

NLWJC - Kagan

DPC - Box 020 - Folder 002

**Education - Higher Education Act,
Title IV**



AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION OF
UNIVERSITY
WOMEN

A A U W F A X

TO: Elana Kagan

ORGANIZATION: The White House

FAX NUMBER: 456-2878

PHONE NUMBER:

DATE: August 26, 1997

FROM: Nancy Zirkin

at the

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
1111 SIXTEENTH ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20036-4873

FAX NO: 202/466-7618

PHONE NUMBER: 202/785-7720

NUMBER OF PAGES SENT (including cover sheet): 3

COMMENTS: As per our conversation.

ACCOUNT/PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER: 2750

Mike -

I asked Bill to look into this; he reported back that there was nothing much we could do. I hate to bother you with this, but could you check to see if he's right. If I could, I'd like to make Nancy Zirkin happy on this (at least showing we tried), and to ~~be~~ advance the President's agenda on Title IX. Eka

AUG 25 1997

NCWGE NATIONAL COALITION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN EDUCATION

August 22, 1997

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

As advocates for gender equity in education, the undersigned organizations urge you to support full funding for Title IV regional centers and state offices, which are vital to the continued implementation of Title IX of the Education Amendments and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. These programs have provided schools across the country with training, materials, and strategies to eliminate barriers to education for female students, as well as students of color.

As you are aware, Congress declined to fund Title IV for fiscal years 1996 and 1997. This resulted in the total elimination or drastic reduction of Title IX staffing and services to local districts in 48 states. Some state officials have even asserted that they no longer have obligations under Title IX, despite the fact that they are required by law to have a Title IX coordinator.

In its 1998 budget, the Administration requested \$14 million for Title IV, an amount critical to ensure that the regional centers and state offices provide schools with the support necessary to eradicate discrimination in education. Unfortunately, both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, in the FY 1998 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education funding bills, have cut this amount in half. As a result, the important state programs will not be funded.

As we celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Title IX, the important advances made under these laws must not be turned back. These programs are particularly essential now, as you have committed the federal agencies to enhance their Title IX enforcement and have initiated an important examination of racial issues. Before these appropriations bills are finalized, we urge you to work with your colleagues to provide \$14.3 million for Title IV training and advisory services. We urge your continued leadership in assuring that we make additional strides toward

President Bill Clinton
August 22, 1997
Page Two

equity in education. If you have any questions about Title IV, please contact Linda Shevitz, vice-chair of the National Coalition of Women & Girls in Education (410-767-0428) or Nancy Zirkin of the American Association of University Women (202-785-7720).

Sincerely,



Verna L. Williams

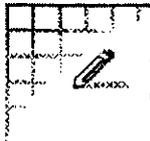
Chair, National Coalition of Women & Girls in Education

On behalf of:

American Association of University Women
American Civil Liberties Union
American Civil Liberties Union - Women's Rights Project
American Educational Research Association
American Federation of Teachers
Center for Advancement of Public Policy
Center for Women's Policy Studies
Girl Scouts of the USA
Ms. Foundation for Women
Myra Sadker Advocates for Gender Equity
National Alliance of Vietnamese American Service Agencies
National Association for Girls & Women in Sports
National Association of Collegiate Women Athletic Administrators
National Coalition for Sex Equity in Education
National Council of Administrative Women in Education
National Education Association
NOW, Legal Defense and Education Fund
National Parent Teacher Association
National Women's History Project
National Women's Law Center
Women Work!
Women's Legal Defense Fund
Women's Research & Education Institute
Women's Sports Foundation

cc: Elena Kagan
Sylvia Matthews

Education - Title IV
Higher Ed Act -



William R. Kincaid
08/17/97 03:46:57 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
cc: Michael Cohen/OPD/EOP, Tanya E. Martin/OPD/EOP
Subject: Title IV Programs

Elena--

the

You had asked us to look into the issue that Nancy Zirkin with AAUW called about regarding Title IV State Educational Agencies. Basically, this is an appropriations issue. When funded, this ED-run program (which name of which refers to Title IV of the Civil Rights Act) provides money to state educational agencies which in turn give schools guidance and technical assistance on providing equal opportunities to traditionally underserved students, including minorities and females (for example, assisting with Title IX compliance).

The appropriation for 1997 was \$7.3 million for all Title IV activities. This amount funded only 10 regional desegregation centers, which provide technical assistance to districts on issues of race, sex, and national origin; no funds were provided for State Title IV offices which had been funded in 1995 and earlier years. The ED's budget proposal notes that in the absence of funding in 1996 and 1997, "20 states closed their Title IV offices and many others were forced to significantly reduce their operations and staffing."

In the Administration's 1998 request, ED asked for \$14.3 million to provide \$7 million for the State agency desegregation efforts. Neither the House nor the Senate Appropriations Committee included the extra \$7 million. Both limited funding to \$7.3 million for the regional centers. ED is not aware of specific reasons why the appropriators limited funds, other than their use of "same as 1997" funding for hundreds of line items. The AAUW and the Council of Chief State School Officers are seen as the biggest proponents of restoring the state funding. ED is not very optimistic on this one given that it wasn't included in either approps bill.

The Department notes that AAUW and other groups are more pleased with the results thus far on appropriations for WEEA (Women's Educational Equity). WEEA promotes educational equity for girls and women through grants to public agencies, private nonprofits, and individuals--about 2/3 for local implementation of gender equity policies (like teacher training) with the rest supporting a national publishing center and R&D. We proposed to double this program to \$4 million, and thus far the Senate has gone along.

Given this background, and competing priorities, do you feel this is something ED needs to be making a special push on?

-- Bill

Educational - Higher Ed Act -
Title IV



A A U W F A X

TO: Elena Kagan

ORGANIZATION: The White House

FAX NUMBER: 202 456 2878

DATE: August 4, 1997

FROM: Nancy Zirkin

at the

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
1111 SIXTEENTH ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20036-4873

FAX NO: 202/466 7618

PHONE NUMBER: 202 785 7720

NUMBER OF PAGES SENT (including cover sheet): 6

COMMENTS: Thanks for your help. I hope you agree that this goes along with the President's race and gender initiatives. Please let me know what you think. Thanks again.

Mike/Bill/Tanya -

Nancy Zirkin called me last week to complain about something re Title IV, but I can't for the life of me remember what. Could me or you find out where our Title IV proposal stands? Thanks.

Elena

TITLE IV STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

Title IV-funded state educational agencies programs also are critical to efforts to attain gender equity in schools. These programs, part of the Training and Advisory Services program, provide schools in each of the fifty states with training, materials, and strategies to make gender equity a reality in education. Elimination of these programs means their important services to state and local educators and administrators will be lost.

- Title IV state educational agencies give schools guidance and technical assistance on complying with Title IX, the law that prohibits sex discrimination in education by providing briefings, updates, and resources on Title IX for all school districts.
- In addition, Title IV state educational agencies coordinate the gender equity provisions of education reform laws such as the Improving America's Schools Act.
- Title IV state educational agencies also assists state educators in developing strategies to increase participation of girls in math and science and preventing sexual harassment.

Title IV state educational agencies provide much needed assistance to local schools' educators and administrators, working with them to devise methods of assuring girls and young women that the doors to educational opportunity will be open for them.

(1)

IMPROVING AMERICA'S SCHOOLS

TITLE IV PROGRAMS: PROMOTING AND ACHIEVING EQUITY AND EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

As America approaches the year 2000 education objectives have been established in the Goals 2000 and Improving America's Schools initiatives that are vital to the continued progress of our nation. It is essential to assure that our diverse students master skills necessary for success in our technological society and that they learn in a safe educational environment.

It has become increasingly clear that unless we directly address the differences in educational participation and outcomes on the basis of race, gender, national origin, limited English language skills and disability, the overall performance of our educational system will not improve. National organizations, states, and local school communities must focus on both excellence and equity in order to fulfill America's promise for all students.

To promote equal educational opportunity as schools strive to meet standards of excellence, programs have been established through Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the most far reaching and comprehensive civil rights legislation in this century. These "Title IV" programs, established originally as school desegregation assistance projects, today provide direct services as requested by local school systems to assure equal opportunities to traditionally underserved students, including minorities and females. The programs also provide assistance in implementing laws that protect students from discrimination based on race, sex, and national origin. Title IV projects are the only state and regional education programs that provide the training and resources needed by local school districts to address equity issues. Because of increasing requests for assistance by school systems in the last decade, the Title IV programs have grown from serving 30 states to currently providing services through ten regional centers nationwide and through all 50 state departments of education. The programs also assist educators and students in three U.S. Territories and the District of Columbia.

Examples of specific types of services provided in the areas of leadership, technical assistance, training, resources, and collaboration are highlighted on the attached pages. These services focus on such issues as increasing minority student achievement, reducing drop-out rates and teenage pregnancy; preventing and addressing racial incidents and sexual harassment in schools, increasing participation by minorities and females in mathematics and science, assuring equal opportunity in career training programs, and eliminating bias in school programs and systemic school reform efforts. Title IV programs assist school districts at their request and work collaboratively with parent, education, and student groups,

(2)

state government agencies, and business and community organizations. Project staff members, who have extensive experience and expertise in both education and civil rights issues, also share resources, information, and strategies with other Title IV programs nationwide, and conduct ongoing evaluations of their projects' effectiveness.

Title IV programs support the Goals for Education first adopted in 1990 by the National Governors' Association and clarified by the Goals 2000: Education America and Improving America's Schools Acts. They directly aid local schools in assuring that high standards are maintained so that all students have opportunities to begin school "ready to learn," to graduate from high school with competencies necessary to succeed in our modern national and global economies, to achieve at higher levels in mathematics and science, to develop lifelong learning skills, and to attend schools in violence-free nurturing environments. Title IV services are designed at the state and local levels to address specific needs of 15,000 school districts and 85,000 schools to meet important education goals for the 21st century.

Although great strides have been made in moving toward equality in education in America, much work remains to be done. Title IV programs develop collaborative efforts to ensure that all of today's students have the optimal opportunity to grow and flourish in schools that prepare them to be effective and successful citizens for the future.

(Title IV Pgms Imp. Schools)
MACS

TITLE IX MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN JEOPARDY

A recent state-by-state survey conducted by the Educational Development Center and the Women's Educational Equity Act (WEEA) Resource Center has identified the impact of FY '97's federal funding cuts on Title IX monitoring and implementation.

IMPACT

- All but two states (those with strong state gender equity laws that require extensive monitoring of local schools) have either eliminated or reduced Title IX staff positions and programs. Twenty states have no services at all.
- When some state department of education superintendent's offices were asked, "Who is responsible for Title IX in your state?" they responded, "We don't do that anymore." This is in spite of the federal law's requirement that each state department of education, as a recipient of federal funding, must have a Title IX designee.
- The majority of state education departments that identified a Title IX designee reported minimal or no program funds to support Title IX activities.

EXAMPLES OF SERVICES LOST OR REDUCED

- Training for local school districts on sexual harassment in schools
- Dissemination of current gender equity information to local school district
- State monitoring of all areas of Title IX compliance in local school districts, including access to courses, athletics, counseling, rights of pregnant students
- Training for teachers on identifying and addressing gender bias in classrooms
- Programs to increase the participation of girls in mathematics, science, and technology
- Programs to infuse women's history into curriculum and instruction
- Dissemination of exemplary resources and programs, such as those provided by the Women's Educational Equity Act and the National Women's History Project

ACTION NEEDED

Restore federal funds to support state education Title IX staff and programs. Assure **FULL FUNDING** at \$14 million of School Improvement Training and Advisory Services (Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) for FY '98.

DOE Budget Request

two-thirds of funds support local implementation of gender-equity policies and practices through such activities as teacher training to ensure gender equity in the classroom and guidance and counseling to increase opportunities for women in fields in which they are traditionally underrepresented. The remaining funds support dissemination through a national publishing center and research and development.

Training and Advisory Services (Title IV of the Civil Rights Act)

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998 Request</u>
BA in millions	\$7.3	\$7.3	\$14.3

The request would re-establish Federal support for State educational agency (SEA) efforts to promote desegregation, while maintaining funding for regional desegregation assistance centers that provide technical assistance and training to districts that are desegregating on the basis of race, sex, or national origin. These activities help ensure equitable access to educational opportunities for all students. In the absence of Federal funding in 1996 and 1997, 20 SEAs closed their Title IV offices, and many others were forced to significantly reduce their operations and staffing.

Education for Native Hawaiians
(BA in millions)

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998 Request</u>
Family-Based Education Centers	\$5.6	\$6.1	\$6.1
Higher Education	1.4	2.5	2.5
Gifted and Talented	1.2	1.5	1.5
Special Education	1.2	1.6	1.6
Curriculum Development, Teacher Training, and Recruitment	1.5	2.0	2.0
Community-Based Centers	0.8	1.0	1.0
Native Hawaiian Education Councils	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	12.0	15.0	15.0

These programs provide educational services for Hawaiian Natives, many of whom continue to perform below national norms on achievement tests of basic skills in reading, science, math, and social science. Hawaiian Natives also experience higher than average rates of absenteeism and grade retention. Education for Native Hawaiians programs, which address such issues as early childhood education and educator professional development, fund projects that have improved the educational performance of Hawaiian Native students. The 1998 request of \$15 million would continue support for each of these programs at the 1997 level.