

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	Reed's Notes of POTUS and Education Sec. Riley Meeting (1 page)	03/25/96	P5

### COLLECTION:

Domestic Policy Council  
Bruce Reed (Education)  
OA/Box Number: 20166

### FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton Record

rs32

### RESTRICTION CODES

#### Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

#### Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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## *CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S EDUCATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS*

March 16, 1996

### 1. Encouraging High Standards and Accountability in the Basics and Core Academics

The Clinton Administration has overhauled the federal role in elementary and secondary education to focus on supporting state efforts to establish challenging academic standards with assessments and accountability geared to those standards:

- Forty-eight states received funding under the Goals 2000: Educate America Act to develop and implement their own challenging academic standards. The majority of the funds available through Goals 2000 are assisting local districts and schools with the implementation of challenging standards. Almost 10,000 schools are currently benefitting from Goals 2000.
- Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, provides 50,000 schools with extra resources to strengthen achievement in the basics and was completely overhauled 1994 to focus on high standards and state assessments to measure progress toward the standards.
- The Administration's School-to-Work Opportunities Act, also encourages the use of challenge state academic standards in school as well as skill standards.
- The Goals 2000 Act also creates the National Skill Standards Board to stimulate the development of voluntary occupational skill standards and certification in such fields as bio-science, advanced manufacturing, and health care. These skill standards will help students know what skills are needed in these fields and provide a voluntary industry certification that lets employers know that the skills have been obtained.
- Nine assessment grants were awarded in 1995 to a total of twenty-five states to develop or field test new student assessment systems aligned to the state's standards.

### 2. Increasing Flexibility and Providing New Waiver Authority

Prior to 1992, the U.S. Secretary of Education did not have the authority to waive rules and regulations of federal education laws. Upon passage of the Goals 2000 Act, the School-to-Work Opportunities Act and the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Secretary was granted broad waiver authority. In addition, the Department has eliminated or simplified over 1,047 pages of regulations, including two-thirds of the regulations for the elementary and secondary education programs reauthorized during this Administration:

- No new regulations were issued to carry out the Goals 2000: Educate America Act and the School-to-Work Opportunities Act.

- Close to 100 waivers have been approved in little more than a year under the authority granted in the Goals 2000 Act, the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, and the Improving America's Schools Act.
- Six states have been designated "Ed-Flex" states, where the Secretary of Education delegates his waiver authority over certain federal programs to the states.
- All of the Administration's elementary and secondary programs now encourage streamlining and building on state reform efforts through consolidated applications and planning.

### 3. Expanding Charter Schools and Public School Choice

The Clinton Administration has supported a variety of public school choice options including, charter schools and the expansion of magnet schools:

- In 1993, the President proposed, as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, a program to provide start-up funds for public charter schools around the nation. This program is now providing start-up funds to charter schools in 11 states.
- The Department has encouraged states and school districts to consider using Goals 2000, Title I and other federal funds to support charter schools. Already, at least three states - Michigan, Minnesota, and Massachusetts -- are using Goals 2000 funds for charter schools.
- The President also continues to support magnet schools, another important form of public school choice. The magnet schools program is tying magnet schools to overall school reform efforts and to challenging state standards in 25 states.
- The Department of Education is funding the nation's most comprehensive study of charter schools. This 4-year study will provide important information for educators, governors and other policy-makers, and communities interested in the success of, and challenges facing, charter schools.

### 4. Supporting the Use of Technology in Education

The Administration's Technology Initiative supports technology planning, infrastructure development, classroom connections to the information highway with affordable access, computers and software for teaching and learning, and professional development for teachers. Bringing every school and classroom into the 21st century is a national effort that includes every sector of government, community leaders and the private sector. The elements include:

- Partnerships of local school systems, universities, and private businesses to create new applications of technology for learning across the curriculum. Nineteen Technology Challenge Grants were awarded in 1995 to consortia of districts in 23 states. Other

educational and community partnerships in educational telecommunications are supported through the Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program. The Star Schools Program, another example of partnerships between education and telecommunications entities, helps over one million students and their teachers in all 50 states improve instruction in math, science, foreign language, and literacy skills.

- Five million was provided to 48 states for state technology infrastructure development under the Goals 2000 Act. In addition, many states are using portions of their Goals 2000 funds to integrate technology into professional development, assessment, and student learning practices.
- Most of the federal government's largest education and training programs, including Goals 2000, Head Start, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, the Perkins Vocational Education Act, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act allow funds to be used for educational technology, including training for teachers to incorporate technology into their classrooms and the purchasing hardware and software.
- Helping states, school districts, schools, teachers, parents, professional organizations and the private sector know and share what works in educational technology is a major function of the six regional technology centers, the ERIC clearinghouses, the Regional Education Labs, and other entities.
- On March 9, 1996 the President, Vice President and other administration officials joined 20,000 volunteers and more than a hundred industry sponsors, to lay 6 million feet of cable in California Schools for NetDay '96. This was the first of such efforts in California and plans are to hold NetDay's in other states.
- The Administration will provide leadership and work with Governors, educational leaders, parents, industry providers, and regulators to carry out the provisions in the 1996 Telecommunications Act. This Act promotes affordable access and connections to the internet and other technology resources to schools, libraries, hospitals and clinics.
- The Technology Literacy Challenge is a challenge to the Nation to provide all teachers with the training and support they need to help students learning through technology, develop effective and engaging software and on-line learning resources, provide access to modern computers for all teachers and students, and connect every school and classroom in America to the information highway. The President has proposed a \$2 billion, 5-year fund that will catalyze and leverage state, local, and private sector efforts to meet these goals.

5. Making Investments in Education a Top Priority (NEED TO ADD!!!)

The Clinton Administration has made investing in education an top priority of its Administration.

## 6. Supporting the American Family in Children's Learning

The most important teachers in any child's life are her parents. The Clinton Administration recognizes this and has helped to encourage and support parent and family involvement in learning through a variety of initiatives:

- The Family Involvement Partnership for Learning was launched in September 1994 involving over 250 national education, family, and civic organizations and employers to encourage more family involvement in education. The partnership also includes thirty-five national religious denominations representing over 75% of church-going Americans.

There are two major projects of this partnership:

READ\*WRITE\*NOW!, launched in the spring of 1995 reached over 425,000 children last summer involving 125,000 reading partners who provided mentoring and literacy support.

AMERICA GOES BACK TO SCHOOL, organized each September since 1994 to encourage Americans to get involved in education. This effort has included celebrities, community leaders, parents and thousands of volunteers who went back to school to highlight the importance of education.

- National and local employers all over the country, including Disney, Marriott, HBO, Hewlett-Packard, John Hancock Financial Services, are signing the "Employer's Promise" to adopt family-friendly business practices that encourage employees to help their own children learn and to volunteer time in schools.
- Nonprofit organizations in 28 states were awarded \$9.9 million in 1995 to establish parent information and resource centers. These centers are collaborating with schools, institutions of higher education, social service agencies, and other nonprofit organizations to enhance the developmental progress of children.
- The reauthorized Elementary and Secondary Education Act emphasizes parental involvement in education through school-parent compacts to increase student achievement. The Goals 2000 Act also encourages parental involvement in all aspects of education reform and improvement efforts from setting standards to developing school improvement plans.

## 7. Preparing Young People for a Strong Transition from School to Work

Seventy-five percent of students do not attend college directly after completing high school. The Clinton Administration recognized how important it is that these young people have opportunities to develop the skills they need to get good paying jobs and be productive, responsible citizens. The Administration passed the School-to-Work Opportunities Act in 1994 to help support local partnerships--among businesses, schools, community organizations and state and local governments--and to create opportunities for young people to receive the skills and training they need.

- In 1994 all 50 states received School-to-Work planning grants to begin to produce comprehensive plans for helping students develop the skills they need to successfully transition from school to work.
- To date, 27 states have received multi-million dollar implementation grants totaling over \$215 million.
- Local School-to-Work grants have also been awarded to 37 communities.

#### 8. Expanding Access to College

Since 1992, the President has substantially increased the level of Federal financial assistance actually available to students. In 1992, \$22.5 billion (grants, loans and work-study) was available to help students pay for the costs of higher education. The 1997 budget proposes \$41.5 billion in aid available, an increase of \$19 billion, or 84 percent since 1992.

- The Direct Student Loan, proposed by President Clinton, simplifies the process for receiving a student loan and provides more flexible repayment options. The Direct Loan program has been successfully implemented at 1,330 institutions and borrowers and schools have indicated overwhelming support.
- The President has proposed a substantial increase in the maximum Pell grant award to \$2,700--an increase of \$360 of 15 percent above the current 1995 level.

#### 9. Making Schools Safe and Disciplined

The Clinton Administration has supported a number of initiatives and programs to reduce violence and drugs in the schools. For example:

- Since 1994, The Safe Schools Act awarded more than \$18 million to local education agencies for violence prevention programs--including conflict resolution, peer mediation, and teach training--and for metal detectors and security personnel.
- This program was expanded in 1994. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act will provide nearly \$500 million to communities and states for a wide variety of violence and drug prevention programs.

- In his State of the Union address the President encouraged communities to explore the option of implementing uniform policies as one approach to reducing violence and focus students back on learning the basics.

10. Helping Children Start School Ready to Learn

One of the top priorities of the Clinton Administration has been to help ensure that young children in America start school prepared to learn. The 1994 Head Start reauthorization included efforts to improve the quality of Head Start programs, including professional development for teachers, expansion in enrollment, and extended days for children with working parents. The administration has proposed consistent growth in Head Start funding, and Congress has provided for continual increases in appropriations since 1992. Over 730,000 children are served by Head Start every year.

11. National and Community Service

The national service program is creating opportunities for young people all over the country to earn or pay back college tuition through community service. Through this initiative, more than 25,000 Americans are at work in schools and neighborhoods across the country helping to reduce youth gang/violence, providing after school mentoring and tutoring, helping children learn computer skills, and offering other educational services.

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For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the  
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