

Milk - ~~_____~~

Docent has been
revised. See below
and attached. I've asked
Nanna to make so
come. &.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

STRONG PROTECTION AGAINST FEDERAL INTRUSION IN GOALS 2000

Education is a State and local responsibility, and, over the past decade in particular, the leadership for raising academic standards and improving education overall has come from the State and local levels. Goals 2000 will enable participating States and local education agencies to strengthen these reforms, broaden grass roots involvement in them, and more rapidly involve all schools, parents and educators in education improvement. Goals 2000 is designed to provide Federal support, in the form of financial assistance and models or exemplars of outstanding practices, to education reforms designed and initiated at the local and state levels.

Goals 2000 is different from other Federal programs, especially in education. While Federal legislation is often intended to require or encourage States, localities or individuals to do things they would not otherwise do, Goals 2000 is designed to assist States and localities to undertake education reforms they are already committed to.

Consequently, the Goals 2000 Act provides maximum flexibility to States, local education agencies, and individual schools in designing their own approaches to improving education. The main requirements of the law are that these approaches: (1) are aimed at helping all students reach challenging academic standards set by each State; (2) have a reasonable chance of success; (3) enjoy strong support within the state; and, (4) provide for local flexibility.

Because the Goals 2000 program is designed to encourage and support reforms initiated at the local and State levels, it does not in any way seek to impose a "federal" approach to specific state or local approaches. In addition, it contains the following provisions that limit federal involvement and protect State and local control:

- o Prohibition on Federal mandates, direction and control. Nothing in the Goals 2000 Act authorizes any Federal official to mandate, direct or control State, local school district or individual school curriculum, program of instruction, or allocation of resources, or to require any State, local district or school to incur any costs not covered by Goals 2000. (Section 318)
- o State and Local Government Control of Education. Reaffirms that State and local governments have primary responsibility for control of education, and that the Federal government shall not directly or indirectly impose standards or promulgate rules or regulations that would reduce or undermine State and local control. (Section 319)

- o Unconditioned State Participation. No State shall be required to obtain certification of its standards from the National Education Standards and Improvement Council (NESIC), or participate in Goals 2000 in any way, as a condition of participating in any Federal education program, such as Chapter 1, special education, vocational education, or Title III of Goals 2000. (Section 213(h)(1))
- o States participating in Goals 2000 do not submit their standards for review to NESIC (see above) or to the Secretary of Education for review and approval. In order to receive funds under Goals 2000, States must present plans for a process to develop state content standards. They are not required to submit the actual standards to the Education Department for approval. (Section 306 (c)(1))
- o Opportunity to learn standards or strategies. While States must develop opportunity to learn standards or strategies, they only have to include the factors the State itself deems appropriate to achieve its own content and performance standards. In other words, opportunity to learn strategies or standards are whatever a State wants them to be as long as they are focused on improved student learning. (Section 306 (d))

For the first time in history, the Goals 2000 Act provides historic waiver authority to the Secretary of Education. State education agencies may apply to the Secretary for waivers of certain requirements of federal programs that impede education reform efforts. States may also submit waiver requests on behalf of local school districts and schools. In addition, six states will participate in an education flexibility demonstration program, which allows the Secretary to delegate his waiver authority to State education agencies. (Section 311)

In addition to these specific provisions of the Goals 2000 Act, the U.S. Department of Education has taken additional steps to reduce the possibility of inappropriate federal intrusion, and to preserve all of the state and local discretion incorporated into the law:

- o The Department of Education has not issued any new regulations to implement Title III of Goals 2000. The Education Department intends to implement the program of grants for State and local education improvement without issuing additional, complicated regulations that micromanage a flexible program.
- o The Education Department has designed a streamlined application procedure for states, that cuts paperwork considerably. The initial application for States to request Goals 2000 funds is only 4 pages long, asks only for



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

STRONG PROTECTION AGAINST FEDERAL INTRUSION IN GOALS 2000

Goals 2000 is designed to provide Federal support, in the form of financial assistance and models or exemplars of outstanding practices, to education reforms designed and initiated at the local and state levels. Education is a State and local responsibility, and, over the past decade in particular, the leadership for raising academic standards and improving education overall has come from the State and local levels. Goals 2000 will enable participating States and local communities to strengthen these reforms, broaden grass roots involvement in them, and more rapidly involve all schools, parents and educators in education improvement.

Goals 2000 is different from other Federal education programs. While Federal legislation is often designed and intended to require or encourage States, localities or individuals to do things they would not otherwise do, Goals 2000 is designed to assist States and localities to undertake education reforms they are already committed to.

Consequently, the Goals 2000 Act provides maximum flexibility to States, local education agencies, and individual schools in designing their own approaches to improving education. The main requirements of the law are that: (1) these approaches be aimed at helping all students reach challenging academic standards set by each State; (2) these approaches have a reasonable chance of success; (3) that there is a significant commitment within the state to implementing them; and, (4) that they provide for a good deal of local flexibility.

Because the Goals 2000 program is designed to encourage and support reforms initiated at the local and State levels, it does not in any way seek to impose a "federal" approach to specific State or local approaches. In addition, it contains the following provisions that limit federal involvement and protect State and local control:

- o Prohibition on Federal mandates, direction and control. Nothing in the Goals 2000 Act authorizes any Federal official to mandate, direct or control State, local school district or individual school curriculum, program of instruction, or allocation of resources, or to require any State, local district or school to incur any costs not covered by Goals 2000. (Section 318)
- o State and Local Government Control of Education. Reaffirms that State and local governments have primary responsibility for control of education, and that the Federal government shall not directly or indirectly impose standards or promulgate rules or regulations that would reduce or undermine State and local control. (Section 319)

- o Unconditioned State Participation. No State shall be required to obtain certification of its standards from the National Education Standards and Improvement Council (NESIC), nor participate in Goals 2000 in any way, as a condition of participating in any Federal education program, such as Chapter 1, Drug Free Schools, vocational education, or Goals 2000. (Section 213(h)(1))
- o ~~Voluntary National Standards shall be certified by NESIC only if they are sufficiently general to be used by any State without restricting State and local control of curriculum. (Section 213(e))~~
- o ~~National standards do not create legally enforceable rights. Standards and assessments certified by NESIC do not create legally enforceable rights against States, school districts or individual schools. (Section 213(h)(2))~~

Mike to make room
for the waiver section
I took these out.
I don't think they add
anything and are actually
confusing. J.

g in Goals 2000 do not submit their
w to NESIC (see above) or to the
ion for review and approval. In order to
Goals 2000, States must present plans
velop state content standards. They are
mit the actual standards to the Education
oval. (Section 306 (c)(1))

n standards or strategies. While States
unity to learn standards or strategies,
nclude the factors the State itself deems
appropriate to achieve its own content and performance
standards. In other words, opportunity to learn strategies
or standards are determined by a State and focused on
improved student learning. (Section 306 (d))

In addition to these specific provisions of the Goals 2000 Act, the U.S. Department of Education has taken additional steps to reduce the possibility of inappropriate federal intrusion, and to preserve all of the State and local discretion incorporated into the law:

- o The Department of Education has not issued any new regulations to implement Title III of Goals 2000. The Education Department intends to implement the program of grants for State and local education improvement without issuing additional, complicated regulations that micromanage a flexible program.
- o The Education Department has designed a streamlined application procedure for states, that cuts paperwork considerably. The initial application for States to request Goals 2000 funds is only 4 pages long, asks only for information required by law to award funds, and eliminates numerous forms.

make to make room
for the waiver section

I took these [↑] out.

I don't think they add
anything and are actually
confusing. J.

- o Unconditioned State Participation. No State shall be required to obtain certification of its standards from the National Education Standards and Improvement Council (NESIC), nor participate in Goals 2000 in any way, as a condition of participating in any Federal education program, such as Chapter 1, Drug Free Schools, vocational education, or Goals 2000. (Section 213(h)(1))
- o ~~Voluntary National Standards shall be certified by NESIC only if they are sufficiently general to be used by any State without restricting State and local control of curriculum. (Section 213(e))~~
- o ~~National Standards do not create legally enforceable rights. Standards and assessments certified by NESIC do not create legally enforceable rights against States, school districts or individual schools. (Section 213(h)(2))~~
- o States participating in Goals 2000 do not submit their standards for review to NESIC (see above) or to the Secretary of Education for review and approval. In order to receive funds under Goals 2000, States must present plans for a process to develop state content standards. They are not required to submit the actual standards to the Education Department for approval. (Section 306 (c)(1))
- o Opportunity to learn standards or strategies. While States must develop opportunity to learn standards or strategies, they only have to include the factors the State itself deems appropriate to achieve its own content and performance standards. In other words, opportunity to learn strategies or standards are determined by a State and focused on improved student learning. (Section 306 (d))

In addition to these specific provisions of the Goals 2000 Act, the U.S. Department of Education has taken additional steps to reduce the possibility of inappropriate federal intrusion, and to preserve all of the State and local discretion incorporated into the law:

- o The Department of Education has not issued any new regulations to implement Title III of Goals 2000. The Education Department intends to implement the program of grants for State and local education improvement without issuing additional, complicated regulations that micromanage a flexible program.
- o The Education Department has designed a streamlined application procedure for states, that cuts paperwork considerably. The initial application for States to request Goals 2000 funds is only 4 pages long, asks only for information required by law to award funds, and eliminates numerous forms.

STRONG PROTECTION AGAINST FEDERAL INTRUSION IN GOALS 2000

Education is a State and local responsibility, and, over the past decade in particular, the leadership for raising academic standards and improving education overall has come from the State and local levels. Goals 2000 will enable participating States and local education agencies to strengthen these reforms, broaden grass roots involvement in them, and more rapidly involve all schools, parents and educators in education improvement. Goals 2000 is designed to provide Federal support, in the form of financial assistance and models or exemplars of outstanding practices, to education reforms designed and initiated at the local and state levels.

Goals 2000 is different from other Federal programs, especially in education. While Federal legislation is often intended to require or encourage States, localities or individuals to do things they would not otherwise do, Goals 2000 is designed to assist States and localities to undertake education reforms they are already committed to.

Consequently, the Goals 2000 Act provides maximum flexibility to States, local education agencies, and individual schools in designing their own approaches to improving education. The main requirements of the law are that these approaches: (1) are aimed at helping all students reach challenging academic standards set by each State; (2) have a reasonable chance of success; (3) enjoy strong support within the state; and, (4) provide for local flexibility.

Because the Goals 2000 program is designed to encourage and support reforms initiated at the local and State levels, it does not in any way seek to impose a "federal" approach to specific state or local approaches. In addition, it contains the following provisions that limit federal involvement and protect State and local control:

- o Prohibition on Federal mandates, direction and control. Nothing in the Goals 2000 Act authorizes any Federal official to mandate, direct or control State, local school district or individual school curriculum, program of instruction, or allocation of resources, or to require any State, local district or school to incur any costs not covered by Goals 2000. (Section 318)
- o State and Local Government Control of Education. Reaffirms that State and local governments have primary responsibility for control of education, and that the Federal government shall not directly or indirectly impose standards or promulgate rules or regulations that would reduce or undermine State and local control. (Section 319)

- o Unconditioned State Participation. No State shall be required to obtain certification of its standards from the National Education Standards and Improvement Council (NESIC), or participate in Goals 2000 in any way, as a condition of participating in any Federal education program, such as Chapter 1, special education, vocational education, or Title III of Goals 2000. (Section 213(h)(1))
- o Voluntary National Standards shall be certified by NESIC only if they are sufficiently general to be used by any State without restricting State and local control of curriculum. (Section 213(e))
- o National Standards do not create legally enforceable rights. Standards and assessments certified by NESIC do not create legally enforceable rights against States, school districts or individual schools. (Section 213(h)(2))
- o States participating in Goals 2000 do not submit their standards for review to NESIC (see above) or to the Secretary of Education for review and approval. In order to receive funds under Goals 2000, States must present plans for a process to develop state content standards. They are not required to submit the actual standards to the Education Department for approval. (Section 306 (c)(1))
- o Opportunity to learn standards or strategies. While States must develop opportunity to learn standards or strategies, they only have to include the factors the State itself deems appropriate to achieve its own content and performance standards. In other words, opportunity to learn strategies or standards are whatever a State wants them to be as long as they are focused on improved student learning. (Section 306 (d))

In addition to these specific provisions of the Goals 2000 Act, the U.S. Department of Education has taken additional steps to reduce the possibility of inappropriate federal intrusion, and to preserve all of the state and local discretion incorporated into the law:

- o The Department of Education has not issued any new regulations to implement Title III of Goals 2000. The Education Department intends to implement the program of grants for State and local education improvement without issuing additional, complicated regulations that micromanage a flexible program.
- o The Education Department has designed a streamlined application procedure for states, that cuts paperwork considerably. The initial application for States to request Goals 2000 funds is only 4 pages long, asks only for information required by law to award funds, and eliminates numerous forms generally required for Federal funding.

STRONG PROTECTION AGAINST FEDERAL INTRUSION IN GOALS 2000

Education is a State and local responsibility, and, over the past decade in particular, the leadership for raising academic standards and improving education overall has come from the State and local levels. Goals 2000 will enable participating States and local education agencies to strengthen these reforms, broaden grass roots involvement in them, and more rapidly involve all schools, parents and educators in education improvement. Goals 2000 is designed to provide Federal support, in the form of financial assistance and models or exemplars of outstanding practices, to education reforms designed and initiated at the local and state levels.

Goals 2000 is different from other Federal programs, especially in education. While Federal legislation is often intended to require or encourage States, localities or individuals to do things they would not otherwise do, Goals 2000 is designed to assist States and localities to undertake education reforms they are already committed to.

Consequently, the Goals 2000 Act provides maximum flexibility to States, local education agencies, and individual schools in designing their own approaches to improving education. The main requirements of the law are that these approaches: (1) are aimed at helping all students reach challenging academic standards set by each State; (2) have a reasonable chance of success; (3) enjoy strong support within the state; and, (4) provide for local flexibility.

Because the Goals 2000 program is designed to encourage and support reforms initiated at the local and State levels, it does not in any way seek to impose a "federal" approach to specific state or local approaches. In addition, it contains the following provisions that limit federal involvement and protect State and local control:

- o Prohibition on Federal mandates, direction and control. Nothing in the Goals 2000 Act authorizes any Federal official to mandate, direct or control State, local school district or individual school curriculum, program of instruction, or allocation of resources, or to require any State, local district or school to incur any costs not covered by Goals 2000. (Section 318)
- o State and Local Government Control of Education. Reaffirms that State and local governments have primary responsibility for control of education, and that the Federal government shall not directly or indirectly impose standards or promulgate rules or regulations that would reduce or undermine State and local control. (Section 319)

- o Unconditioned State Participation. No State shall be required to obtain certification of its standards from the National Education Standards and Improvement Council (NESIC), or participate in Goals 2000 in any way, as a condition of participating in any Federal education program, such as Chapter 1, special education, vocational education, or Title III of Goals 2000. (Section 213(h)(1))
- o Voluntary National Standards shall be certified by NESIC only if they are sufficiently general to be used by any State without restricting State and local control of curriculum. (Section 213(e))
- o National Standards do not create legally enforceable rights. Standards and assessments certified by NESIC do not create legally enforceable rights against States, school districts or individual schools. (Section 213(h)(2))
- o States participating in Goals 2000 do not submit their standards for review to NESIC (see above) or to the Secretary of Education for review and approval. In order to receive funds under Goals 2000, States must present plans for a process to develop state content standards. They are not required to submit the actual standards to the Education Department for approval. (Section 306 (c)(1))
- o Opportunity to learn standards or strategies. While States must develop opportunity to learn standards or strategies, they only have to include the factors the State itself deems appropriate to achieve its own content and performance standards. In other words, opportunity to learn strategies or standards are whatever a State wants them to be as long as they are focused on improved student learning. (Section 306 (d))

In addition to these specific provisions of the Goals 2000 Act, the U.S. Department of Education has taken additional steps to reduce the possibility of inappropriate federal intrusion, and to preserve all of the state and local discretion incorporated into the law:

- o The Department of Education has not issued any new regulations to implement Title III of Goals 2000. The Education Department intends to implement the program of grants for State and local education improvement without issuing additional, complicated regulations that micromanage a flexible program.
- o The Education Department has designed a streamlined application procedure for states, that cuts paperwork considerably. The initial application for States to request Goals 2000 funds is only 4 pages long, asks only for information required by law to award funds, and eliminates numerous forms generally required for Federal funding.