

**WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE
ON EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE FOR HISPANICS
P-12 education, civil rights, and equity with
John B. King, Senior Adviser Delegated Duties of
Deputy Secretary of Education
WEBINAR
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ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT

ENSURING OPPORTUNITY
PRESERVING ACCOUNTABILITY

“America thrived in the 20th century because we made high school free, sent a generation of GIs to college, and trained the best workforce in the world. But in a 21st century economy that rewards knowledge like never before, we need to do more.”

— President Barack Obama
January 20, 2015

GREAT PROGRESS, BUT CHALLENGES REMAIN

- We've come a long way
 - The high school graduation rate is at an all-time high.
 - Since 2000, achievement gaps for black and Latino 4th-graders have narrowed by 30 to 40 percent.
 - The number of black and Latino students taking AP exams has increased nearly five-fold.
 - Black and Latino college enrollment is up by more than a million students since 2008.
- We still have a long way to go
 - The U.S. ranks 25th in the world in access to preschool education.
 - While half of all people from high-income families have a bachelor's degree by age 25, just one in 10 people from low-income families do.



HISTORY OF NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND (NCLB)

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) was signed into law in 1965 by President Lyndon Baines Johnson, who believed that "full educational opportunity" should be "our first national goal."

ESEA offered new grants to districts serving low-income students, federal grants for text and library books, it created special education centers, and created scholarships for low-income college students. Additionally, the law provided federal grants to state educational agencies to improve the quality of elementary and secondary education.



NCLB AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In 2001, with bipartisan support, Congress reauthorized ESEA and President George W. Bush signed the law in 2002, giving it a new name: No Child Left Behind (NCLB).

However, it is time to replace the nation's most important education law with one that ensures opportunity for every child, expands support for schools, teachers, and principals, and preserves accountability for the progress of all students



NCLB DIALOGUE

While NCLB put in place measures that exposed achievement gaps among traditionally underserved and vulnerable students and their peers, and started an important national dialogue on educational improvement, the law is long overdue for reauthorization.

In 2011, the Obama administration began offering flexibility to states regarding specific requirements of NCLB in exchange for rigorous and comprehensive state-developed plans designed to close achievement gaps, increase equity, improve the quality of instruction, and increase outcomes for all students. Thus far, 42 states, DC and Puerto Rico have received flexibility from NCLB.



THE NEED FOR ACTION

Secretary Duncan has called for replacing NCLB with a new ESEA that takes advantage of the lessons of the last several years, and builds on the progress America's students and educators have worked hard to achieve.

The Obama Administration's plan would ensure all young people are prepared to succeed in college and careers, historically underserved populations are protected, and educators have the resources they need to succeed.

On January 12, 2015, Secretary Duncan laid out a bold vision for ESEA. Secretary Duncan called on Congress to create a law that will improve access to high-quality preschool, foster innovation, and advance equity and access.



ESEA AS CIVIL RIGHTS AND EQUITY ISSUES

ESEA has always advanced civil rights and equity. Any new bill must protect our most vulnerable children and ensure all students can attain a quality education which will prepare them for college, careers, and life.

Secretary Arne Duncan described the substantial progress the country has made since the passage of ESEA – particularly since the advent of greater focus on student and subgroup outcomes in the last 15 years. He called for continuing progress through a strong reauthorized law.



ESEA AS A MORAL CHOICE

Duncan stated the nation is at a crossroads with two different paths for a new ESEA – a choice with moral and economic consequences. He called for replacing NCLB with a law that ensures and expands opportunity for every child in this country.

The House Republicans' proposal could provide the largest school districts in the country, which serve high concentrations of Hispanic students, \$1.9 billion less in federal funding than the President's budget over six (6) years.



SUPPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S 2016 BUDGET

This year, President Obama's budget will include \$2.7 billion for increased spending on ESEA programs, including \$1 billion for schools that serve the most vulnerable children, including minority students, English learners, students with disabilities, and low-income students. This funding is critical, and will

- Strengthen education from early childhood through higher education as part of an overall fiscally responsible plan.
- Provide \$70.7 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$3.6 billion, or 5.4 percent, over the 2015 level.
- Support mandatory initiatives including Preschool for All, Teaching for Tomorrow, and America's College Promise.
- Identify cross-cutting commitments to investing in what works to preserve and expand accountability and opportunity



EQUITY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL STUDENTS

- Title I: \$1 billion to help schools, districts, and States meet the challenge of reaching high standards for disadvantaged students.
- ESEA: \$2.7 billion increase, including \$93 million for Promise Neighborhoods, \$50 million Native Youth initiative, \$36 million for English learners, and new support for streamlining assessments.
- Equity and Opportunity pilots: New flexibility for districts that can best demonstrate true comparability in State and local funding for high- and low-poverty schools.
- IDEA: \$175 million increase for students with disabilities.
- Civil Rights Enforcement: \$31 million increase for enforcement efforts at the Office for Civil Rights.



HIGH-QUALITY EARLY LEARNING PROGRAMS

- Preschool for All: \$75 billion over 10 years to provide universal high-quality preschool programs for all 4-year-olds from low- and moderate-income families.
- Preschool Development Grants: \$500 million increase for program launched in 2014 with awards to 18 States.
- Preschool for children with disabilities: \$115 million increase for the IDEA Preschool Grants and Infants and Families programs, including \$15 million for a new Pay for Success initiative.



SUPPORT FOR TEACHERS AND SCHOOL LEADERS

- Teaching for Tomorrow: \$5 billion over 5 years to support fundamental changes in how States and school districts recruit and prepare new teachers, or their approaches to developing and supporting teachers throughout their careers.
- Excellent Educators Grants: \$350 million to help States and school districts implement comprehensive human capital systems that develop, support, reward, and advance teachers and principals.
- Teacher and Principal Pathways: \$139 million to improve teacher and principal preparation by modernizing three current programs, a \$68 million increase.
- Education Technology State Grants: \$200 million to support models for using technology to help teachers and school leaders improve instruction and personalize learning.



ACCESS, AFFORDABILITY, AND STUDENT OUTCOMES IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

- America's College Promise: Two years of free community college for all responsible students through a \$60.3 billion investment in a new federal-state partnership over the next 10 years.
- Pell Grants: A \$29.7 billion investment over 10 years to continue indexing Pell Grants to inflation after 2017.
- FAFSA Simplification: Eliminate burdensome and complex questions to make it easier for families to access student aid and afford a postsecondary education.
- American Technical Training Fund: \$200 million for career and technical education linked to employers in high-demand fields.

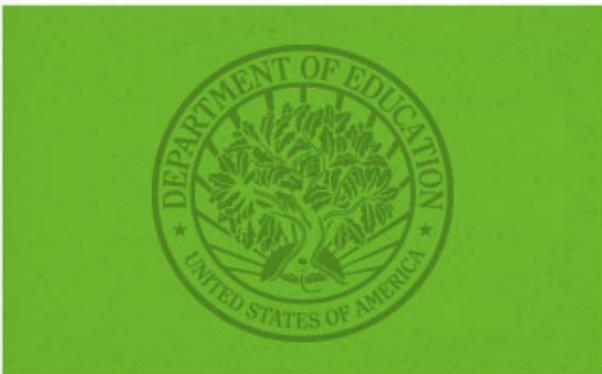


INVESTING IN WHAT WORKS

A cross-cutting commitment to using and developing evidence to maximize results for taxpayers and students. Specific examples include:

- Investing in Innovation: \$300 million, an increase of \$180 million, to develop, validate, and scale up effective K-12 initiatives.
- First in the World: \$200 million, a \$140 million increase, for the same approach to improving outcomes in higher education.
- Incentives to use evidence in core programs: Bonus funding for evidence-based approaches to K-12 formula funds (\$100 million), School Improvement Grants, (\$50 million), and TRIO programs (\$20 million).





U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF EDUCATION