



1965

On Palm Sunday, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson signs into law the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The ESEA calls for a network of institutions that bridge the gap between research and practice, leading to the creation of 20 regional educational laboratories.



1967

SEDL is awarded an operations grant of \$1,048,500.

1968

The U.S. Office of Education discontinues five of the original 20 laboratories. SEDL survives.



1970

SEDL is awarded a \$4.1 million grant from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for construction of new research and development facilities.

1971



Dr. James H. Perry is named SEDL's new executive director following the death of Dr. Edwin Hindsman. SEDL buys its first computer—an IBM 1130, a small mainframe with 64 kilobytes of memory.



1973

SEDL moves into the Southwest Tower at 211 E. 7th Street in downtown Austin.

1974

The Texas State Board of Education approves four of SEDL's curricular products for statewide textbook adoption; all are bilingual education programs for early elementary students.



1975

SEDL increases the scale of its television production work with a \$250,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Education and produces *La Esquina*, a bilingual TV series for high school students.

1976

SEDL is awarded a grant of \$1,750,000 by the U.S. Community Services Administration for a 3-year project to establish and operate Basic Skills Learning Centers.

1981

Dr. James Perry resigns as SEDL's executive director. The U.S. Bureau of Education of the Handicapped awards SEDL a grant for the Teaching Inservice Providers project, designed to train trainers in the use of a competency-based inservice program for preschool staffs.



1982

Dr. Preston C. Kronkosky is appointed as SEDL's new executive director. SEDL initiates the Best of Basic Education Skills project, funded by the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families.

1983

SEDL enters into a cooperative agreement with the National Institute of Handicapped Research (now the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research) for operation of the SEDL Regional Rehabilitation Exchange as a rehabilitation research and demonstration project.

1985

SEDL is awarded a 5-year contract to operate a regional educational laboratory for the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas in the first open competition for regional educational laboratory contracts since 1966.

1987

SEDL is awarded a 2-year grant from the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research to develop ILS-NET, a computer-based communications network for regional independent living centers. SEDL's REL obtains a supplemental award of \$555,000 from the Office of Educational Research and Improvement for a Rural, Small Schools Initiative (RSSI).

1988

SEDL is awarded a 3-year grant by the U.S. Department of Education to continue operations at a significantly increased level of funding as a National Follow Through sponsor.

# SEDL Timeline

The 1960s

The 1970s

The 1980s

## 1991

The Minority Internship Program is established to enhance the participation and success of minority students in the field of educational research and development.

## 1992

SEDL consolidates its mathematics and science education programs by creating the Center for the Improvement of Teaching in Mathematics and Science. SEDL begins its Infant/Toddler Training Project designed to enhance professional services of caregivers of at-risk infants and toddlers and their parents.



## 1995



SEDL launches its Web site at <http://www.sedl.org>. As part of a 4-year pilot project, SEDL begins operating the National Center for the Dissemination of Disability Research. SEDL

also establishes the Southeast Comprehensive Assistance Center, which serves the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

## 1996



Preston Kronkosky retires from his position as president and CEO. Wesley A. Hoover is appointed the new president and CEO.

## 1998

SEDL collaborates with the U.S. Department of Education to develop the Comprehensive School Reform (CSR) awards database. SEDL is also awarded funding to provide technical assistance to state departments of education as they fund Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration projects.



## 2000

SEDL wins another 5-year REL contract totaling almost \$35 million. SEDL also receives two 5-year awards from the U.S. Department of Education to establish the Southwest Consortium for the Improvement of Mathematics and Science Teaching and the South Central Regional Technology in Education Consortium. SEDL publishes its award-winning *Active Learning with Technology* portfolio, which was field-tested with more than 1,000 teachers in a variety of settings.

## 2001

SEDL publishes the first of four annual research syntheses by the newly created National Center for Family and Community Connections with Schools.

## 2002



SEDL develops an online national Smaller Learning Communities (SLC) awards database. SEDL publishes the oft-cited *A New Wave of Evidence: The Impact of School, Family, and Community Connections on Student Achievement*.

## 2003

SEDL expands its database work to include Reading First grantees. SEDL wins a 3-year \$9.6 million contract from the U.S. Department of Education to lead the National Partnership for Quality Afterschool Learning, an eight-member partnership housed at SEDL.

## 2004

SEDL launches a new online store and electronic library on its Web site. SEDL works with the Texas Education Agency and the Arkansas Department of Education to create electronic data management systems.



## 2005

SEDL wins competitions to establish two comprehensive technical assistance centers, the Southeast Comprehensive Center and the Texas Comprehensive Center.



## 2006

SEDL breaks ground on a new 50,000-square-foot headquarters at the Robert Mueller Municipal Airport community redevelopment site in Austin. SEDL receives a grant to support the continuation of the National Center for the Dissemination of Disability Research and receives additional funding for the National Partnership for Quality Afterschool Learning. SEDL also teams up with Harvard's nationally recognized Harvard Family Research project and is funded to serve as the national coordination center for the 60 Parental Involvement and Resource Centers (PIRCs).

