

11/2/98

→ Private school vouchers

ALSO

Class Size Rollout
Teacher
→ Ed school regs. - guidelines - report cards
- crackdown

Testing

Summary of Education Initiatives

EDUC-FY 2000

- TESTING OF EVERY NEW TEACHER
FOR BASIC SKILLS + SUBJECT MATTER
class size * IKE

Teacher and Principal Quality

Initiative	FY 2000	ESEA Reauthorization
Teacher Quality Grant Program	<p>[working to identify possible interim steps]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$65 million increase in Eisenhower State Grant Program (to \$400 million) formula grant for teacher training \$50 million in Eisenhower National Program for academic content training for teachers teaching out of field → Subject matter Testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1.5 billion
Teacher Recruitment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HEA Title II Extend Troops to Teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$100 million increase for teacher preparation and recruitment component of Title II \$20 million in DOD budget 	
Teaching Reading in Early Grades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class Size Reduction Early Literacy 	Existing Funds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15% of \$1.2 B in FY99 and FY00 Teacher training \$ in FY99 and FY00 	
Principal Leadership Academies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$50 million in Eisenhower National Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$150 million

Goals 2000

- 1) Teacher Quality (80%)
- 2) STS program w/ new name. Tighten acct reqs, more perf.-oriented
- 3) Competitive grants to districts, not states - more tech, handicapped states, less \$ for teacher devel.

Strengthening Accountability

Initiative	FY 2000	ESEA Reauthorization
Ending Social Promotion/Mandatory Summer School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ⁵⁰⁰ \$300 million increase in 21st Century Learning Program 	
Fund for School Excellence and Accountability		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$300-400 million

Expanding Public School Choice

Initiative	FY 2000	ESEA Reauthorization
Charter Schools Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$120 million -- \$20 million increase 	
<p><i>(Race Idea)</i></p> <p>Choice Demo's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work-site schools • Community College enrollment • Interdistrict Choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking at tax breaks + additional funding for magnet schools • Expand Tech-Prep \$, Pell Grant \$ • Increase Funding for Magnet Schools 	Incorporate all into reauthorization proposal

*MAKE BIGGER,
Link to school construction*

Safe and Drug Free Schools

Initiative	FY 2000	ESEA Reauthorization
<p>Safe and Drug Free Schools Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Grants • National Grants to Schools with serious crime and drug problems • Project Serve • Drug Prevention Coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$174 million increase (to \$700 million) • \$208 million increase (to \$238 million) • \$12 million • \$50 million 	

New Education Initiatives

- School safety

TEACHER AND PRINCIPAL QUALITY

1. **Raising the quality of the current teaching force.** (\$1.5 billion). We propose a new, formula grant program to states and school districts to improve the quality of the current teaching force. To receive funding, states would have to develop strategies to upgrade state licensure and certification requirements (including testing requirements for new teachers) to align them to state academic standards for students, provide intensive support for beginning teachers, ensure teachers meet high standards before entering the profession and gaining tenure, improve professional development, reward outstanding teachers (including teachers certified by the National Board), remove incompetent or burnt-out teachers, and *recruit new teachers including through the expansion of high-quality alternative routes to certification*. States and districts would have considerable flexibility in how the funds would be used to accomplish these purposes, though they would be held accountable for measurable improvements such as reductions in the percentage of uncertified and out-of-field teachers, particularly in high poverty schools. States would distribute fund to local school districts who develop similar plans either competitively or by formula, and increases or cuts in out-year funding could be tied to performance on these measures and measures of student achievement. Funding would be targeted to high poverty communities, in order to ensure that this program best supports our efforts to strengthen public schools in those communities and to close the achievement gap between majority and minority students

Goals 2 / Socia
Promo

This new program would be proposed in the reauthorization of ESEA, and would replace Goals 2000, the Eisenhower Professional Development program, and Title VI (Block grant). At current (FY99) funding levels, these programs total \$1.2 billion. We propose that the new initiative incorporate an increase over the FY 1999 funding level.

2. **Attracting more than 200,000 talented new teachers, especially into high-poverty schools and shortage areas like math and science, and special education.** More than 2 million teachers must be hired in the next ten years to accommodate record student enrollments and an aging teaching force. This provides a challenge to recruit an adequate *number* of teachers, but perhaps even more important is the opportunity to ensure a *quality* teaching force for decades by attracting talented young people and mid-career professionals into high-poverty schools and shortage subject areas. With 2/3 of teachers in classrooms in the year 2006 still to be hired, there may be no better long-term strategy to improve the quality of the teaching force. A \$100 million increase in the newly enacted "recruiting teachers for underserved areas" portion of Title II of the Higher Education Act could help place an additional 70,000 talented young people into high-need teaching positions over five years, and (with modest changes in the Higher Education Act) an additional 15,000 mid-career professionals from the military, academia, math and science companies and elsewhere.

\$20 million
Troops to Teachers
20 yrs service
Fed workers,
Corps to Classroom
- govs office

Other elements of an action plan to attract talented people into teaching include creating 1) world-class high school academies for future teachers in every state educating 30,000 young people interested in teaching over five years through a \$50 million increase to the national programs pieces of the Vocational Education Act or to a newly authorized program to support

Compares w/ look
Nothing on reform/skds.
No Title VI

?

the creation of high schools on the grounds of community colleges, 2) a national service corps for 10,000 future teachers over five years through a \$30 million annual increase to the Vista or Americorps grants programs, 3) a \$10 million marketing/public relations campaign designed to persuade young people and mid-career professionals to consider a career in teaching. This would focus partly on alternative routes to certification and also highlight and honor outstanding teachers -- including those that have left other professions to teach.

3. Principal Leadership Academies. (\$150 million). While our primary emphasis must be on improving the quality of teachers, we can strengthen the effect of our teacher programs (including our new initiatives in reading and class size reduction) by careful attention to strengthening the quality of principals. Research has long shown that principal leadership is a key to school effectiveness, yet little had been done at the national, state or local level to upgrade the skills of principals. We propose a new initiative to upgrade the management and instructional leadership skills of elementary school principals. This initiative would support the establishment of one or more (in larger states) principal leadership academies. The academies, established competitively, would involve partnerships among school districts, institutions of higher education, businesses with particular expertise in management training, and state education agencies. The academies would be responsible for providing high quality training and ongoing support to principals on such topics as instructional leadership, effective reading instruction, teacher evaluation, keeping schools safe and orderly, and overall management skills.

STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY

1. Ending Social Promotions. (\$300 million set-aside of a total request of \$500 million for the 21st Century Learning Centers). Districts that agree to end social promotion would be eligible to compete for funding for summer-schools and after-school programs to provide extra-help to children who need it so they can be promoted on time. Districts that compete for funds will have to show how they are taking steps during the regular school day to help children meet standards in the first place -- with early intervention, smaller classes, and well-prepared teachers. = ?

2. Fund for School Excellence and Accountability (\$300-400 million). This program will come on top of the accountability requirements that will be built into the major formal programs of ESEA (i.e., Title 1, Teacher Quality, Safe and Drug Free Schools). While the accountability provisions are not yet finalized and will vary somewhat from program to program, in each case they will require (1) report cards focused on results; (2) intervention in low performing schools or schools which are not making adequate progress; and (3) performance indicators at the state and local school district level. We are still working to determine how best to link funding to performance, so that some portion of continued funding (for schools, school districts or states) is based on a demonstration of adequate progress.

The Fund for School Excellence and Accountability is designed to provide incentives for states and school districts to go beyond these accountability requirements, and to push the state-of-the-art in the field. It will do this by (1) providing matching funds to states/districts that provide financial rewards to successful schools and aggressively intervene in failing schools, and

*requires
authority?*

to school districts that implement teacher evaluation systems that reward excellence and effectively remove low performing teachers; (2) establishing education "swat teams" that can be used to help turn around low-performing schools; (3) provide financial rewards to states and school districts that successfully reduce the achievement gap between minority students and white students; (4) developing model school report cards that provide clear and useable information to parents and taxpayers

EXPANDING PUBLIC SCHOOL CHOICE

1. Continuing to expand Charter Schools. We should continue to support charter schools, at current levels (\$100 million).

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2. Public School Choice. We propose to broaden our efforts to expand public school choice through a demonstration program that would incorporate other innovative approaches, including: (1) Community college: expand Tech-Prep program to enable high school students to enroll in community colleges, for high school level and/or college level courses; (2) Work-Site schools: provide tax benefits to encourage employers to provide facilities on site for schools for children of their own employees, while the school district provides the teachers, curriculum, instructional materials; (4) Schools-within-schools: grants to transform large schools into several smaller ones at the same site; (5) Magnet schools: grants to develop high-quality special programs at schools with concentrated minority enrollments in order to reduce and prevent racial isolation. Cost: \$50 -\$70 million, plus cost of tax benefits (to be determined).

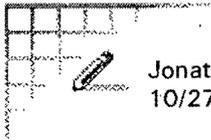


Michael Cohen
10/28/98 10:06:51 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: lifelong learning policy ideas

----- Forwarded by Michael Cohen/OPD/EOP on 10/28/98 11:08 AM -----



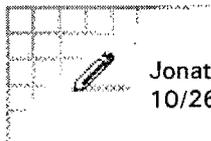
Jonathan H. Schnur
10/27/98 06:54:27 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Michael Cohen/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: lifelong learning policy ideas

Any thoughts?

----- Forwarded by Jonathan H. Schnur/OPD/EOP on 10/27/98 06:58 PM -----



Jonathan H. Schnur
10/26/98 08:55:58 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Robert M. Shireman/OPD/EOP @ EOP, Cecilia E. Rouse/OPD/EOP @ EOP
cc:
Subject:

Bob and Ceci --

As I have mentioned, I have developed a few ideas for policy/budget proposals for FY2000 related to lifelong learning. As you know, the VP is extremely interested finding ways to provide leadership and address needs in this area, and I would like to find one or a few policies that he could tout at the lifelong learning summit in January and advocate for next year in Congress. Per Bob's request, here is a paragraph on each. While I interested in getting reactions to all of these, I am most interested in pushing the first one on the list -- the lifelong learning savings account. All of these, of course, need further analysis.

Lifelong learning savings account. The Administration could propose enabling adult Americans to

they need to advance in their careers. (Even if we do not propose this initiative, the Vice President can launch an informational campaign on the availability of resources to help adults go back to school. But this kind of informational campaign would be more effective in garnering public attention if linked to a legislative proposal.)

? **Small business tax credit.** This could provide a tax credit of up to 40% of the education and training costs for small businesses. A number of studies and articles suggest that small firms are much less likely to provide training than large firms, and this targeted tax credit could extend educational benefits to employees of small firms and help make small firms more competitive.

? **Targeted corporate training tax credit.** Tax credits could be given to companies that invest in basic skills training for their current or prospective employees. With many firms citing basic skills as their greatest need -- but with only 2% of the training time in firms devoted to basic skills, perhaps because they fear this investment will likely be spent on employees moving to jobs outside the firm -- this targeted tax cut could encourage firms to invest in basic skills. *An alternative could be a targeted tax credit for firms that provide training to prospective employees who will be hired if they complete a program satisfactorily.* This would encourage employers to invest in training for people they would otherwise be unlikely to support -- individuals a firm does not yet employ. It would also link training to employment, and it would help people move into good jobs.