

Archived Information

U.S. Department of Education Framework of Strategic Plan Goals and Objectives

Mission: To ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation.

Goal 1. Build a solid foundation for learning for all children.	Goal 2. Reform the U.S. education system to help make it the best in the world.	Goal 3. Ensure access for all to a high-quality postsecondary education and lifelong learning.	Goal 4. Make the Education Department a high- performance organization.
<p>Objectives</p> <p>1A. All children enter school ready to learn through receiving high-quality educational and developmentally appropriate preschool experiences.</p> <p>1B. Every child reads well and independently by the end of the third grade.</p> <p>1C. Every eighth-grader masters challenging mathematics, including the foundations of algebra and geometry.</p> <p>1D. Middle schools and high schools help all students make successful transitions to college and careers.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>2A. Every State has challenging standards and aligned assessments for all students in the core academic subjects, with meaningful accountability for results.</p> <p>2B. A talented and dedicated teacher is in every classroom in America.</p> <p>2C. All schools are safe, drug-free, in good repair, and free of overcrowding.</p> <p>2D. All families and communities are fully involved in a partnership of shared responsibilities with schools to support school improvement efforts.</p> <p>2E. All students and families are able to choose among high-quality public schools.</p> <p>2F. Schools use advanced technology for all students and teachers to improve education.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>3A. Postsecondary students receive the financial aid they need to pursue their educational aspirations.</p> <p>3B. Postsecondary institutions receive the support they need to provide a high-quality education.</p> <p>3C. Postsecondary student aid delivery and program management is efficient, financially sound, and customer-responsive.</p> <p>3D. All adults, especially educationally disadvantaged adults and individuals with disabilities, will strengthen their literacy skills or employment-related skills to improve their earning power through lifelong learning.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>4A. Education Department customers receive fast, seamless service and dissemination of high-quality information and products.</p> <p>4B. The Education Department will develop, maintain and disseminate an up-to-date knowledge base to support education reform and equitable education opportunities.</p> <p>4C. The Education Department will make information resource investments to improve mission effectiveness, efficiency, and information security.</p> <p>4D. The Education Department will recruit and retain a work force that is skilled, diverse, and committed to excellence</p> <p>4E. The Education Department will manage its programs and services to ensure financial integrity.</p> <p>4F. The Education Department will be a performance-driven agency.</p>

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The Department of Education's Mission

*To ensure equal access to education and to promote
educational excellence throughout the Nation*

A selected history of the department of Education and key legislation

Date	Event
1787	<i>Northwest Ordinance</i> authorizes land grants for the establishment of educational institutions.
1862	<i>First Morrill Act</i> authorizes land grant agricultural and mechanical colleges.
1867	Andrew Johnson signs <i>Department of Education Act</i> creating the non-cabinet-level Department of Education.
1869	Name changes to the Office of Education and it folds into the Department of the Interior.
1870	Bureau of Education becomes the commonly-used name.
1890	<i>Second Morrill Act</i> establishes grants to states for instructional support at land grant colleges.
1917	<i>Smith-Hughes Act</i> establishes grants to support vocational education.
1918	<i>Vocational Rehabilitation Act</i> creates grant for training of World War I veterans.
1920	<i>Smith-Bankhead Act</i> authorizes grants for vocational rehabilitation programs.
1929	Official name is restored to the Office of Education.
1935	<i>Bankhead-Jones Act</i> establishes grants for agricultural experiment stations.
1939	The Office of Education becomes part of the Federal Security Agency.
1944	<i>Servicemen's Readjustment Act</i> , known as the <i>GI Bill</i> , assists in the education of millions of veterans.
1946	<i>National School Lunch Act</i> provides support for school lunch programs.
1950	<i>Housing Act</i> creates loans for construction of college housing facilities.
1953	The Office of Education is assigned to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).
1954	<i>Educational Research Act</i> authorizes cooperative arrangements with universities, colleges, and state educational agencies for educational research.
1954	<i>School Milk Program Act</i> provides funds for purchase of milk for school lunch programs.
1954	<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> provided that a statute requiring separation of black and white students is unconstitutional
1958	<i>National Defense Education Act</i> provides assistance to state and local school systems for a host of activities all relating back to national defense.
1963	<i>Health Professions Educational Act</i> provides funds to expand teaching facilities and for loans to students in the health professions.
1963	<i>Higher Education Facilities Act</i> authorizes grants and loans for facility construction at higher education institutions.
1964	Title VI of the <i>Civil Rights Act</i> of 1964 authorizes Federal support for school districts and higher education institutions in transitioning into desegregation.
1964	<i>Economic Opportunity Act</i> creates several education and training, community action (i.e. Head Start), and higher education finance programs.
1965	<i>Elementary and Secondary Education Act</i> (ESEA) creates grants for educational programs at the state and local levels.

- 1965 *Higher Education Act* (HEA) establishes grants to colleges and universities and the Federal student loan program for enrolled students.
- 1965 *National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act* offers guaranteed student loans to those attending vocational and technical institutions.
- 1966 *International Education Act* provides grants to higher education institutions for international studies and programs.
- 1966 *Adult Education Act* creates grants to encourage the expansion of adult education programs.
- 1968 *Bilingual Education Act* authorizes Federal support for bilingual education programs through ESEA.
- 1969 Congress commissions the annual National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).
- 1970 *Drug Abuse Education Act* provides for the development, demonstration, and evaluation of drug abuse prevention curricula.
- 1972 Title IX of the *Civil Rights Act* prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in institutions receiving Federal financial assistance.
- 1972 The Education Division, composed of the Office of Education, National Institute of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, is created at HEW.
- 1972 Congress amends Title IV of the HEA creating what later become known as Pell Grants.
- 1973 *Rehabilitation Act* (Section 504) prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in institutions receiving Federal financial assistance.
- 1974 Education Amendments established the National Center for Education Statistics.
- 1974 *Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act* provides for Federal support for dropout prevention programs.
- 1975 *Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act* engages Native Americans in the creation and administration of their educational programs and services.
- 1975 *Education for All Handicapped Children Act*, now known as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), requires a free appropriate education be available to all handicapped children.
- 1974 Congress amends the IDEA to include “specific learning disabilities” in the categories of disabilities covered.
- 1979 Department of Education Organization Act creates the current-day cabinet-level Department of Education.
- 1980 *Asbestos School Hazard Detection and Control Act* establishes a Federal program to detect and remove asbestos from educational buildings.
- 1983 Challenge Grant Amendments to Title III of HEA creates a program in which institutions receiving funds are required to secure matching funds from alternative sources.
- 1984 *Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act* replaces the Vocational Education Act of 1963.
- 1986 *Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act* provides Federal financial assistance for drug abuse education and prevention programs.
- 1988 Congress mandates a National Adult Literacy Survey (NALS).
- 1989 *Childhood Education and Development Act* authorizes Federal funds to expand Head Start and ESEA childcare programs.

- 1990 *Americans with Disabilities Act* prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in all of the services provided or conducted by state and local governments, including education.
- 1990 *Excellence in Mathematics, Science and Engineering Education Act* promotes American advancement in these subjects.
- 1990 *School Dropout Prevention and Basic Skills Improvement Act* improves secondary school programs for dropout prevention and basic skills education.
- 1991 *National Literacy Act* establishes the several Federal agencies concerned with increasing literacy and expands Federal support for literacy programs.
- 1992 *Ready-To-Learn Act* establishes Ready-To-Learn Television programs to support preschool and elementary education.
- 1993 *Student Loan Reform Act* creates a system for direct lending and several repayment plans.
- 1994 *Goals 2000: Educate America Act* establishes grants to states and local communities to reform the education system.
- 1994 *School-To-Work Opportunities Act* establishes a framework by which to develop programs to prepare young people for their first jobs and continuing education.
- 1994 *Improving America's Schools Act* reauthorizes and revamps the ESEA, emphasizing support for state education reform programs, the first charter school legislation, the national technology literacy fund, and education flexibility.
- 1994 *Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act* establishes grants to implement violence prevention activities.
- 1994 *Education Research, Development, Dissemination and Improvement Act* authorizes educational research and dissemination activities by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.
- 1996 *Telecommunications Act* appropriates funds to connect all schools to the Internet.
- 1997 *The Taxpayer Relief Act* establishes the Hope Scholarship and the Lifetime Learning Tax Credits.
- 1997 IDEA Amendments focus on improving educational results for children with disabilities.
- 1998 *Workforce Investment Act* enacts the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act and revises the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.
- 1998 *Charter School Expansion Act* amends the charter school program language in the 1994 ESEA Amendments.
- 1999 *Education Flexibility Partnership Act* devolves some Federal authority over local education agencies to the states, expanding the 1994 Amendments.