Series

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs and the St. Louis Cardinals today played the third game of their series.

## First 'Moon' Sent 560 Miles High

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (Saturday) (AP)—The Soviet Union today announced that it had launched the world's first artificial moon streaking around the globe 560 miles out in space.



SATELLITE IN SKY—With Russian announcement that it has launched first satellite ever put in a globe-girding orbit under man's control, the Soviet Union claimed a victory over the United States. The two big powers had been in a hot but mainly secret race to be first to probe space with

# Equity & Excellence

# Timeline continued...

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- **1965:** The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) & Higher Education Act (HEA) are signed into law by President Johnson.
- **1972:** In the Educational Amendments (to the Civil Rights Act of 1964) Title IX increases access to postsecondary programs as well as changes the face of collegiate athletics.
- **1974:** *Lau v Nichols* decision and amendments to the Bilingual Education Act of 1968 lead to increased resources to address the educational needs of English Language Learners.
- **1975:** The Education for All Handicapped Children Act is Signed into law by President Ford.



President Johnson's remarks on signing ESEA into law.

Source: edweek.org

# Timeline continued...

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- **1976:** Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter promises to create a Department of Education, and he is endorsed by the National Education Association (NEA).
- **1979:** After much opposition, Congress narrowly passes legislation to split off a new Department of Education from the existing Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The NEA and the American Federation of Teachers provide powerful lobbying support for the creation of the new department.
- **1980:** When campaigning for president, Ronald Reagan calls the Department of Education "President Carter's new bureaucratic boondoggle" and vows to abolish it.

# Timeline continued...

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To Glenn Seaborg  
With appreciation and best wishes,  
Ronald Reagan

President Ronald Reagan and Glenn T. Seaborg holding up a blow-up of the report "A Nation At Risk" after the National Commission on Excellence in Education meeting at the White House, May 5, 1984

- **1983:** A blue-ribbon commission releases the influential report *A Nation at Risk*, which sharply criticizes the mediocre state of the public schools.
- **1994:** President Clinton signs the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, which provided funds for states to implement standards-based reform, and the Improving America's Schools Act (ESEA reauthorization), which required states to implement standards in order to receive their Title I funding.

# Timeline continued...

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- **2002:** The No Child Left Behind Act (ESEA reauthorization) is signed into law by President George W. Bush, requiring for the first time that schools to report student achievement broken out by subgroup (i.e. English language learners, students with disabilities, etc.), and increasing accountability measures for schools and districts related to their students' test scores.

# Timeline continued...

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- **2009:** The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA aka “the Stimulus”) provides \$100 billion in additional education funding.
- **2009:** President Obama announces the American Graduation Initiative (AGI) with an emphasis on Community Colleges and overall College Completion.



Vice President Biden holding a College Completion Tool Kit at the Building A Grad Nation Summit on March 22, 2011

Source: U.S. Department of Education

# The Department's Mission

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- The Department's mission is to serve America's students—to *promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access.*
- When Congress created the Department in 1979, the first two declared purposes were:
  - *to strengthen the Federal commitment to ensuring access to equal educational opportunity for every individual*
  - *to supplement and complement the efforts of States [and] local school systems ... to improve the quality of education*

# The Department's Role

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- Implement federal education laws (e.g., No Child Left Behind)
- Distribute, administer, and monitor federal grants (e.g., Title I, Race to the Top)
- Enforce federal laws prohibiting discrimination in education programs and activities that receive federal funds
- Collect data and research on America's schools and distribute to the public
- Identify major education challenges and focus national attention on them

# Federal, State and Local Roles

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## Federal

- Obligation to promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access
- Administer federal grant programs
- Collect and distribute school data and research



## State

- Set standards, curriculum, and assessments
- Set student promotion and graduation requirements, length of school year, charter school requirements, and pre-K and Kindergarten requirements
- Determine teacher licensing and certification requirements and collective bargaining rights
- Establish financing systems



## Local District

- Select textbooks and instructional materials
- Establish grade configurations, school schedules, class sizes
- Set teacher salaries, job requirements and evaluation, professional development standards
- Establish school budgets





**Office of the Secretary**  
Secretary Arne Duncan  
Chief of Staff Joanne Weiss



**Office of the Deputy Secretary**  
Deputy Secty Tony Miller

**Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools**



**Office of Innovation and Improvement**  
Asst Deputy Secty Jim Shelton



**Office of Elementary and Secondary Education**  
Asst Secty Thelma Melendez



**Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services**  
Asst Secty Alexa Posny



**Office of English Language Acquisition**  
Asst Deputy Secty Rosalinda Barrera



**Office of Communications and Outreach**  
Asst Secty Peter Cunningham



**Office of the Inspector General**  
Inspector General Kathy Tighe



**Office for Civil Rights**  
Asst Secty Russlynn Ali



**Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development**  
Asst Secty Carmel Martin

**Budget Service**  
Director Tom Skelly

**Office of the Chief Information Officer**  
CIO Danny Harris

**Risk Management Service**  
Director Phil Maestri

**International Affairs**  
Director Maureen McLaughlin

**Office of the General Counsel**  
General Counsel Charlie Rose



**Institute of Education Sciences**  
Director John Easton



**Office of Legislation and Congressional Affairs**  
Asst Secty Gabriella Gomez



**Office of Educational Technology**  
Director Karen Cator



**Office of Management**  
Deputy Asst Secty Winona Varnon

**Office of the Chief Financial Officer**

**Center for Faith-based and Neighborhood Partnerships**  
Director Brenda Girton-Mitchell

**Office of the Under Secretary**  
Under Secretary Martha Kanter



**Federal Student Aid**  
COO Bill Taggart



**Office of Vocational and Adult Education**  
Asst Secty Brenda Dann-Messier



**Office of Postsecondary Education**  
Assistant Secty Eduardo Ochoa



**White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities**  
Director John Wilson



**White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans**  
Director Juan Sepulveda



**White House Initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders**  
Director Kiran Ahuja

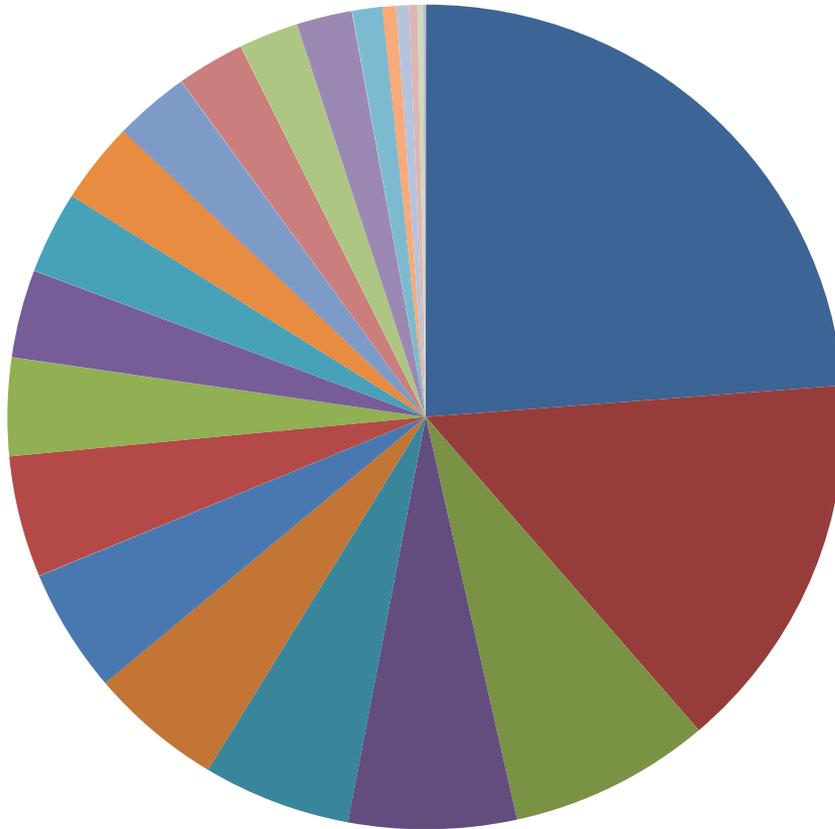


**White House Initiative on Tribal Colleges and Universities**  
Acting Director: William Mendoza

# Scale of the Department

Total ED Employees = ~4,200

By Program Office:



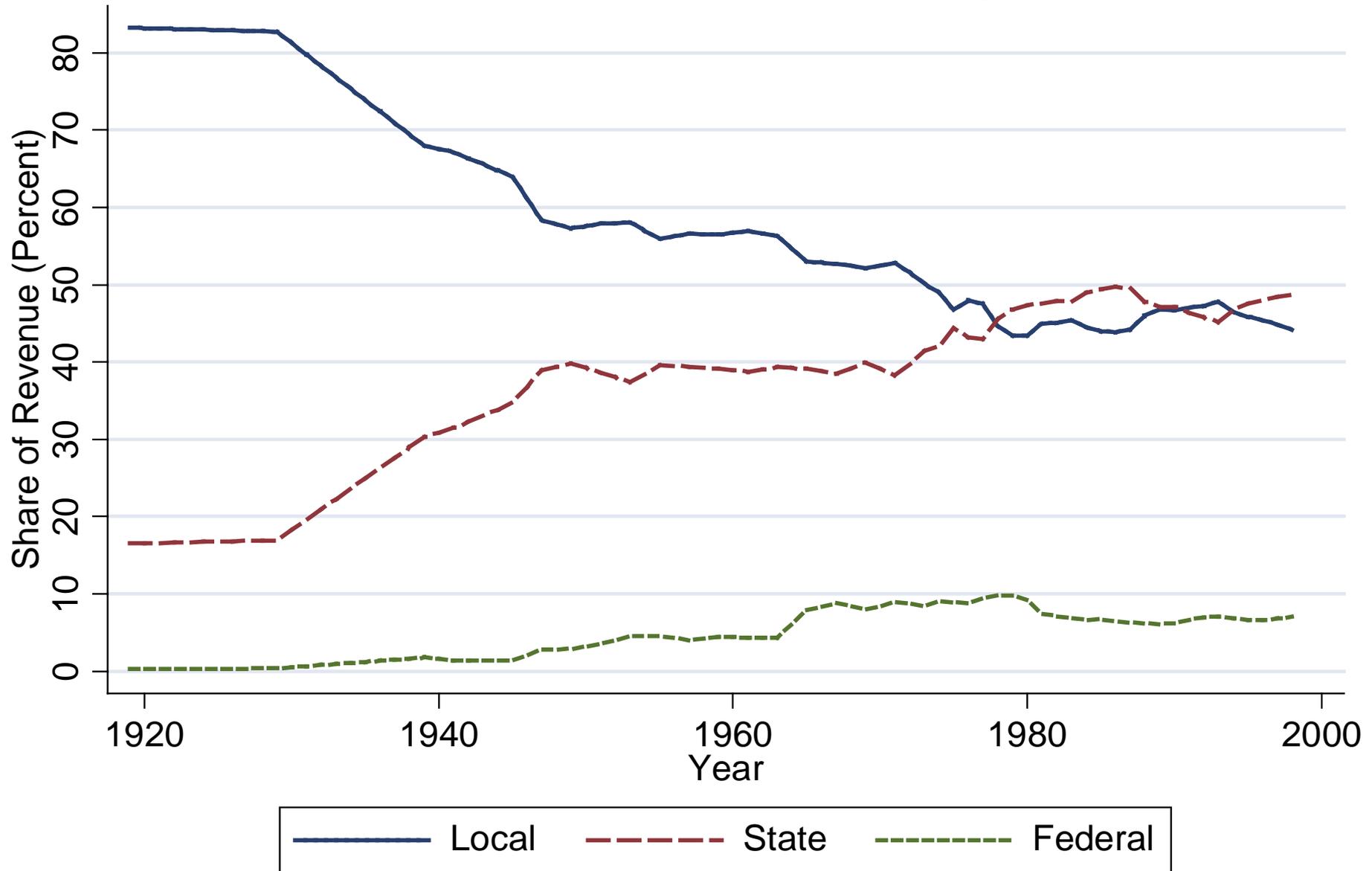
- Federal Student Aid - 28%
- Office of Civil Rights - 15%
- Office of the Inspector General - 8%
- Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services - 6%
- Office of Elementary and Secondary Education - 6%
- Office of Postsecondary Education - 5%
- Office of Management - 5%
- Office of the Chief Financial Officer - 5%
- Institute for Education Sciences - 4%
- Office of the Chief Information Officer - 3%
- Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development - 3%
- Office of the Secretary - 3%
- Office of Communications and Outreach - 3%
- Office of Innovation and Improvement - 3%
- Office of the General Counsel - 2%
- Office of Vocational and Adult Education - 2%
- Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools - 1%
- Office of Legislative and Congressional Affairs - 1%
- Office of English Language Acquisition - 1%
- Office of the Deputy Secretary - <1%
- Office of the Under Secretary - <1%
- National Assessment Governing Board - <1%

# Structure and Financing of the U.S. Education System

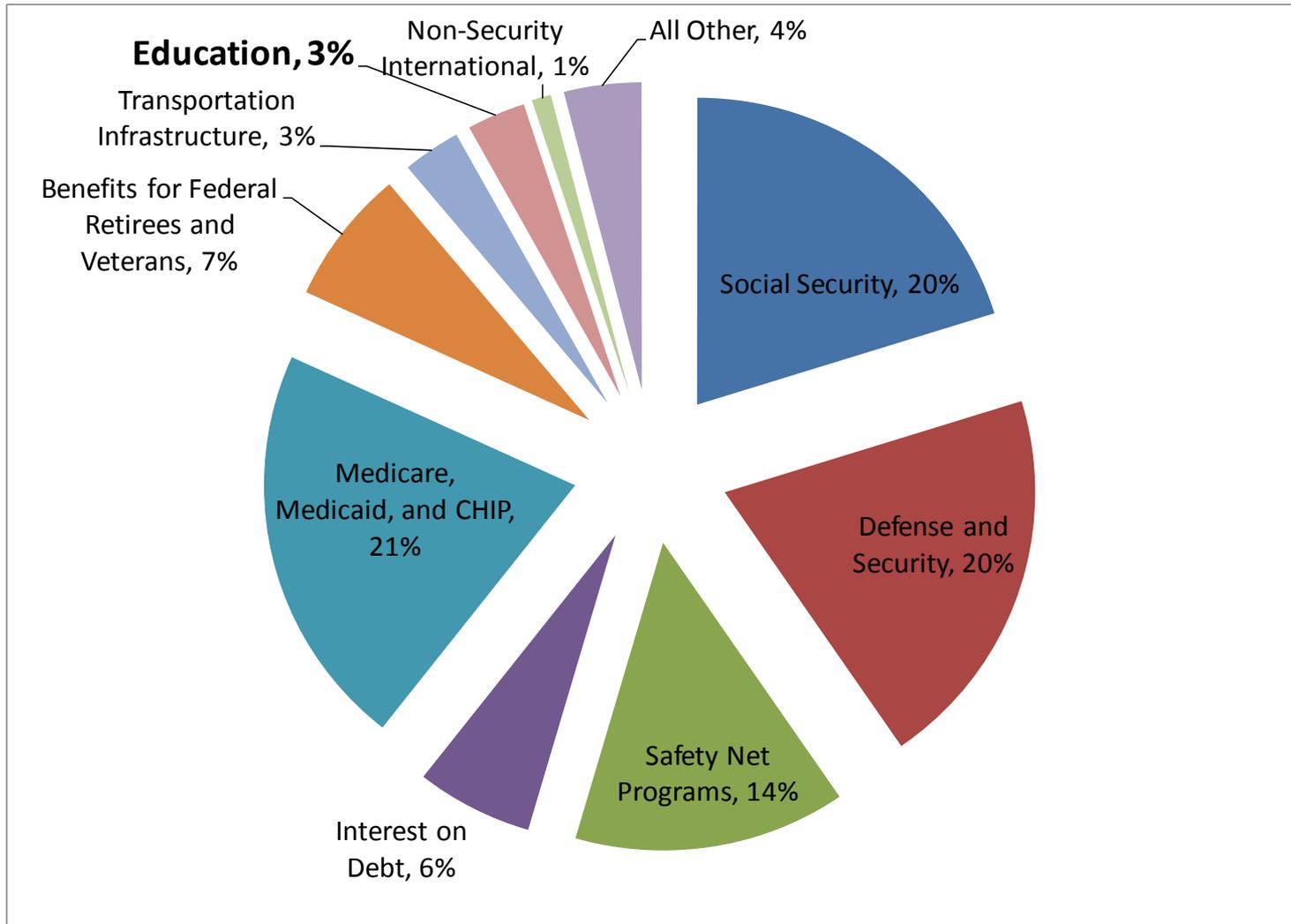
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- Highly decentralized funding sources - federal, state and local governments, as well as private and nongovernmental contributors
- Approximately \$625 billion in K-12 funding, more than 90% from state and local governments
- \$76.9 billion U.S. Department of Education FY 2010 Grants
  - \$65.7 billion in formula grants (e.g. Title I)
  - \$11.2 billion in competitive grants (e.g. Race to the Top)
- \$36.6 billion spent in FY 2010 on Pell Grants

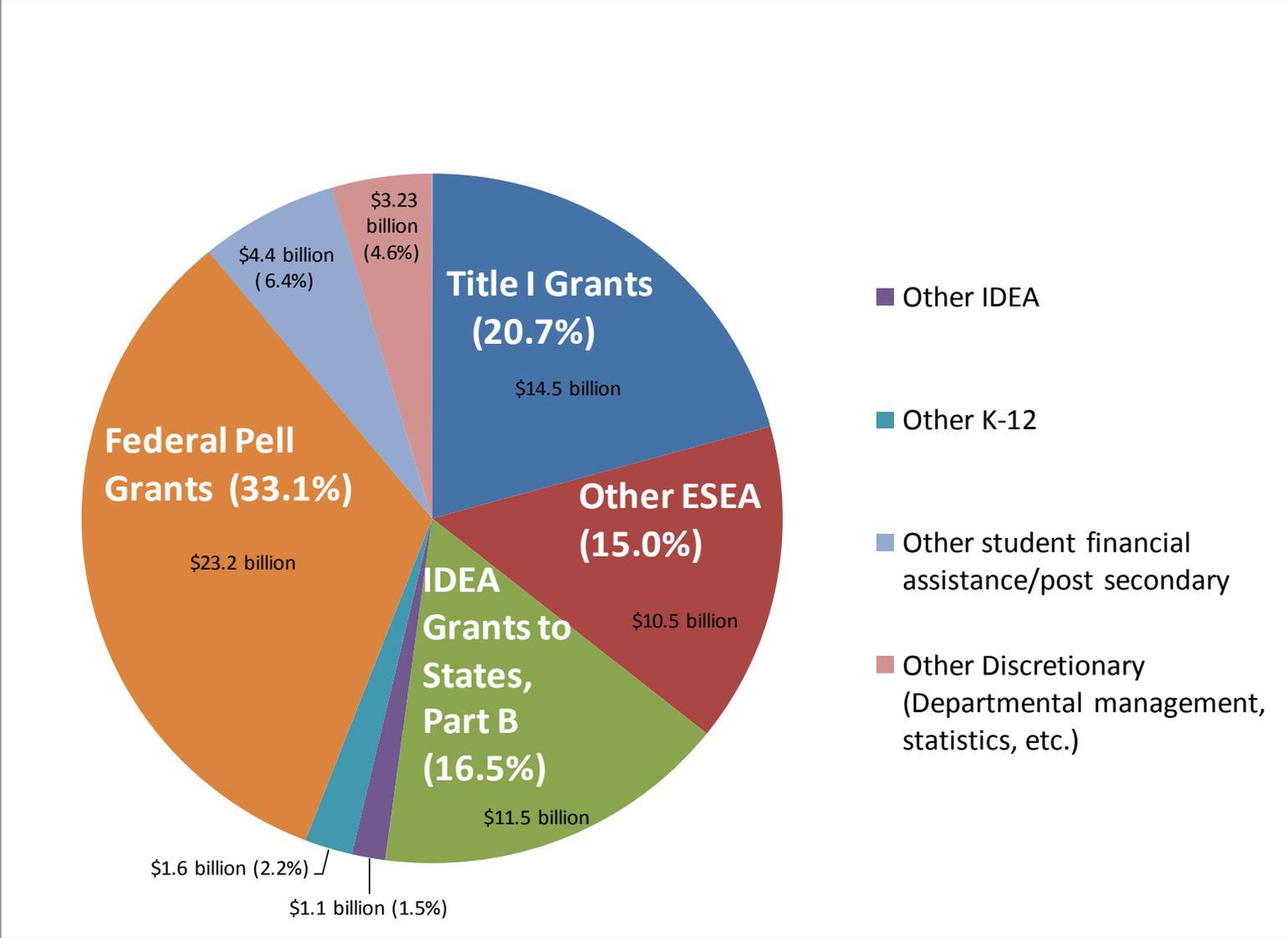
# Sources of Public Education Funding, 1919-1998



# Total Federal Budget, Fiscal Year 2010



# U.S. Department of Education Budget, Fiscal Year FY2011



# Title I, Part A

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- Authorized under Title I, Part A of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act
- Provides supplemental Federal funding to LEAs & schools with high numbers or percentages of poverty children
- Supports programs designed at the local level that provides extra academic support and learning opportunities for children farthest from meeting challenging State standards

# Title I, Part A (Cont'd)

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- Underlying premise of Title I is that children in poverty generally come to school without the same educational advantages as students from higher economic backgrounds and need additional resources to close academic achievement gap.
- Thus, funds must supplement, and may not replace, State and local resources an LEA already uses to provide educational services to all students.

# Title I Funding

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- \$14.5 billion distributed to the 50 states, DC, Puerto Rico, BIE, and the outlying territories for SY 2010-11
- \$251 billion has been appropriated since 1965

# Program Impact

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- Title I serves ~17.7 million children in more than 13,400 LEAs and 51,300 schools
- Majority of students served (61%) are in grades K-5
- Student racial & ethnic breakdown:
  - 24% Black, not Hispanic
  - 37% Hispanic
  - 33% White, not Hispanic
  - 4% Asian & Pacific Islander
  - 2% American Indian & Alaska Native
- Title I serves approximately 3 million English language learners (17% of total served)

(SY 2008-09 CSPR data)

# How does money flow to LEAs?

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- ED distributes Title I funds to LEAs through four formulas—Basic Grants, Concentration Grants, Targeted Grants, & Educational Finance Incentive Grants
- The Primary factor in all four formulas is the number of Census poor children ages 5 – 17

# SEA Role in Title I Allocations

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Once Federal allocations are calculated, the SEA must adjust ED-determined LEA allocations to:

- Reserve funds for school improvement, State administration, and, where applicable, the State Academic Achievement Awards program.
- Account for newly created LEAs (e.g., charter schools that States considers to be LEAs) and district boundary changes that are not reflected in the list of LEAs ED uses to calculate Title I allocations.

# How does money flow to schools?

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After an LEA receives its final allocation:

- The LEA determines which schools are eligible based on their poverty rates and allocates funds in rank order of poverty.
- School is eligible if its poverty rate is at or above the LEA average or 35%, whichever is lower.
- Higher poverty school must receive an equal or higher amount per poor child than a lower ranked poverty school.
- LEA must first serve all schools above 75% poverty before serving schools in specific grade spans.

# How does Title I operate in a school?

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## Two Types of Title I Schools

### 1) *Schoolwide Schools*

- A school with a poverty rate of 40% or more may use its Title I funds, along with other Federal State and local funds, to upgrade instructional program for the whole school that improves the academic programs for all students.
- To operate a schoolwide program, school must develop a comprehensive plan to improve teaching and learning that meets the requirements of Sec. 1114 of Title I statute and §200.27 of Title I regulations.

# How does Title I operate in a school?

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## 2) *Targeted Assistance Schools*

- Otherwise, a school identifies students who are failing, or most at risk of failing, to meet State academic achievement standards.
- School must conduct a comprehensive needs assessment of the children it has identified as most in need and design an academic program that meets their needs in accordance with Sec. 1115 of the Title I statute.

# Using Title I Funds

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- LEAs have flexibility in designing their Title I, Part A programs and deciding what specific activities to support.
- LEAs may use Title I funds, for example, to pay for direct instruction, purchase instructional materials and equipment, and provide instructional support services.
- Title I funds may not replace or supplant State and local funds that would, in the absence of Title I, otherwise be spent to provide these children with educational services.
- In accordance with the OMB Circular A-87, which applies to all activities supported with Federal funds, activities supported with Title I funds must be reasonable and necessary to the success of the program and not prohibited by State or local laws, regulations, or policies.

# Resources

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- Overview of U.S. Department of Education:  
<http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/focus/whattoc.html>
- ESEA: <http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/107-110.pdf>
- Title I, Part A Regulations:  
[http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx\\_05/34cfr200\\_05.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_05/34cfr200_05.html)
- ED non-regulatory guidance on SEA procedures for adjusting ED determined Title I, Part A allocations:  
<http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/seaguidanceforadjustingallocations.doc>
- ED non-regulatory guidance on LEA procedures for allocating funds to individual schools:  
<http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/wdag.doc>
- ED non-regulatory fiscal guidance (including section on supplement not supplant):  
<http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/fiscalguid.pdf>

# Resources (Continued)

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- ED non-regulatory schoolwide program guidance:  
<http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/designingswpguid.doc>
- ED non-regulatory parental involvement guidance:  
<http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/parentinvguid.doc>
- ED non-regulatory LEA and school improvement guidance:  
<http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/schoolimprovementguid.doc>
- ED non-regulatory guidance on private school participation:  
<http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/psguidance.doc>
- OMB Circular A-87:  
[http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a087/a87\\_2004.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a087/a87_2004.html)