

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. email	To Terry Dozier from Dick Chapleau re: California teachers (partial) (1 page)	10/25/95	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Michael Cohen (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 17158

FOLDER TITLE:

[California] [2]

2012-0160-S

ry1203

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 advice 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]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

202

Jere Jacobs

- Lisa O'Hall - L

Larry Stahl
via cl
Charles Schaul

Confession - Cal alt G2K
among public mch.

- Court case - in court
Rep. mgmt bldg in Sacramento

ambivalence by pol. gov

Wilson softened a little but some drop of cam

Sam Con

CEO's really confused

- support edit

- support G2K at concept level
but don't know what

Gg - Ray Hays - Senate

Ed / CL up

Steve Baldwin

Kara Clark wks for J.P. Hays

reinforced by Sen. in Cal

Roundtable

- ~~in~~

- Cochran for Brighter California
~~not~~ in support of S-T-W

met. in

CFT CCR

CSOA, ACSA

mtg every 6 weeks

- also discuss dist

- CCR by scrub

was decided to letter who

was in small group

- Ed. Atlan for

Dem Hunt

1st interview Cook

Van Skelby - TRW → support

Stat Forum

Boyer Tanker

Conservative

of most doubt

Anna McKenna

Krist

Cole

Kenn Strickland

lay the steel out for Wilson -
more polished the policy
initially involved in 500

Tom Vogel - with Wilson since Mayor of S- the
- Undersecretary of _____

→ Kenn Strickland

CEO's of tech force + desktop

~~Credibility~~

Seen as advocate

CEO's

80 last early

- he may

John Bryson - South Cal cities -

- vice ch - may ch

- ed. report per Connie Welch

ed. text b -
12-230

Democrat

How
appears

Suso

→ Jerry Hogue

CEO of Basic Am Foods

→ strong cons. Republican
voter

Wilson appears to st. Cal.

Schools in California



gt hwy - Cal still

Knickerbocker

New 1st p

My Anders

→ Dennis Hunt

PR - Search
credibly, track

9/15

4/15 772-0991

Sty Leth — Pet from 1 Cd 511 121 1200

Tuesday
October 31, 1995

The San Diego Union-Tribune.

Goals 2000: Why all the hue and cry?

By **DANA WILKIE**
Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO — Since President Clinton signed the Goals 2000 program into law last year, critics have scorned the education program, saying it intrudes into state affairs, imposes a slew of new requirements and promotes goals that spell Big Brother-like monitoring of how parents raise children.

Gov. Pete Wilson, joining the outcry, has criticized the program for its "myriad of federal dictates" and has threatened to refuse \$42 million in Goals 2000 money that the Clinton administration recently awarded California schools.

Yet documents and interviews indicate that Goals 2000 critics can point to few specific flaws in the goals and program requirements themselves. Instead, their complaints appear to focus on the fact that the federal government is involved in education to begin with:

See Goals 2000 on Page A-14

Goals 2000

Wilson refuses to send schools the \$42 million

Continued from A-1

■ Few Goals 2000 critics can find any conflict between the national education goals outlined in the program and California's own goals for educating children. One researcher

who dislikes Goals 2000 nevertheless described the national goals as "laudable."

■ Many Goals 2000 critics, including Maureen DiMarco, Wilson's secretary of child development and education, can point to few "federal dictates" in the program that are any more cumbersome than those for other federal education programs which Goals 2000 opponents don't criticize.

■ Some conservative groups, which have been among the pro-

gram's most outspoken critics, demonstrate unfamiliarity with the details of Goals 2000. One Christian Coalition spokeswoman said she based her opposition not on personal knowledge of the program but on what she'd heard from "grass-roots" groups.

■ Though critics say they worry that Goals 2000 will squelch the freedom that local schools exercise over education, some of these same critics worry that schools cannot be trusted to reject Goals 2000 money if the money has too many strings attached.

Signed by Clinton in March 1994, Goals 2000 is a voluntary program that school districts may participate in to receive federal money. Schools must use the money to develop plans for improving education in concert with broadly stated goals on the future of education.

Last year, the federal government awarded \$104 million in Goals

2000 grants; Gov. Wilson accepted \$10 million for 169 consortia representing 227 California school districts and almost 1,900 schools. Of the \$370 million awarded this year, California won \$42.1 million, which includes \$1.2 million for 13 San Diego County school districts.

Though the U.S. Department of Education has sent California the money, the Republican governor refuses to send it to schools. In July, while he was still running his now-abandoned campaign for the GOP presidential nomination, Wilson wrote Tom Payzant, then U.S. assistant education secretary, and objected to the federal government's tendency to "place extraordinary conditions upon the receipt of funding." He declared that "what started as a hopeful partnership (under Goals 2000) has deteriorated into a myriad of federal dictates."

Goals 2000 legislation, guidelines and experts indicate the program has very few restrictions —

NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS

Six of the goals were drafted and approved by the 1989 National Governors' Conference and by then-President George Bush. Two were added later by Congress, and all eight became part of the Goals 2000 program that became law in March 1994.

The program aims to achieve the goals by the year 2000.

■ **Ready to learn:** All children in America will start school ready to learn.

■ **School completion:** The high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.

■ **Student achievement and citizenship:** All students will leave grades four, eight and 12 having demonstrated competency over challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, foreign languages, civics and government, economics, arts, history and geography, and every school in America will ensure that all students learn to use their minds well, so they may be prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning and productive employment in our nation's modern economy.

■ **Teacher education and professional development:** The nation's teaching force will have access to programs for the continued improvement of their professional skills and the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to instruct and prepare all American students for the next century.

■ **Mathematics and science:** United States students will be first in the world in mathematics and science achievement.

■ **Adult literacy and lifelong learning:** Every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

■ **Safe, disciplined and drug-free schools:** Every school in the United States will be free of drugs, violence and the unauthorized presence of firearms and alcohol, and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

■ **Parental participation:** Every school will promote partnerships that will increase parental involvement and participation in promoting the social, emotional and academic growth of children.

SOURCE: California Department of Education

far fewer than many other federal education programs in which California participates and which Wilson hasn't complained about. Two are the Improving America's Schools Act and Special Education grants.

"The other federal grants that we get have books to tell you how to (apply)," said Terry Emmett, the Goals 2000 coordinator for the California Department of Education. "(Goals 2000) is amazingly unrestrictive."

Natalie Williams recently wrote a critical review of Goals 2000 for the Claremont Institute, a conservative think tank. Unlike other federal education programs, she said, Goals 2000 requires that states tell the federal government how they plan to achieve eight national education goals.

"I agree with the goals," said Williams, who described them as "laudable." "I just think Washington is really not in the best position to (set them)."

But the nation's governors approved six of these goals at a 1988 conference — reflecting the "state and local control" that critics say is missing in Goals 2000. Congress added two more goals before Clinton signed the Goals 2000 legislation.

Jennifer A. Marshall of the Family Research Council, a national conservative group, objects that these goals have been codified into law. This development, she says, raises the question of if and how the federal government will enforce goals such as this: "By the year 2000, all children in America will start school ready to learn."

To some educators, this inspires visions of communities with more preschools. To Marshall, it means Goals 2000 money might be spent on programs like a Missouri-based one where educators help parents learn about child development. Though the Missouri program is voluntary, operates in 43 states and relies on public and private funding — including Goals 2000 money — Marshall says such programs could allow government to "judge how good parents are."

Says Marshall: "I would still object even if I loved the (goals). It's just a matter that the federal government is running them."

Opponents also worry that Goals 2000 requires states to submit to the federal government strategies for testing student performance.

"Traditionally, the question (for receiving federal education dollars) was: How are you going to use the money," said Marshall. "Never before has the state had to turn its lesson plan over to the federal government."

However, Wilson this month signed a bill that establishes a statewide testing system for students — the same bill that state education officials used to describe to the federal government California's plan

for student assessment under Goals 2000.

Grant-writers say the Goals 2000 program is among the least restrictive of any federal education programs to which they've applied. They say the national goals are mere guidelines, not dictates. And they say the goals do not conflict with the state's own education goals.

"I work with all the money that comes from the federal government for special (educational needs)," said Carol Leighty, assistant superintendent for the Lake-lands Union School District. "They have beaucoup strings attached to every single program. Goals 2000 has close to no strings."

Peter McHugh, associate superintendent for the Vista Unified School District, said his district felt free to pick from among the eight national goals.

"We certainly weren't looking over our shoulders at the federal government," said McHugh, whose district was awarded \$125,000 a year to train teachers in an international mathematics and science curriculum and to encourage schoolchildren to think earlier about their careers.

The Poway Unified School District considered the Goals 2000 objectives as mere guidelines, then wrote its own goals, said grant-writer Sandra Johnson.

"They had a listing of national goals, but there was no requirement that you follow those strictly," she said.

Wilson and his education officials persist in saying otherwise. Wilson, however, has refused to list the "federal dictates" to which he objects, and DiMarco was hard-pressed to pinpoint any.

"I don't have a list to give you," said DiMarco, adding that Wilson, although he accepted \$10 million for Goals 2000 last year, wants to make sure Congress doesn't make Goals 2000 more cumbersome this year.

At the time Wilson sent his July letter objecting to the "dictates" in Goals 2000, DiMarco said, he "had not evaluated what the program was at that current point ... nor has he fully at this point." DiMarco said the reason was that her office was forced to prematurely review the program because the state Department of Education mismanaged the distribution of the Goals 2000 money, the department denies this.

Mike Cohen, senior adviser to U.S. Education Secretary Richard Riley, said there are no existing proposals to change any of the Goals 2000 requirements.

Likewise, representatives of some conservative groups criticize Goals 2000 "mandates" but can pinpoint few objectionable requirements. Some said they had not thoroughly read the Goals 2000 legislation. Some said they based their opposition on stories from "grass-roots" or "constituent" groups about what Goals 2000 might mean for education.

Some Goals 2000 proponents suspect that Wilson has no specific objections, but that the governor took up the anti-Goals 2000 crusade as a way to criticize Clinton while Wilson was running for president.

Assemblyman Steve Baldwin, a Republican from El Cajon and outspoken Goals 2000 critic, said the Goals 2000 law uses the words "shall" and "will" too often. Though nearly every law uses these words — including laws Baldwin has written — the assemblyman said he fears that local districts may feel compelled to comply with new Goals 2000 mandates in order to get money to which they've grown accustomed.

Facsimile Message**TRW**

Date: 10/31
To: Mr. The Cohen
Subject: books 2000 in California
FAX Number: (202) 401 - 0596

From: Michael Jackson
Phone Number 703.276.5010 or Net 276-5010
(FAX number = 703-276-5057)

Please Call: Susan Q. Henn At: 703.276.5048 or Net.276.5048
If there are problems with the transmittal of this message.
Thank You.

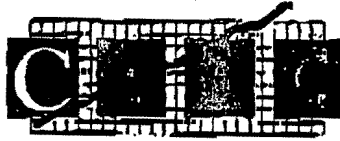
Pages To Follow: 3

Message:

Mr. The —

Attached is some Correspondence
that WAS prepared by The Coalition
that I mentioned to you earlier.
Today that Gene Jacobs is part of.
(DENNIS Hunt is a Consultant to the
CA Snt).

[Signature]



Coalition for A Brighter California

P.O. Box 7643, San Francisco, CA 94120-7643

October 24, 1995

TO: Members of the Coalition

FROM: Dennis Hunt
916/446-6667

SUBJ: CABC Show of Support: Goals 2000

At the October 11 meeting of the "Coalition for A Brighter California," we discussed the status at the federal and state levels of Goals 2000. Particularly as it relates to the latter, we discussed the desirability of urging Governor Wilson to authorize the spending of the \$62 million Goals 2000 monies and, concurrently, the importance of soliciting the Legislature's assistance in encouraging such action by the Governor. The consensus was that we move ahead with a letter-writing campaign.

Attached you will find drafts of two letters -- one to the Governor, the other to members of the Legislature. Our hope is that each member of the Coalition will work hard to obtain the signature of their association's/company's chief executive and have him/her sign on the line provided on the letter. Once you have the signature, please fax it to me by October 31 at 916/446-0674, and we will put together a "composite" of all the respondents' signatures so that we can mail one letter from all those members who wish to participate.

Thank you in advance for your help on this action item and for your continued support of the Coalition. Of course, please call with any questions or comments you may have.

October --, 1995

Dear Governor:

As representatives of California's education and business communities, we believe California's schools and students are deserving of the recently awarded \$42 million Goals 2000 grant, and we encourage you to authorize spending of these funds.

Like you, we agree a great deal must be done to improve California's public education system. We have been actively involved in local schools and education-related projects that further the state's goals of improving its education, curriculum, skills, and standards and assessments systems. Through our efforts, we have seen first-hand how Goals 2000 provides for freedom and innovation at the local level, and encourages districts and schools to meet individual students' needs most appropriately.

Authorizing spending of this Goals 2000 grant will further promote school-based change, innovation and parental and community involvement at the school site -- all goals to which we are committed. Clearly, California will not remain competitive in the national economy unless we invest in the state's future workforce -- our students -- and our education system. This \$42 million grant will help local communities, parents, teachers, students and schools do just that.

We urge you to authorize spending of the \$42 million Goals 2000 grant for California's deserving schools and students immediately.

Sincerely,

October --, 1995

Dear (Senator/Assembly Member):

As representatives of the business and education communities, we ask for your help in encouraging Governor Wilson to authorize spending of the recently awarded \$42 million Goals 2000 grant.

In our efforts to improve California's education, curriculum, skills, and standards and assessments systems, we have been actively involved in local schools and education-related projects throughout the state. We have seen first-hand how Goals 2000 provides for freedom and innovation at the local level, and encourages districts and schools to meet individual students' needs most appropriately.

Authorizing spending of this Goals 2000 grant will further promote school-based change, innovation and parental and community involvement at the school site -- all goals to which we are committed. Clearly, California will not remain competitive in the national economy unless we invest in the state's future workforce -- our students -- and our education system. This \$42 million grant will help local communities, parents, teachers, students and schools do just that.

We implore you to assist us in urging Governor Pete Wilson to allocate the \$42 million Goals 2000 grant monies to our schools and our students immediately.

Sincerely,

San Francisco Chronicle

BAY AREA

AND CALIFORNIA

EDITORIALS PAGE A18
OPINION PAGE A19

Cuts to State Education in Federal Budget Plan

at least 10 percent, or \$2.7 billion. Much of the money would come from the giant federal assistance program for poor children called Title I, which states rely on to pay for extra reading help, math tutoring, computer equipment and special training for teachers.

In addition, school lunch programs would be reduced, as would classes taught to immigrant students in their native language, anti-violence programs and job-skill training.

Under the plan, California would lose at least 10 percent of its federal allocation next year.

"It's catastrophic," said state schools chief Delaine Eastin as she toured Lowell High in San Francisco as part of her weekly visits to California classrooms. Lowell,

which is considered one of the best public schools in the country, still has science books that were published in the 1950s, water-stained ceilings and jury-rigged wiring snaking across the classrooms.

"Cutting education is at our peril," Eastin said, noting that Congress is likely to increase the defense budget while decreasing school financing. "We don't run the Pentagon with lottery winnings or prisons with volunteer help. Why should we run schools that way?"

A House proposal passed earlier this month would cut the federal school budget by 17 percent over seven years.

The Senate version, which has yet to come to a vote, proposes a 13 percent cut over seven years. But that version, known as HR2127, may never reach a vote be-

cause squabbling senators cannot agree on whether the proposal should contain such nonschool issues as a prohibition of federal financing of abortion services and a repeal of President Clinton's executive order protecting striking public workers from permanent replacement.

If the Senate fails to vote on its proposal, the U.S. education budget for fiscal year 1996 would automatically be reduced by about 10 percent from 1995, said Mike Smith, Clinton's undersecretary of education. Otherwise, the final cut will likely be deeper, somewhere between the House and Senate versions, Smith said.

President Clinton, who has requested an increase in federal funds for education, has threatened to veto cuts proposed by Congress.

"Clinton's going to veto these things. He'll say no, this is intolerable," Smith. "He's been really adamant on education so far. It's one of the few lines in the budget and that he's drawn."

Republicans in Washington and California defended the cuts.

"It's definitely a belt-tightening year, but this only puts a scalpel to education — not a meat-ax," said Margaret Camp, a spokeswoman for Republican Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, who chairs the committee that is sponsoring the Senate education plan.

Raymond Reinhard, an education adviser to Governor Wilson, praised the cuts and downplayed their impact on state education.

STUDENTS: Page A17 Col. 1

Baby Survives Pacific Heights Carjacking



Parents locked in trunk, boy left on porch

By Sabn Russell

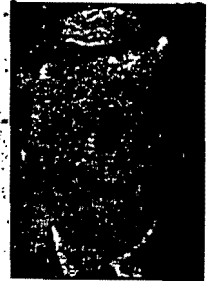
Governor, we need the money

WHAT DO YOU do you do if someone asks you to accept a check for \$42 million virtually free of strings? If you are Gov. Pete Wilson, you sniff, "probably not," and let the federal government, which made the offer, stew in its own juices.

This is what the controversy over Goals 2000, the federal education program that encourages educational innovation in states and local school districts and that began in the Bush administration, has come down to in California.

It is getting stupid. Male hormones may even be involved.

Wilson, who spent six months running for president on a states' rights and anti-federal-mandates platform, has also spent the last two years blasting President Clinton and the federal government for not supplying enough money in other areas, such as education, health benefits and prison costs for illegal immigrants.



WILSON: At war with feds.

The governor now says he is not likely to accept the \$42 million that Congress already appropriated for California schools because too much federal "micromanagement" is involved. Besides, he says, there is no guarantee that more money would be available next year. Indeed, it's quite possible that the GOP majority in Congress will kill the program next year.

But Secretary of Education Richard Riley said in an interview last weekend that 46 other states have

The governor now says he is not likely to accept the \$42 million . . . for California schools because too much federal 'micromanagement' is involved.

accepted the money, that 14 have submitted final plans for how to spend it, and that his department has accepted all 14 plans "without changing a word."

"Goals 2000 clearly says the states will create their own academic standards and their own plans to help students reach those standards," Riley said. "I would hope every state would do that anyway. This is a very important issue. We are ready to wire the money electronically the minute we get approval." (Without Wilson's approval, Riley will redistribute California's share to other states.)

Moreover, Riley said, Wilson could accept the \$42 million for this year, apply it as other states have done for new computers, or school safety or parental involvement programs, or whatever the locals want. If California schools were so luxuriating in wealth that they didn't need the money, Wilson's reluctance might even seem magnanimous.

But in fact, California is near the bottom in state funding for schools, class size, computers per classroom and a host of other measures. Even with extra money for the schools in the latest state budget, California still spends some \$1,200 a year per child less than the national average.

Wilson may be looking for a face-saving way to accept the money. Let's hope he finds one.

John Jacobs writes from Sacramento as political editor of the McClatchy News Service.



Alameda County Office of Education

August Scornaiench
Superintendent

Peter Vasilis
Associate Superintendent
Business Services

Cheryl Hightower
Assistant Superintendent
Curriculum and Instruction

Claudette Ingo
Assistant Superintendent
Student Programs & Services

1995-96
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October 26, 1995

Honorable Pete Wilson
Governor, State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Governor Wilson:

I am aware that you are still considering whether to accept the \$42 million of federal Goals 2000 funds for California's schools. I ask you, on behalf of our schools and students, to notify the federal government to release these funds to California.

The funds will support locally developed projects that will lead to school improvement. Parents, teachers, and other community members have come together to develop school-specific plans for improvement and have chosen to pursue these federal funds to launch their efforts.

In addition, we need to send a consistent message to the federal government that we are earnest in seeking California's fair share of its tax dollars sent to the federal government. Returning these funds would be confusing, if not contradictory to our intended message.

Finally, California must be fully committed to undertaking the state- and locally-determined education reform efforts that will establish California once again as having the nation's most outstanding educational system. We must utilize all available resources to do this. Please do not deprive our communities of this opportunity.

Please accept the \$42 million in federal Goals 2000 funding for California's schools for 1995-96.

Sincerely,

August Scornaiench
Superintendent

AFS:lh

Professional
Services Center

313 W. Winton Ave.
Hayward, California
94544-1198

(510) 887-0152

OCT 26 '95 03:23PM ALA CO OFFICE OF ED

P.2/2



Alameda County Office of Education

August Scornaienchl
Superintendent

Peter Yasitis
Associate Superintendent
Business Services

Cheryl Hightower
Assistant Superintendent
Curriculum and Instruction

Claudette Inga
Assistant Superintendent
Student Programs & Services

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Professional
Services Center

313 W. Winton Ave.
Hayward, California
94544-1196

(510) 887-0152

October 26, 1995

TO: Loni Hancock
FROM: August Scornaienchl, Superintendent
Alameda County Office of Education
RE: Loss of Goals 2000 Funds

Thanks for the alert! I have attached a copy of the letter I sent to Governor Wilson today regarding his plan to return \$42 million of federal Goals 2000 funds to the federal government. I have also requested the three Alameda County districts directly affected by Governor Wilson's decisions to contact his office, as well as all California county superintendents of schools (copies attached).

Let's hope we have an impact!

AS:lh
attach.
cc: Karl Klansner



OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Office of the Board of Education - 1025 Second Avenue, Suite 314
Oakland, CA 94608-2212
510-836-0189 • Fax 510-839-5328



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October 25, 1995

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Noel Galt
District 5

Toni Cook
District 6

Edgar Rodriguez
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant

The Honorable Pete Wilson
Governor of the State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Governor Wilson:

We are writing as members of the Oakland School Board, and as citizens of California, to urgently request you to immediately accept the \$42,111,705 Goals 2000 grant that the national government has awarded our State.

The Oakland Unified School District has already received \$106,115 in a Goals 2000 sub-grant from the California Department of Education. We will receive an additional \$153,445 next year if you agree to release the funds. We assure you that every dime is needed, and is being well used to improve the education of the children and young people in Oakland.

As a large urban school district we face tremendous challenges. These challenges will be made more difficult if the proposed federal budget cuts are enacted and if the States does not increase funding for education. You know the grim statistics about low per pupil spending, large class size and the lack of computers in classrooms as well as we do. We cannot afford to turn away money that can help our children!

Goals 2000 dollars come without regulation, and allow local districts like ours to set our own priorities, goals and plans. Oakland decided to apply for these funds, we need these funds. For the Governor of the State to unilaterally deny us our Goals 2000 grant award would make a mockery of local control.

Honorable Pete Wilson

Re: Goals 2000 Grant

Page 2 of 2

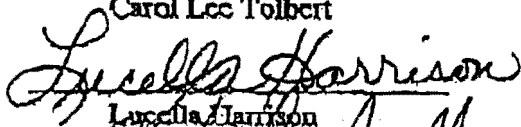
Again, we urge you to accept and to release the funds.

Sincerely,

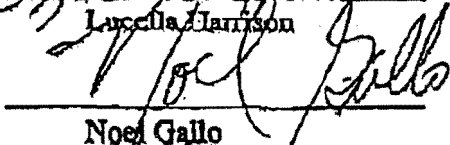
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



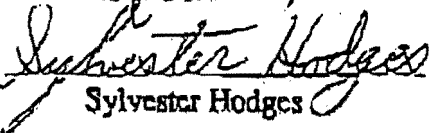
Carol Lee Tolbert



Lucella Harrison



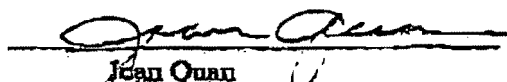
Noel Gallo



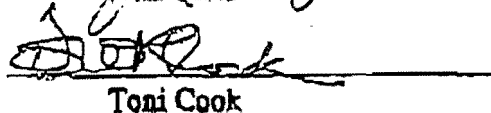
Sylvester Hodges



Bob Spencer



Jean Quan



Toni Cook

CT/BS/LH/NG/JQ/TC/SH:mm

cc: Carolyn Gettridge
Superintendent of Schools
Oakland Unified School District

DRAFT CA G2K STRATEGIC PLAN

PHASE I OBJECTIVE

Continue to create positive message about Goals 2000 and grassroots pressure on G. to release funds. This phase of activities builds up to the Nov. 30 CA Business Round Table meeting.

Target dates: November 1-30, 1995

Strategy I: Grassroots Mobilization

A. Create Network of Grassroots Advocates

1. Identify leaders willing to participate in coordinated strategy from:
 - a. PTAs
 - b. Unions
 - c. Teacher leaders
 - d. Superintendents
 - e. Academics
 - f. Business groups
 - g. Other
2. Establish communication network among CA groups to share and track information -- options:
 - a. Daily conference calls
 - b. Fax network
 - c. Individual calls
 - d. Meetings

C. Provide information

1. Provide information to grassroots organizations; encourage them to incorporate examples of how G2k is working to improve education for children in their area, what could be done additionally with more resources, and what will be lost if funding not released. Information to include:
 - a. Sample op eds
 1. From parent
 2. From teacher
 3. From administrator/superintendent
 4. From business leader
 - b. Talking points about benefits of G2k
 - c. Sample articles for newsletters

d. Sample letters of support for G2k

D. Disseminate information

1. Four week targeted media strategy

Wk of Nov. 1 - San Diego

Wk of Nov. 7 - Los Angeles

Wk of Nov. 14 - Central Valley

Wk of Nov. 21 - San Francisco/Oakland

Wk of Nov. 28 - Sacramento

a. Submit op eds to local newspapers

b. Write letters to the editor

c. Hold press conferences

2. Influence political leaders

a. Send letters of support to governor & legislative representatives

3. Inform public

a. Submit articles to employee and civic group newsletters

b. Offer to speak at civic meetings

c. Speak on public service television and radio shows about the importance of education improvement

4. Utilize existing communication networks to disseminate information

a. Newsletters

b. E-mail networks

c. Fax networks

d. Conferences and meetings

e. Internet home pages, chat lines

Strategy II: Leadership Strategy

A. Mobilize supporters

1. Assembly - possible hearings planned

2. Congressional delegation - letter and possible press events

3. Chief ??

4. Lt. G ??

B. Tie leaders into communication network

C. Call to action when appropriate

Strategy III: CBRT

- A. Keep in regular contact leading up to 11/30 meeting
- B. Provide input to survey where appropriate
- C. Influence event and follow-up, if possible
 - 1. Encourage press to cover
 - 2. G's ed representative invited to meeting
- D. Follow-up meeting with G and/or G's ed representative
 - 1. CBRT to talk with G about need for and support of G2k

Strategy IV: Outreach to G

- A. Dept. stay in touch with G's staff
 - 1. Communicate through intermediaries when appropriate
- B. Send letter (or Sec call) to address micro-managing issues, fear of no future funding, changes made to G2k, willingness to let them indicate they had role in making changes for sake of CA's children

GOAL: *G shows signs of softening and gives message to business community following 11/30 meeting that G is likely/more likely to accept G2k funds*

PHASE II OBJECTIVE

Continue grassroots pressure on G to accept and release G2k funds on behalf of CA's children

Target dates: November 30 - December 25, 1995

Strategy I: S calls G when funding issue is resolved to communicate result and proposed legislative changes

Strategy II: Encourage business leadership to hold private meeting with G re: G2k

GOAL: *G accepts G2k on his terms; takes some credit for changes and reiterates the importance of state and local autonomy; positions himself as tough opponent who puts CA children's education before desires of feds*

Goals 2000: Why all the hue and cry?

By DANA WILKIE

Staff Writer

10/31/95

SACRAMENTO — Since President Clinton signed the Goals 2000 program into law last year, critics have scorned the education program, saying it intrudes into state affairs, imposes a slew of new requirements and promotes goals that spell Big Brother-like monitoring of how parents raise children.

Gov. Pete Wilson, joining the outcry, has criticized the program for its "myriad of federal dictates" and has threatened to refuse \$42 million in Goals 2000 money that the Clinton administration recently awarded California schools.

Yet documents and interviews indicate that Goals 2000 critics can point to few specific flaws in the goals and program requirements themselves. Instead, their complaints appear to focus on the fact that the federal government is involved in education to begin with.

■ Few Goals 2000 critics can find any conflict between the national education goals outlined in the program and California's own goals for educating children. One researcher

who dislikes Goals 2000, nevertheless described the national goals as "laudable."

■ Many Goals 2000 critics, including Maureen DiMarco, Wilson's secretary of child development and education, can point to few "federal dictates" in the program that are any more cumbersome than those for other federal education programs which Goals 2000 opponents don't criticize.

■ Some conservative groups, which have been among the pro-

gram's most outspoken critics, demonstrate unfamiliarity with the details of Goals 2000. One Christian Coalition spokeswoman said she based her opposition not on personal knowledge of the program but on what she'd heard from "grass-roots" groups.

■ Though critics say they worry that Goals 2000 will squelch the freedom that local schools exercise over education, some of these same critics worry that schools cannot be trusted to reject Goals 2000 money if the money has too many strings attached.

Signed by Clinton in March 1994, Goals 2000 is a voluntary program that school districts may participate in to receive federal money. Schools must use the money to develop plans for improving education in concert with broadly stated goals on the future of education.

Last year, the federal government awarded \$104 million in Goals

2000 grants; Gov. Wilson accepted \$10 million for 169 consortia representing 227 California school districts and almost 1,900 schools. Of the \$370 million awarded this year, California won \$42.1 million, which includes \$1.2 million for 13 San Diego County school districts.

Though the U.S. Department of Education has sent California the money, the Republican governor refuses to send it to schools. In July, while he was still running his now-abandoned campaign for the GOP presidential nomination, Wilson wrote Tom Payzant, then U.S. assistant education secretary, and objected to the federal government's tendency to "place extraordinary conditions upon the receipt of funding." He declared that "what started as a hopeful partnership (under Goals 2000) has deteriorated into a myriad of federal dictates."

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Board

Hawthorne

Pendleton

Hurley

Till

Perko

Carriedo

Shelburne

Cisneros

Vieil

Crimmins

Williams

Dyer

Fukuda

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Jennifer A. Marshall of the Family Research Council, a national conservative group, objects that these goals have been codified into law. This development, she says, raises the question of if and how the federal government will enforce goals such as this: "By the year 2000, all children in America will start school ready to learn."

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Opponents also worry that Goals 2000 requires states to submit to the federal government strategies for testing student performance.

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"I work with all the money that comes from the federal government for special (educational needs)," said Carol Leighy, assistant superintendent for the Lake-side Union School District. "They have beaucoup strings attached to every single program. Goals 2000 has close to no strings."

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The Poway Unified School District considered the Goals 2000 objectives as mere guidelines, then wrote its own goals, said grant writer Sandra Johnson.

"They had a listing of national goals, but there was no requirement that you follow those strictly," she said.

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At the time Wilson sent his July letter objecting to the "dictates" in Goals 2000, DiMarco said, he "had not evaluated what the program was at that current point . . . nor has he fully at this point." DiMarco said the reason was that her office was forced to prematurely review the program because the state Department of Education mismanaged the distribution of the Goals 2000 money. The department denies this.

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NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS

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SOURCE: California Dept. of Education

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10/31/95

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Source: U.S. Department of Education

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California Meeting
10/31/95



Update on recent discussions

Ruth McKenna

San Diego reporter

others (Loni)

Escondido

①

②

Congressional letter/action -- Congressman Berman

Is there a need to pull congressional staff together for strategy discussion?

③

Secretary and Deputy's trips to California

Nov. 18--Deputy

Nov. 20--Secretary

(we will have information on their obligations to date.)

Continue to, Goldboards, local sign with - anyone

④

Review and revisions of strategy outline

⑤

Staffing ???

Loni

- Lawyers - open letter
- Higher ed - open letter

SF State Pres

James

• Jill Weiss - SF - Sol Rd
open letter to college
two names

Rag C

- higher ed
- schol admin
esth bl

• Mike Smith - Atkinson - higher ed letter

OPA - schedule Deputy
for

LETTERS

The Governor, Schools and Goals 2000

Editor — Your October 6 article titled, "Wilson Spurns \$42 Million Federal Grant for Schools," does not properly present the governor's position on Goals 2000.

The governor has made very clear his belief that education is the responsibility of state and local governments, and that the federal government has no role in micro-managing our schools. That's why the governor has stated his belief that we should "proceed with caution" in accepting second-year Goals 2000 dollars.

He believes that educators and parents must be assured that these dollars will, in fact, not be tied to federal mandates that limit local decision-making on how to use the money either now or in the future.

All too often the pattern of federal programs is to offer funds that are then followed by the intervention of controlling regulations and bureaucratic meddling.

A further complication is that the House has removed funding for next year's Goals 2000 budget, and the Senate Appropriations Committee has reduced Goals 2000 by nearly two-thirds below the president's January budget request.

With the future of Goals 2000 funding uncertain, for local school districts to program funds for multiyear projects, which will require the redirection of funds from other worthy projects, if and when the federal dollars are eliminated or diminished, would be counterproductive and imprudent.

We need only look to the broken IRCA and SLIAG commitments to remember that the federal government has promised money before and reneged on that promise.

Very simply put, the governor — with experience as the teacher — is being admirably cautious in refusing to accept these funds until all the details are ironed out. Local school districts will do well by being equally as cautious and

not expending funds that are not already in the bank. Writing checks on an empty account is never a good idea.

The bottom line: If the Goals 2000 program is in fact structured to be free of federal strings and fully funded, and the governor believes that the reforms being funded are good for our students, his concerns will be satisfied.

MAUREEN DIMARCO
Cabinet Secretary
Governor's Office
of Child Development
and Education
Sacramento

Washington Post, October 24, 1995, P. 16

Broadcasters' Obligations to Children

The Post's Oct. 14 editorial "Television and Quality" questions the Federal Communications Commission's effort to hold broadcasters accountable for serving the needs of children. The Post argues that government cannot and should not legislate quality in television programming. Of course, that's true. But that doesn't have anything to do with the controversy about children's television.

The debate today is about accountability. Under the Children's Television Act of 1990, each station must provide programming "specifically designed" to serve the educational needs of the child audience. As Post reporter Paul Farhi indicated in his Oct. 12 news story, "Short-Circuiting Educational TV," stations claim that programs such as "Yogi Bear," "Woody Woodpecker" and even "America's Funniest Home Videos" fulfill this obligation.

The Post suggests that to challenge the legitimacy of such claims is to enter a fog that the FCC cannot possibly navigate. That position strips the Children's Television Act of all meaning. Stations must provide educational

programming, but is all programming to be defined as educational?

So long as broadcasters continue to be given free use of the publicly owned airwaves, they owe something of value to the nation's children. When stations try to pass off noneducational programs as educational, it's like using counterfeit currency to pay the debt.

The television industry knows how to provide high-quality children's programming. Stations can provide legitimate, good-faith efforts at children's educational programming as the law requires. When they do not, the FCC is obliged to respond. If the FCC is not allowed to properly enforce this law, then Congress should repeal the Children's Television Act and tell broadcasters that they are free to forget about the needs of America's children.

DALE KUNKEL
Santa Barbara, Calif.
NEWTON MINOW
Chicago

Dale Kunkel is an associate professor of Communications at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Newton Minow is a former FCC chairman.

Author: Jennifer Davis at WDCB02
Date: 10/27/95 7:29 PM
Priority: Normal
TO: Loni Hancock at SANA01
CC: Jennifer Davis
CC: Mike Cohen at WDCB01
CC: Diane Jones at WDCR02
Subject: CA Update

Mike -
FYI

df

----- Message Contents -----

Hi! Hope you have a great weekend. Several things...

1. I hope your urban superintendents speech went well. That was an interesting talk we had with Sally!

2. Chick sent us some great articles and letters. The John Jacobs article was great!! Thanks!

3. Diane is faxing you the draft strategy outline. It will need some explanation on Monday. One thing you might want to be thinking about is the most effective way to keep the real activists in CA -- who want to help -- in the loop on what is going on. (e.g. should a FAX network be established? Would e-mail work? What about regular conference calls? meetings?) It seems to me that some mechanism needs to be established in order to keep things organized.

4. I called Mike Rouse, but he was not in the office.

5. I have had INCREDIBLE conversations with two of the teacher "leaders" in California. Pann Baltz (Disney teacher) and Dick Chapleau (CA State Teacher of the Year) are ready to do what ever it takes! Dick has already communicated with Congressman McKean and is doing an Op Ed that he will send to papers in his area (Lancaster, CA) and all over the state. He is happy to participate in a press event.

Pann Baltz is also going to do an OP ED and a letter to the Governor. She also will talk with the NBC affiliate in her area about doing a story. Pann's school has a Goals 2000 grant. She is also a conservative Christian and has been featured in the Focus on the Family magazine.

Both these teachers want to stay in touch with us. I have given Loni's name and number to each of these teachers.

6. Terry Dozier has spoken with Sandy McBrayer. She is also ready to do whatever we want. I will follow up with her on Monday.

7. Jeanne Jehl is a staff person at the Department who used to work for Tom Payzant in San Diego. She has lots of friends in San Diego and they have contacted her about this issue. Dr. Carol Leighty, assistant superintendent of the Lakeside Union School District in San Diego County has organized the 13 separate Goals 2000 grantees to help. She can be reached at (619)390-2611. They are going to get local parents and business people to write letters to the local papers (and possibly to Wilson) about releasing the money. They will describe how the funds are helping kids in San Diego County.

8. Frank H. has not called John Emerson re: consulting help.

This is all I know right now. We'll talk to you at 10:30 a.m. EST on Monday!

Jennifer

SACRAMENTO BEE

10/22/95

Page 1 of 1

Stonewalling school innovation

WHAT DO you do if someone asks you to accept a check for \$42 million virtually free of strings? If you are Gov. Pete Wilson, you sniff, "probably not," and let the federal government, which made the offer, stew in its own juices.

This is what the controversy over Goals 2000, the federal education program that encourages educational innovation in states and local school districts and that began in the Bush administration, has come down to in California.

It is getting stupid. Male hormones may even be involved.

Wilson, who spent six months running for president on a states' rights and anti-federal-mandates platform, has also spent the last two years blasting President Clinton and the federal government for not supplying enough money in other areas, such as education, health benefits and prison costs for illegal immigrants.

The governor now says he is not likely to accept the \$42 million that Congress already appropriated for California schools because too much federal "micromanagement" is involved. Besides, he says, there is no guarantee that more money would be available next year. Indeed, it's quite possible that the GOP majority in Congress will kill the program next year.

But Secretary of Education Richard Riley said in an interview last weekend that 46 other states have accepted the money, that 14 have submitted final plans for how to spend it, and that his department has accepted all 14 plans "without changing a word."

"GOALS 2000 clearly says the states will create their own academic standards and their own plans to help students reach those standards," said Riley. "I would hope every state would

do that anyway. This is a very important issue. We are ready to wire the money electronically the minute we get approval." (Without Wilson's approval, Riley will redistribute California's share to other states.)

Moreover, Riley said, Wilson could accept the \$42 million for this year, apply it as other

POLITICS IN REVIEW

John Jacobs
Political Editor

states have done for new computers, or school safety or parental involvement programs, or whatever the locals want. "This is not money for ongoing budgets," Riley said. "If the money is gone next year, but you've used it this year to improve the schools, you haven't wasted it."

If California schools were so luxuriating in wealth that they didn't need the money, Wilson's reluctance might even seem magnanimous. But in fact, California is near the bottom in state funding for schools, class size, computers per classroom and a host of other measures. Even with extra money for the schools in the latest state budget, California still spends some \$1,200 a year per child less than the national average.

"A lot of the criticism is misunderstanding and misinformation," Riley said, "and represents extreme views of folks who are opposed for bizarre reasons, who are out of touch with reality." In New Hampshire, for ex-

ample, some parents thought Goals 2000 was a United Nations cabal to give shots to children and control their minds. Elsewhere, others thought it was a plot whereby the federal government could inspect homes and remove the children if they found certain kinds of weapons. "That's way out," Riley said. "If I thought that, I'd be against it, too."

But Wilson is not crazy. He doesn't believe, as one of his own advisers put it, that Goals 2000 means "kids are required to ride brooms and hand out condoms." He may also be ticked at the state Department of Education. In the first-year installment of Goals 2000 funds last year, it got \$10 million, kept \$4 million for administration costs and quickly promised the other \$6 million to school districts, plus another \$9 million, which did not yet exist. That \$9 million was expected to come from this year's \$42 million. That's tacky.

WHEN several other states said they were unhappy with federal rules, the feds waived them. They have indicated a willingness to sit down with state education officials and work things out.

"Contrary to the assertions in your [July 21] letter," federal officials wrote Wilson on Sept. 29, "Goals 2000 does not contain 'a myriad of federal dictates'; nor has it led to 'federal micromanagement of California's education reform efforts.' In fact, there are no federal dictates in Goals 2000, nor are there any federal regulations issued as a result of this program. . . . We would be happy to address any problems you might identify."

"I was the governor of South Carolina from 1979 to 1987," said Riley. "I looked to California with envy. As we began moving South Carolina up, California was at the very top in education spending. Now, it's at or near the very bottom. I just hope he [Wilson] will come around. It would break my heart if this critical state, at a time of having serious problems funding education, would turn its back on this money."

Wilson may be looking for a face-saving way to accept the money. Let's hope he finds one.

California Update
10/26/95

1. Followed up with Terry Dozier. The California state teacher of the year, Dick Chapleau, (see e-mail) is very interested in helping--will do press/letters etc. The former National Teacher of the Year, Sandy McBraie will likely also help and Pann--former Disney teacher too.
2. Today I will talk with David Fish, lobbyist for the urban school districts in California. Will encourage him to call Loni before Friday speech to discuss strategy.
3. Have drafted Congressional delegation letter. We need to encourage them to run it by Delaine.
4. Maureen DiMarco has not returned Mike C. call.
4. Frank H. will call John Emerson today.
5. Jennifer will try to reach Mike Rouse today.
6. Mike, any news on Business support/BRT involvement in CA?? -M
7. Where are we with Claremont response? -David
8. What do we hear from Mike Kirst? Will he publish response?
9. Should someone call Gene Garcia? Adele Naido?

For Loni:

10. Any new press in California?
11. Any news from Delaine about organizing strategy meeting?
12. Any news on school board resolution on Goals?
13. Conversations with constituency groups?
14. Any news on assembly hearings?
15. Next steps on strategy?

San Diego China Tech, Soc. Res
W. Hg. - shi

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	To Terry Dozier from Dick Chapleau re: California teachers (partial) (1 page)	10/25/95	P6/b(6)

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Author: dickc@qnet.com (Dick Chapleau) at INTERNET

Date: 10/25/95 4:46 PM

Priority: Normal

TO: Terry Dozier at WDCE02

Subject: Re: California Teachers

----- Message Contents -----

Terry, 110% from me. You get me this lady's address, I'll also talk to the TOYs from California and see what I can do. I'll blow money calling Sacramento. I'll write letters. I'll irritate who needs irritating, or schmooze who needs schmoozing. You tell me, is it hammer time or finesse time? You know the ins and outs better than I do. I'm a little irritated that the "education governor" never meets the TOYs, nor comes to the Milken.

The kids are getting the raw end of this deal.

110%. Let me know. You want to have her call me at work, it's 805-726-7649, ext. 211

Home [REDACTED] P6(b)(6)

[001]

I've learned a little bit about courage this year. I didn't get these awards to sit on the sidelines. I believe in Goals 2000. Hey, maybe I could get my students at the University to write letters!

Dick

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, Oct. 21, 1995 p. 15

\$42 MILLION FOR SCHOOLS AWAITS WILSON'S OK

by Nanette Asimov

State Superintendent Delaine Eastin yesterday urged Governor Wilson for a second time to accept \$42 million in federal money for California schools that he has threatened to reject for having too many strings attached.

"I am gravely concerned that our students are being denied access to important programs and services that they need and deserve," Eastin wrote. "I am offering, as I did a month ago, to answer any specific concerns that you have about 'conditions' or 'strings' attached to the funds."

Although the governor has reservations about the money, he has not yet made up his mind on whether to accept it, said Maureen DiMarco, his education adviser. He may not decide until Congress ends its session in mid-December, she said.

The \$42 million would come from the federal Goals 2000 program championed by President Clinton and would result in grants to 1,800 schools in 228 California districts. The governor began voicing objections to the money this summer while he was a presidential candidate.

Although Wilson has not specified the federal restrictions he is concerned about, DiMarco said, "We wouldn't want the federal government to set academic standards for the state."

The programs that would receive portions of the grant money include a gang-prevention program at South County Community School in Santa Clara County, individual learning plans for all students in the San Ramon Valley district of Contra Costa County, and teacher-training in technology in Los Angeles County's Walnut Valley district.

Many of these programs were started with last year's Goals 2000 grant for \$10 million, which Wilson accepted. Of that, \$6.2 million was used for proposals that had scored well in a massive state competition for the grant money, Eastin said. The remaining money went to library grants, reading programs and other education programs, she said.

DiMarco said Eastin should not have encouraged the program developers to expect federal money for a second year, but instead should have granted the programs a greater share of last year's money.

More...

Draft
10/21
Mike Cohen

Overview of and Response to the Claremont Institute Report on Goals 2000 and Education in California

The main line of argument in the report is that Goals 2000, along with related federal programs, are mechanisms for substantially increasing federal control over education, at the expense of local and state control. However, the report displays a shocking ignorance of both new and existing federal education programs, and a complete misunderstanding of key provisions of law.

More specifically, the report makes the following arguments:

Criticism: The National Education Goals in Title 1 indicates a willingness by the federal government to impose its will on states, localities and individuals.

- The fact that the goals and objectives incorporate the word "will" (at least 45 times according to the authors) (e.g., all children will arrive at school ready to learn; children will receive the the nutrition, physical activity, experiences and health care needed to arrive at school with healthy minds and bodies) demonstrates somehow makes the goals into federal dictates.
- The fact that Title III of Goals 2000 (grants to states for education improvement) says states should develop plans for meeting the national education goals, and that other legislation (e.g, School-to Work Act, IASA, reauthorization of OERI) also says that various programs should be aimed at reaching the goals, means that voluntary voluntary national goals have been turned into federal mandates, with funding and other strings attached.

Response:

- Through Goals 2000, the Congress endorsed--on a bipartisan basis--the goals initially developed by the governors and President

Bush. The authors are confused. They can't tell the difference between Congressional endorsement of a vision for the future of American education and federal mandates. The rest of the analysis in this report reflects equally glaring misunderstandings of the Act and what its provisions actually mean.

- While Congress added 2 goals (parental involvement and teacher professional development) to the original six, the wording of the goals and objectives is virtually the same as when the goals were initially developed by the Nation's governors and President Bush. The goals incorporate the word "will" precisely because they are goals--descriptions of what the governors and President hoped would occur in the future.
- The "beancounting" of verbs leads the authors to miss the forest for the trees. The goals have always enjoyed broad, bipartisan support, both before and after they were incorporated into the Goals 2000 Act. The wording they now dissect and criticize has already been widely accepted by governors and legislators of both parties, parents, employers, state and local education officials, and civic groups of all stripes.
- Designing federal education programs so they assist states in their own efforts to achieve the national education goals should be applauded, not criticized. Failure to do this would mean that the federal government was failing to do its (carefully limited) share in helping to achieve the goals. To have federal education programs that are unrelated to widely endorsed national goals would make the federal government irrelevant to achieving the goals. Yet the federal government was a partner in establishing the goals, and the agreement between the governors and President Bush at Charlottesville, and the goals that were subsequently adopted by these parties, explicitly acknowledge that the federal government must support state and local efforts to achieve these goals.

- Neither Title III of the Goals 2000 Act nor any other federal legislation requires states to adopt or implement the National Education Goals as a condition of receiving federal funding. The provisions describing what state Goals 2000 plans must address don't require strategies for achieving the goals, and the reviews of state plans have not looked at this at all.

Criticism: In order to receive funds under Goals 2000, states have to meet federal requirements including developing a state education improvement plan and submitting it to the Secretary for approval. Both the specific requirements for the plan and the overall requirement for Secretarial approval lead to substantial federal intrusion into state matters.

- As a condition of receiving federal funds, the state must develop an education improvement plan that meets federal requirements.
- States have to develop content and student performance standards and align assessments, curricula, textbooks, etc. with these standards. States will be under heavy pressure to use federal standards. This gives the federal government unprecedented control or influence over curriculum and related matters.
- Because states are required to assess the effectiveness and equity of their finance systems, Goals 2000 aims to influence exactly how states spend their education funds.
- The Goals 2000 Act promotes "one-stop shopping" and other ways of providing social services, health care and other nonacademic activities (including perhaps reproductive services) in schools.
- The requirement that state plans be approved by the Secretary in order for the state to receive funds gives the federal government the power and influence to ensure that state policies meet federal dictates.

Response: These criticisms reflect another fundamental misunderstanding of the Act. They are strongly contradicted by the experience of states participating in Goals 2000 over the past 15 months.

- These criticisms, based on misinformed interpretations of specific provisions of the Act, taken completely out of context, conveniently overlook the track record established over the past 15 months. 48 states and hundreds of local school districts have received Goals 2000 funds. No state or school district has been told what policies, practices or education improvement strategies to adopt as a result of participating in Goals 2000. Not one local school district has even submitted an education improvement plan to the federal government, nor will they. 14 states have submitted completed Goals 2000 plans. All have been approved, and not a single state has been asked to change even a single word in its education reform plan. The complaints about federal intrusion and increased federal control are myths, designed to play on the fears of parents and to pressure Governor Wilson into turning down funds that can help California schools.

- The requirement that states develop education improvement plans is based on (1) the lessons state leaders themselves learned about how to improve education; and (2) the fact that every governor in the country committed to develop education improvement plans when they participated in the Charlottesville Education Summit.

- The Goals 2000 Act provides a broad and very flexible framework for state education improvement plans. It does not, however, in any way determine the specific content of the plans. Nor does it require any specific practices, such as one-stop shopping or the use of particular types of textbooks or instructional materials. The authors are simply wrong about this.

- The requirement for Secretarial approval of state plans is for the purpose of responsible federal use of taxpayer funds, not for federal intrusion into state and local education matters. The review of state plans is simply to determine if they are promising enough to invest in. The Secretary does not approve academic standards, tests, or any specific part of a state plan. The law doesn't allow for a more intrusive approach, there hasn't been an intrusive approach, the Secretary doesn't want one, and our track record leaves no room for doubt about that.

Criticism: Goals 2000 creates new federal bureaucracies that are or will become agencies for advancing federal control over education. They include the National Education Goals Panel, NESIC, the National Skills standards Board, the Regional Laboratories, and the OERI research institutes.

- The Goals Panel is charged with identifying actions that should be taken by the Federal, state and local governments to achieve the national education goals, and with building a nationwide bipartisan consensus for these actions. Few jurisdictions will be able to resist the "advice" of the goals panel, and the panel's consensus building activities are designed to override the opposition of parents and voters.
- Even though NESIC has not been established, national standards still exist and states receiving federal funds will have to meet these standards.
- The National Skills Standards Board creates federal entanglement into local education and the private sector job market. Because its skill standards must take into account NESIC-certified academic standards, and because students in Goals 2000 will be better prepared to meet the standards, the NSSB will become the another vehicle the federal government used to force states to participate in Goals 2000. It is also the vehicle business will use to impose its views about curriculum on the schools.

- The OERI research institutes are really designed to advocate for specific “politically correct” practices and will not give a fair hearing to other approaches (such as single-sex schools).
- The regional laboratories are really agencies for intervention in schools in order to carry out the federal Goals 2000 agenda.

Response: Once again, the authors demonstrate a fundamental misunderstanding of various provisions of the Act and the extent to which they interrelate.

- None of these entities have authority over state and local matters; they are a set of resources that can be used at the discretion of states, local communities or individual schools.
- The regional labs and the institute are part of the federal education research agency--which has been in existence for over 30 years, and which is independent of Goals 2000 or any other federal education program. Their role in schools is determined by local and state needs, not federal dictates.
- There is need for national leadership--from governors, legislators, educators, employers and the public--on various aspects of education reform. The Goals Panel and the National Skills Standards Board provide the structure for this leadership, using modest amounts of federal funds to provide tools for supporting local and state education reform, with limited involvement of federal officials.

Criticism: Goals 2000 supports and promotes the worst aspects of education reform in California. Participation in Goals 2000 will therefore move the state in the wrong direction.

- Goals 2000 promotes OBE--as reflected in the flawed math and reading state curriculum frameworks.

- Goals 2000 supports performance testing--as reflected in CLAS--which measures values and attitudes but not whether kids know the right answer.

Response: Standards and testing procedures are determined by the state and by local school districts and schools under Goals 2000, not by the federal government.

- If there were flaws in previous curriculum frameworks and assessments in California, there were the complete responsibility of the state, not of the federal government. Correcting any problems is also California's responsibility, without regard to whether California participates in Goals 2000. How these issues are approached in California will be determined by the citizens of California, not by federal requirements--even while the state continues to participate in Goals 2000.
- California is in the midst of revising its curriculum frameworks, and Governor Wilson has just signed legislation calling for the development of a new testing program. The state can use Goals 2000 funds to support its own activities in these areas, if it chooses to.