## 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.

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

Objective 4C: The Education Department will make information resource investments to improve mission effectiveness, efficiency, and information security.

Objective 4D: The Education Department will recruit and retain a work force that is skilled, diverse, and committed to excellence.

Objective 4E: The Education Department will manage its programs and services to ensure financial integrity.

Objective 4F: The Education Department will be a performance-driven agency.

Goal 4. External Factors and Management Challenges

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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

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


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.


1999 *Education Flexibility Partnership Act* devolves some Federal authority over local education agencies to the states, expanding the 1994 Amendments.