



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY

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FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Jeremy Ben Ami

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NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: _____

IF YOU DID NOT RECEIVE THE COMPLETE TRANSMISSION, PLEASE CALL
(202) 401-3389.

MESSAGE:

Attached are

1) Mike Smith's quick ideas re prints & make

2) some additional materials I've found & asked that can
flush it out.

I know that this material doesn't address your last section

"Vision for future" & Mike thinks that the fax you sent won't
work. Since everyone who can work on this today is on the

road, I'll try to figure something out. If you get that by
tomorrow w.u. that work? If you need to talk w/ me this morning
call 401-3389 & my secretary will track me down. Thanks!

400 MARYLAND AVE., S.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202-8100

Our mission is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the Nation.

Jeremy

Some quick thoughts. We can get more numbers.

I. Elementary - Secondary Education

A. Situation in 1992

- o No coherent federal policy or strategy to improve educational achievement and attainment.
- o Antagonism between federal government and state and local governments.
- o Strong emphasis on regulatory control from federal level
- o Lack of commitment to high quality public education for all students.
- o No strategy for non-college going.

B. Situation in 1996 -- after first four years of Clinton Administration.

- o Clear national focus on high academic standards, safe schools, better teachers, and technology.
- o Federal programs focused on supporting state and local reforms.
- o Students offered greater opportunity in return for their increased responsibility.
- o Greatly increased flexibility at the state and local levels. Reduction of federal regulations in elementary -secondary education by over 50% -- waivers of regulations and legislation that impede reform available and widely used for the first time -- charter schools for the first time.
- o Renewed commitment to public schooling. Public backing need to support schools in record numbers.
- o Strong new national organizations committed to having all children read well and to involving parents in the education of their own children.
- o Targeted strategy for improving opportunities for students to participate in school to work programs throughout the nation.
- o Test scores up / dropout rates down.

II. Post-Secondary Education:

A. Situation in 1992

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT: President Clinton

and Secretary Riley advocate a better way of doing business -- bringing people together and

building partnerships -- looking to the future while building on what is best about American

traditions and American ingenuity -- a can-do spirit. For example, their support for the

Partnership for Family Involvement in Education is helping schools be more welcoming and

inviting to families; is encouraging employers to provide ways for parents and employees

generally to be involved in improved education and to volunteer in the schools and is expanding

the support that youth, community, cultural and religious groups are giving to support families

and better education in the community. In addition, President Clinton and Vice-President Gore

have proposed changes in laws to make the workplace more family-friendly to allow families and

employees to be involved in their children's education while strengthening our economic

productivity.

*accomplish
needs*

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE

Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Vermont's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Vermont:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 19,943 students in Vermont. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years would owe \$3,150 more, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 7 schools in Vermont will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Vermont would receive approximately \$63 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 206 students in Vermont from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$498,961 in as many as 14 schools in Vermont.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 262 out of 279 school districts in Vermont have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

April 2, 1995

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TO

FROM JUN-26-1996 08:37

Education and Job Training

The New York Times, January 19, 1994

- Reformed and expanded Head Start
- Fought successfully for Goals 2000
- Expanded apprenticeship programs
- Started the National Service program
- Provided direct lending for student loans

Fulfilling the New Covenant: Education and Job Training

Education is the key to preparing Americans for the new economy. It embodies the New Covenant: Helping people help themselves. President Clinton believes educating Americans is the way to replace fear with hope; it is the way to replace anxiety about the future with new opportunities and the means to harvest those opportunities.

Unlike the old Washington view that just offered handouts with no responsibility, or the Republican Contract view that wants to just cut people off, President Clinton believes in creating opportunities for people to get the tools they need to prosper in the new economy, while requiring that they make the most of it by working hard and staying in school.

Now more than ever, lifelong education and retraining is critical to succeeding in the new economy.

- That's why President Clinton reformed and expanded Head Start, which begins education for low-income, pre-school children at an early age.
- That's why he fought successfully for Goals 2000, which sets world-class standards for our schools, yet gives to educators and parents much more say than the federal government about how to meet these standards.

assists states and districts

— Accomplishments

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON:
MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE OF PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL
OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE NEW CENTURY



May 1996

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Making the Necessary Investments in Education

- Increased Head Start funding by almost \$800 million to provide early education to tens of thousands of additional children in need.
- Supported the development of the nation's first system of voluntary standards of excellence for students while encouraging grassroots reforms to improve our schools. (Goals 2000: Educate America Act)
- Encouraged schools, colleges and employers to join in creating school-to-work opportunities, providing students with work-based learning and giving them new pathways from high school to good jobs and post-secondary education. (School-to-Work Opportunities Act)
- Gave schools greater flexibility to use federal aid and develop effective teaching innovations to help economically disadvantaged students achieve their full potential. (Improving America's Schools Act)

Preparing Our Schools for the 21st Century

- Proposed a \$2 billion Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to help communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- Launched an Educational Technology Initiative to connect every classroom to the Information Superhighway and provide all students with access to computers by the dawn of the next century.
- Challenged the technology industry to connect 20% of California's public schools to the Information Superhighway by the end of this school year. This challenge became a reality in March during Net Day '96.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 19, 1996

Contact: Rick Miller
(202) 401-3026

RILEY CALLS HOUSE ACTION ON EDUCATION BUDGET "CLEARLY UNACCEPTABLE"

U. S. Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley today called a congressional subcommittee's education budget "clearly unacceptable."

The Labor, Health & Human Services and Education Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee voted last week to cut President Clinton's 1997 education budget request by \$2.8 billion, failing, Riley said, to keep up with America's education needs.

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"The subcommittee's bill is a stand-still budget just when American education needs to be moving ahead," Riley said. "More students than ever before will be in our nation's classrooms this fall -- nearly 52 million. We need a budget that is in touch with reality and the growing educational needs of our students."

Riley called upon the full Appropriations Committee, which is expected to take up the bill Thursday, to protect the nation's investment in education and support the president's full request.

"I hope the committee will not return to the failed policies of the 1996 budget fight, which paralyzed the government, spread fear and confusion in our schools and colleges, and angered the American people," Riley said. "If that struggle taught us anything, it is that the American people overwhelmingly support the President's approach, which is to increase investments in better education within a balanced-budget plan. A bipartisan majority in the Congress ultimately supported him, and I hope the committee will return to the bipartisan approach."

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- ⇒ Both the House and Senate, by freezing 1996 budget authority, would freeze Work Study -- denying opportunities for 1.5 million students over 6 years and for 71,000 students aid in 1997 alone, compared to the President's policy.
- ⇒ House Republicans would terminate new funding for Perkins loans -- denying the opportunity for low interest loans to over 900,000 needy students over 6 years, compared to the President's policy.

How Different

Eliminates Efforts To Reform Education and Raise Academic Standards

- ⇒ House Republicans still want to terminate Goals 2000 education reforms -- denying aid to every State and withdrawing aid to 8,700 schools now receiving funding to raise academic achievement for 4.8 million children.
- ⇒ House Republicans freeze funding for Title I's basic education assistance-- 400,000 fewer children in our poorest communities would receive help in achieving basic and advanced skills in 1997 alone, compared with the President's budget.
- ⇒ House Republicans want to terminate Bilingual education -- denying 530,000 limited English proficient children in 1997 alone the opportunity to learn English so they can succeed in school.
- ⇒ House Republicans want to terminate Immigrant education -- depriving school districts of funds they need to serve immigrant students, a cut of \$600 million below the President's policy over six years..

Both the House and Senate, by freezing 1996 budget authority, would freeze Head Start -- Eliminating Head Start opportunities for up to 20,000 children in 1997 alone compared to the President's policy.

Drastic Cuts in Job Training Programs

- ⇒ House Republicans would cut job training programs by \$1.1 billion in FY 1997, approximately 30% below FY 1995 funding level for the programs covered by pending job training reform legislation. This includes Summer Jobs, Dislocated Workers, School-to-Work, Vocational and Adult Education, One-Stop Career Centers, and training for disadvantaged youth and adults. This cut means:
- denying job training and job finding assistance to over 1.4 million dislocated workers, many of whom lose jobs due to corporate downsizing, over the next 6 years,
 - eliminating meaningful summer jobs for over 700,000 disadvantaged youth over the next 6 years,

How different from R's

IMPACT OF FY 1997 REPUBLICAN POLICIES FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Republicans Propose the Same Extreme Education and Training Cuts As They Did Last Year. The fact is Republicans provide the same low level of discretionary funding for education and training as they did in last year's budget resolution. Republicans are trying to hide this fact from the American people by comparing these low levels to a new baseline.

- **The House Budget Resolution cuts education and training programs by \$27 billion, compared to a freeze at the 1995 level through 2002.**
- **The Senate Budget Resolution cuts education and training programs by \$23 billion, compared to a freeze at the 1995 level through 2002.**
- **The President's Budget policy would provide \$61 billion more than the House for education and training through 2002.**
- **The President's Budget policy would provide \$56 billion more than the Senate for education and training through 2002.**

Comprehensive Assault on Opportunities for Higher Education.

- ⇒ **House Republicans still want to eliminate Direct Student Loans -- denying opportunities to over 2.8 million students in more than 1,300 schools now using direct loans and in the 450 additional schools set to join the program on July 1, 1996.**
 - **Senate Republicans cap the program at 20%, denying Direct Loan opportunities to 1.6 million borrowers in more than 650 schools now in direct lending, and the 450 additional schools that would join on July 1.**
- ⇒ **House Republicans still want to end AmeriCorps National Service -- denying 200,000 youth the chance to serve their communities while earning money for college, compared to the President's budget over 6 years.**
- ⇒ **Both the House and Senate, by freezing 1996 budget authority, would freeze Pell Grant funding -- serving 2.7 million fewer students over the 6 years and 191,000 fewer students in 1997 alone, compared to the President's policy.**

DRAFT 06/25/96

Education Agenda and Accomplishments Under the Clinton Administration

COMMON GROUND FOR BETTER EDUCATION: President Clinton and U.S. Secretary of Education Riley constantly stress and work to build common ground for better education. In America, we need less division and more common action for improved schools and financial aid for qualified college students. For example, their directive on Religious Expression in Public Schools has helped reduce religious tensions and divisiveness according to several education groups. The President and Secretary Riley regularly brings together educators, parents, and religious, business and civic leaders across America to build common ground for common action. Secretary of Education Riley appointed a classroom teacher, Terry Dozier, a former National Teacher of the Year, to make sure the federal education policies are in touch with the realities of America's classrooms.

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EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Background

- We are in the midst of an information and communications revolution that is changing the nature of how we work, how we learn, and how we live. As businesses lean more heavily on telecommunications and electronic technology, American workers must increasingly learn the ways of electronic communications just to carry out their day-to-day responsibilities. As new information technologies are rapidly transforming the way America operates, they are also transforming what our children need to learn. Technological literacy will be as much a part of the 21st century as knowing how to use a telephone is today.
- The problem is, in an information age society, where technological skills are crucial to economic success, we are using industrial age tools to educate our sons and daughters. Our schools are technologically impoverished in a technologically rich world, and this has serious economic consequences for our nation. It is estimated that lack of information literacy costs businesses billions of dollars annually in poor product quality, low productivity, and accidents.
- If we want to remain competitive in the next century, our children must be familiar with and proficient in the uses of new communications and information technologies. Additionally, it is increasingly clear that if our young people are to have any chance of competing for high-skill, high-wage jobs in the new economy, they will have to possess technological literacy.

Administration Position

The President and Vice President have made technological literacy a top priority for this Administration. On September 21, the President and Vice President met with a group of CEOs in California to discuss the issue of educational technology. At that event, the President laid out four goals for educational technology:

- (1) That modern computers are a part of every classroom and accessible to every K-12 student;
- (2) That these computers connect students to other students and to the Information Superhighway;
- (3) That educational software is made to be as engaging as the best video game and as meaningful as an expert tutor, and;
- (4) That teachers have the training and assistance they need to employ new educational technologies effectively

The President challenged the private sector, teachers' organizations, universities, communities, and local schools to work with the Administration over the coming months to help develop a nationwide public/private partnership to meet these four goals.

Administration Actions and Accomplishments

- **National Public-Private Partnership:** On October 10, the President and Vice President met with 14 leading information industry CEOs and the leaders of the two teachers associations (NEA and AFT) to discuss the issue of educational technology. After the meeting, the President and Vice President were joined by these leaders to announce the launch of a national public-private partnership to meet the four goals for educational technology and to ensure that every child in America is technologically literate by the Dawn of the 21st century.
- **Technology Learning Challenge:** On October 10, the President also announced the 19 Winners of the Technology Learning Challenge Grant program. The Technology Learning Challenge Grant program is an Administration Initiative that was announced by the Vice President in March of this year. The program awards grants to community-based consortia of K-12 schools, telecommunication companies, software developers, other businesses, and community organizations. These consortia will create interactive curriculum and learning games for use in schools and homes, and deploy these educational technologies in their local schools and communities.

The Department of Education is awarding \$9.5 million in Challenge Grants to 19 communities in 16 states across the country. Those communities are: **Redwood City, California; San Diego, California; Dover, Delaware; Waukegan, Illinois; Anderson, Indiana; Indianapolis, Indiana; Natchitoches, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; White Cloud, Michigan; Omaha, Nebraska; Manchester, New Hampshire; Laguna, New Mexico; Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Towanda, Pennsylvania; Sturgis, South Dakota; El Paso, Texas; Price, Utah; Montpelier, Vermont.** The 19 school districts in these communities will work in partnership with 134 other school districts in 23 states. The total value of the matching commitments to the \$10 million in federal funds will be **over \$70 million in 1996**, and is expected to be **over \$300 million over five years.**

Over 380 partners will participate in the activities of these 19 Challenge Grant communities, including **120 private sector firms, 34 universities and colleges, 10 museums, 5 libraries, 9 state education agencies,** the education offices of **5 national parks, an Army and Navy base, and 3 Governors and 2 Mayor's offices.**

- **Additional Administration Educational Technology Accomplishments:** The Administration has a number of additional accomplishments in educational technology. The attached list outlines these accomplishments.