

ing minorities or Native American students at the elementary and secondary school levels;

(7) identify the eligible entities which will conduct the seminars for which assistance is sought;

(8) in the case that the eligible entity is an institution of higher education, describe the plans for collaborating with national organizations in American government and civics education;

(9) provide assurances that during the academic year educators participating in the summer seminars will provide inservice training programs based upon what such educators have learned and the curricular materials such educators have developed or acquired for their peers in their school systems with the approval and support of their school administrators; and

(10) describe the activities or services for which assistance is sought, including activities and services such as—

(A) development of seminar curricula;

(B) development and distribution of instructional materials;

(C) scholarships for participating teachers; and

(D) program assessment and evaluation.

(c) Priority

The Secretary, in approving applications for assistance under this subchapter, shall give priority to applications which demonstrate that—

(1) the applicant will serve teachers who teach in schools with a large number or concentration of economically disadvantaged students;

(2) the applicant has demonstrated national experience in conducting or coordinating accredited summer seminars in American government or civics education for elementary and secondary school teachers;

(3) the applicant will coordinate or conduct seminars on a national or multistate basis through a collaboration with an institution of higher education, State higher education agency or a public or private nonprofit organization, with experience in coordinating or conducting teacher training programs in American government and civics education;

(4) the applicant will coordinate or conduct seminars designed for more than one minority student population and for Native Americans; and

(5) the applicant will coordinate or conduct seminars that offer a combination of academic instruction in American government, exposure to the practical workings of the political system, and training in appropriate pedagogical techniques for working with minority and Native American students.

(Pub. L. 103-227, title VIII, § 805, Mar. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 210.)

SUBCHAPTER IX—EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT

§ 6001. Short title

This subchapter may be cited as the “Educational Research, Development, Dissemination, and Improvement Act of 1994”.

(Pub. L. 103-227, title IX, § 901, Mar. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 212.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This subchapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title IX of Pub. L. 103-227, Mar. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 212, which enacted this subchapter, amended sections 2422, 3155, 3412, 3419, 3462, and 4085b of this title, repealed section 1221e of this title, and enacted provisions set out as notes under sections 1221e and 3155 of this title.

§ 6002. Findings

The Congress finds as follows with respect to improving education in the United States:

(1) A majority of public schools in the United States are failing to prepare students to achieve the National Education Goals. The Federal Government should support an extensive program of educational research, development, dissemination, replication and assistance to identify and support the best responses for the challenges ahead. A significant investment in attaining a deeper understanding of the processes of learning and schooling and developing new ideas holds the best hope of making a substantial difference to the lives of every student in the United States. The Office of Educational Research and Improvement within the Department of Education should be at the center of this campaign in order to coordinate such efforts.

(2) The Federal role in educational research has been closely identified with youths who are socioeconomically disadvantaged, are minorities, belong to a language minority, or have a disability. The Federal commitment to education was sufficient to serve not more than—

(A) in 1993, 1 out of every 6 low-income children in need of preschool education;

(B) in 1990, 3 out of every 5 children in need of remediation;

(C) in 1991, 1 out of every 5 children in need of bilingual education; and

(D) in 1992, 1 out of every 20 youths eligible for assistance under the Job Training Partnership Act.

(3) The failure of the Federal Government to adequately invest in educational research and development has denied the United States a sound foundation of knowledge on which to design school improvements. The educational achievement of minority children is of particular concern because at least half of the public school students in 25 of the largest cities of the United States are minority children, and demographers project that, by the year 2005, almost all urban public school students will be minority children or other children in poverty.

(4) The investment goal of the Federal research, development, and dissemination function should be at least 1 percent of the total amount of funds spent on education.

(5) Nationwide model programs and reliable interventions should be demonstrated and replicated, and for such purposes, programs should be established to conduct research and evaluations, and to disseminate information.

(6) The Office should develop a national dissemination policy that will advance the goal

of placing a national treasure chest of research results, models, and materials at the disposal of the education decisionmakers of the United States.

(7) A National Educational Research Policy and Priorities Board should be established to work collaboratively with the Assistant Secretary to forge a national consensus with respect to a long-term agenda for educational research, development, dissemination, and the activities of the Office.

(8) Existing research and development entities should adopt expanded, proactive roles and new institutions should be created to promote knowledge development necessary to accelerate the application of research findings to high priority areas.

(9) Greater use should be made of existing technologies in efforts to improve the educational system of the United States, including efforts to disseminate research findings.

(10) Minority educational researchers are inadequately represented throughout the Department of Education, but particularly in the Office. The Office therefore should assume a leadership position in the recruitment, retention, and promotion of qualified minority educational researchers.

(11) The coordination of the mission of the Office with that of other components of the Department of Education is critical. The Office should improve the coordination of the educational research, development, and dissemination function with those of other Federal agencies.

(Pub. L. 103-227, title IX, §902, Mar. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 212.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Job Training Partnership Act, referred to in par. (2)(D), is Pub. L. 97-300, Oct. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1322, which was classified generally to chapter 19 (§1501 et seq.) of Title 29, Labor, and was repealed by Pub. L. 105-220, title I, §199(b)(2), (c)(2)(B), Aug. 7, 1998, 112 Stat. 1059, effective July 1, 2000. Pursuant to former section 2940(b) of Title 29, references to a provision of the Job Training Partnership Act, effective Aug. 7, 1998, were deemed to refer to that provision or the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Pub. L. 105-220, Aug. 7, 1998, 112 Stat. 936, and effective July 1, 2000, were deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 was repealed by Pub. L. 113-128, title V, §§506, 511(a), July 22, 2014, 128 Stat. 1703, 1705, effective July 1, 2015. Pursuant to section 3361(a) of Title 29, references to a provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 are deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, Pub. L. 113-128, July 22, 2014, 128 Stat. 1425, effective July 1, 2015. For complete classification of the Job Training Partnership Act and the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to the Code, see Tables. For complete classification of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3101 of Title 29 and Tables.

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT

The Office of Educational Research and Improvement was established by section 3419 of this title. Section 3419 was repealed and a new section 3419 establishing the Institute of Educational Sciences was enacted by Pub. L. 107-279, title IV, §402(2), Nov. 5, 2002, 116 Stat. 1985.

PART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT

§ 6011. Repealed. Pub. L. 107-279, title IV, § 403(2), Nov. 5, 2002, 116 Stat. 1985

Section, Pub. L. 103-227, title IX, §912, Mar. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 213; Pub. L. 103-382, title II, §271(a)(3)(B), Oct. 20, 1994, 108 Stat. 3929, stated policy and purpose of Office of Educational Research and Improvement and set forth provisions relating to employees, publications, reports on activities, research, coordination of activities, evaluations, definitions, and appropriations.

PART B—NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH POLICY AND PRIORITIES BOARD

§ 6021. Repealed. Pub. L. 107-279, title IV, § 403(2), Nov. 5, 2002, 116 Stat. 1985

Section, Pub. L. 103-227, title IX, §921, Mar. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 223, established National Educational Research Policy and Priorities Board.

PART C—NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES

§ 6031. Repealed. Pub. L. 107-279, title IV, § 403(2), Nov. 5, 2002, 116 Stat. 1985

Section, Pub. L. 103-227, title IX, §931, Mar. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 227, established the National Institute on Student Achievement, Curriculum, and Assessment, the National Institute on the Education of At-Risk Students, the National Institute on Educational Governance, Finance, Policy-Making, and Management, the National Institute on Early Childhood Development and Education, and the National Institute on Postsecondary Education, Libraries, and Lifelong Education.

PART D—NATIONAL EDUCATION DISSEMINATION SYSTEM

§ 6041. Repealed. Pub. L. 107-279, title IV, § 403(2), Nov. 5, 2002, 116 Stat. 1985

Section, Pub. L. 103-227, title IX, §941, Mar. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 243; Pub. L. 105-277, div. A, §101(f) [title VIII, §301(b)], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-337, 2681-410, established Office of Reform Assistance and Dissemination.

PART E—NATIONAL LIBRARY OF EDUCATION

§ 6051. Repealed. Pub. L. 107-279, title IV, § 403(2), Nov. 5, 2002, 116 Stat. 1985

Section, Pub. L. 103-227, title IX, §951, Mar. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 260, established within the Department of Education a National Library of Education.

PART F—CERTAIN MULTIYEAR GRANTS AND CONTRACTS CODIFICATION

This part was, in the original, part J of title IX of Pub. L. 103-227 and has been designated part F of this subchapter for purposes of codification.

§ 6052. Continuation of awards

(a) In general

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, from funds appropriated under subsection (b) of this section, the Secretary—

(1) shall continue to fund any multiyear grant or contract awarded under section 3141 and parts A and C of title XIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (as