2024 Current Fiscal Year Report: National Board for Education Sciences

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1. Department or Agency	2. Fiscal Year
Department of Education	2024

3. Committee or Subcommittee	3b. GSA Committee No.
National Board for Education Sciences	21542

4. Is this New During Fiscal Year?	5. Current Charter	6. Expected Renewal Date	7. Expected Term Date
No	10/20/2022	10/20/2024	

8a. Was Terminated During FiscalYear?	8b. Specific Termination Authority	8c. Actual Term Date
No		

9. Agency Recommendation for Next FiscalYear	10a. Legislation Req to Terminate?	10b. Legislation Pending?
Continue	Yes	Enacted

11. Establishment Authority Statutory (Congress Created)

12. Specific Establishment Authority	13. Effective Date	14. Commitee Type	14c. Presidential?
20 USC 9516	11/05/2002	Continuing	No

15. Description of Committee National Policy Issue Advisory Board

16a. Total Number of Reports	No Reports for this FiscalYear

17a. Open 0 **17b. Closed** 0 **17c. Partially Closed** 0 **Other Activities** 0 **17d. Total** 0

Meetings and Dates

No Meetings

	Current FY	Next FY

18a(1). Personnel Pmts to Non-Federal Members	$0.00	$0.00
18a(2). Personnel Pmts to Federal Members	$0.00	$0.00
18a(3). Personnel Pmts to Federal Staff	$0.00	$0.00
18a(4). Personnel Pmts to Non-Member Consultants	$0.00	$0.00
18b(1). Travel and Per Diem to Non-Federal Members	$0.00	$0.00
18b(2). Travel and Per Diem to Federal Members	$0.00	$0.00
18b(3). Travel and Per Diem to Federal Staff	$0.00	$0.00
18b(4). Travel and Per Diem to Non-member Consultants	$0.00	$0.00
18c. Other(rents,user charges, graphics, printing, mail, etc.)	$0.00	$0.00
18d. Total	$0.00	$0.00
19. Federal Staff Support Years (FTE)	0.00	0.00

20a. How does the Committee accomplish its purpose?

The Education Sciences Reform Act (ESRA) of 2002 established the Board as part of the Institute of Education Sciences (IES). The Board advises IES's Director on the Institute's policies. In particular, the Director's proposed priorities for IES and IES's procedures for technical and scientific peer review are subject to the Board's review and approval. The Board also advises the Director on other matters related to IES and education research.

20b. How does the Committee balance its membership?

Board members are appointed by the President. The Education Sciences Reform Act requires the

President to solicit advice regarding individuals to serve on the Board from the National Academy of Sciences, the National Science Board, and the National Science Advisor. At least eight members are required to be researchers in the field of statistics, evaluation, social sciences, or physical or biological sciences. Other members are to include individuals who are knowledgeable about the educational needs of the United States.

20c. How frequent and relevant are the Committee Meetings?

Three meetings per year. Meeting agendas are designated to fulfill the Board's duties as set out in the Education Sciences Reform Act. Agenda topics reflect emerging issues in educational research that affect IES's activities, and they aim to improve the quality and utility of the Institute's work. Where appropriate, outside experts engage in dialogue with the Board and the Director to inform them of the latest developments in their areas of expertise.

20d. Why can't the advice or information this committee provides be obtained elsewhere?

The Board is required by law to oversee various activities of IES and to prepare an annual report to the Director, the Secretary of Education, andto the appropriate Congressional committees that assess the effectiveness of the Institute in carrying out its priorities and mission. These reports may inform a reauthorization of the Education Sciences Reform Act. Board members are outstanding experts and specialists in education who provide the Director, the Department of Education, and Congress an outside perspective on education research that helps to maintain the relevance, quality, and responsiveness of IES's work.

20e. Why is it necessary to close and/or partially closed committee meetings?

Not Applicable

21. Remarks

The board met once this fiscal year on September 11, 2023.

Designated Federal Officer

Ellie Pelaez Designated Federal Official

Committee Members	Start	End	Occupation	Member Designation
Anaya, S.	10/27/2022	11/28/2026	Professor	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Darling-Hammond, Linda	10/27/2022	11/28/2026	Professor of Education Emeritus-Stanford	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Fuchs, Douglas	10/27/2022	11/28/2027	Institute Fellow/Research Professor	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Gandara, Denisa	10/27/2022	11/28/2024	Assistant Professor	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Guy, Elmer	10/27/2022	11/28/2027	President-Navajo Technical University	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Harper, Shaun	10/27/2022	11/28/2027	Provost Professor	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Hernandez Legorreta, Maria	10/27/2022	11/28/2024	Blind and Low Vision Specialist	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Hilliard, Dana	10/27/2022	11/28/2026	Mayor-Hilltop City	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member

Name	Start Date	End Date	Title	Member Type
Klasko, Stephen	10/27/2022	11/28/2026	Advocate-Transformation-Higher Education & Healthcare	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Lee, Carol	10/27/2022	11/28/2024	Professor Emerita	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Lopez Turley, Ruth	10/27/2022	03/15/2024	Professor	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Scott, Derrick	10/27/2022	11/28/2027	Dean-Virginia State University	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Sullivan, Caroline	10/27/2022	11/28/2024	Executive Director	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Yoshikawa, Hirokazu	10/27/2022	11/28/2024	Professor	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member

Number of Committee Members Listed: 14

Narrative Description

The National Board for Education Sciences is authorized by Section 116 of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002. The Board advises the Director of the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) on the establishment of activities to be supported by the Institute, on the funding of application for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research after the completion of peer review, and reviews and evaluates the work of the Institute. For membership, the President's intent to appoint was issued after FY22 on October 27, 2022.

What are the most significant program outcomes associated with this committee?

Checked if Applies

	Checked if Applies
Improvements to health or safety	☐
Trust in government	☐
Major policy changes	☐
Advance in scientific research	✔
Effective grant making	✔
Improved service delivery	☐
Increased customer satisfaction	☐
Implementation of laws or regulatory requirements	☐
Other	☐

Outcome Comments

What are the cost savings associated with this committee?

	Checked if Applies
None	☐
Unable to Determine	✔
Under $100,000	☐
$100,000 - $500,000	☐
$500,001 - $1,000,000	☐
$1,000,001 - $5,000,000	☐
$5,000,001 - $10,000,000	☐
Over $10,000,000	☐
Cost Savings Other	☐

Cost Savings Comments
Not Applicable

What is the approximate Number of recommendations produced by this committee for the life of the committee?
14

Number of Recommendations Comments
Updated number of recommendations to reflect the total number recommendations over the lifetime of the board. Since its inception, the board has submitted 13 resolutions and a set of recommendations on ESRA reauthorization in 2021. At the September 11, 2023 meeting the board did not make any recommendations. In previous years, the Board has

passed 13 formal resolutions since its establishment in December 2004. In addition, the Board, in keeping with its statutory responsibilities has reviewed and approved former Directors' priorities twice (most recently in November 2010) and reviewed and approved the Institute for Education Science's (IES's) Procedures for Peer Review of Grant Applications in January 2006. During FY 2013, the Board passed one resolution. This resolution formally announced the Board's recommendations for the reauthorization of the Education Sciences Reform Act (ESRA).Previous Board resolutions passed from 2005 through 2008 made recommendations to Congress, the Department of Education, and IES related to strengthening evaluation of educational programs, assuring access for researchers to educational data while safeguarding individual privacy, and the grant award process at IES. Between 2008 and 2011, the Board refrained from passing resolutions due to the large number of unfilled vacancies on the Board. (At one point Board membership dropped to six members during this period.) In 2011, the Board recommended that Congress continue funding the Regional Education Laboratories. That fiscal year, the Board also recommended that when Congress authorizes Education Department grant programs that it advance the use of evidence of effectiveness in decision-making through the use of specific funding incentives described in the resolution. In FY 2015, the NBES did not make any formal recommendations.

What is the approximate Percentage of these recommendations that have been or will be Fully implemented by the agency?
75%

% of Recommendations Fully Implemented Comments
Updated percentage to show the amount of recommendations fully implemented over the life of the board. Over the life of the board, 75% of recommendations have been implemented. Recommendations regarding a former Director's priorities for IES were fully implemented. Similarly the Board's recommendations regarding the Procedures for Peer Review of Grant Applications were fully implemented. Among the 13 resolutions passed by the Board since its establishment, the March 2011 recommendation regarding the Regional Educational Laboratories was mostly implemented by Congress. Of the earlier resolutions:• Resolution 3 from September 2006, which recommended that Congress designate IES in statute as the lead agency for all congressionally authorized evaluations of US Department of Education programs, is currently reflected in draft Senate language for the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).• Resolution 5, also from September 2006, called on the Department of Education to use its waiver authority to build scientifically valid knowledge about what works in K-12 education. The Department's September 2011 ESEA waiver document provides language encouraging state education agencies to work with the Department to evaluate some of

their reform initiatives under the waivers.• Resolution 6 from May 2007 recommends the adoption of incentives for federal education program grantees to adopt practices that meet the highest standard of evidence of sizeable, sustained effects on important educational outcomes. The Department of Education's Investing in Innovation (i3) program, launched in 2009, provides tiered funding for grantees based on the level of evidence supporting the practice in question.• Resolution 7 from October 2007 recommends that Congress revise its statutory definition of "scientifically based research". Draft Senate language for ESEA reauthorization largely replaces "scientifically based research" with "evidence based" and "scientifically valid research".• The Board's January 2008 resolution, which requires Board review of grant awards where the proposed grantee is selected out of rank order of the proposal's peer review score, has become part of IES's policy.

What is the approximate <u>Percentage</u> of these recommendations that have been or will be <u>Partially</u> implemented by the agency?
25%

% of Recommendations <u>Partially</u> Implemented Comments
Updated percentage of recommendations partially implemented to show the amount implemented over the life of the board.   Over the life of the board, 25% of recommendations have been partially implemented.

Does the agency provide the committee with feedback regarding actions taken to implement recommendations or advice offered?
Yes ☐   No ✔   Not Applicable ☐

Agency Feedback Comments
Because there were no recommendations made this fiscal year, there is no agency feedback. IES Directors have attended all National Board for Education Sciences meetings and keep the Board apprised of IES's actions related to Board resolutions and advice. The IES Director typically maintains a close working relationship with the Board chairperson. Through multiple communication channels via the Designated Federal Official, , the Board is fully apprised of IES's actions regarding Board recommendations. The Board did not meet during FY22 and there was no agency feedback. However, when agency feedback is available, members of the public may review agency feedback at www.ed.gov.

What other actions has the agency taken as a result of the committee's advice or recommendation?
Checked if Applies

Reorganized Priorities	✔
Reallocated resources	☐
Issued new regulation	☐
Proposed legislation	☐
Approved grants or other payments	✔
Other	☐

Action Comments

In addition to making recommendations to IES and the Department of Education, the Board in previous years has made recommendations to Congress regarding reallocation of resources and legislative language.

Is the Committee engaged in the review of applications for grants?
No

Grant Review Comments

A Board resolution passed in January 2008 established the rule that the Board will review and advise the IES Director in cases where a proposed grantee was selected out of rank order of applicant scores that resulted from peer review for scientific merit. In addition, the Procedures for Peer Review of Grant Applications, which the Board reviewed and approved in January 2006, may govern IES review of grant applications.

How is access provided to the information for the Committee's documentation?

	Checked if Applies
Contact DFO	✔
Online Agency Web Site	✔
Online Committee Web Site	✔
Online GSA FACA Web Site	✔
Publications	✔
Other	☐

Access Comments

The Board established a website in FY 2006 that provides access to all meeting agendas, minutes, resolutions, annual reports, member lists, and the Board-approved IES priorities. http://ies.ed.gov/director/board/index.asp