Image 1 r04d04-06-000-0163 <u>Contents Index About</u>

				(
neadeo	I Support	· Services		
				the
	gh the			
or no dies	t control	over 1	he stude	nts
environne	t begon	of the	school	day,
steps med				_
their health				
				_
are involv				
though wol	luntur a	ids are	Relpful,	pais
professiona	e murae	formed .	to be on	- duty
to care for				
relating t				
schoole fa	ere mu	ltiplied	to such	- an
extent in	recent	years I	that, "see	rity
officers are				
and to of				

Names:

School Support Services

Types:

notes

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 4, Folder 6 **Educational Summit Materials, 1991**Image 2 r04d04-06-000-0164 Cor

Contents <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

Ed. Summit 8041991 PC
exapting in to acts of violence. Effective
teachers have a profound influence in
directing and improving the Schevier
of students, but at times they need to
be telped by removing disruptive students
from the classroom. Shronghe the cooperation
of school officials, farente, doctors, low
inforcement officere and the court system
we must find to rescue young people
from the temptations in life which
tend to duction them completely or turn
them into "wards of the state"
Degular attenderce at school is
wital to the successful acadenie
achievement of students, more attendance

Names:

School Support Services

Types:

notes

Image 3 r04d04-06-000-0165 Contents Index About

every are needed to movitor the "at rich" students and encourage them to return to meet the daily challenger which wentually add up to success in learning to know and use knowledge. Jeans cooperation of parents and teachers is essential to the increased Affort necessary to improve this	Ed. Summit 804 1991 F6
"at rish" students and encourage them to return to meet the daily challenger which eventually add up to success in learning to know and use knowledge. Jeans cooperation of parents and teachers is essential to the incremed effort necessary to improve this	
learning to know and use knowledge. Jeans cooperation of parents and teachers is essential to the increased Affort necessary to improve this	"at rish" students and encourage them
learning to know and use knowledge. Jeans cooperation of parents and teachers is essential to the incremed effort neurosay to improve this	
Jeans cooperation of parente and teachers is essential to the incremed effort neurony to improve this	
effort neurony to improve this	Jeans cooperation of parente and
	situation.

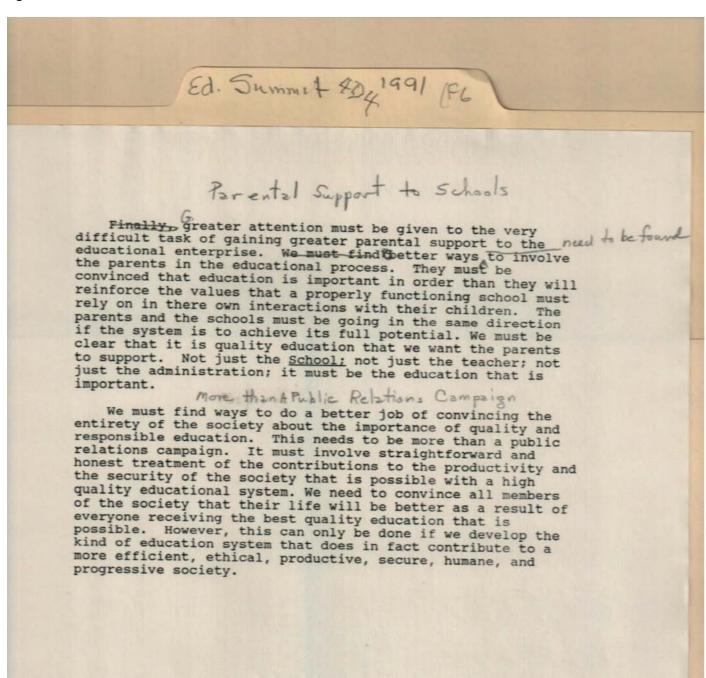
Names:

School Support Services

Types:

notes

Image 4 r04d04-06-000-0166 Contents Index About



Names:

Parental Support to Schools

Types:

Image 5 r04d04-06-000-0167 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

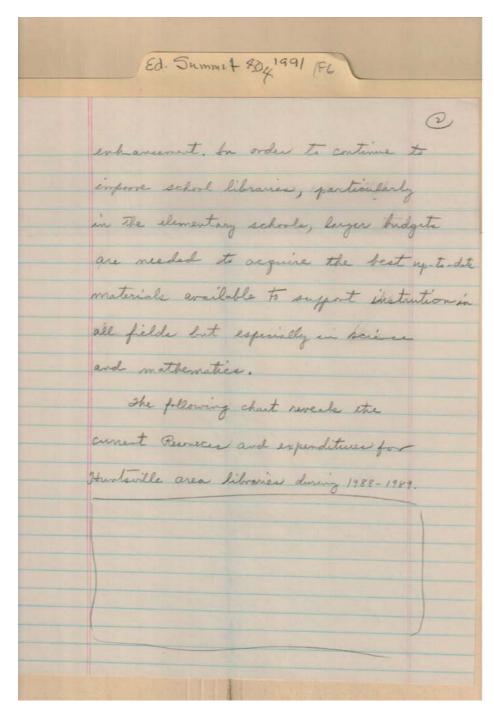
Ed. Summit \$04,1991 PG
Libraries and the Chucational Process
Libraries and their collections are
important segments of the educational
process which helps all of the citizens of
- + · · · + · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Justiville to become better informed. All Huntsville
1+ 11 1 0 ml .
city behools have libraried which meet
or man literately to the
or exceed accreditation standards for
staffine lake I't
stoffing, expenditures, programs, and
services. Under the au's.
services. under the quidance of Library
media specialist the adoles
media specialist the achords are working
to computerize all library operations and
I formation and
to strengthen collection resources through
4
cooperative acquisition of tooks, periodicals
and media resources to achieve enhanced
post effectiveness as well as collection

Names:

Libraries and Educational Process

Types:

Image 6 r04d04-06-000-0169 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Types: essay

Image 7 r04d04-06-000-0170 Contents Index About

LIBRARY	VOLUMES	TITLES	TOTAL BUDGET	MATERIALS	
Huntsville Public	312,000	126,000	\$2,690,000	\$528,900	
UAH	327,472	193,529	\$1,433,010	\$620,945	
Alabama A & M	212,893	177,411	\$1,004,675	\$390,399	
Oakwood College	101,844	94,667	\$270,571	\$68,417	
Redstone Scientific Info. Ctr	313,210	226817*			
US Ordnance Missile & Munitions	15,420	15,000			-
Huntsville City Schools	300,000	80,000	\$1,338,447	\$183,654	
TOTALS	1,582,839	686,607			
* Also owns 1,790,512 documen	its & reports				

Names:

Finances for Huntsville Libraries

Types:

chart

Image 8 r04d04-06-000-0171 Contents Index About

Ed. Summit 804 1991 PC
3
The Huntsville-Madison Country Public Hibrary,
which server a population of 233,000 god
approximately one-half I whom are registered
borrowers, she largest protion of the literary
budget of \$2,600,000 in funished by the city while only three present the country. The cost
while only three present by the country. The cost
per capita in 111.55, the second lowest
figure among the twelve cities in the
southeastern region surveyed for library
resources, In a city such as sturtwille
where 74.9% of the population finished high
school and 25.5% finished college the
need for high quality libraries is
self-evident. In order to funish the
recessing financial resonces to continue

Names:

Huntsville Public Library

Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 4, Folder 6 Educational Summit Materials, 1991 Image 9 r04d04-06-000-0172 Cor

Contents <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

Ed. Summit 804 1991 PC	
the development of the public library it is)
necessary to find a solid pernament	
The perding problem an additional	
expenditure of approximately \$1,750,000	
per year, a city wide property tax	
revenues. This cruse of action has been	
followed by several cities who have be successful in up grading their library	62.0
services. If opplied in Hentwille This	
additional try would add about \$ 250 a	
with a single family residence and lot	
valued at \$90,000.	

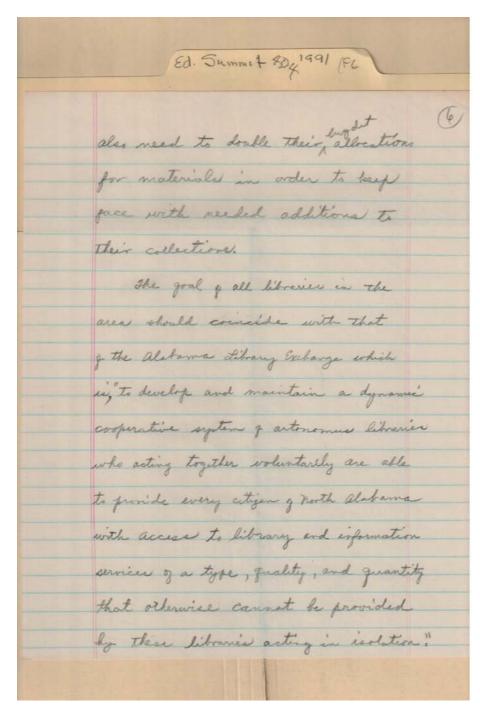
Types: essay

Image 10 r04d04-06-000-0173 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

Ed. Summit 8041991 FG	
	æ
	(5)
The local university libraries	
in servicing the the needs of colle	ege students
high school students and to a le	
extent the general public. The	
collection are based on the resea	
needs of their students and for	ulities
and are to a certain extent spec	isligel.
The Redetone Scientific Information	
and M.S. ardnance missile and Mun	
center offer their services to res	earless
in scientific fields, but we ha	ve no
Scientific library as such in The	
city. all university literies in ne	
expanded facilities to house the	
collections as They reparded. It	ey

Types:

Image 11 r04d04-06-000-0174 Contents Index About



Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 4, Folder 6 Educational Summit Materials, 1991 Image 12 r04d04-06-000-0175

Contents <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

Ed. Summit 804 1991 PG
Lince the public library houses the tibrary exchange program as it exists today, it seems browned to recommend that the further expansion of these services be developed at this location. Cooperation in planning the expansion of collections at the various universities, will telp to public whom
strengthen the total availability J muded information for all citizens.

Types: essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 4, Folder 6 Educational Summit Materials, 1991 Image 13 r04d04-06-000-0176 Co

Contents <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

Ed. Summit 8041991 196
Vocational education offers a real
opportunity to students who respond to best to playing active rell in the learning
process. acquiring skille that allow
a student to take real pride in his accomplishments can help him to make
of work. The Partners-in-Education
Program which includes "adopt - a - School Projecte can help motivate "at nish" studente.
It is important to understand
that the cost of providing significant education of or "at rish" students is
greater than that of education of
regular students, but it is equally importan

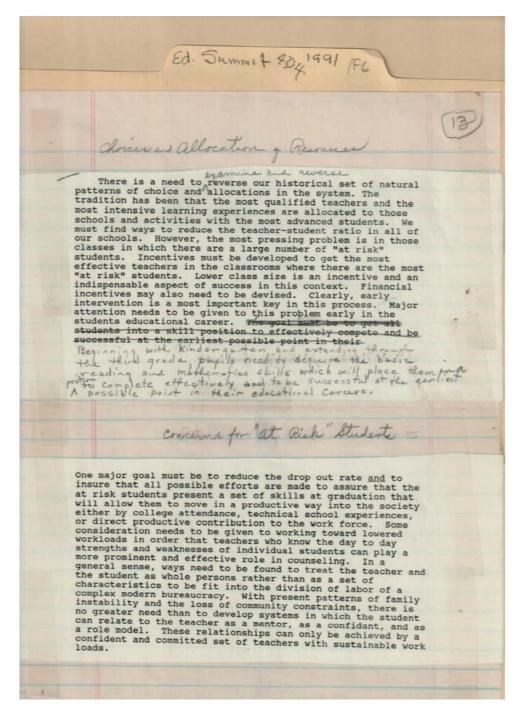
Types:

Image 14 r04d04-06-000-0177 Contents Index About

Ed. Summet 804 1991 PC (16) for the future of the seconce and civic life of the community. at the present time approximately 1870 of the percent of the students enrolled in the Hurtaville Schools receive special educational services, 12.8% of which are handicopped; 4.8% are gifted and talented; only 30 are preschool students or 0565%. as the city increases in population the need for more special services will grow and everend funding will be needed. Improvement in acdemic achievement There is always a need for better and more up to date materials to support the efforts of the teachers. However, the relative contributions of new materials and new technologies as compared with highly qualified teachers are indeed model. Therefore, higher priority needs to be given to solving the problems of human capital, and relatively less attention needs to be given to the hardware and software available on support the teaching enterprise. This is not to argue that awailability of quality materials can be ignored as we dealog an improved educational system. It is an argument that is stands as a lower priority, and the complete fulfillment of the needs in this area are less important than significant progress on other fronts. Significant attention needs to be given to the selection of materials that are stimulating, challenging, and effective. The larger the role the teacher plays in the selection process, the greater the probability that these goals will be achieved. Significant attention needs to be given to finding ways and means of teaching honesty, integrity, social responsibility, and a commitment to being productive. These cannot be taught directly. They can be taught by the careful selection of class materials and by the operation of the entire staff of the school. One can only expect students to graduate with these commitments if they have seen them in operation within the school. If the school operates to ensure fairness, openness, decency, mutual respect, and honesty, the student is likely to take these values and orientation with him or her into life after school.

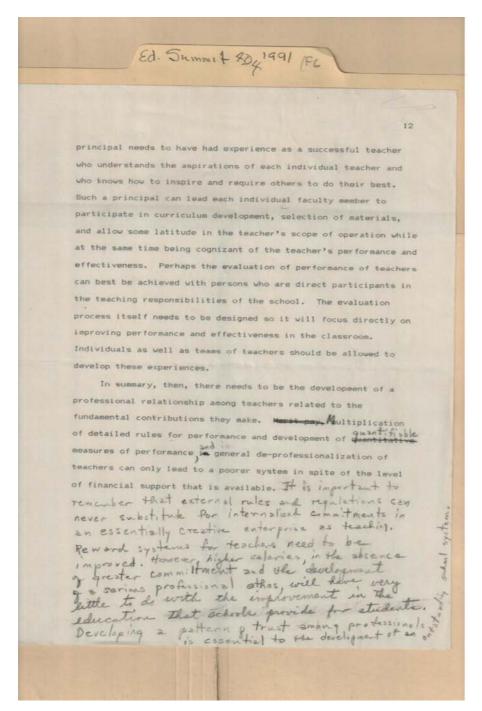
Types:

Image 15 r04d04-06-000-0178 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



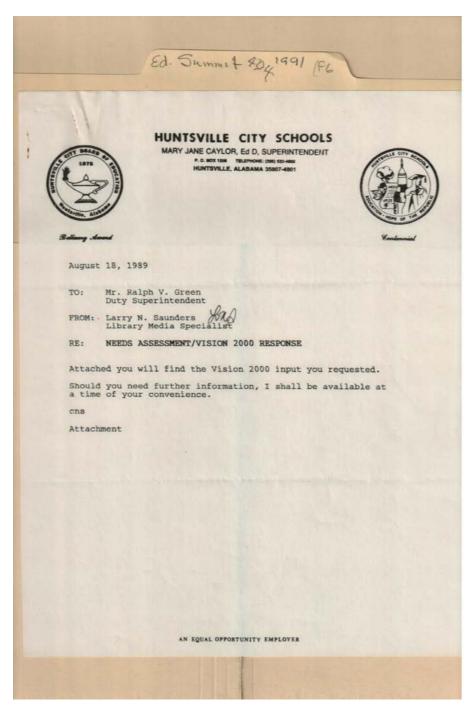
Types:

Image 16 r04d04-06-000-0179 Contents Index About



Types:

Image 17 r04d04-06-000-0180 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Caylor, Mary Jane

Green, Ralph V.

Saunders, Larry N.

Places:

Huntsville, AL

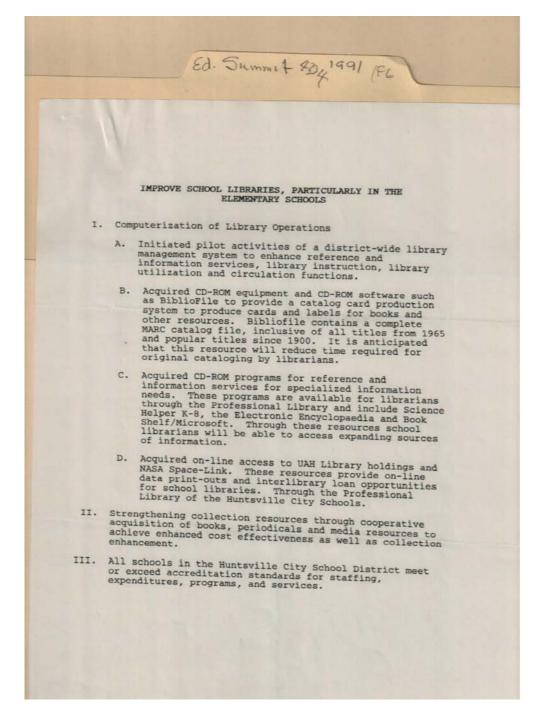
Types:

correspondence

Dates:

Aug 18, 1989

Image 18 r04d04-06-000-0181 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Improve School Libraries

Types:

Image 19 r04d04-06-000-0182 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

CITY Colorado Springs, CO	POPULATION _	VOLUMES	CADITA							
Colorado Springe CO			CAPITA	STAFF		POPULATION		CAPITA		
		156,910	0.6	229	118,336	41.8	\$7,059,406	\$24.96		
Orlando, FL	525,000	1,302,181	3.3	276.2	175,777	33.5	\$12,076,484	\$23.00		0
Gainsville, FL	179,715	270,633	1.5	65	39,741	22.1	\$4,115,687	\$22,90		63
Spokane WA	173,349	643,869	3.7	101.2	107,030	61.7	\$3,891,159	\$22.45		
Raleigh NC	161,625	326,574	2	95.8	62,092	38.4	\$3,571,159	\$22.11		(1)
Lexington, KY	226,528	389,733	1.7	89.5			\$4,926,687	\$21.75		2
Charlotte NC	460,340	1,011,084	2.2	187.5	220,134	47.8	\$7,205,659	\$15.65		3
Greensboro, NC	317,767	670,062	2.1	85.2	88,121	27.7	\$4,303,920	\$13.54		DHIMMI +
Little Rock, AR	283,460	489,976	1.7	74	50,081	17.7	\$3,722,671	\$13.13		-
Wichita KS	283,496	589,318	2.1	106	103,759	36,6	\$3,722,671	\$13.13		+
Huntsville, AL	233,000	312,000	1.3	81.3	112,000	48.1	\$2,690,025	\$11.55		
Waco TX Columbus, GA	180,100 215,086	302,640 431,118	1.7	31.5 58	33,000	18.3	\$1,037,507	\$5.76		52
										91/82

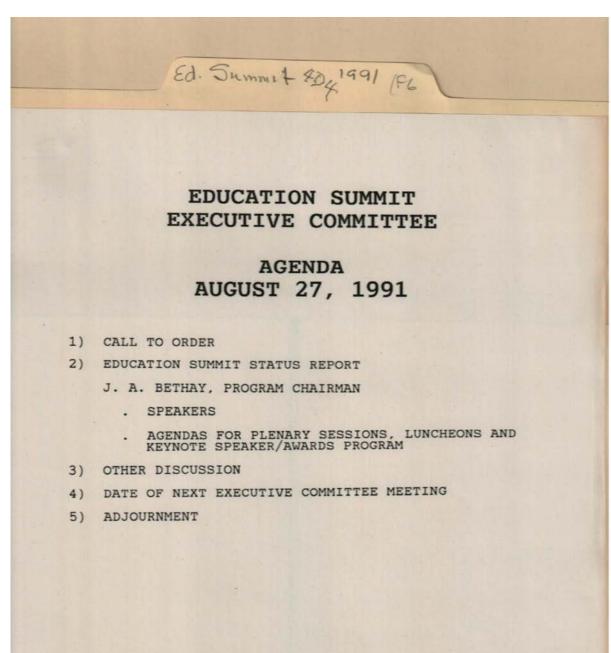
Names:

Vision 2000 Survey

Types:

chart

Image 20 r04d04-06-000-0183 Contents Index About



Names:

Bethay, J. A.

Education Summit

Types:

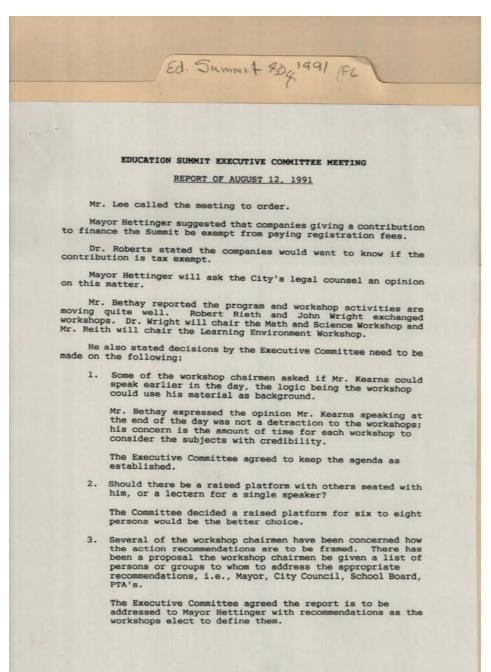
agenda

report

Dates:

Aug 27, 1991

Image 21 r04d04-06-000-0184 **About** Contents Index



Names:

Bethay,

Education Summit

Types:

report

Dates:

Aug 12, 1991

Hettinger, Mayor Kearns,

Lee, Rieth, Robert Roberts, Dr. Wright, John

r04d04-06-000-0185 Image 22

Contents

Index **About**



do so through the delegates. Delegates from the schools may be con-

Names:

Bethay, J. A. Brown, Jesse C., Dr. Burlison, Ronnie Bush, President **Education Summit** Ferguson, Debbie

one of our concerns is that there will be enough hours to cover all of it," Bethay said. "It's a real chal-

lenge for the facilitators to work

Types:

newspaper

Green, Ralph, Dr. Green, William C., Jr. Hager, Robert Hettinger, Mayor Kirk, Judy Lee, T. J.

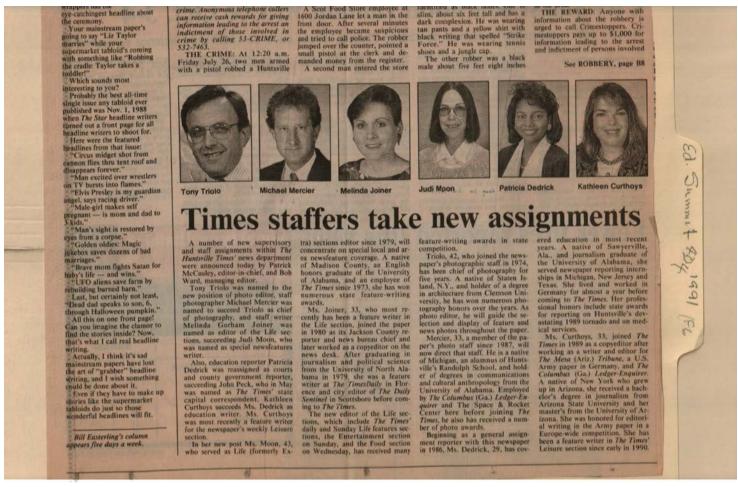
"Of course, recommendations can go beyond the official struc-ture," he said. "PTAs and others

Lucas. William R., Dr. Martin, Brenda McAlphine, Helen McHugh, Doris Moore, Ann Roy

ncendiarism, vandalism, etc.

Roberts, Frances, Dr. Stuhlinger, Ernst, Dr. Vallely, Joe Yates, Mary Ruth

Image 23 r04d04-06-000-0186 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

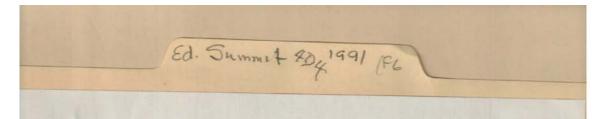
Curthoys, Kathleen Dedrick, Patricia Easterling, Bill Joiner, Melinda McCauley, Patrick Mercier, Michael Moon, Judi Peck, John Triolo, Tony

Types:

newspaper

photograph

Image 24 r04d04-06-000-0187 <u>Contents Index About</u>



4. How is feedback to be given to the workshop participants after the Summit. Should there be a plan for providing information at a later date?

It was agreed a gathering or a written report on the actions taken on the recommendations would be furnished.

5. Who should be recognized for their service to this Summit other than the workshop chairmen, subject matter experts, facilitators, committee chairmen, the Steering Council, contributors?

 $\operatorname{Mr.}$ Bethay asked that members of the Executive Committee inform him of others.

Mr. Bethay stated he has contacted the universities for names of two students from each institution to be delegates to the Summit.

Those special invitees to the Summit are: the School Board, the City Council, County Commissioners with a City school in their district, local legislators and senators and congressmen from our district.

Mr. Bethay stated he will bring to the next meeting of the Executive Committee agendas for the plenary sessions, luncheons and keynote speaker/awards program.

It was reiterated the workshops are closed to everyone but delegates. However, the keynote speech will be open to the public with extra seating available to accommodate others than the delegates.

Mr. Bethay reported that Comcast Cable will broadcast the plenary sessions, luncheons and possibly one workshop.

The next Executive Committee meeting will be August 27, 1991, 7:30 a.m., at the Merts Center.

Names:

Bethay,

Types:

report

Image 25 r04d04-06-000-0188 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

	CY JAN FEB 1 12 13 14 15 16 17	MAR MAR	APR 114115116117	[MAY 1,811912012112	JUN 123124125126	JUL 127 120 129 130 1	AUG	SEP 136137138139	OCT WISHISEIS	NOV	EC (31501511
Steering Council Meetings			2	A	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	V.		
Coord Mtgs - Pgr/Cmte Chairmen				28	25 Δ	23 Δ	20 Δ	24	7.		
Formal Public Announce of Summit				13	10						
Budget Rqmnts to Budget Cmte					10 △	15					
Budget & Finance Pln to Exec Cmte						15	,				
Spkr List/Topic to Pub & Doc Cmte Data Pkg to Pub & Doc Cmte							△ △				
Issue Invitations to Delegates Registration Due date							20	6 6			
Delegate Assignment								13 Δ			
Data Package to Delegates								20			
Summit									3/4		
Draft of Summit Report Complete		-								Å	

Names:

Education Summit Plan

Places:

Huntsville, AL

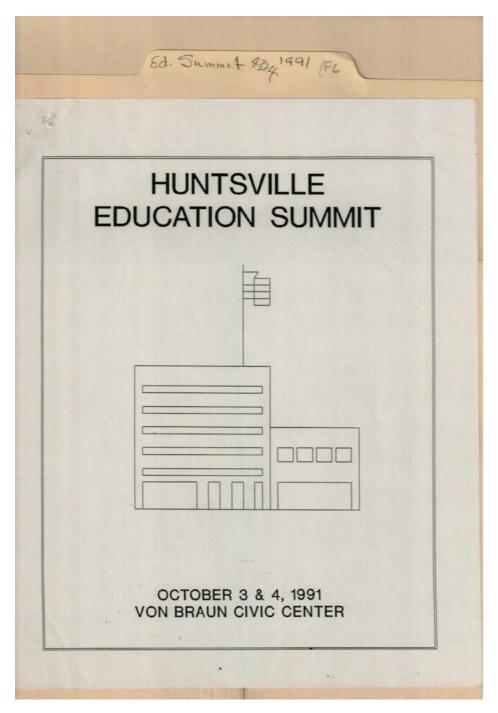
Types:

chart

Dates:

May 13, 1991

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Names:

Huntsville Education Summit

Places:

Huntsville, AL

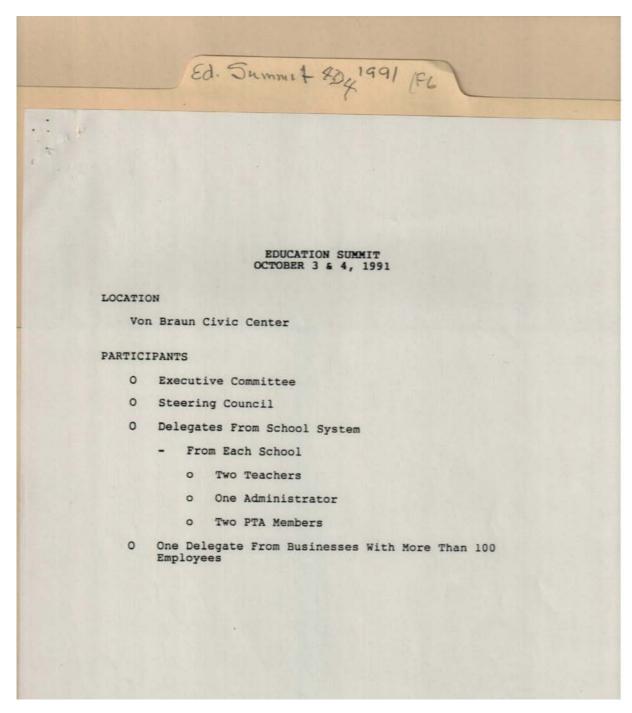
Types:

program

Dates:

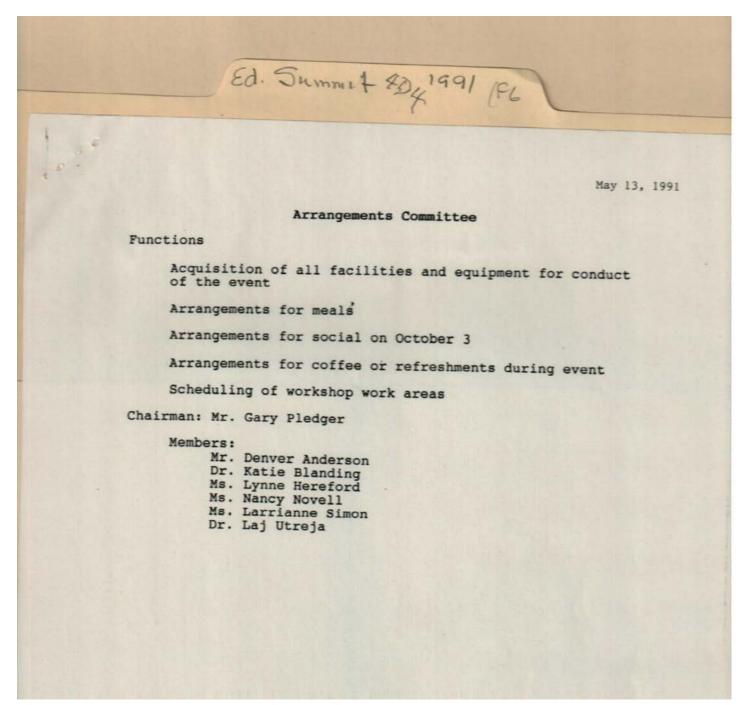
Oct 03, 1991

Image 27 r04d04-06-000-0190 Contents Index About



Types:

Image 28 r04d04-06-000-0191 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Anderson, Denver Blanding, Katie

Hereford, Lynne Novell, Nancy Simon, Larrianne Utreja, Laj, Dr.

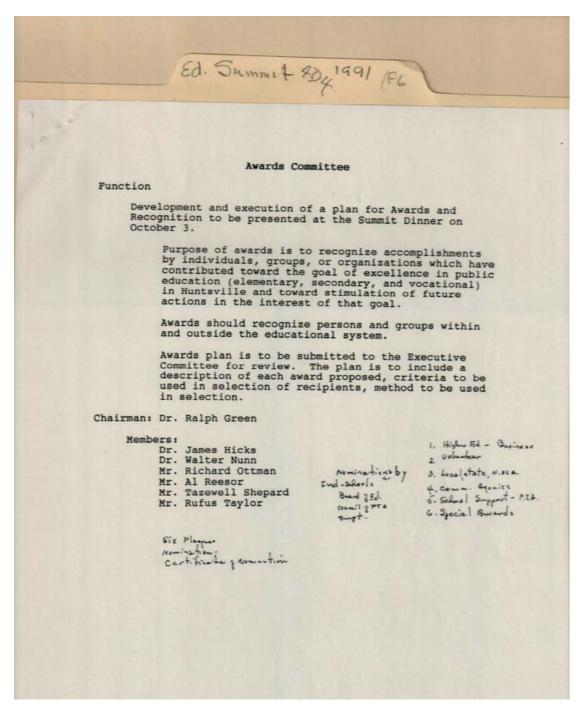
Types:

program

Dates:

May 13, 1991

Image 29 r04d04-06-000-0192 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

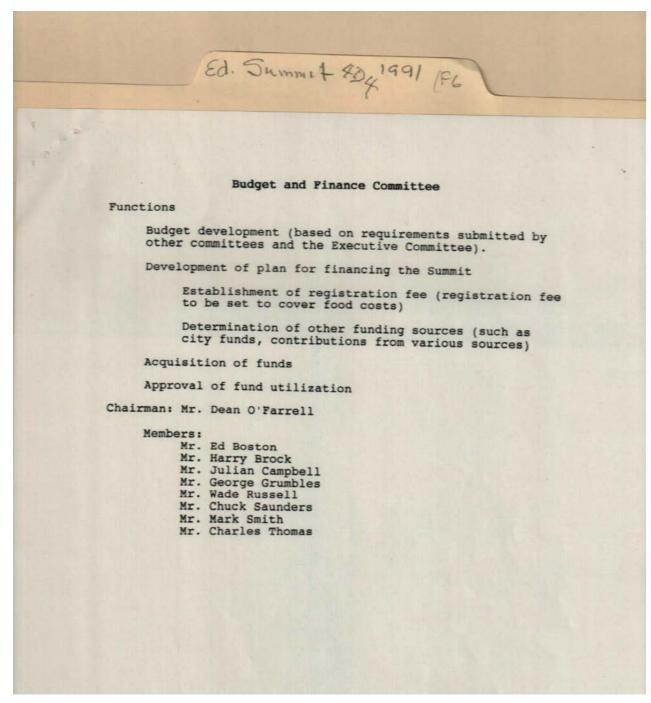
Green, Ralph, Dr. Hicks, James, Dr.

Nunn, Walter, Dr. Ottman, Richard

Reesor, Al Shepard, Tazewell Taylor, Rufus

Types:

Image 30 r04d04-06-000-0193 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

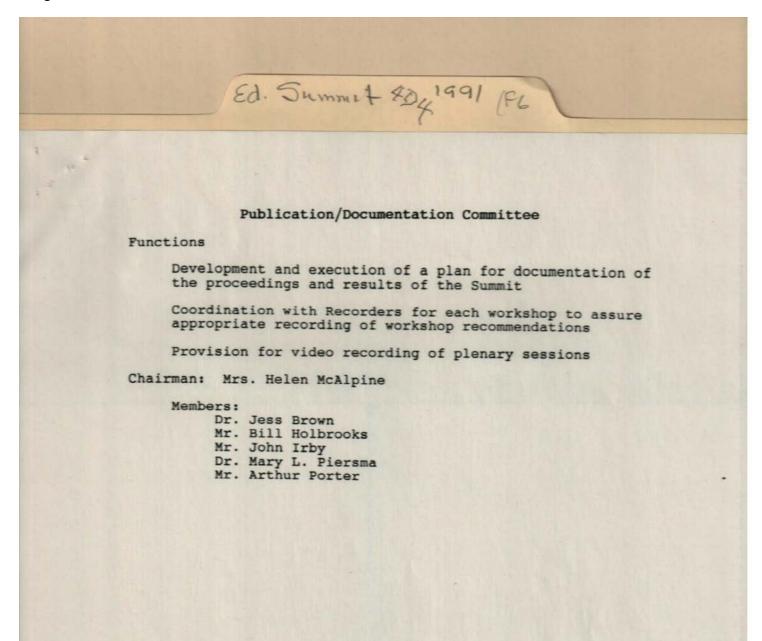


Names:

Boston, Ed Brock, Harry Campbell, Julian Grumbles, George O'Farrell, Dean Russell, Wade Saunders, Chuck Smith, Mark Thomas, Charles

Types:

Image 31 r04d04-06-000-0194 Contents Index About



Names:

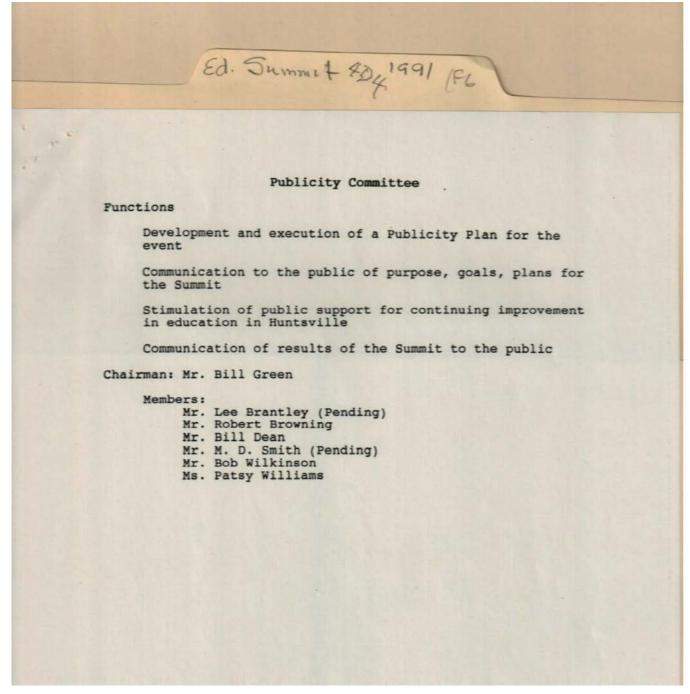
Brown, Jess, Dr. Holbrooks, Bill Irby, John

McAlpine, Helen, Mrs.

Piersma, Mary L., Dr. Porter, Arthur

Types:

Image 32 r04d04-06-000-0195 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



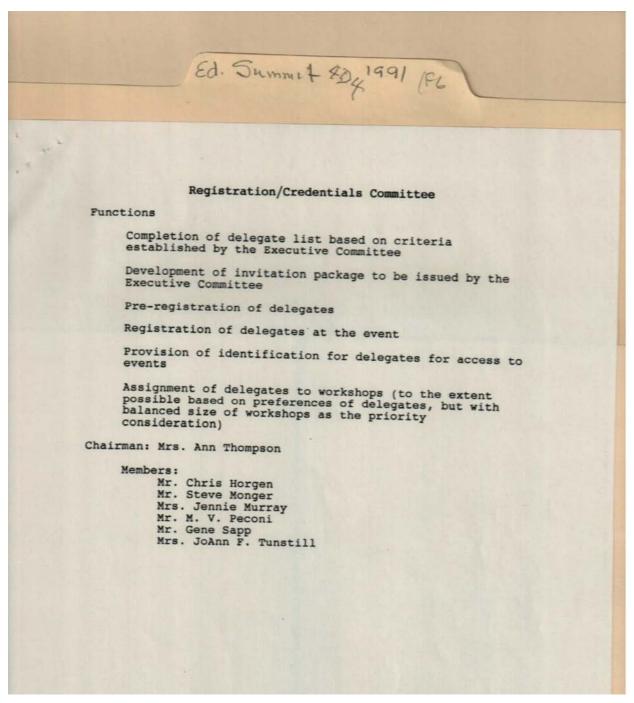
Names:

Brantley, Lee Browning, Robert Dean, Bill Green, Bill Smith, M. D. Wilkinson, Bob

Williams, Patsy

Types:

Image 33 r04d04-06-000-0196 Contents Index About



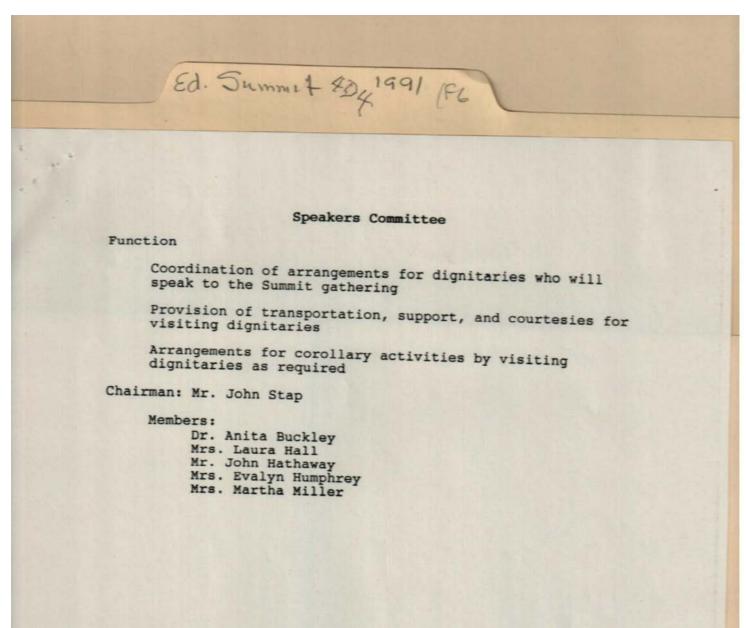
Names:

Horgen, Chris Monger, Steve Murray, Jennie, Mrs. Peconi, M. V.

Sapp, Gene Thompson, Ann, Mrs. Tunstill, JoAnn F., Mrs.

Types:

Image 34 r04d04-06-000-0197 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Buckley, Anita, Dr. Hall, Laura

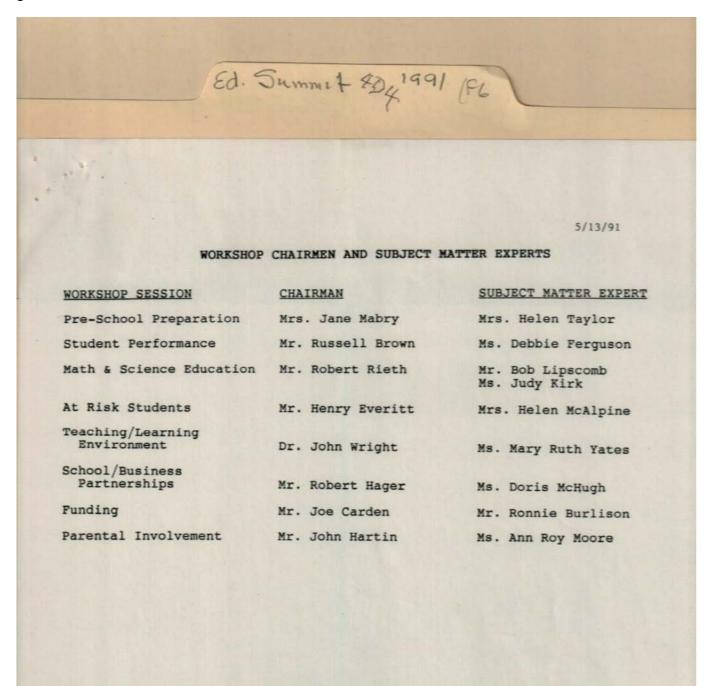
Hathaway, John Humphrey, Evalyn Miller, Martha, Mrs. Stap, John

Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 4, Folder 6

Educational Summit Materials, 1991

Image 35 r04d04-06-000-0198 Contents Index About



Names:

Brown, Russell Burlison, Ronnie Carden, Joe Everitt, Henry Ferguson, Debbie Hager, Robert Hartin, John Kirk, Judy Lipscomb, Bob Mabry, Jane, Mrs. McAlpine, Helen, Mrs. McHugh, Doris Moore, Ann Roy Rieth, Robert Taylor, Helen, Mrs. Wright, John, Dr. Yates, Mary Ruth, Mrs.

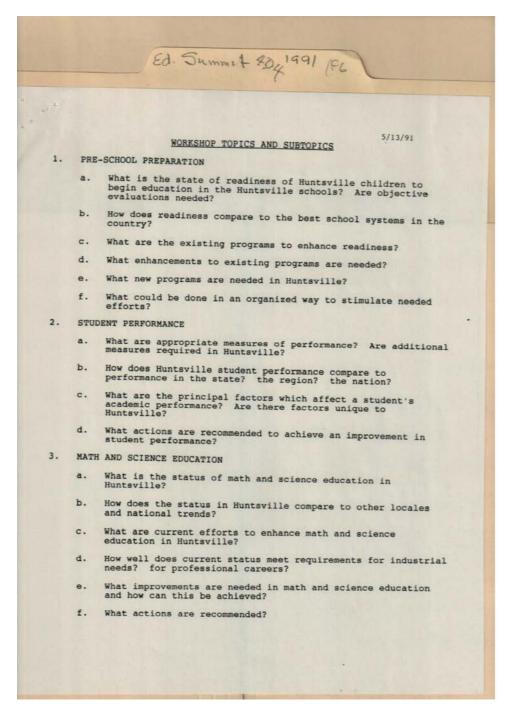
Types:

program

Dates:

May 13, 1991

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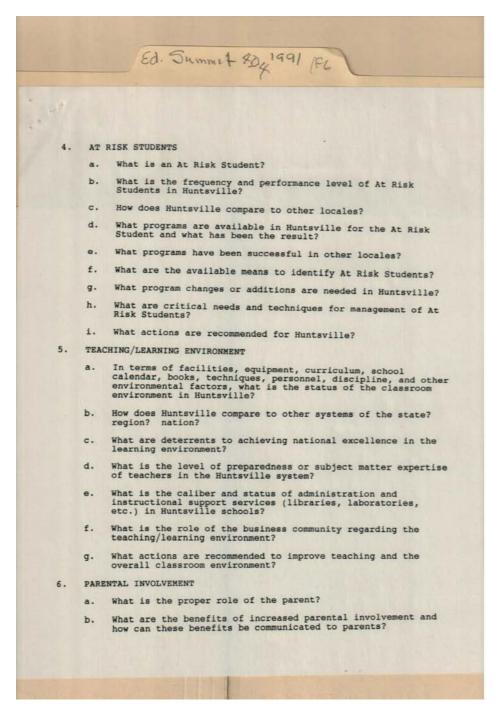
Types:

program

Dates:

May 13, 1991

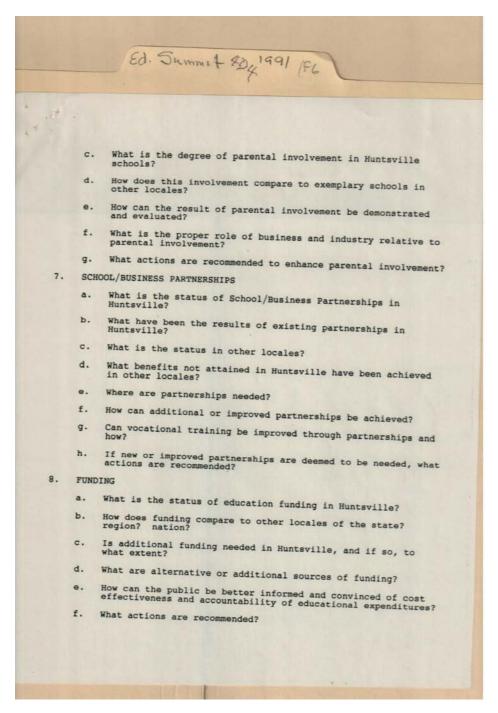
Image 37 r04d04-06-000-0200 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Types:

program

Image 38 r04d04-06-000-0201 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Types:

program

Image 39 r04d04-06-000-0202 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

Steering Council Meetings	8 MAR APR	Δ Δ	111	9 A	A CHERTHAN	10 Δ	10C1 4014114214	NOV STARTASTAGIAZI	DE C
Coord Mtgs - Pgr/Cmte Chairmen		24 A	25 Δ	23 A 4+30	20 Δ	2	4		
Formal Public Announce of Summit		TBD-		400				6	
Budget Rqmnts to Budget Cmte			10 △						
Budget & Finance Pln to Exec Cmte				∆ Δ					
Spkr List/Topic to Pub & Doc Cmte Data Pkg to Pub & Doc Cmte					1 20				
Issue Invitations to Delegates					20 Δ 20 Δ				
Registration Due date						6			
Delegate Assignment						13 Δ			
Data Package to Delegates						20 Δ			
Summit							3/4		
Draft of Summit Report Complete								Å	
					7:30				
				guly 2					

Names:

Education Summit Plan

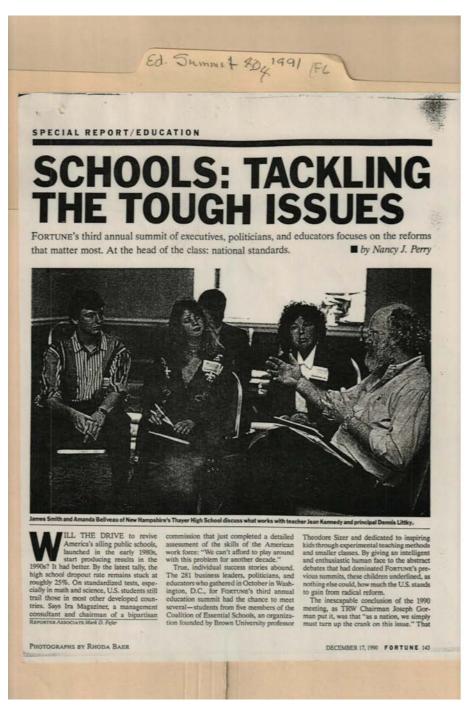
Types:

chart

Dates:

May 13, 1991

Image 40 r04d04-06-000-0203 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Baer, Rhoda Beliveau, Amanda Gorman, Joseph Kennedy, Jean Littky, Dennis Perry, Nancy J. School Tough Issues Smith, James Fortune

Types:

magazine

photograph

Dates:

Dec 17, 1990

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Names:

Bush, President Butler, Brad Chubb, John Flanigan,

Types:

magazine

Florio, Jim, Governor Gorman, Gregorian, Vartan Hayes, Jim

photograph

Hume, Jerry Lerner, Barbara Price, Willis Renier, Shanker, AL

r04d04-06-000-0205 Image 42 Contents Index **About**



Names:

Boyer, Ernest Burge, James Caruthers, Garrey,

Governor

Types: magazine Celeste, Richard, Governor Chubb, John Delco, Wilhelmina

photograph

Flanigan, Peter Gregorian, Meier, Deborah Perry, Nancy

Shanker, AL

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Names:

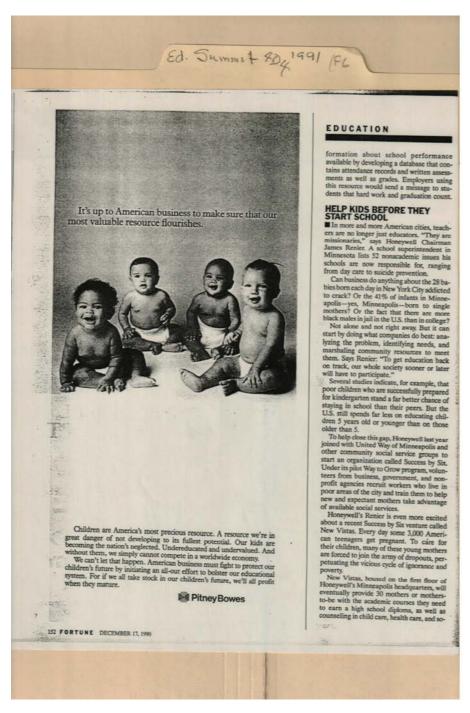
Celeste, Governor

Cisneros, Henry, Mayor Fernandez, Joseph Florio, Jim, Governor Williams, Jesse

Types:

photograph

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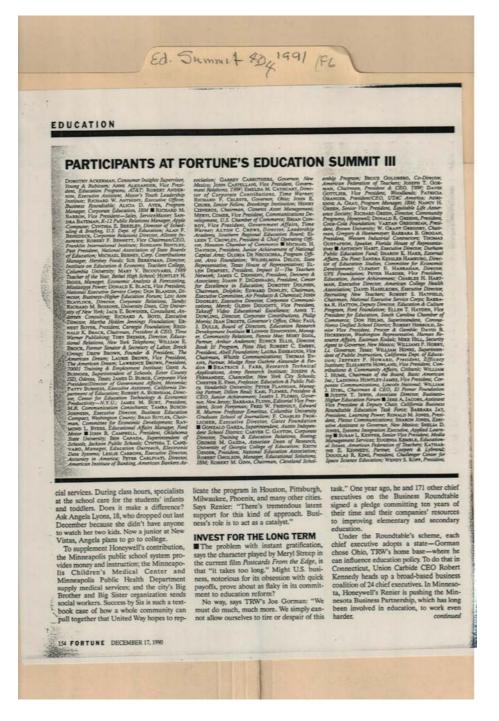
Names:

Renier, James

Types:

magazine

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Names:

Gorman, Joe Kennedy, Robert

Renier,

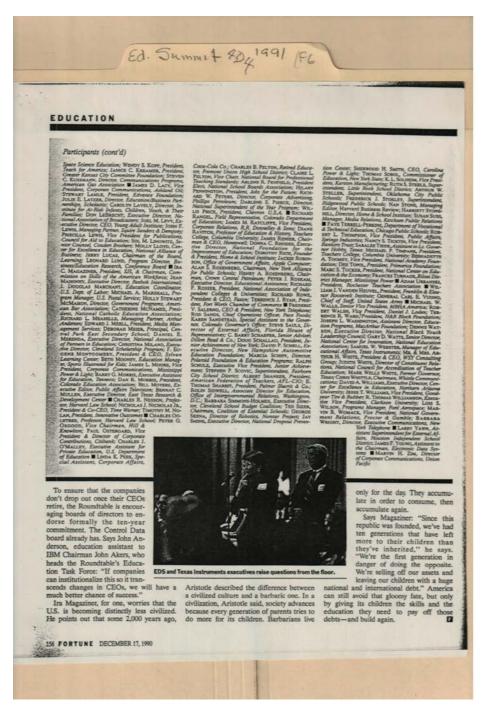
Lyons, Angela

Streep, Meryl Summit Participants

Types:

st magazine

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Names:

Akers, John

Types:

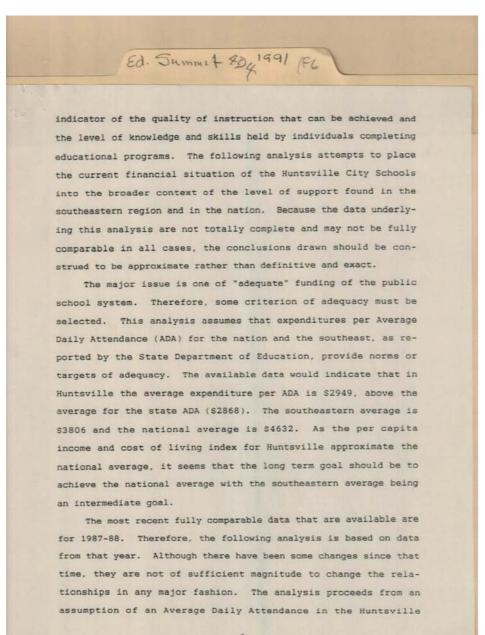
magazine

Anderson, John

Magaziner, Ira

Summit Participants

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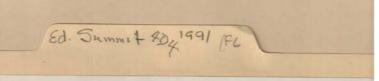


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School Funding

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Schools of 24,000. Given this data base, the following conclusions relative to the average per student revenues must shape the analysis.

Huntsville \$2949 Per Student Alabama 2868 Per Student Southeast 3806 Per Student Nation 4632 Per Student

Therefore, Huntsville's local school system is operating on a budget that is only slightly higher than the average for the state and one that is significantly lower than regional and national averages. Since Huntsville has a cost of living that approximates the national average, and roughly 75 per cent of all school costs are salaries, there is no reason to believe that we can maintain a nationally competitive educational system at a cost that is significantly lower than the national average. There is some evidence, given the generally low level of educational attainment in the state, that costs in excess of the national average may be required to be fully competitive.

The following 1987-88 breakdown of sources of revenues per ADA for the Huntsville Schools frames the nature of the problem that we are facing.

| State funds: \$1725 | Federal funds 236 | Local funds 988 | Total \$2949

The revenues for Huntsville Schools were approximately \$70,800,000 in 1987-88. To achieve the regional average, the

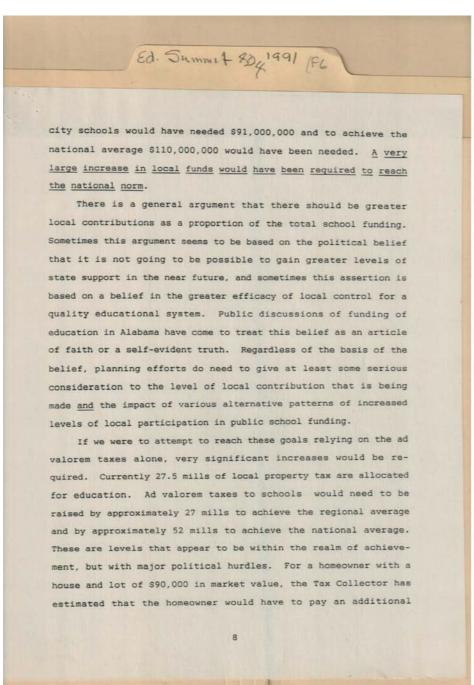
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Names:

School Funding

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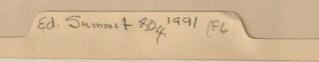


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School Funding

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\$20.25 per month in property taxes to reach the regional funding norm, and \$39 per month above current levels to achieve the national funding standard!

While this study has been in progress, the Huntsville City Council voted to guarantee an annual allocation to the city schools of a percentage (roughly 1/7) of the city revenues derived from sales tax. This policy decision by the Mayor and Council will increase the City's allocation to the schools from about 4.7 million dollars (FY89) annually to about eight million dollars annually in FY91. By contributing this assured appropriation to the schools, administrators can now develop long range plans to help reach desired goals that will aid in upgrading the quality of education provided for all students.

In order to make real progress in providing adequate funding for our schools, the need for an increase in ad valorem taxes for schools is readily apparent. Careful consideration, however, should be given to how rapidly this increase should be made. Such a dramatic increase, in the absence of change in the rest of the state, could have a serious negative impact on continued economic development of the city. There should be careful consideration given to choosing a goal of achieving funding at the regional level over a five year period with the increase shared by the state and local levels. One could project an increase that would attempt to achieve the goal with two-thirds of the increase (18 mills) coming from local sources and the remaining one-third from the state. In any case, there is little likelihood that these goals can be achieved without increased effort at However, at the present time, both the state and local levels.

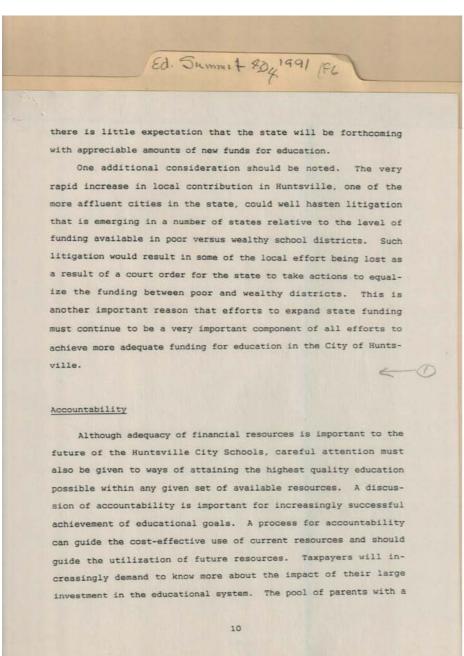
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School Funding

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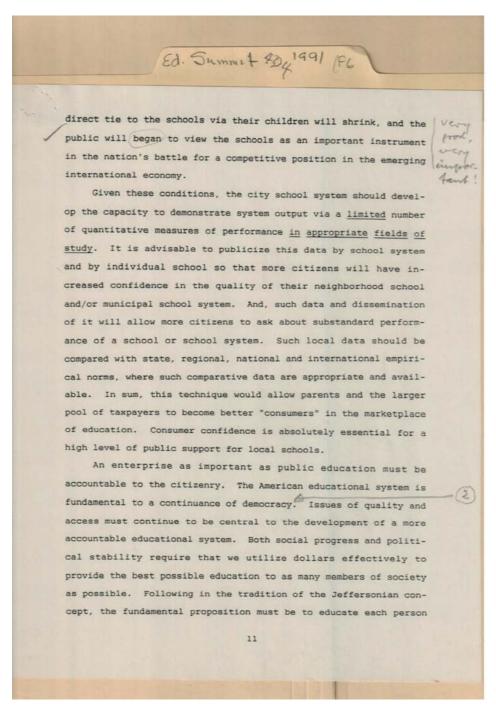


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School Funding

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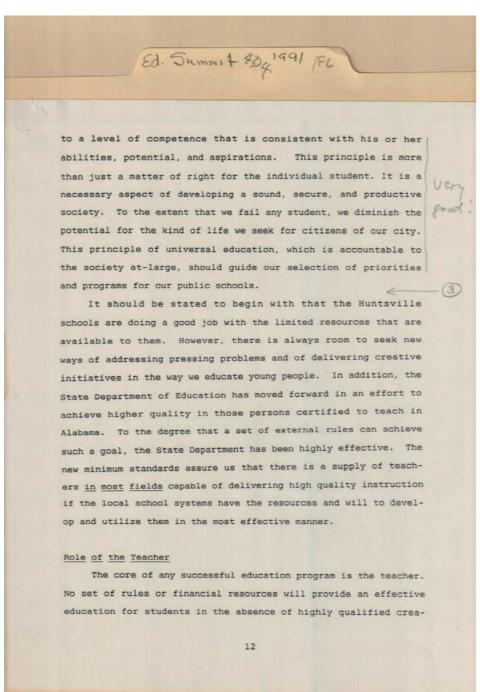


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School Funding

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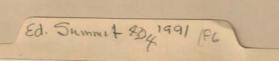
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Role of Teacher

School Funding

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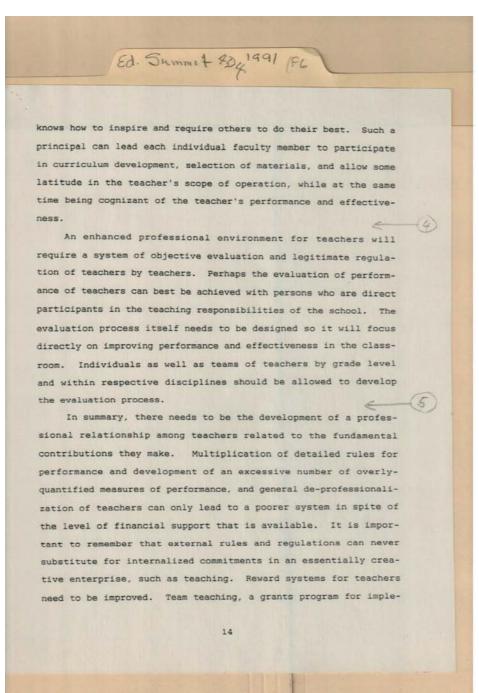
tive and motivated teachers. Presently, the State Department rules, the operation of college-level certification programs, and the local selection process provide an adequate means of selecting teachers with personal orientations and professional skills to be successful in a quality education system. However, more can and must be done to maintain a broad and sustained commitment to excellence in teaching. More can and should be done to involve teachers in the decision-making process throughout the school system in order that they may come to realize that they are full partners in the critical decisions that affect their professional lives. Significant attention needs to be given to this issue. One cannot expect persons to perform as professionals unless they see themselves as being treated as professionals. If they are mere employees for wages, one can only expect them to be time-servers to attempt to provide minimum effort for maximum rewards. If they see themselves as respected professionals who are responsible for critical functions, they may perform in responsible fashion that is dedicated to the education of students and to the public welfare, and they will more often extend themselves beyond the formal job description of the position they hold.

More decentralized decision-making throughout the system would help to improve morale and performance of teachers. A greatly enhanced role for the school principal is a critical element of this needed decentralization. At all levels of the school system, but especially at the elementary level, a principal needs to have had experience as a successful teacher who understands the aspirations of each individual teacher and who

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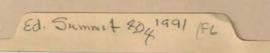
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mentation of innovative ideas by creative teachers, some form of sabbatical for experienced teachers, and an honors program for teachers are ideas worth serious consideration. However, these programs and higher salaries, in the absence of greater commitment and the development of a serious professional ethos, will result in marginal improvement of the education system. Developing a pattern of genuine trust among professionals is essential to the development of an outstanding school system.

Choices and Allocations of Resources

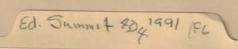
Allocating limited school resources will necessitate difficult choices. There is a need to examine and reverse our historical set of natural patterns of choice and allocations in the system. The tradition has been that the most qualified teachers and the most intensive learning experiences are allocated to those schools and activities with the most advanced students. However, the most pressing problem is in those classes where there is a large number of "at risk" students. Although we must find ways to reduce the teacher-student ratio in all of our schools, special incentives must be developed to get the most effective teachers in the classrooms where there are the most "at risk" students. Lower class size is an incentive and an indispensable aspect of success in the context of deficient students. Financial incentives for teachers of "at risk" students will be a major need during the next decade.

Clearly, early intervention is a critically important key in this process. Major attention needs to be given to this problem

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early in the student's educational career. Beginning with kindergarten and extending through the third grade, pupils need to acquire the basic reading and mathematics skills which will place them in a position to compete effectively and to be successful at the earliest possible point in their educational experiences. In essence, direct the best teaching talent to students with the greatest needs, reduce the teacher-pupil ratio for all teachers, and emphasize the acquisition of basic skills by elementary students.

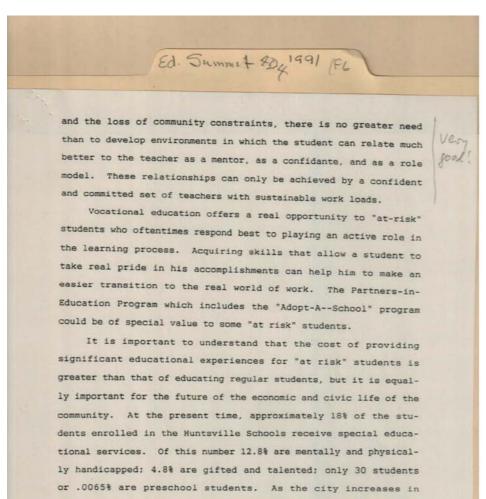
Concerns for "At Risk" Students

As noted above, one major goal must be to reduce substantially the drop-out rate and to insure that all possible efforts are made to assure that the "at risk" students possess a set of skills at graduation that will allow them to move in a productive way into the society either by college attendance, technical school experiences, or direct productive contribution to the work force. Over the last five years the number of drop-out students in the city schools has been reduced from 784 to 576 annually, but the total is still viewed by school officials as excessive. Some consideration needs to be given to working toward lowered workloads in order that teachers who know the day-to-day strengths and weaknesses of individual "at-risk" students can play a more prominent and effective role in one-on-one counseling. In a general sense, ways need to be found to treat the teacher and the student as whole persons rather than as a set of characteristics to be fit into the division of labor of a complex modern bureaucracy. With present patterns of family instability

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Improvement in Academic Achievement

increased funding for this area will be needed.

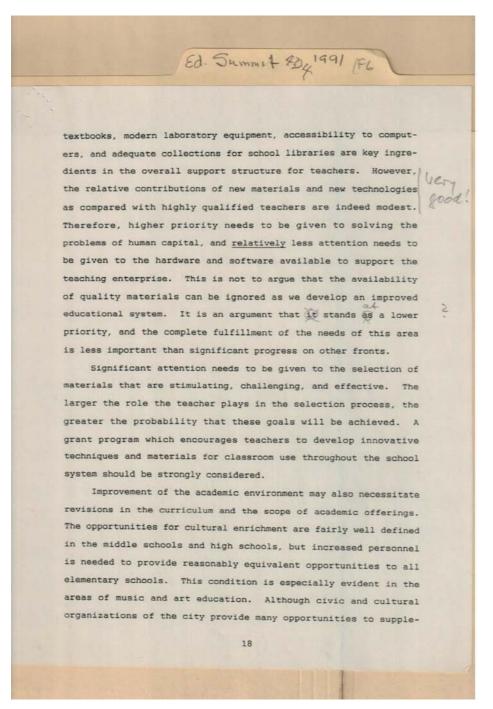
There is always a need for better and more up-to-date materials to support the efforts of teachers. Recently published

population, the need for more special services will grow, and

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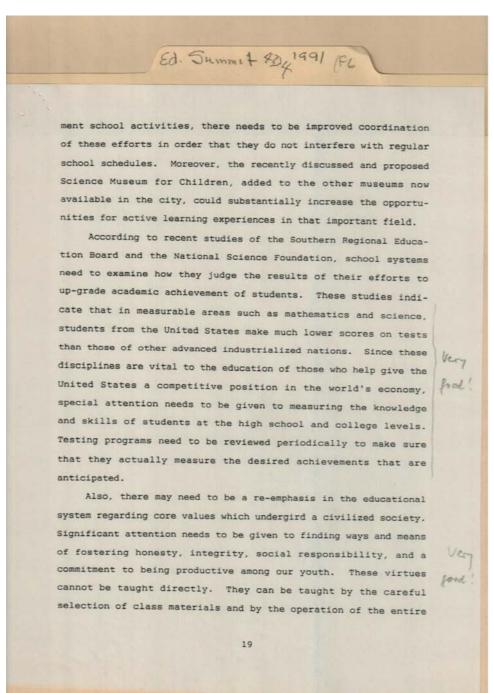
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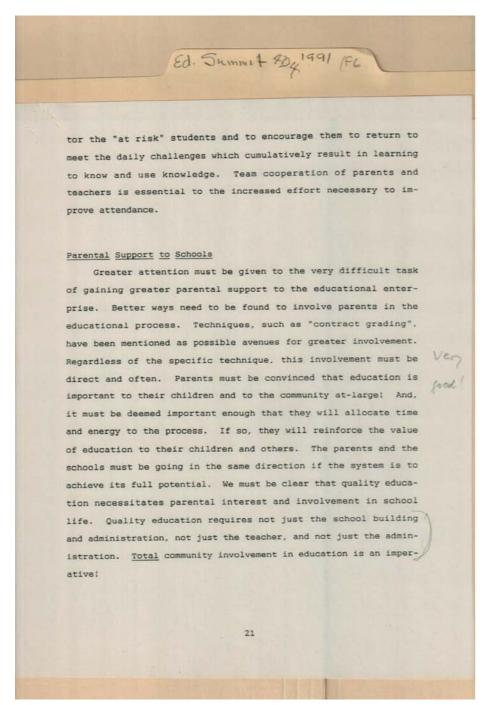
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Ed. Summit 804 1991 196 staff of the school. One can only expect students to graduate with these commitments if they have seen them in operation within the school. If the school operates to insure fairness, openness, decency, mutual respect, and honesty, the student is likely to take these values and orientation with him or her into life after school. Academic achievement is clearly affected by the health and safety of the student body. Although the schools have little or no direct control over the student's environment beyond the school day, steps need to be taken to increase their health care and safety while they are involved in school activities. Even though volunteer aides are helpful, full-time professional nurses are needed to be on duty to care for student health problems. Hazards relating to security and safety in the schools have multiplied to such an extent in recent years that more security officers are needed to maintain order and to prevent emotional "flair-ups" from erupting into acts of violence. Effective teachers have a profound influence in directing and improving the behavior of students, but at times teachers need to be assisted by removing disruptive students from the classroom. Through the cooperation of school officials, parents, doctors, law enforcement officers and the court system, we must find a way to rescue young people from the temptations in life which tend to destroy them completely or turn them into "wards of the state." Regular attendance at school is also essential to the successful academic achievement of students. Obviously, there is a very high correlation between absenteeism in school and performance and attitude. More attendance workers are needed to moni-

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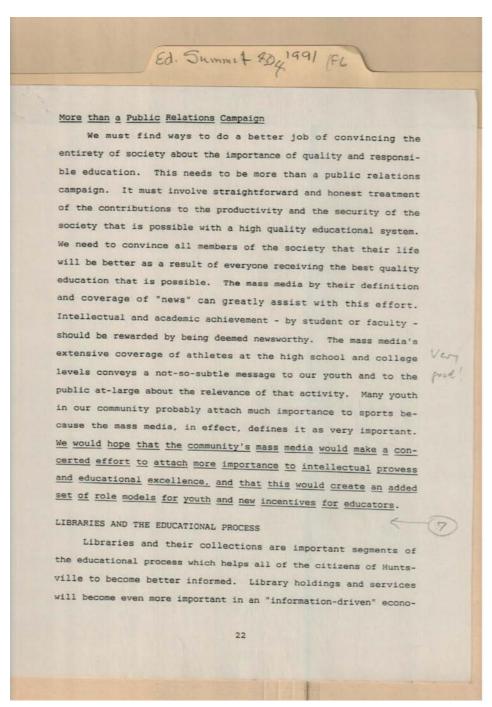


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Parental Support to Schools

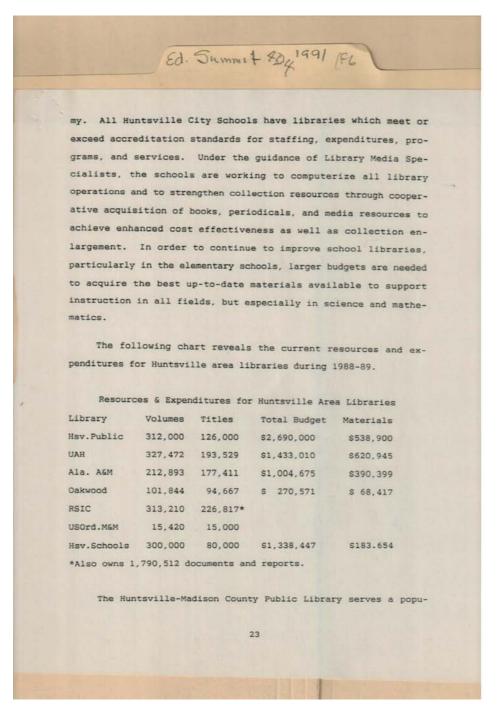
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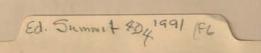
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lation of 233,000, approximately one-half of whom are registered borrowers. The largest portion of the public library budget of \$2,690,000 is furnished by the city, while only three percent is furnished by the county government. The expenditure per capita is \$11.55, the second lowest figure among the twelve "comparable" cities surveyed for library resources. In a city such as Hunts-ville, where 74.9% of the adult population finished high school and 25.5% of finished college, the need for high quality libraries is self-evident.

In order to furnish the necessary financial resources to continue the development of the public library, it is necessary to find a solid permanent funding source. To reduce or eliminate the funding gap, an additional expenditure of approximately \$1,750,000 per year is needed. A city-wide property tax of approximately 2.3 mills would generate needed revenues. This course of action has been followed by several cities who have been successful in up-grading their library services. If applied in Huntsville, this additional tax would add about \$1.73 per month to the tax obligation of a homeowner with a single family residence and lot valued at \$90,000.

The local university libraries also aid greatly in servicing the needs of college students, high schools students, and to a limited extent, the general public. Their collections are based primarily on the research needs of their students and faculties and are, to a certain extent, specialized. The Redstone Scientific Information Center and U.S. Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center offer their services to researchers in scientific fields, but we have no scientific library as such in the city. All

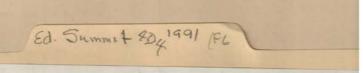
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university libraries are in need of expanded facilities to house their collections as they are increased. They generally need to double their budget allocations for collecting materials and increase their staffs to handle increased use of their facilities. This development is needed if the university holdings are to be somewhat equivalent with universities in cities deemed "comparable" to Huntsville.

The goal of all libraries in the area should coincide with the general purpose of the Alabama Library Exchange which is "to develop and maintain a dynamic cooperative system of autonomous libraries which acting together voluntarily are able to provide every citizen of North Alabama with access to library and information services of a type, quality, and quantity that otherwise cannot be provided by these libraries acting in isolation." Since the public library houses the Library Exchange program as it exists today, it seems logical to recommend that the further expansion of these services be developed at this location. Cooperation in planning the expansion of collections at the various universities, public schools, and the public library will help to strengthen the total availability of needed information for all citizens.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES BEYOND K-12

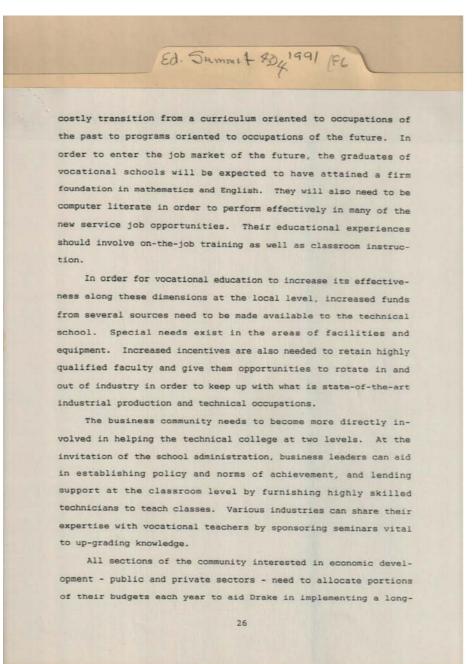
Post-Secondary Vocational Education

J. F. Drake Technical College, like many schools in the vocational education field, is presently undergoing a major,

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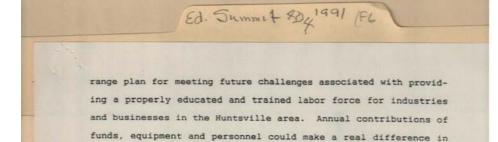
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hastening the needed transition in vocational education.

At the state level, Drake has to compete with 19 other technical colleges for funds. As stated elsewhere in this report, Alabama needs to increase its allocation of funds to all areas of public education, but until the political will expresses itself through its legislative body, this increase does not appear to be forthcoming. Therefore, it seems necessary for the economic forces of the community to join forces with the administration of Drake to increase local support.

University Education

Public higher education in Huntsville consists of two universities in addition to the technical college already mentioned. Although both The University of Alabama in Huntsville (UAH) and Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University (A&M) have different missions and historical traditions, they both offer a variety of undergraduate programs and selective graduate programs that are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Both of these institutions should be and are being called upon to furnish leadership roles in the overall economic and cultural dynamics of the region.

Since this report and Task Force has dealt primarily with concerns to evaluate and improve public education, grades K-12,

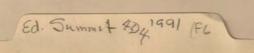
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University Education

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the following comments are confined to general considerations of teacher education, university interface and assistance to public schools, the content of academic programs, and UAH-AGM relations.

Interface with High Schools

Advanced placement courses, designed and regulated by the College Board, Inc., are available in the high schools. They provide an opportunity for well qualified students to earn college credits in a number of subject areas. In addition, some very talented students actually enroll in college courses concurrent with their high school experience.

On the other side of the coin, many entering freshmen need remedial courses in English and mathematics. The universities do not see this as part of their mission, and would like to see this need reduced. Colleges must reach out to the public school system with aid in curriculum development and enrichment in order to help prepare a better entering college freshman.

Teacher Education

At the university level, teacher education needs to emphasize more in-depth study in subject matter areas as well as learning the techniques of teaching. All potential teachers need to be involved in the liberal arts and the sciences in order to be able to transmit fundamental knowledge and values. Furthermore, teacher education needs to emphasize the acquisition of electronic classroom techniques which help to diversify and thus

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enrich learning activities. Student teachers also need to have more on-site experiences within the classroom and in other institutions of the community.

Universities should seek to improve the coordination and communication between higher education and the elementary-secondary schools. Interaction in the area of science and mathematics education should be a high priority. Professors should be encouraged to assist the elementary-secondary schools with teacher education and to deliver specialized classroom presentations for high school audiences.

Up-grading Academic Programs

Universities need to maintain and continue to develop a wide array or comprehensive set of undergraduate degree programs in the community, while developing simultaneously a targeted collection of high quality graduate degree programs in fields oriented to serve the economic and cultural needs of the region and the nation.

They also need to establish and/or maintain core curricula for all students which emphasize language, natural sciences, humanities (arts) and citizenship education (social sciences). These are necessary to transmit fundamental knowledge and values from one generation of leadership to another within the society.

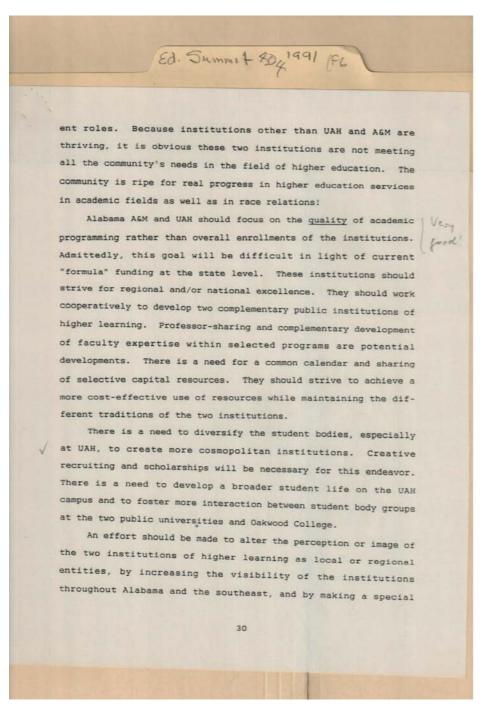
Cooperation and Coordination

The Huntsville area is large enough to accommodate a number of institutions of higher education with distinctive and differ-

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effort to enhance their visibility before political leaders in Montgomery and Washington, D.C.

Finally, we should utilize more frequently the intellectual resources at the universities to investigate and assist with the solution to local problems. There are probably many talents available at these institutions which remain untapped by local leadership in the public and private sectors. Both local government officials and university administrators should do more to facilitate the use of university resources as instruments to analyze local problems and to prescribe solutions.

Finances

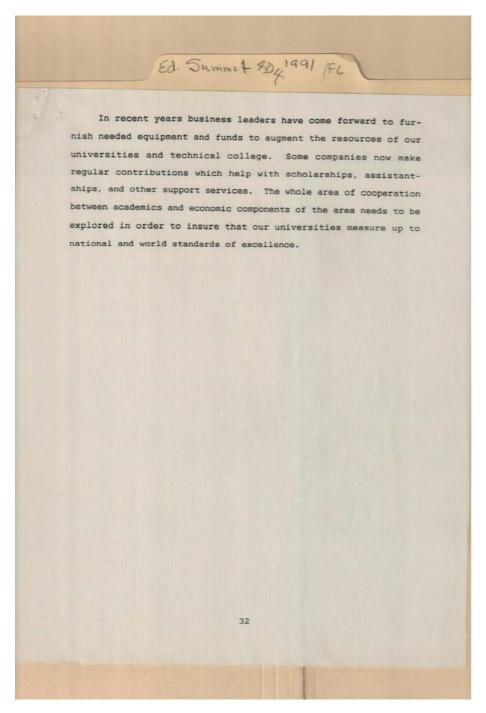
According to the general allocation of state funds to education, the public schools (K-12) receive two-thirds of available resources, and higher education receives the other third. As stated elsewhere in this report, the public political will as expressed by the state legislature seems to indicate that higher educational institutions will have to find other sources of revenue to help finance their endeavors. Increased student fees and government grants and contracts can aid in increasing budgets, but these sources of revenue cannot produce all the dollars needed to expand faculties, buy needed equipment, build buildings, and expand libraries. Not only does the state tax base for higher education need to be improved, but local governments need to support capital improvements at our universities. As with K-12, there will have to be much self-reliance in the pursuit of excellence in higher education services during the next decade.

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Finances

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essay

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Formal Public				13							
Budget Rqmnts to Budget Cmte Budget & Finance Pln to Exec Cmte					Δ	15					
Spkr List/Topic to Pub & Doc Cmte Data Pkg to Pub & Doc Cmte						_	20				
Issue Invitations to Delegates Registration Due date							20 Δ	6			
Delegate Assignment								13 A			
Data Package to Delegates								20			
Summit									3/4		
Draft of Summit Report Complete										À	
7											

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Education Summit Plan

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chart

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	8/27/91			
	STRAWMAN AGENDA			
ctober 3	EDUCATION SUMMIT			
:30 - 8:30	Registration			
:30 - 9:45	Plenary Session I Speaker - Issue the challenge Organization of the Summit Goals and objectives			
:45 - 10:00	Break			
0:00 - 12:00	Concurrent Workshops - Session I			
2:00 - 1:15	Lunch Speaker			
:30 - 4:00	Concurrent Workshops - Session II			
:00 - 4:30	Plenary Session II Report by Workshop Leaders of Issues in Work, Tentative Conclusions, Tentative Recommendations			
:30 - 4:45	Free Time			
:45 - 6:15	Program Keynote Speaker Recognitions/Awards			
:15- 7:00	Reception			
ctober 4				
:30 - 9:15	Plenary Session III Speaker			
:15 - 10:00	Discussions Among Workshop Representatives to Elimina Overlap			
:15 - 12:00	Concurrent Workshops - Session III			
2:00 - 1:15	Lunch Speaker			
:30 - 2:45	Workshop Reports/Action Recommendations			
2:45 - 3:00	Break			
3:00 - 4:30	Workshop Reports/Action Recommendations			

Names:

Education Summit

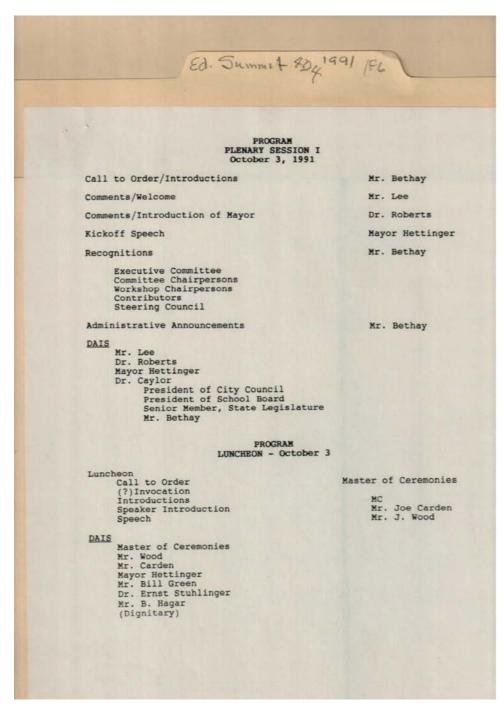
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Dates:

Aug 27, 1991

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Bethay, Carden, Caylor, Dr.

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program

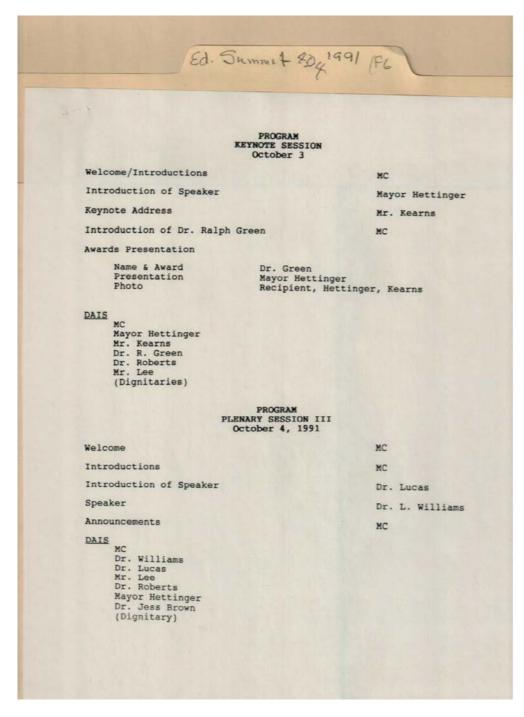
Dates:

Oct 03, 1991

Green, Bill Hagar, B. Hettinger, Mayor

Lee, T. J. Roberts, Dr. Stuhlinger,Ernst, Dr. Wood, J.

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Names:

Brown, Jess, Dr. Green, R., Dr. Green, Ralph, Dr. Hettinger, Mayor Kearns, Lee, Lucas, Dr. Roberts, Dr. Williams, L. Dr.

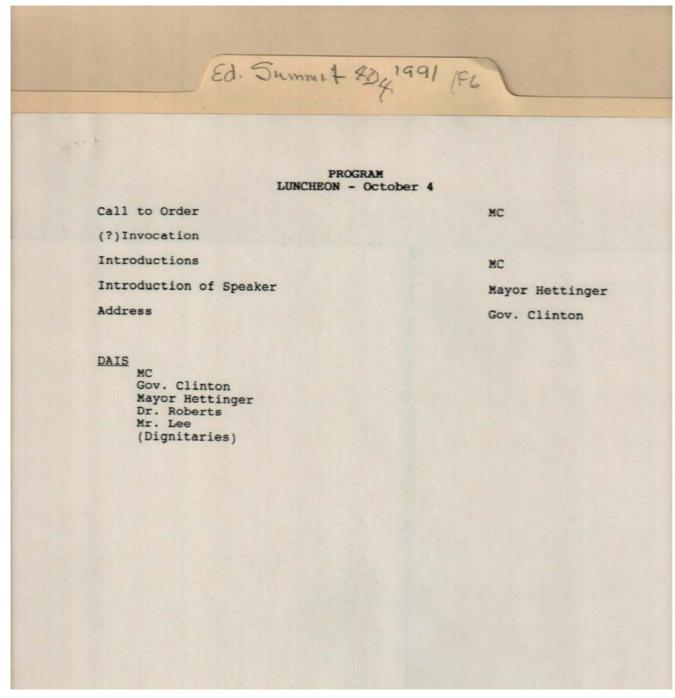
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program

Dates:

Oct 03, 1991

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Names:

Clinton, Gov.

Hettinger, Mayor

Lee,

Roberts, Dr.

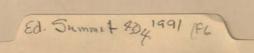
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effort to enhance their visibility before political leaders in Montgomery and Washington, D.C.

Finally, we should utilize more frequently the intellectual resources at the universities to investigate and assist with the solution to local problems. There are probably many talents available at these institutions which remain untapped by local leadership in the public and private sectors. Both local government officials and university administrators should do more to facilitate the use of university resources as instruments to analyze local problems and to prescribe solutions.

Finances

According to the general allocation of state funds to education, the public schools (K-12) receive two-thirds of available resources, and higher education receives the other third. As stated elsewhere in this report, the public political will as expressed by the state legislature seems to indicate that higher educational institutions will have to find other sources of revenue to help finance their endeavors. Increased student fees and government grants and contracts can aid in increasing budgets, but these sources of revenue cannot produce all the dollars needed to expand faculties, buy needed equipment, build buildings, and expand libraries. Not only does the state tax base for higher education need to be improved, but local governments need to support capital improvements at our universities. As with K-12, there will have to be much self-reliance in the pursuit of excellence in higher education services during the next decade.

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Names:

Vision 2000 Task Force Report on

Places:

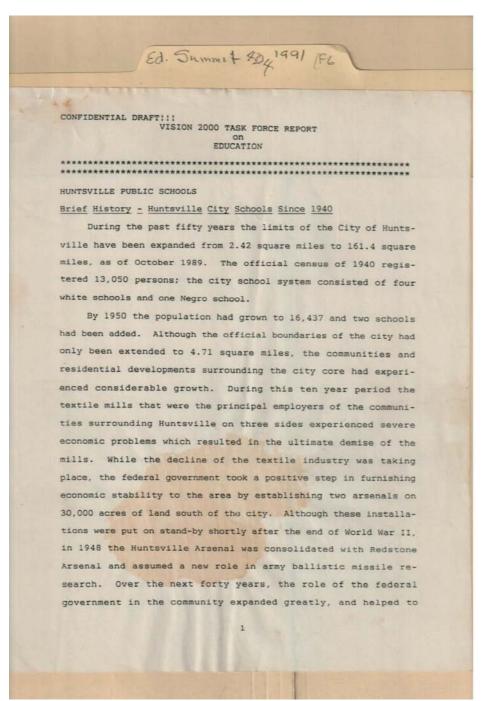
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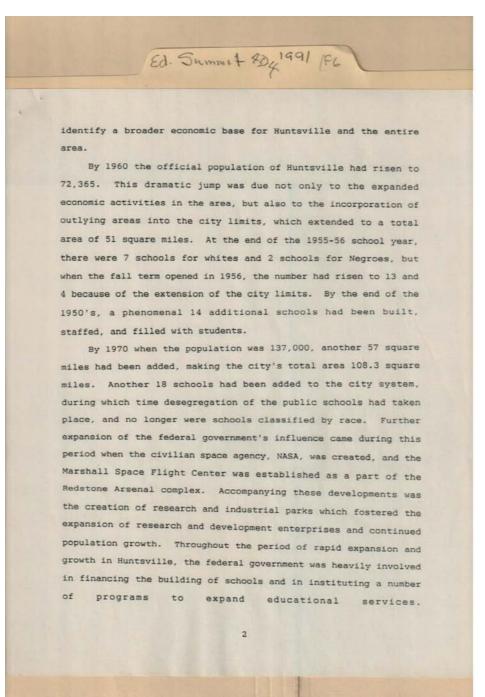
Education

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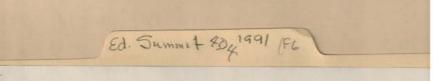
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After the successful completion of the moon-landing project, Huntsville's growth slowed between 1970 and 1980. Although suburban areas continued to develop, the city's population only increased to 142,513. During this ten year period, only one senior high school and one middle school were added, and the school population leveled off at approximately 25,000 students. There was a concerted effort to encourage diversification of economic investments as Huntsville continued to prosper and service areas of the economy expanded, thus giving a broader economic base to the area.

Expansion of the city in the 1980's brought the city limits to include 162 square miles of area and approximately 170,000 people. As a result of the increased population, two new schools were added in southeast Huntsville. Today the Huntsville City Schools have an enrollment of nearly 25,000 students housed in 25 elementary, 10 middle, and 5 high schools, in addition to eight centers devoted to special activities: technology, environmental education, educational television, adult learning, alternative school, developmental learning, C.L.A.S.S. (Mental Health Center), and the Neaves juvenile detention center.

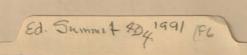
Huntsville City School System Today

According to a recent publication, the Huntsville City School System has defined its mission "to prepare today's students for tomorrow's society. Strong leadership by principals focuses on instruction with high expectations toward student learning. Qualified, well-trained staff members are dedicated to

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the premise that all students can learn. A system-wide instructional program builds on a strong foundation of basic skills." The system provides a broad-based curriculum ranging from remedial work to advanced-level courses. Included in this instruction is a wide range of special education services, as well as extracurricular and curricular activities designed to fulfill students' interests and needs. Many educational opportunities are available in the school system above and beyond standard academic requirements. The magnet school program which involves two elementary, one middle, and two high schools gives the student an opportunity by choice of interest. This program serves a diverse mix of students from varied racial backgrounds. The Department of Special Education serves handicapped students with a full range of services. Various centers provide opportunities for those with learning disabilities, speech impairment, emotional conflicts, multiple handicaps, orthopedic handicaps, visual handicap/blind, hearing impairments, retardation (educable, trainable, or severe), and other health impairments. A variety of vocational courses is offered at the Center for Technology--not only traditionally oriented courses, but emphasis is now being placed on skills needed in high technology.

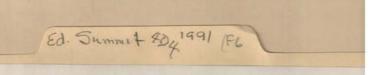
These varied school programs are administered by a full staff of professionals chosen for their expertise in specific areas of the educational process. This staff is led by the superintendent who reports to an elected board of education which reviews and renders decisions concerning policy matters.

The Huntsville City Schools are recognized as one of the best systems in the state. This rating is due in part to local

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financial support which amounts to 33.5 percent of the total school budget, based upon 1987-1988 finances. These funds provide 405.7 teacher units beyond those provided by the state and supplements the salaries of all certified personnel in the city school system. Local funds are derived currently from special school ad valorem taxes of 27.5 mills, and approximately eight million dollars in sales tax receipts appropriated to the school system by the city council. Federal funds are also received to help support certain specified programs. Yet the city schools, like most of those in the United States today, have certain problems that need to be fully examined and solved if the city of Huntsville is to achieve its full potential as a thriving urban center supported by a sound economic base and nurtured by environmental and cultural endeavors, all of which insure a good quality of life for all of its citizens.

The two central problems may be stated as, first, inadequate funding to support the schools' varied programs, and, second, a need to increase the accountability of schools to insure that they graduate the type of individuals who are responsible citizens in society and fully capable of being productive in the work place.

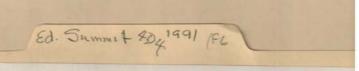
Financial Considerations

One of the main assumptions that is consistently invoked by all concerned with education is that the level of financial support that is available to the schools is at least an important

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indicator of the quality of instruction that can be achieved and the level of knowledge and skills held by individuals completing educational programs. The following analysis attempts to place the current financial situation of the Huntsville City Schools into the broader context of the level of support found in the southeastern region and in the nation. Because the data underlying this analysis are not totally complete and may not be fully comparable in all cases, the conclusions drawn should be construed to be approximate rather than definitive and exact.

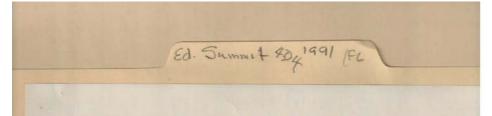
The major issue is one of "adequate" funding of the public school system. Therefore, some criterion of adequacy must be selected. This analysis assumes that expenditures per Average Daily Attendance (ADA) for the nation and the southeast, as reported by the State Department of Education, provide norms or targets of adequacy. The available data would indicate that in Huntsville the average expenditure per ADA is \$2949, above the average for the state ADA (\$2868). The southeastern average is \$3806 and the national average is \$4632. As the per capita income and cost of living index for Huntsville approximate the national average, it seems that the long term goal should be to achieve the national average with the southeastern average being an intermediate goal.

The most recent fully comparable data that are available are for 1987-88. Therefore, the following analysis is based on data from that year. Although there have been some changes since that time, they are not of sufficient magnitude to change the relationships in any major fashion. The analysis proceeds from an assumption of an Average Daily Attendance in the Huntsville

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Schools of 24,000. Given this data base, the following conclusions relative to the average per student revenues must shape the analysis.

Huntsville S2949 Per Student Alabama 2868 Per Student Southeast 3806 Per Student Nation 4632 Per Student

Therefore, Huntsville's local school system is operating on a budget that is only slightly higher than the average for the state and one that is significantly lower than regional and national averages. Since Huntsville has a cost of living that approximates the national average, and roughly 75 per cent of all school costs are salaries, there is no reason to believe that we can maintain a nationally competitive educational system at a cost that is significantly lower than the national average. There is some evidence, given the generally low level of educational attainment in the state, that costs in excess of the national average may be required to be fully competitive.

The following 1987-88 breakdown of sources of revenues per ADA for the Huntsville Schools frames the nature of the problem that we are facing.

> State funds: \$1725 Federal funds 236 Local funds 988 Total \$2949

The revenues for Huntsville Schools were approximately \$70,800,000 in 1987-88. To achieve the regional average, the

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city schools would have needed \$91,000,000 and to achieve the national average \$110,000,000 would have been needed. A very

national average \$110,000,000 would have been needed. A very large increase in local funds would have been required to reach the national norm.

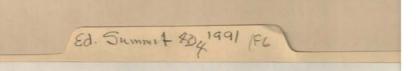
There is a general argument that there should be greater local contributions as a proportion of the total school funding. Sometimes this argument seems to be based on the political belief that it is not going to be possible to gain greater levels of state support in the near future, and sometimes this assertion is based on a belief in the greater efficacy of local control for a quality educational system. Public discussions of funding of education in Alabama have come to treat this belief as an article of faith or a self-evident truth. Regardless of the basis of the belief, planning efforts do need to give at least some serious consideration to the level of local contribution that is being made and the impact of various alternative patterns of increased levels of local participation in public school funding.

If we were to attempt to reach these goals relying on the ad valorem taxes alone, very significant increases would be required. Currently 27.5 mills of local property tax are allocated for education. Ad valorem taxes to schools would need to be raised by approximately 27 mills to achieve the regional average and by approximately 52 mills to achieve the national average. These are levels that appear to be within the realm of achievement, but with major political hurdles. For a homeowner with a house and lot of \$90,000 in market value, the Tax Collector has estimated that the homeowner would have to pay an additional

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\$20.25 per month in property taxes to reach the regional funding norm, and \$39 per month above current levels to achieve the national funding standard:

While this study has been in progress, the Huntsville City Council voted to guarantee an annual allocation to the city schools of a percentage (roughly 1/7) of the city revenues derived from sales tax. This policy decision by the Mayor and Council will increase the City's allocation to the schools from about 4.7 million dollars (FY89) annually to about eight million dollars annually in FY91. By contributing this assured appropriation to the schools, administrators can now develop long range plans to help reach desired goals that will aid in upgrading the quality of education provided for all students.

In order to make real progress in providing adequate funding for our schools, the need for an increase in ad valorem taxes for schools is readily apparent. Careful consideration, however, should be given to how rapidly this increase should be made. Such a dramatic increase, in the absence of change in the rest of the state, could have a serious negative impact on continued economic development of the city. There should be careful consideration given to choosing a goal of achieving funding at the regional level over a five year period with the increase shared by the state and local levels. One could project an increase that would attempt to achieve the goal with two-thirds of the increase (18 mills) coming from local sources and the remaining one-third from the state. In any case, there is little likelihood that these goals can be achieved without increased effort at both the state and local levels. However, at the present time,

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there is little expectation that the state will be forthcoming with appreciable amounts of new funds for education.

One additional consideration should be noted. The very rapid increase in local contribution in Huntsville, one of the more affluent cities in the state, could well hasten litigation that is emerging in a number of states relative to the level of funding available in poor versus wealthy school districts. Such litigation would result in some of the local effort being lost as a result of a court order for the state to take actions to equalize the funding between poor and wealthy districts. This is another important reason that efforts to expand state funding must continue to be a very important component of all efforts to achieve more adequate funding for education in the City of Huntsville.

Accountability

Although adequacy of financial resources is important to the future of the Huntsville City Schools, careful attention must also be given to ways of attaining the highest quality education possible within any given set of available resources. A discussion of accountability is important for increasingly successful achievement of educational goals. A process for accountability can guide the cost-effective use of current resources and should guide the utilization of future resources. Taxpayers will increasingly demand to know more about the impact of their large investment in the educational system. The pool of parents with a

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direct tie to the schools via their children will shrink, and the public will began to view the schools as an important instrument in the nation's battle for a competitive position in the emerging international economy.

Given these conditions, the city school system should develop

Given these conditions, the city school system should develop the capacity to demonstrate system output via a limited number of quantitative measures of performance in appropriate fields of study. It is advisable to publicize this data by school system and by individual school so that more citizens will have increased confidence in the quality of their neighborhood school and/or municipal school system. And, such data and dissemination of it will allow more citizens to ask about substandard performance of a school or school system. Such local data should be compared with state, regional, national and international empirical norms, where such comparative data are appropriate and available. In sum, this technique would allow parents and the larger pool of taxpayers to become better "consumers" in the marketplace of education. Consumer confidence is absolutely essential for a high level of public support for local schools.

An enterprise as important as public education must be accountable to the citizenry. The American educational system is fundamental to a continuance of democracy. Issues of quality and access must continue to be central to the development of a more accountable educational system. Both social progress and political stability require that we utilize dollars effectively to provide the best possible education to as many members of society as possible. Following in the tradition of the Jeffersonian concept, the fundamental proposition must be to educate each person

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to a level of competence that is consistent with his or her abilities, potential, and aspirations. This principle is more than just a matter of right for the individual student. It is a necessary aspect of developing a sound, secure, and productive society. To the extent that we fail any student, we diminish the potential for the kind of life we seek for citizens of our city. This principle of universal education, which is accountable to the society at-large, should guide our selection of priorities and programs for our public schools.

It should be stated to begin with that the Huntsville schools are doing a good job with the limited resources that are available to them. However, there is always room to seek new ways of addressing pressing problems and of delivering creative initiatives in the way we educate young people. In addition, the State Department of Education has moved forward in an effort to achieve higher quality in those persons certified to teach in Alabama. To the degree that a set of external rules can achieve such a goal, the State Department has been highly effective. The new minimum standards assure us that there is a supply of teachers in most fields capable of delivering high quality instruction if the local school systems have the resources and will to develop and utilize them in the most effective manner.

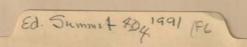
Role of the Teacher

The core of any successful education program is the teacher. No set of rules or financial resources will provide an effective education for students in the absence of highly qualified crea-

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tive and motivated teachers. Presently, the State Department rules, the operation of college-level certification programs, and the local selection process provide an adequate means of selecting teachers with personal orientations and professional skills to be successful in a quality education system. However, more can and must be done to maintain a broad and sustained commitment to excellence in teaching. More can and should be done to involve teachers in the decision-making process throughout the school system in order that they may come to realize that they are full partners in the critical decisions that affect their professional lives. Significant attention needs to be given to this issue. One cannot expect persons to perform as professionals unless they see themselves as being treated as professionals. If they are mere employees for wages, one can only expect them to be time-servers to attempt to provide minimum effort for maximum rewards. If they see themselves as respected professionals who are responsible for critical functions, they may perform in responsible fashion that is dedicated to the education of students and to the public welfare, and they will more often extend themselves beyond the formal job description of the position they hold.

More decentralized decision-making throughout the system would help to improve morale and performance of teachers. A greatly enhanced role for the school principal is a critical element of this needed decentralization. At all levels of the school system, but especially at the elementary level, a principal needs to have had experience as a successful teacher who understands the aspirations of each individual teacher and who

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knows how to inspire and require others to do their best. Such a principal can lead each individual faculty member to participate in curriculum development, selection of materials, and allow some latitude in the teacher's scope of operation, while at the same time being cognizant of the teacher's performance and effectiveness.

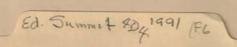
An enhanced professional environment for teachers will require a system of objective evaluation and legitimate regulation of teachers by teachers. Perhaps the evaluation of performance of teachers can best be achieved with persons who are direct participants in the teaching responsibilities of the school. The evaluation process itself needs to be designed so it will focus directly on improving performance and effectiveness in the classroom. Individuals as well as teams of teachers by grade level and within respective disciplines should be allowed to develop the evaluation process.

In summary, there needs to be the development of a professional relationship among teachers related to the fundamental contributions they make. Multiplication of detailed rules for performance and development of an excessive number of overly-quantified measures of performance, and general de-professionalization of teachers can only lead to a poorer system in spite of the level of financial support that is available. It is important to remember that external rules and regulations can never substitute for internalized commitments in an essentially creative enterprise, such as teaching. Reward systems for teachers need to be improved. Team teaching, a grants program for imple-

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mentation of innovative ideas by creative teachers, some form of sabbatical for experienced teachers, and an honors program for teachers are ideas worth serious consideration. However, these programs and higher salaries, in the absence of greater commitment and the development of a serious professional ethos, will result in marginal improvement of the education system. Developing a pattern of genuine trust among professionals is essential to the development of an outstanding school system.

Choices and Allocations of Resources

Allocating limited school resources will necessitate difficult choices. There is a need to examine and reverse our historical set of natural patterns of choice and allocations in the system. The tradition has been that the most qualified teachers and the most intensive learning experiences are allocated to those schools and activities with the most advanced students. However, the most pressing problem is in those classes where there is a large number of "at risk" students. Although we must find ways to reduce the teacher-student ratio in all of our schools, special incentives must be developed to get the most effective teachers in the classrooms where there are the most "at risk" students. Lower class size is an incentive and an indispensable aspect of success in the context of deficient students. Financial incentives for teachers of "at risk" students will be a major need during the next decade.

Clearly, early intervention is a critically important key in this process. Major attention needs to be given to this problem

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early in the student's educational career. Beginning with kindergarten and extending through the third grade, pupils need to acquire the basic reading and mathematics skills which will place them in a position to compete effectively and to be successful at the earliest possible point in their educational experiences. In essence, direct the best teaching talent to students with the greatest needs, reduce the teacher-pupil ratio for all teachers, and emphasize the acquisition of basic skills by elementary students.

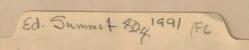
Concerns for "At Risk" Students

As noted above, one major goal must be to reduce substantially the drop-out rate and to insure that all possible efforts are made to assure that the "at risk" students possess a set of skills at graduation that will allow them to move in a productive way into the society either by college attendance, technical school experiences, or direct productive contribution to the work force. Over the last five years the number of drop-out students in the city schools has been reduced from 784 to 576 annually, but the total is still viewed by school officials as excessive. Some consideration needs to be given to working toward lowered workloads in order that teachers who know the day-to-day strengths and weaknesses of individual "at-risk" students can play a more prominent and effective role in one-on-one counseling. In a general sense, ways need to be found to treat the teacher and the student as whole persons rather than as a set of characteristics to be fit into the division of labor of a complex modern bureaucracy. With present patterns of family instability

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and the loss of community constraints, there is no greater need than to develop environments in which the student can relate much better to the teacher as a mentor, as a confidente, and as a role model. These relationships can only be achieved by a confident and committed set of teachers with sustainable work loads.

Vocational education offers a real opportunity to "at-risk" students who oftentimes respond best to playing an active role in the learning process. Acquiring skills that allow a student to take real pride in his accomplishments can help him to make an easier transition to the real world of work. The Partners-in-Education Program which includes the "Adopt-A--School" program could be of special value to some "at risk" students.

It is important to understand that the cost of providing significant educational experiences for "at risk" students is greater than that of educating regular students, but it is equally important for the future of the economic and civic life of the community. At the present time, approximately 18% of the students enrolled in the Huntsville Schools receive special educational services. Of this number 12.8% are mentally and physically handicapped; 4.8% are gifted and talented; only 30 students or .0065% are preschool students. As the city increases in population, the need for more special services will grow, and increased funding for this area will be needed.

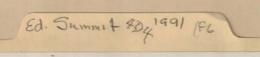
Improvement in Academic Achievement

There is always a need for better and more up-to-date materials to support the efforts of teachers. Recently published

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textbooks, modern laboratory equipment, accessibility to computers, and adequate collections for school libraries are key ingredients in the overall support structure for teachers. However, the relative contributions of new materials and new technologies as compared with highly qualified teachers are indeed modest. Therefore, higher priority needs to be given to solving the problems of human capital, and relatively less attention needs to be given to the hardware and software available to support the teaching enterprise. This is not to argue that the availability of quality materials can be ignored as we develop an improved educational system. It is an argument that it stands as a lower priority, and the complete fulfillment of the needs of this area is less important than significant progress on other fronts.

Significant attention needs to be given to the selection of materials that are stimulating, challenging, and effective. The larger the role the teacher plays in the selection process, the greater the probability that these goals will be achieved. A grant program which encourages teachers to develop innovative techniques and materials for classroom use throughout the school system should be strongly considered.

Improvement of the academic environment may also necessitate revisions in the curriculum and the scope of academic offerings. The opportunities for cultural enrichment are fairly well defined in the middle schools and high schools, but increased personnel is needed to provide reasonably equivalent opportunities to all elementary schools. This condition is especially evident in the areas of music and art education. Although civic and cultural organizations of the city provide many opportunities to supple-

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ment school activities, there needs to be improved coordination of these efforts in order that they do not interfere with regular school schedules. Moreover, the recently discussed and proposed Science Museum for Children, added to the other museums now available in the city, could substantially increase the opportunities for active learning experiences in that important field.

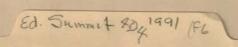
According to recent studies of the Southern Regional Education Board and the National Science Foundation, school systems need to examine how they judge the results of their efforts to up-grade academic achievement of students. These studies indicate that in measurable areas such as mathematics and science, students from the United States make much lower scores on tests than those of other advanced industrialized nations. Since these disciplines are vital to the education of those who help give the United States a competitive position in the world's economy, special attention needs to be given to measuring the knowledge and skills of students at the high school and college levels. Testing programs need to be reviewed periodically to make sure that they actually measure the desired achievements that are anticipated.

Also, there may need to be a re-emphasis in the educational system regarding core values which undergird a civilized society. Significant attention needs to be given to finding ways and means of fostering honesty, integrity, social responsibility, and a commitment to being productive among our youth. These virtues cannot be taught directly. They can be taught by the careful selection of class materials and by the operation of the entire

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staff of the school. One can only expect students to graduate with these commitments if they have seen them in operation within the school. If the school operates to insure fairness, openness, decency, mutual respect, and honesty, the student is likely to take these values and orientation with him or her into life after school.

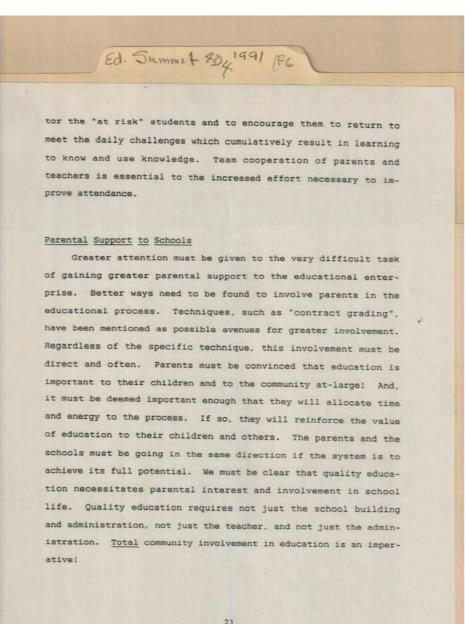
Academic achievement is clearly affected by the health and safety of the student body. Although the schools have little or no direct control over the student's environment beyond the school day, steps need to be taken to increase their health care and safety while they are involved in school activities. Even though volunteer aides are helpful, full-time professional nurses are needed to be on duty to care for student health problems. Hazards relating to security and safety in the schools have multiplied to such an extent in recent years that more security officers are needed to maintain order and to prevent emotional "flair-ups" from erupting into acts of violence. Effective teachers have a profound influence in directing and improving the behavior of students, but at times teachers need to be assisted by removing disruptive students from the classroom. Through the cooperation of school officials, parents, doctors, law enforcement officers and the court system, we must find a way to rescue young people from the temptations in life which tend to destroy them completely or turn them into "wards of the state."

Regular attendance at school is also essential to the successful academic achievement of students. Obviously, there is a very high correlation between absenteeism in school and performance and attitude. More attendance workers are needed to moni-

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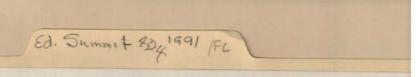
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More than a Public Relations Campaign

We must find ways to do a better job of convincing the entirety of society about the importance of quality and responsible education. This needs to be more than a public relations campaign. It must involve straightforward and honest treatment of the contributions to the productivity and the security of the society that is possible with a high quality educational system. We need to convince all members of the society that their life will be better as a result of everyone receiving the best quality education that is possible. The mass media by their definition and coverage of "news" can greatly assist with this effort. Intellectual and academic achievement - by student or faculty should be rewarded by being deemed newsworthy. The mass media's extensive coverage of athletes at the high school and college levels conveys a not-so-subtle message to our youth and to the public at-large about the relevance of that activity. Many youth in our community probably attach much importance to sports because the mass media, in effect, defines it as very important. We would hope that the community's mass media would make a concerted effort to attach more importance to intellectual prowess and educational excellence, and that this would create an added set of role models for youth and new incentives for educators.

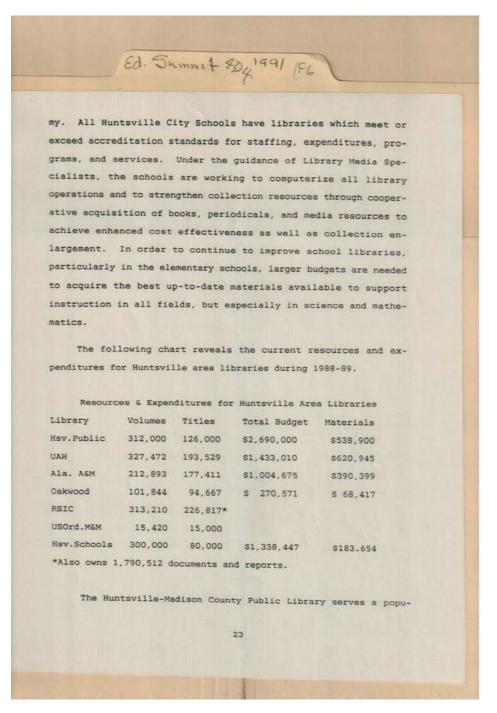
LIBRARIES AND THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Libraries and their collections are important segments of the educational process which helps all of the citizens of Huntsville to become better informed. Library holdings and services will become even more important in an "information-driven" econo-

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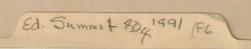
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lation of 233,000, approximately one-half of whom are registered borrowers. The largest portion of the public library budget of \$2,690,000 is furnished by the city, while only three percent is furnished by the county government. The expenditure per capita is \$11.55, the second lowest figure among the twelve "comparable" cities surveyed for library resources. In a city such as Hunts-ville, where 74.9% of the adult population finished high school and 25.5% of finished college, the need for high quality libraries is self-evident.

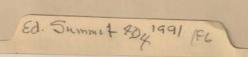
In order to furnish the necessary financial resources to continue the development of the public library, it is necessary to find a solid permanent funding source. To reduce or eliminate the funding gap, an additional expenditure of approximately \$1,750,000 per year is needed. A city-wide property tax of approximately 2.3 mills would generate needed revenues. This course of action has been followed by several cities who have been successful in up-grading their library services. If applied in Huntsville, this additional tax would add about \$1.73 per month to the tax obligation of a homeowner with a single family residence and lot valued at \$90,000.

The local university libraries also aid greatly in servicing the needs of college students, high schools students, and to a limited extent, the general public. Their collections are based primarily on the research needs of their students and faculties and are, to a certain extent, specialized. The Redstone Scientific Information Center and U.S. Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center offer their services to researchers in scientific fields, but we have no scientific library as such in the city. All

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university libraries are in need of expanded facilities to house their collections as they are increased. They generally need to double their budget allocations for collecting materials and increase their staffs to handle increased use of their facilities. This development is needed if the university holdings are to be somewhat equivalent with universities in cities deemed "comparable" to Huntsville.

The goal of all libraries in the area should coincide with the general purpose of the Alabama Library Exchange which is "to develop and maintain a dynamic cooperative system of autonomous libraries which acting together voluntarily are able to provide every citizen of North Alabama with access to library and information services of a type, quality, and quantity that otherwise cannot be provided by these libraries acting in isolation." Since the public library houses the Library Exchange program as it exists today, it seems logical to recommend that the further expansion of these services be developed at this location. Cooperation in planning the expansion of collections at the various universities, public schools, and the public library will help to strengthen the total availability of needed information for all citizens.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES BEYOND K-12

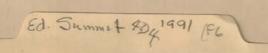
Post-Secondary Vocational Education

J. F. Drake Technical College, like many schools in the vocational education field, is presently undergoing a major,

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costly transition from a curriculum oriented to occupations of the past to programs oriented to occupations of the future. In order to enter the job market of the future, the graduates of vocational schools will be expected to have attained a firm foundation in mathematics and English. They will also need to be computer literate in order to perform effectively in many of the new service job opportunities. Their educational experiences should involve on-the-job training as well as classroom instruction.

In order for vocational education to increase its effectiveness along these dimensions at the local level, increased funds from several sources need to be made available to the technical school. Special needs exist in the areas of facilities and equipment. Increased incentives are also needed to retain highly qualified faculty and give them opportunities to rotate in and out of industry in order to keep up with what is state-of-the-art industrial production and technical occupations.

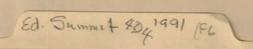
The business community needs to become more directly involved in helping the technical college at two levels. At the invitation of the school administration, business leaders can aid in establishing policy and norms of achievement, and lending support at the classroom level by furnishing highly skilled technicians to teach classes. Various industries can share their expertise with vocational teachers by sponsoring seminars vital to up-grading knowledge.

All sections of the community interested in economic development - public and private sectors - need to allocate portions of their budgets each year to aid Drake in implementing a long-

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range plan for meeting future challenges associated with providing a properly educated and trained labor force for industries and businesses in the Huntsville area. Annual contributions of funds, equipment and personnel could make a real difference in hastening the needed transition in vocational education.

At the state level, Drake has to compete with 19 other technical colleges for funds. As stated elsewhere in this report, Alabama needs to increase its allocation of funds to all areas of public education, but until the political will expresses itself through its legislative body, this increase does not appear to be forthcoming. Therefore, it seems necessary for the economic forces of the community to join forces with the administration of Drake to increase local support.

University Education

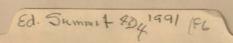
Public higher education in Huntsville consists of two universities in addition to the technical college already mentioned. Although both The University of Alabama in Huntsville (UAH) and Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University (A6M) have different missions and historical traditions, they both offer a variety of undergraduate programs and selective graduate programs that are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Both of these institutions should be and are being called upon to furnish leadership roles in the overall economic and cultural dynamics of the region.

Since this report and Task Force has dealt primarily with concerns to evaluate and improve public education, grades K-12,

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the following comments are confined to general considerations of teacher education, university interface and assistance to public schools, the content of academic programs, and UAH-A&M relations.

Interface with High Schools

Advanced placement courses, designed and regulated by the College Board, Inc., are available in the high schools. They provide an opportunity for well qualified students to earn college credits in a number of subject areas. In addition, some very talented students actually enroll in college courses concurrent with their high school experience.

On the other side of the coin, many entering freshmen need remedial courses in English and mathematics. The universities do not see this as part of their mission, and would like to see this need reduced. Colleges must reach out to the public school system with aid in curriculum development and enrichment in order to help prepare a better entering college freshman.

Teacher Education

At the university level, teacher education needs to emphasize more in-depth study in subject matter areas as well as learning the techniques of teaching. All potential teachers need to be involved in the liberal arts and the sciences in order to be able to transmit fundamental knowledge and values. Furthermore, teacher education needs to emphasize the acquisition of electronic classroom techniques which help to diversify and thus

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enrich learning activities. Student teachers also need to have more on-site experiences within the classroom and in other institutions of the community.

Universities should seek to improve the coordination and communication between higher education and the elementary-secondary schools. Interaction in the area of science and mathematics education should be a high priority. Professors should be encouraged to assist the elementary-secondary schools with teacher education and to deliver specialized classroom presentations for high school audiences.

Up-grading Academic Programs

Universities need to maintain and continue to develop a wide array or comprehensive set of undergraduate degree programs in the community, while developing simultaneously a targeted collection of high quality graduate degree programs in fields oriented to serve the economic and cultural needs of the region and the nation.

They also need to establish and/or maintain core curricula for all students which emphasize language, natural sciences, humanities (arts) and citizenship education (social sciences). These are necessary to transmit fundamental knowledge and values from one generation of leadership to another within the society.

Cooperation and Coordination

The Huntsville area is large enough to accommodate a number of institutions of higher education with distinctive and differ-

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ent roles. Because institutions other than UAH and A&M are thriving, it is obvious these two institutions are not meeting all the community's needs in the field of higher education. The community is ripe for real progress in higher education services in academic fields as well as in race relations!

Alabama A&M and UAH should focus on the quality of academic programming rather than overall enrollments of the institutions. Admittedly, this goal will be difficult in light of current "formula" funding at the state level. These institutions should strive for regional and/or national excellence. They should work cooperatively to develop two complementary public institutions of higher learning. Professor-sharing and complementary development of faculty expertise within selected programs are potential developments. There is a need for a common calendar and sharing of selective capital resources. They should strive to achieve a more cost-effective use of resources while maintaining the different traditions of the two institutions.

There is a need to diversify the student bodies, especially at UAH, to create more cosmopolitan institutions. Creative recruiting and scholarships will be necessary for this endeavor. There is a need to develop a broader student life on the UAH campus and to foster more interaction between student body groups at the two public universities and Oakwood College.

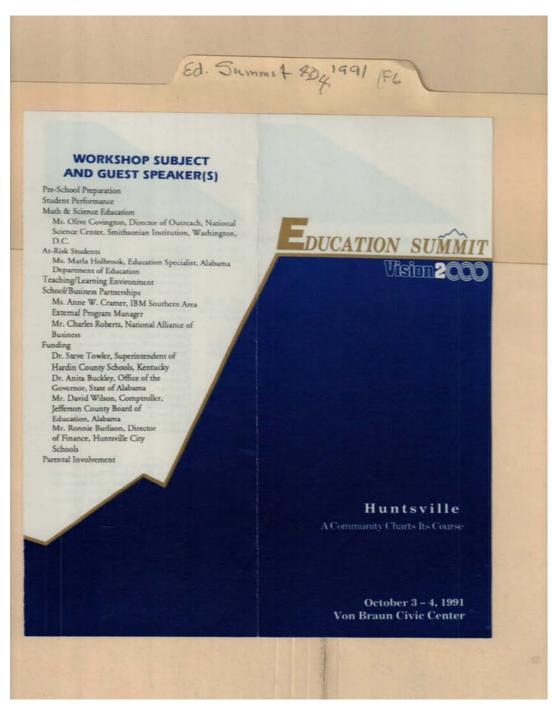
An effort should be made to alter the perception or image of the two institutions of higher learning as local or regional entities, by increasing the visibility of the institutions throughout Alabama and the southeast, and by making a special

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report

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Names:

Buckley, Anita, Dr. Burlison, Ronnie Covington, Olive Cramer, Anne W. Holbrook, Marla Roberts, Charles Towler, Steve, Dr. Wilson, David

Education Summit Vision 2000

Places:

Huntsville, AL

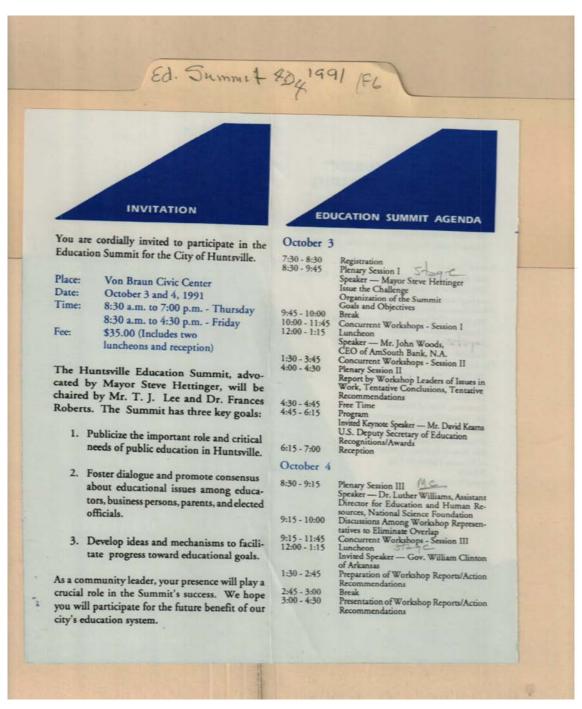
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Dates:

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Hettinger, Steve, Mayor Kearns, David Lee, T. J. Roberts, Frances, Dr. Williams, Luther, Dr. Woods, John

Places:

Huntsville, AL

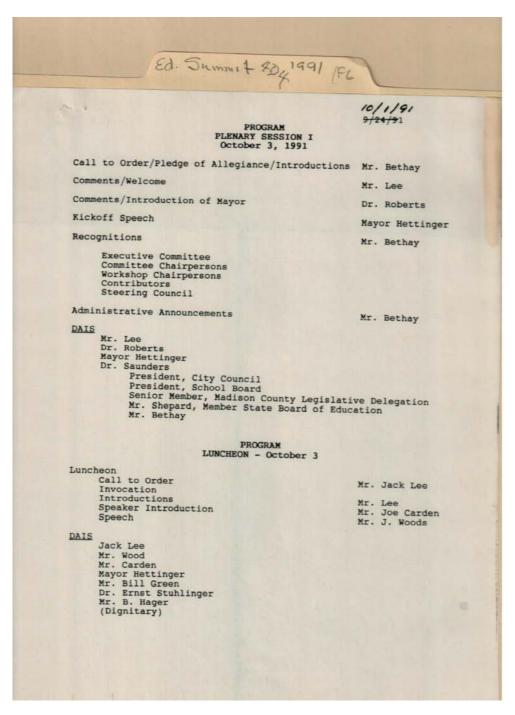
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Dates:

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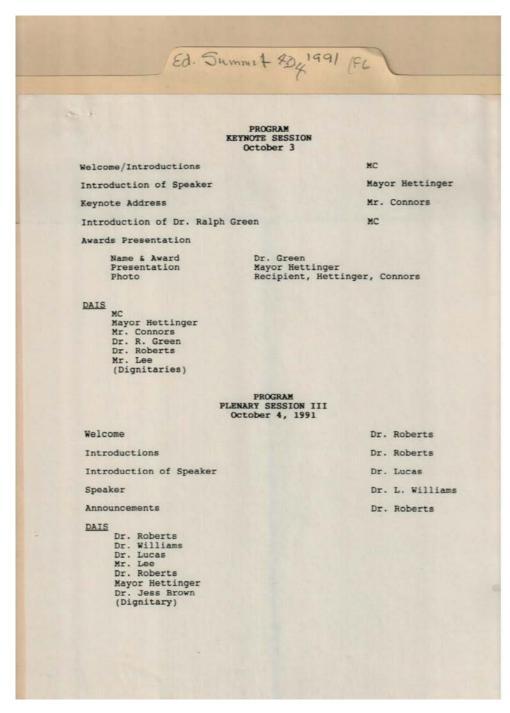
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Dates:

Oct 03, 1991

Hager, B. Hettinger, Mayor Lee, Jack Roberts, Dr. Saunders, Dr. Stuhlinger,Ernst, Dr. Woods, J.

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Types:

program

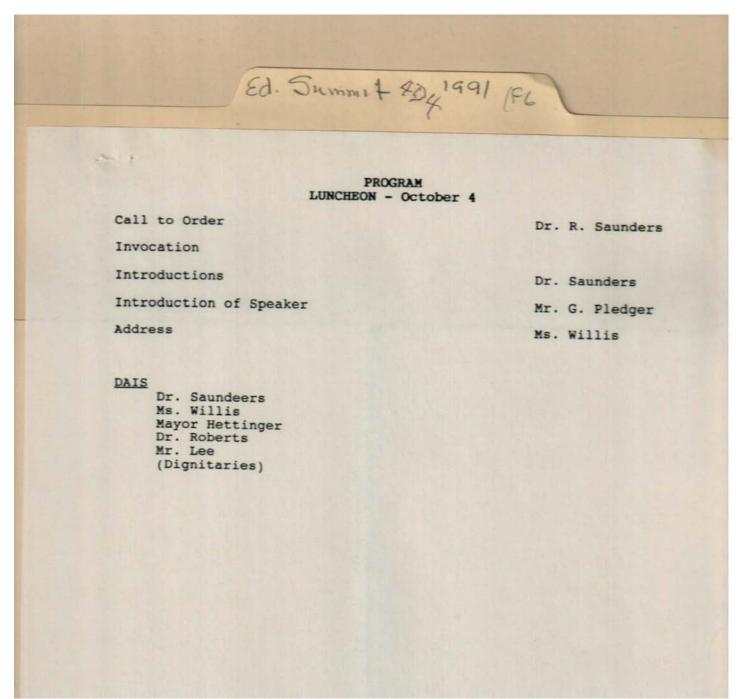
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Oct 03, 1991

Green, Ralph, Dr. Hettinger, Mayor

Lee, Lucas, Dr. Roberts, Dr. Williams, L. Dr.

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Hettinger, Mayor

Lee,

Pledger, G. Roberts, Dr.

Saunders, R., Dr. Willis,

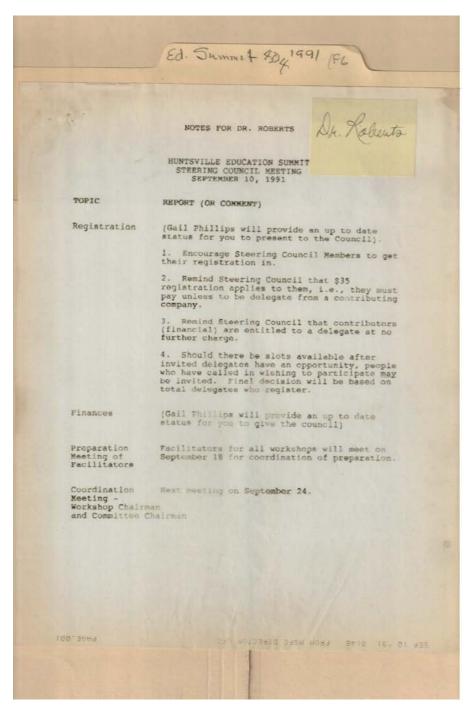
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Dates:

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Places:

Huntsville, AL

Types:

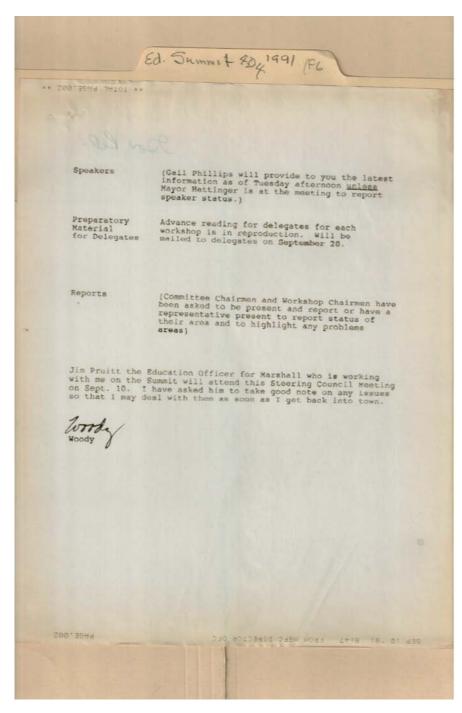
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Dates:

Sep 10, 1991

Roberts, Dr.

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Names:

, Woody

notes

Hettinger, Mayor

Phillips, Gail

Pruitt, Jim

Types:

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Ed. Sun	mut \$041991	196	
Donations received:			
Alvin Blackwell Realt		\$ 100.00	
AmSouth Bank			
		\$ 1,000.00	
Beason, Cutter & Nalle		\$ 250.00	
The Boeing Company		\$ 1,000.00	
COLSA, Inc.		\$ 250.00	
EER Systems Corporation		\$ 200.00	
First Alabama Bank		\$ 1,000.00	
Garrett & Assocs. Appr	raisals, Inc.	\$ 500.00	
General Dynamics		\$ 500.00	
Huntsville Ford Tracto	or Sales, Inc.	\$ 100.00	
Huntsville Hospital		\$ 1,000.00	
Huntsville Times		\$ 1,000.00	
Lockheed Missiles & Sp	pace Co.	\$ 1,000.00	
Nichols Research Corpo	oration	\$ 500.00	
Dr. Pat R. Odom (person PRC, Inc.	onal ck.)	\$ 50.00	
Remtech, Inc.		\$ 250.00	
Mr. Charles S. Roberts Elemental Corporation	s (personal ck.)	\$ 1,000.00	
Dr. Frances Roberts (personal ck.)	\$ 500.00	
Mrs. Martha Simms (per	rsonal ck.)	\$ 50.00	
SCI Technology, Inc.		\$ 500.00	
SouthTrust Bank		\$ 500.00	
Summa Technology, Inc		\$ 200.00	
Total a	as of 9/10/91	\$11,450.00	

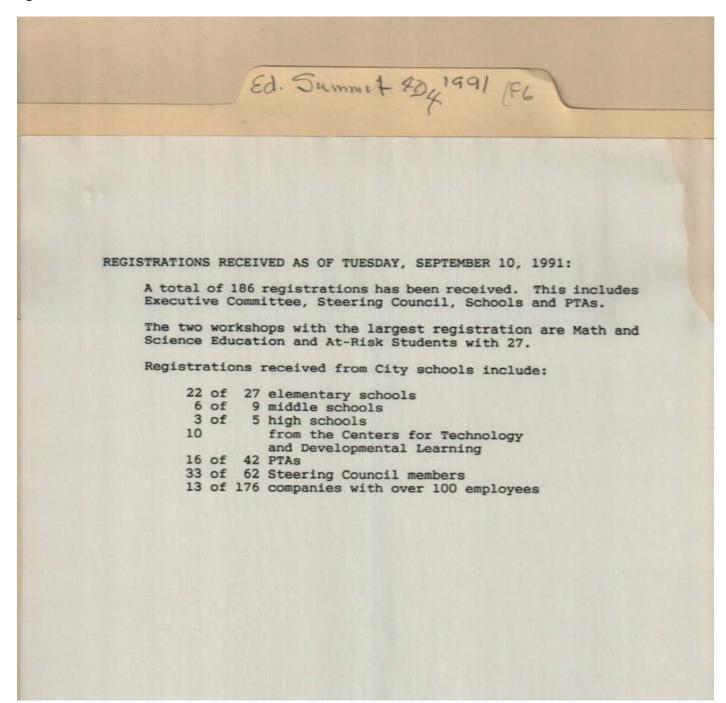
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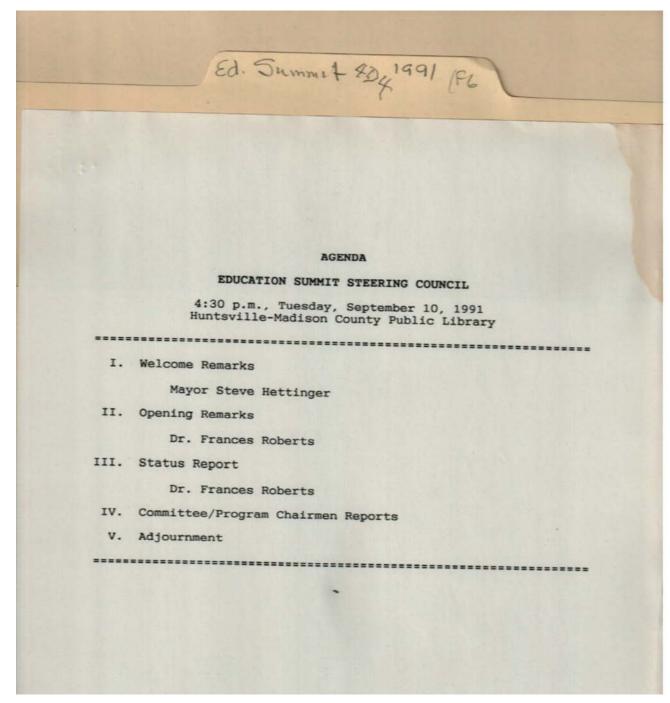
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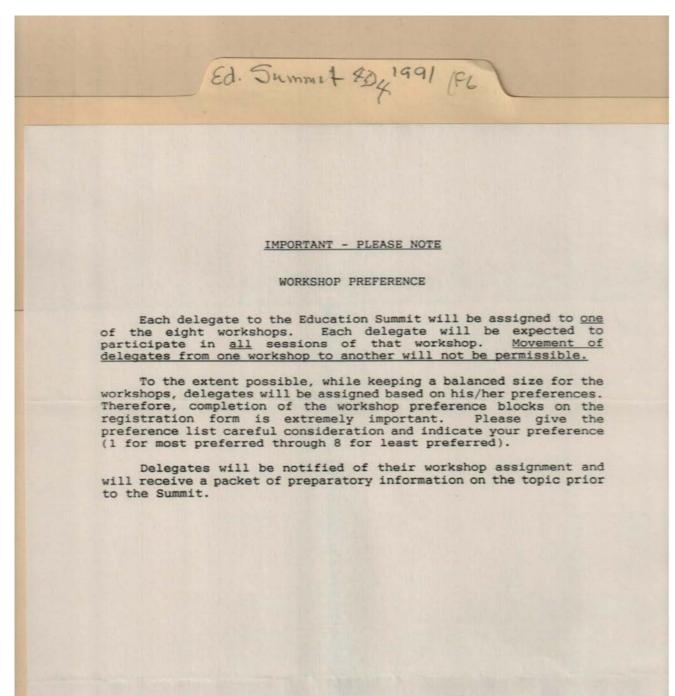
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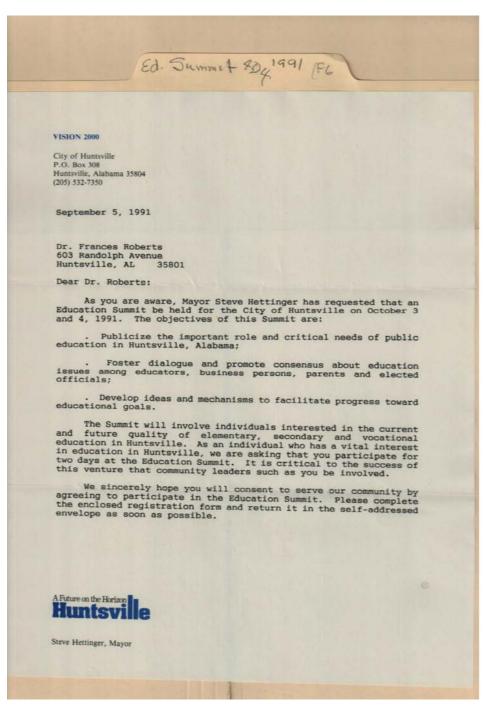
Sep 10, 1991

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Names:

Hettinger, Steve, Mayor

Places:

Huntsville, AL

Types:

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Dates:

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Roberts, Frances, Dr.

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September 5, 1991 Page 2	
We look forward to some october 3 and 4, 1991.	Sincerely, Annew Roberts Frances Roberts, Co-Chairman Education Summit
	J. J. Lee, Co-Chairman Education Summit

Names:

Lee, T. J.

Roberts, Frances

Types:

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Dates:

Sep 05, 1991

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Names:

Education Summit

Places:

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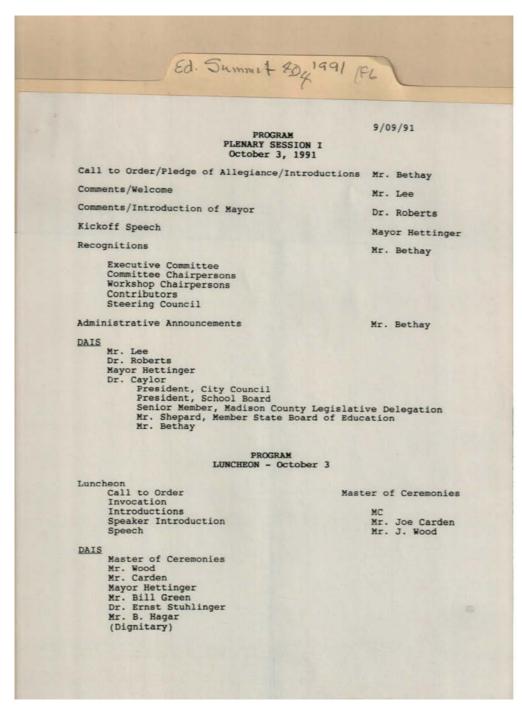
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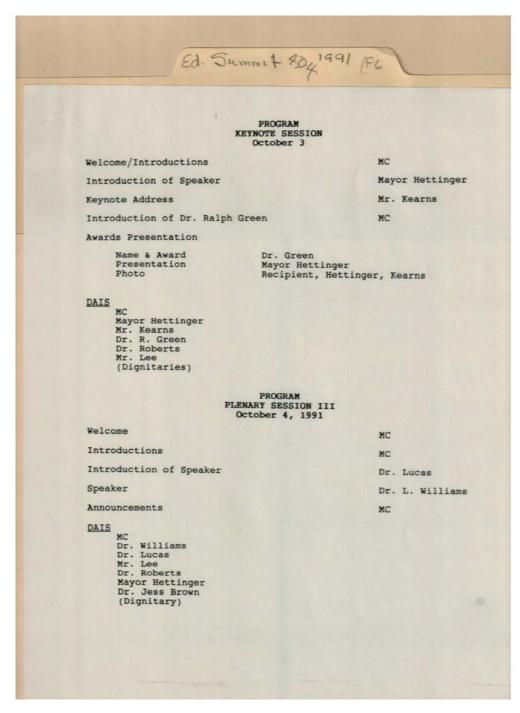
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Dates:

Oct 03, 1991

Green, Bill Hagar, B. Hettinger, Mayor Lee, Roberts, Dr. Shepard, Stuhlinger, Ernst, Dr. Wood, J.

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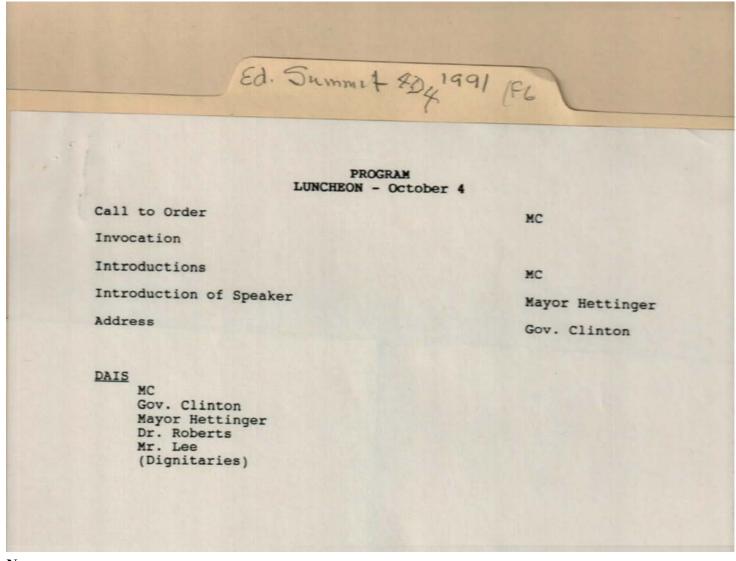
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Dates:

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Hettinger, Mayor

Lee,

Roberts, Dr.

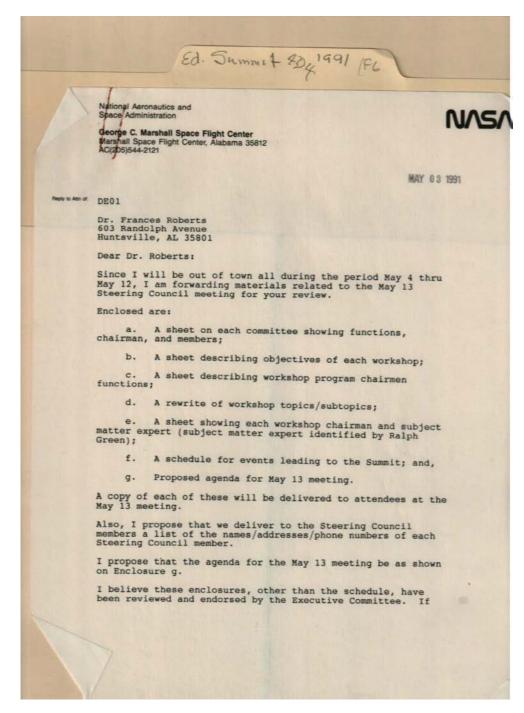
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Dates:

Oct 04, 1991

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Places:

MSFC, AL

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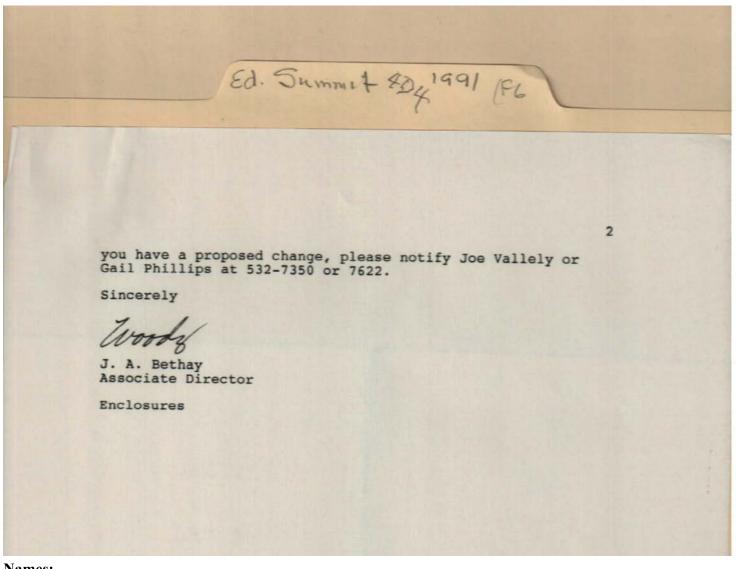
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Dates:

May 03, 1991

Roberts, Frances, Dr.

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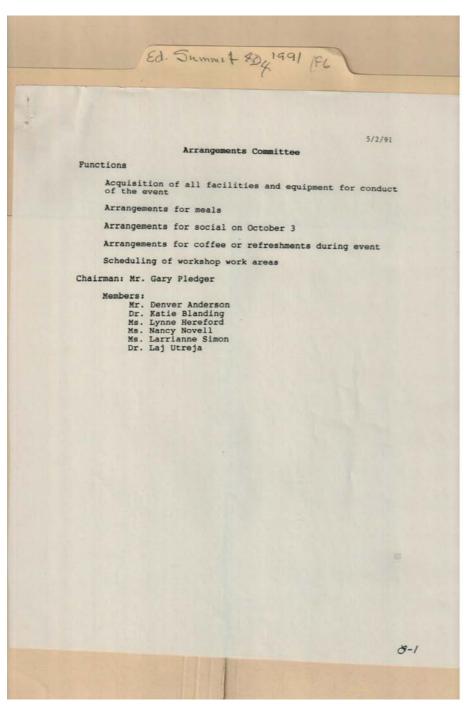
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Vallely, Joe

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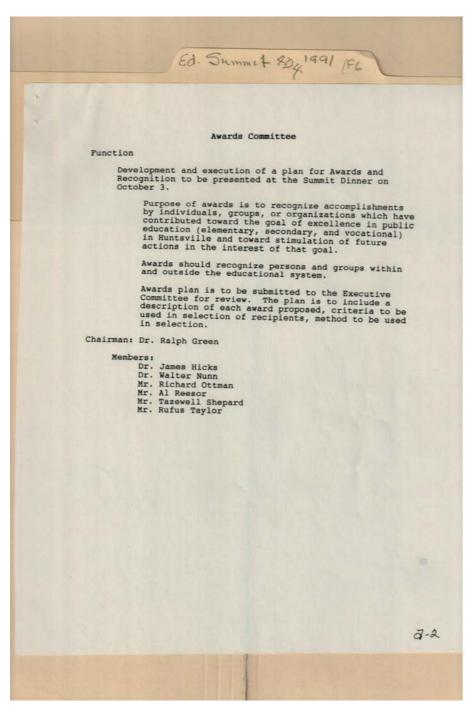
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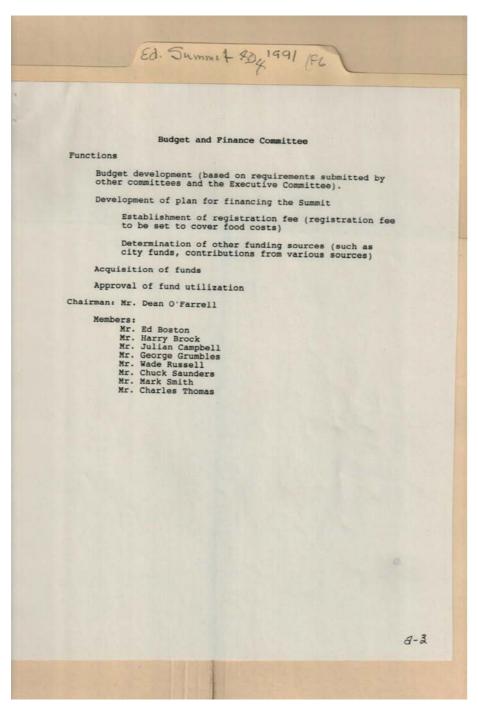
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Nunn, Walter, Dr. Ottman, Richard

Reesor, Al Shepard, Tazewell Taylor, Rufus

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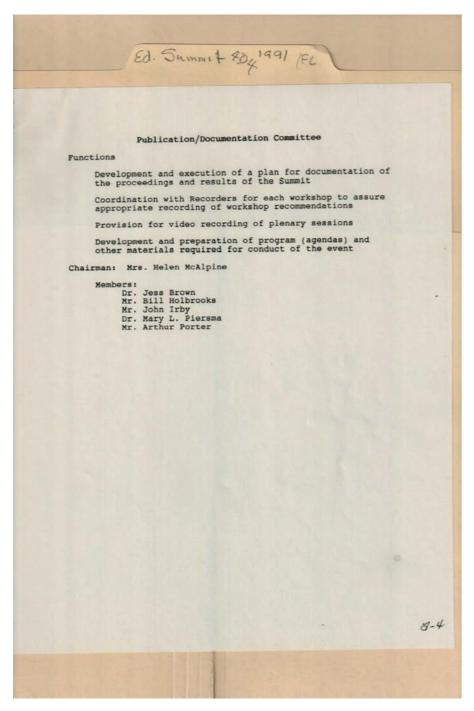


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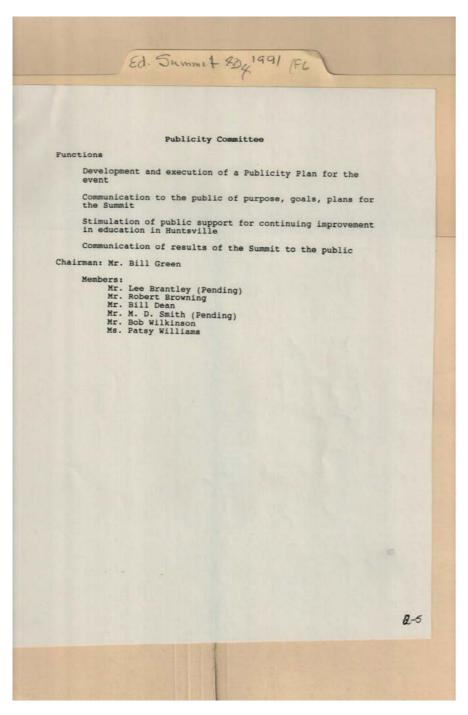
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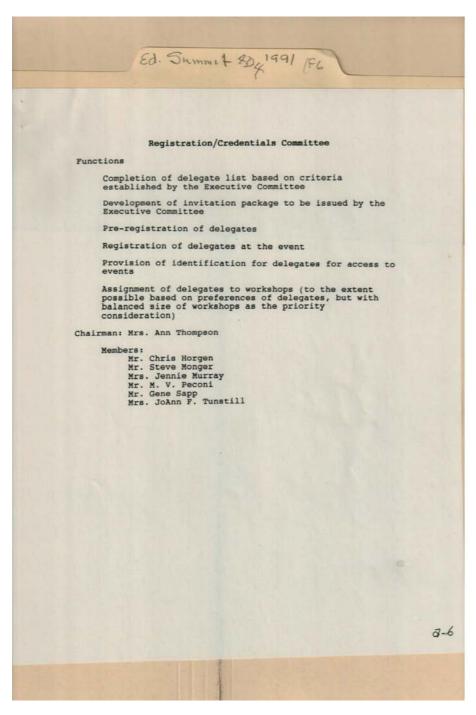
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Wilkinson, Bob Williams, Patsy

Types:

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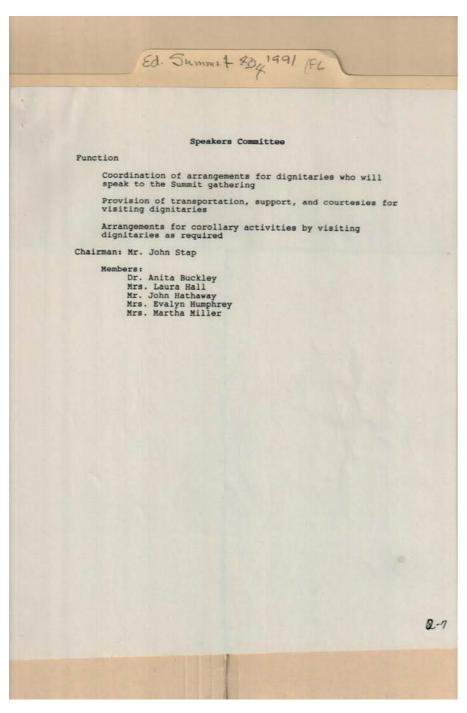
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Murray, Jennie, Mrs. Peconi, M. V.

Sapp, Gene

Tunstill, JoAnn F., Mrs.

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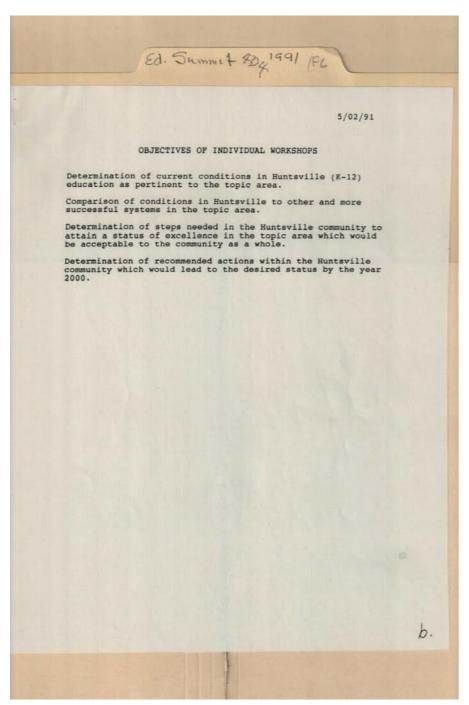
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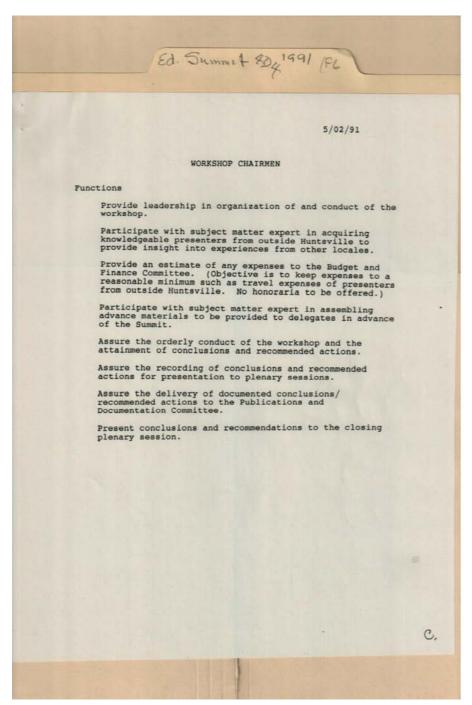
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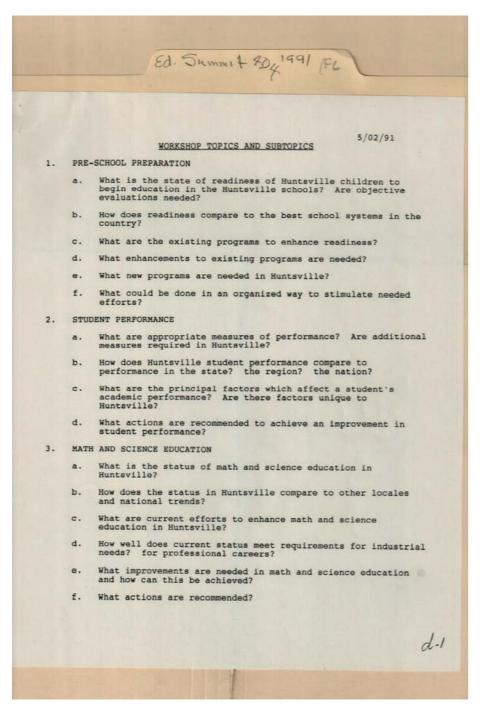
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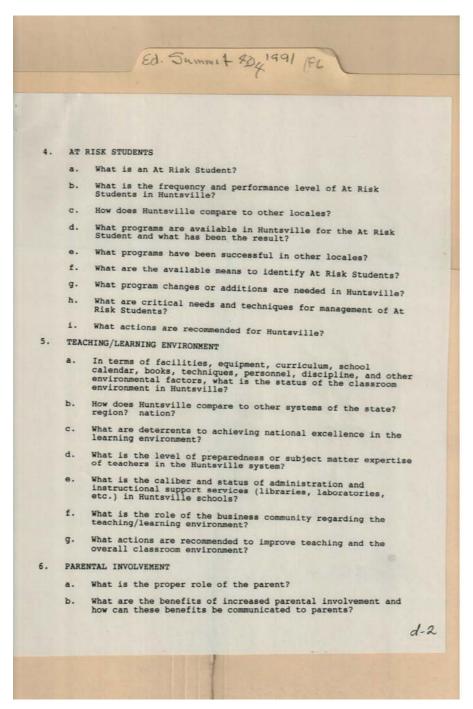
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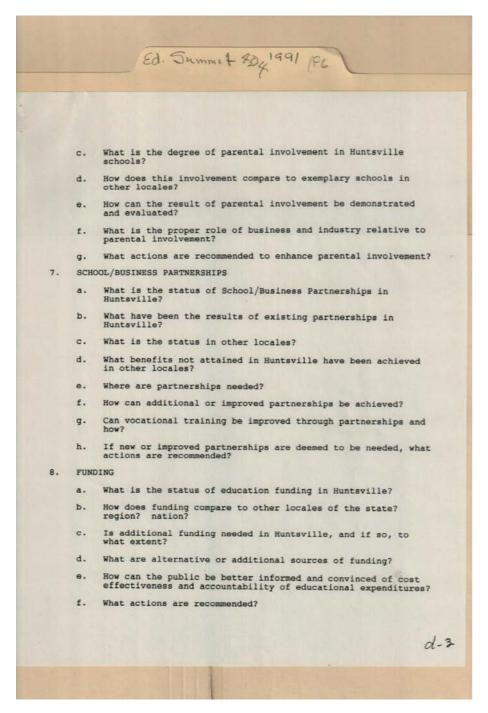
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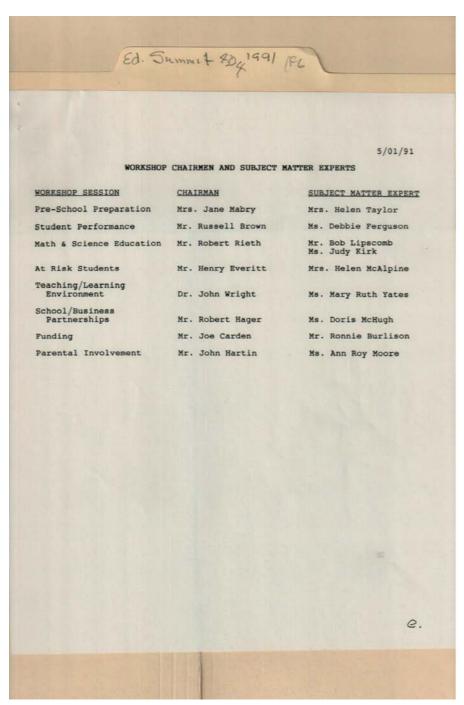
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Types:

program

Hager, Robert Hartin, John Kirk, Judy Lipscomb, Bob Mabry, Jane, Mrs. McAlpine, Helen McHugh, Doris Moore, Ann Roy Rieth, Robert Taylor, Helen, Mrs. Wright, John, Dr. Yates, Mary Ruth

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Formal Public Announce of Summit Budget Rqmnts to				TBD	10 Δ						- 1
Budget Cmte Budget & Finance Pln to Exec Cmte					Δ	15					
Spkr List/Topic to Pub & Doc Cmte Data Pkg to							20 A				
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Draft of Summit Report Complete					7.4	3,-				Δ	

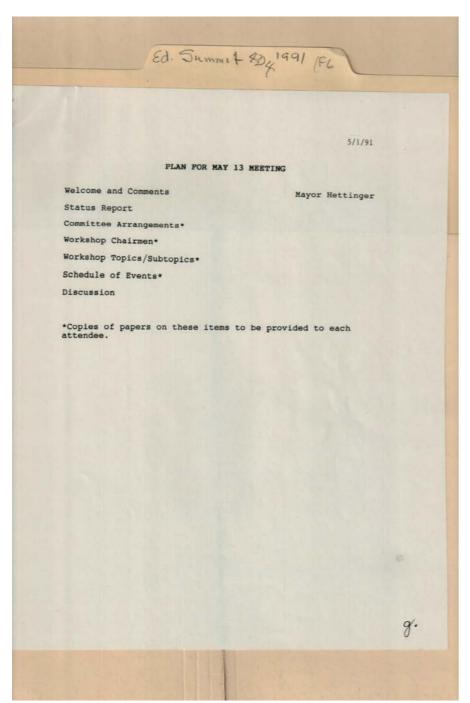
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Education Summit

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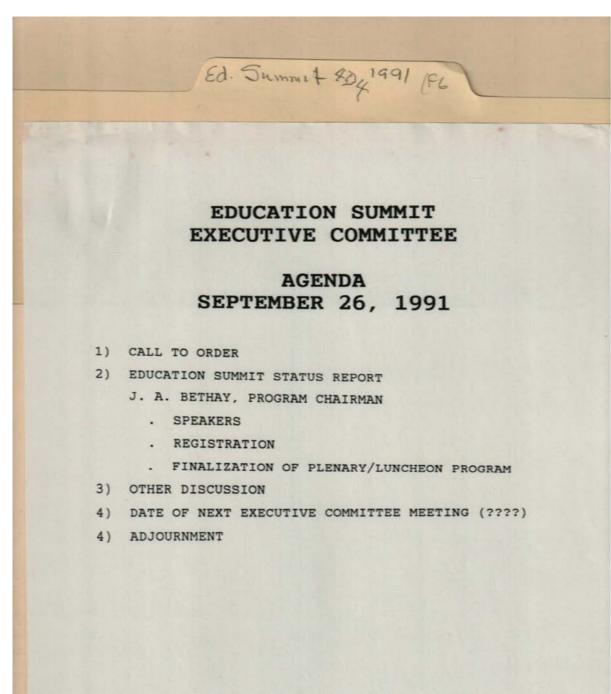
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Dates:

May 01, 1991



Names:

Bethay, J. A.

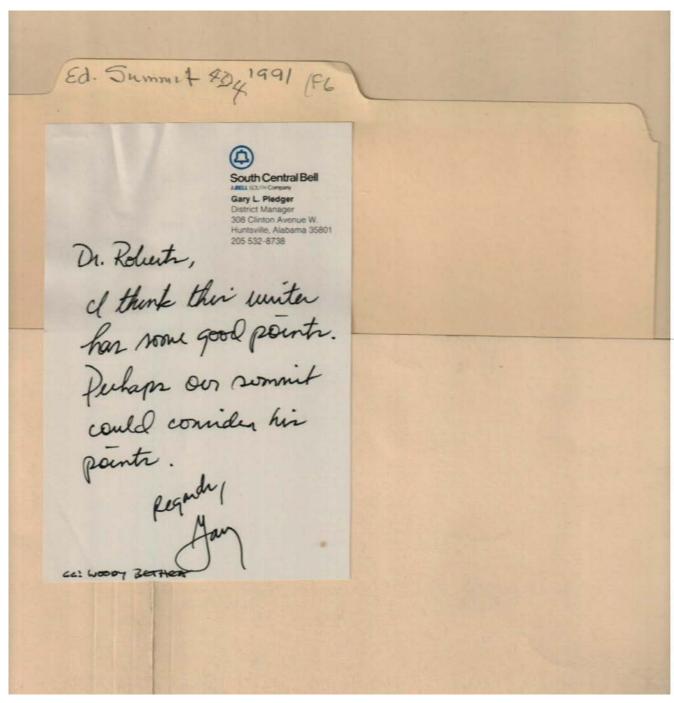
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Sep 26, 1991

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Names:

Bethea, Woody

Pledger, Gary L.

Roberts, Dr.

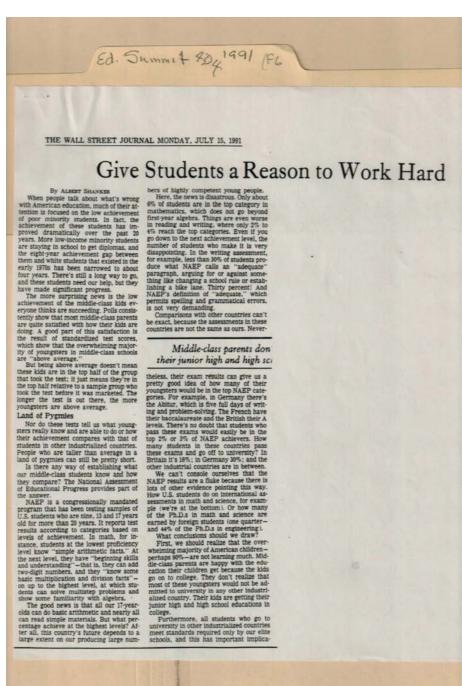
Places:

Huntsville, AL

Types:

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Names:

Shanker, Albert

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newspaper

Dates:

Jul 15, 1991

Wall Street Journal

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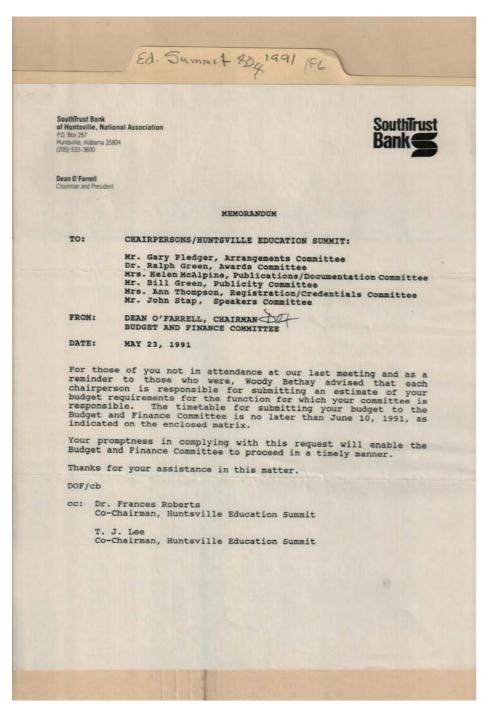
Lerner, Barbara

Shanker,

Types:

newspaper

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Names:

Bethay, Woody Green, Bill Green, Ralph, Dr.

Places:

Huntsville, AL

Types:

correspondence

Dates:

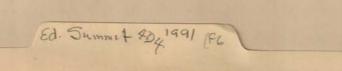
May 23, 1991

Lee, T. J. McAlpine, Helen, Mrs. O'Farrell, Dean Pledger, Gary Roberts, Frances, Dr. Stap, John Thompson, Ann, Mrs.

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About



Huntsville City Schools

SUPERINTENDENT'S GOALS

- Develop an evaluation process for administrators and teachers that will improve instruction and enhance learning.
- Provide an effective Professional Development Program that supports and responds to the evaluation process.
- Increase the number of days allocated for inservice training.
- Provide additional days for parent-teacher conferences.
- Promote continued support for the Affirmative Action Plan.
- Encourage all principals to assume the role of instructional leader.
- Expand efforts to reach all students -- particularly the at-risk population.
- 8. Reduce the number of retentions, suspensions, and expulsions.
- 9. Involve every school in designing individual school improvement plans which support system goals.
- 10. Infuse Multicultural Education into K-12 curriculum.
- 11. Increase the curricular offerings in the areas of math and science.
- 12. Promote literacy initiative.

Names:

Superintendent's Goals

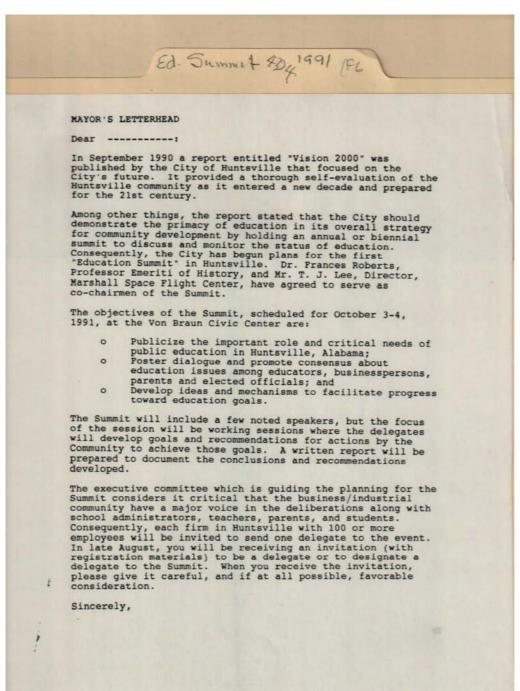
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Huntsville, AL

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poster

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Names:

Lee, T. J.

Roberts, Frances, Dr.

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correspondence

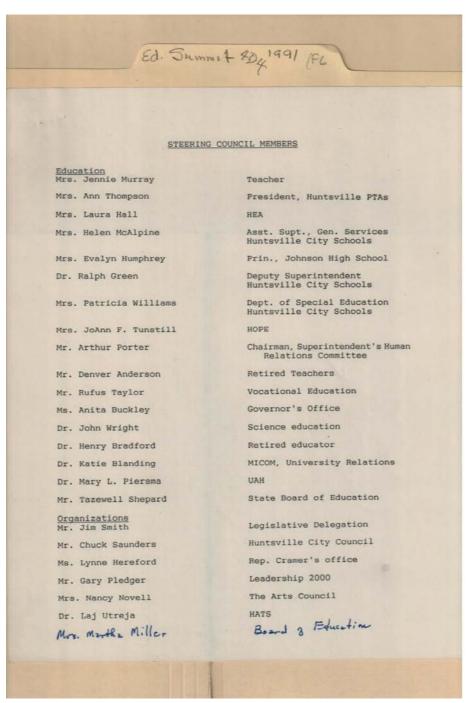
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	EDUCATION SUMMIT ST	EERING COUNCIL	
	COMMITTEE PREFEREN		
Education	following committees will Summit. Please indicate t. In the space beside the ference, 2 for your second	your preferences for come committee, place 1 f	or your
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	Awards		
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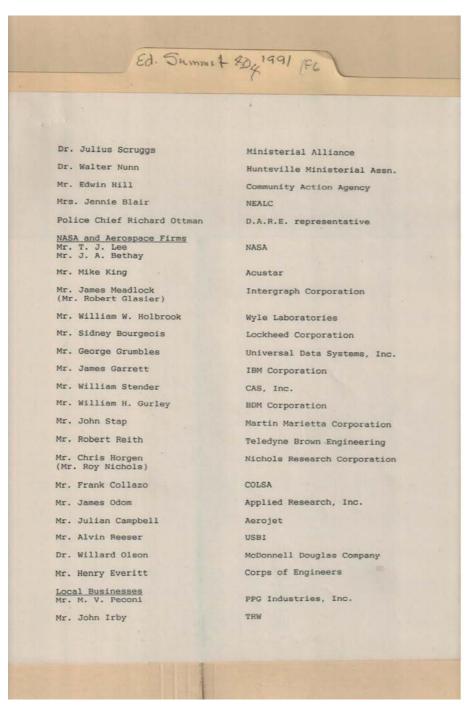
Anderson, Denver Blanding, Katie, Dr. Bradford, Henry, Dr. Buckley, Anita Green, Ralph, Dr. Hall, Laura, Mrs. Hereford, Lynne

Types:

list

Humphrey, Evalyn, Mrs. McAlpine, Helen, Mrs. Miler, Martha, Mrs. Murray, Jennie, Mrs. Novell, Nancy, Mrs. Piersma, Mary L., Dr. Pledger, Gary Porter, Arthur Saunders, Chuck Shepard, Tazewell Smith, Jim Taylor, Rufus Thompson, Ann, Mrs. Tunstill, JoAnn F., Mrs. Utreja, Laj, Dr. Williams, Patsy, Mrs. Wright, John, Dr.

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Names:

Bethay, J. A.
Blair, Jennie, Mrs.
Bourgeois, Sidney
Campbell, Julian
Collazo, Frank
Everitt, Henry
Garret, James
Glasier, Robert

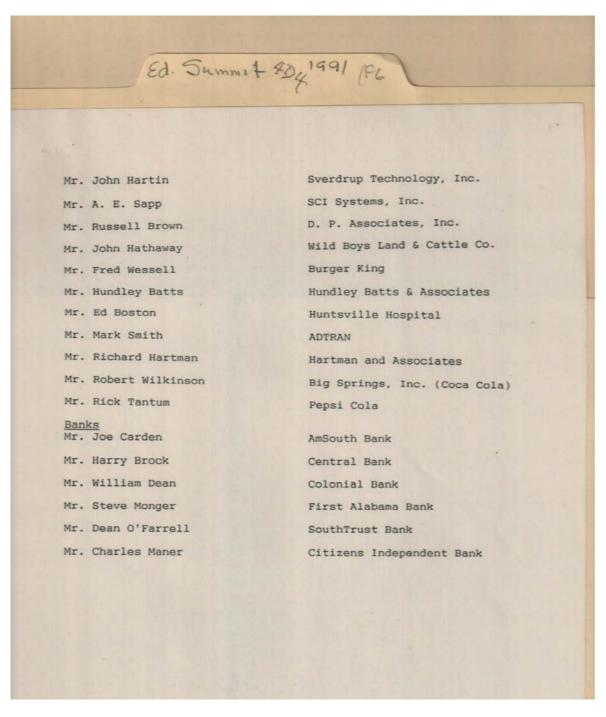
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Grumbles, George Gurley, William H. Hill, Edwin Holbrook , William W. Horgen, Chris Irby, John King, Mike Lee, T. J.
Meadlock, James
Nichols, Roy
Nunn, Walter, Dr.
Odom, James
Olson, Williard, Dr.
Ottman, Richard
Pecoi, M. V.

Reeser, Alvin Reith, Robert Scruggs, Julius, Dr. Stap, John Stender, William

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Names:

Batts, Hundley Boston, Ed Brock, Harry Brown, Russell Carden, Joe Dean, William Hartin, John Hartman, Richard Hathaway, John Maner, Charles Monger, Steve O'Farrell, Dean Sapp, A. E. Smith, Mark Tantum, Rick Wessell, Fred Wilkinson, Robert

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	Ed. Summet 804 1991 186
	7/29/91
	1/23/31
October 3	STRAWMAN AGENDA EDUCATION SUMMIT
7:30 - 8:30	Registration
8:30 - 10:00	Plenary Session I Speaker - Issue the challenge Organization of the Summit Goals and objectives
10:00 - 12:00	Concurrent Workshops - Session I
12:00 - 1:30	Lunch John Wood Speaker
1:30 - 4:00	Concurrent Workshops - Session II
4:00 - 4:30	Plenary Session II Report by Workshop Leaders of Issues in Work, Tentativ Conclusions, Tentative Recommendations
4:30 - 4:45	Free Time
4:45 - 6:15	Program Keynote Speaker Recognitions/Awards
6:15- 7:00	Reception
October 4	
8:30 - 9:15	Plenary Session III Speaker
9:15 - 10:00	Discussions Among Workshop Representatives to Eliminat Overlap
9:15 - 12:00	Concurrent Workshops - Session III
12:00 - 1:00	Lunch (Speaker?)
1:00 - 2:30	Workshop Reports
2:30 - 3:00	Break
3:00 - 4:00	Workshop Reports
4:00 - 4:30	Action Recommendations
1	

Names:

Wood, John

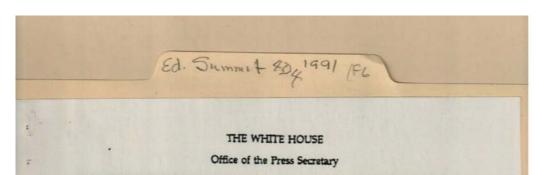
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Dates:

Jul 29, 1991

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EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL 2:00 P.M. EDT APRIL 18, 1991

AMERICA 2000: THE PRESIDENT'S EDUCATION STRATEGY FACT SHEET

The President today outlined his strategy to move the Nation toward achieving the national education goals and educational excellence for all Americans. The President believes we must restructure and revitalize America's education system by the year 2000.

Emphasizing that this effort is a national challenge, the President asked all Americans to take part in "the crusade that counts most — the crusade to prepare our children and ourselves for the exciting future that looms ahead."

AMERICA 2000 builds on four related themes:

- Creating better and more accountable schools for today's students;
- Creating a New Generation of American Schools for tomorrow's students;
- Transforming America into a Nation of Students; and
- Making our communities places where learning will happen.
- L CREATING BETTER AND MORE ACCOUNTABLE SCHOOLS FOR TODAY'S STUDENTS

The President called on all Americans to help create better and more accountable schools based on world class standards and the principle of accountability. He encouraged all elements of our communities — families, businesses, unions, places of worship, neighborhood organizations and other voluntary associations — to work together with our schools to help the Nation achieve educational excellence.

Names:

President's Education Strategy

Places:

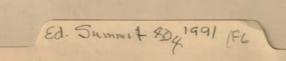
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A. World Class Standards in Five Core Subjects

The President believes the time has come to establish world class standards for what our children should know and be able to do in five core subjects: English, mathematics, science, history, and geography.

- Through the National Education Goals Panel, and working with interested parties throughout the Nation, the President and the Governors will develop a timetable for establishing national standards in these five subjects, and in September 1991, and each year thereafter, the panel will report to the Nation on progress toward the national education goals.
- The standards are intended to lift the entire education system and improve the learning achievement of all students. The President and the Governors oppose a national curriculum or federalizing our education system.

B. A System of Voluntary National Examinations

Througi • :e efforts of the National Education Goals Panel, a system of voluntary examinations will be developed and made available for all fourth, eighth, and twelfth grade students in the five core subjects.

- These American Achievement Tests will challenge all students to strive to meet the world class standards and ensure that, when they leave school, students are prepared for further study and the workforce. The tests will measure higher order skills (i.e., they will not be strictly multiple choice tests).
- The President, working with the Nation's Governors, will seek Congressional authorization for State-level National Assessment of Educational Progress assessments and for optional use of these assessments at district and school levels.
- Students who distinguish themselves on the American Achievement Tests will receive a Presidential Citation for Educational Excellence in recognition of their outstanding achievement.
- The President will seek authorization for Presidential Achievement Scholarships to reward academic excellence among low income students pursuing postsecondary education opportunities. These financial awards will be based on superior high school and college performance.

Names:

President's Education Strategy

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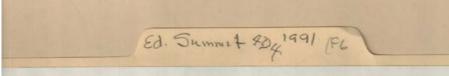
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C Schools as the Site of Reform

The Administration will help strengthen the capacity of elementary and secondary schools to improve results and to innovate by increasing flexibility in decisionmaking at the State, district, and school levels and encouraging report cards on performance.

- In addition to an annual National Report Card, the President will encourage schools, school districts, and States to issue regular report cards on their education performance. These report cards will measure results and progress toward achieving the national education goals.
- As part of his AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act of 1991, the President will again seek legislation that will allow greater flexibility in the use of Federal resources for education in exchange for enhanced
- To stimulate reform in mathematics and science education, the AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act of 1991 will include \$40 million for new grants to school districts that show significant gains in student achievement. Awards will be used for continued improvements in these vital subjects.
- The AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act of 1991 also will seek funds for a Merit Schools Program for States to award individual schools that demonstrate significant progress toward the national education goals. States may "bank" funds over several years to create even more incentives for successful schools.

D. Providing and Promoting School Choice

The President believes that educational choice for parents and students is critical to improving our schools.

- The President will promote State and local choice programs as part of his AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act of 1991.
 - A \$200 million Education Certificate Program Support Fund will provide incentive grants to local school districts with qualified education certificate programs that enhance parental choice.
 - National school choice demonstration projects will be supported through a \$30 million initiative.
- The Administration also will seek ways to ensure that Federal education programs are more supportive of choice.

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President's Education Strategy

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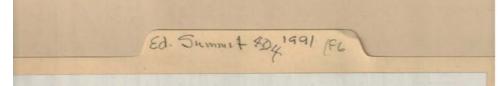
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E. Teachers and Principals

America's teachers and principals are on the front lines of transforming our schools. As part of his AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act of 1991, the President will propose several initiatives to promote outstanding leadership in our schools.

- Presidential Awards for Excellence in Education will recognize and reward outstanding teachers across America.
- The President will encourage States and communities to provide alternative routes of certification through one-time grants to States to support implementation of alternative certification.
- In order to improve the training of school principals and other school leaders, the President will propose establishing Governors' Academies in every State with Federal seed money to enhance principal training through instructional and mentoring programs.
- The President will seek to establish Governors' Academies for America's teachers with Federal seed money to offer advanced instruction focusing on the five core academic disciplines.

The President also encouraged States to consider differential pay and financial and other awards for those who excel in teaching, teach core subjects, teach in challenging settings, and serve as mentors for new teachers.

II. CREATING A NEW GENERATION OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS FOR TOMORROW'S STUDENTS

The President today challenged the best minds in America to design -- and help communities create -- the best schools in the world.

A. Research and Development

A series of Research and Development Teams, funded by contributions from the business community, will help design a New Generation of American Schools.

America's business leaders will establish and mobilize private resources for the New American Schools Development Corporation, a new non-profit organization that will award contracts in 1992 to between three and seven Research and Development Teams. These teams may consist of

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President's Education Strategy

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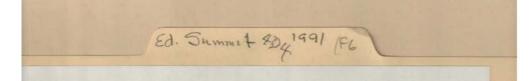
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corporations, universities, think tanks, school innovators and others. The teams' products will be available to the American people.

- The mission of these teams is to help communities create schools that will reach the national education goals, including world class standards in the five core subjects for all students, as monitored by the American Achievement Tests and similar measures.
- The President will ask his Education Policy Advisory Committee, as well as
 the Department of Education, to examine the work of these Research and
 Development Teams and to report on their progress.

B. New American Schools

The President will ask Congress to provide \$550 million in one-time start-up funds to create at least 535 New American Schools that "break the mold" of existing school designs.

- These funds will provide up to \$1 million for each New American School to underwrite special staff training, instructional materials, or other support the school needs. The goal is to have at least one New American School operating in each Congressional district by September 1996.
- Once the schools are launched, the operating costs of the New American Schools will be no more than those of conventional schools.
- The President also will ask Congress for start-up funds to help design state-of-the-art technology appropriate for New American Schools.
- A New American School does not necessarily mean new bricks-andmortar. Nor does a New American School have to rely on technology; the quality of learning is what matters.

C. AMERICA 2000 Communities

The President called on every community in the country to do four things:

- Adopt the six national education goals;
- Establish a community-wide strategy for achieving the goals;
- Develop a report card for measuring its progress; and
- Demonstrate its readiness to create and support a New American School.

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President's Education Strategy

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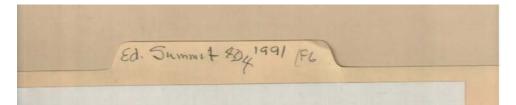
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Communities that accept this challenge will be designated, by the Governors of their States, as "AMERICA 2000 Communities."

- Covernors, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education, will review community-developed plans with the assistance of a distinguished advisory panel and will determine which AMERICA 2000 Communities in each State will receive Federal financial support in starting New American Schools.
- The Governors and the Secretary will ensure that many such schools serve communities with high concentrations of children at risk.

D. Leadership at All Levels

Transforming American education and creating a New Generation of American Schools will require the commitment of America's leaders at all levels.

- The President welcomes the commitment by American business to contribute \$150-\$200 million to support the Research and Development effort.
- The President asked the Nation's Governors to lead the New American Schools effort in their States.
- The President challenged State legislatures to: support the creation and operation of New American Schools; embrace the world class standards and adopt the American Achievement Tests; and work toward school, district, and State-level report cards.
- The President encouraged civic leaders to help organize community plans all across the country to seek designation as an AMERICA 2000 Community, and to help plan and operate New American Schools. Business can encourage local schools to use the world class standards and American Achievement Tests, and encourage schools to issue report cards on their performance.
- The President called on educators to accept new roles and to take risks.
 Teachers, principals, and other educators are asked to work to develop a consensus on the world class standards and to determine what it would take to create a New American School in each community.

E. Families and Children Devoted to Learning

The President called on parents to urge use of world class standards, American Achievement Tests, and report cards by local schools. Parents must play a key

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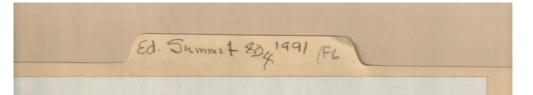
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role in creating New American Schools in their own communities and must work with children in the home to improve children's performance in school.

III. TRANSFORMING AMERICA INTO 'A NATION OF STUDENTS'

The President believes that learning is a life-long challenge. Approximately 85 percent of America's workers for the year 2000 are already in the workforce. Improving schools for today's and tomorrow's students is not sufficient to ensure a competitive America in the year 2000. The President called on Americans to move from "A Nation at Risk" to "A Nation of Students" by continuing to enhance the knowledge and skills of all Americans.

Strengthening the Nation's Education Effort for Yesterday's Students. Today's Workers

To advance the goal of improving literacy for all Americans:

- The President will push for greater accountability and choice in the Adult Education Act, and will advance these twin principles in new adult literacy activities proposed under the new AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act of 1991.
- The Department of Education will provide regular, timely, and reliable information by expanding the National Adult Literacy Survey and collecting information about literacy efforts on a regular basis.

B. Establishing Standards for Job Skills and Knowledge

The President urged business and labor cooperatively to develop — and then to use — world class standards and core proficiencies for each industry. Federal resources will be sought to provide start-up assistance for this effort.

C. Creating Business and Community Skill Clinics

Today's workers will be assisted through Skill Clinics — one-stop service centers located in businesses and communities across America where adults can get job skill diagnosis and referral services.

 The Administration will urge businesses to make Skill Clinics available to their employees and encourage AMERICA 2000 Communities to establish community Skill Clinics.

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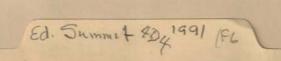
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 Federal departments and agencies will be encouraged to establish such Skill Clinics and, working with the Office of Personnel Management, will be encouraged to undertake activities to upgrade their employees' skills.

D. Enhancing Job Training Opportunities

The Domestic Policy Council Job Training 2000 Working Group will review current Federal job training efforts and identify successful ways of motivating and enabling individuals to receive the comprehensive services, education, and skills necessary to achieve economic independence.

E. Mobilizing A "Nation of Students"

The President will work to transform "A Nation at Risk" into "A Nation of Students."

The President called on the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Labor to convene business and labor leaders, education and training experts, and Federal, State, and local government officials at a national conference on the education of adult Americans to launch a national effort to transform adult America into a "Nation of Students."

IV. MAKING OUR COMMUNITIES PLACES WHERE LEARNING WILL HAPPEN

The President called on communities to adopt the six national education goals as their own; set a community strategy to meet them; produce a report card to measure results; and agree to create and support a New American School.

The President believes that it is essential to reaffirm such enduring values as personal responsibility, individual action, and other core principles that must underpin life in a democratic society. The aim of the AMERICA 2000 Community campaign is to make our communities places where learning will happen.

A. Greater Parental Involvement

The President urged parents to become more involved in their children's education and in the work of the New American Schools.

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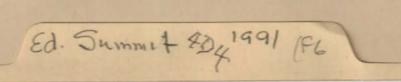
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- Parents and teachers should encourage children to study more, learn more, and strive to meet higher academic standards.
- The President encouraged parents to read aloud daily to their children, especially their younger children.

B. Enhanced Program Effectiveness for Children and Communities

The President is committed to making government work better to improve programs for America's children and communities.

- Working through the Domestic Policy Council Economic Empowerment Task Force and with the Nation's Governors and other officials, the Administration will undertake better coordination of existing Federal programs with corresponding State and local activities.
- As part of this effort, existing program eligibility requirements will be reviewed in order to streamline them and reduce Federal red tape.
 Wherever possible, States will be afforded maximum flexibility to design and implement integrated State, local, and Federal programming.

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President's Education Strategy

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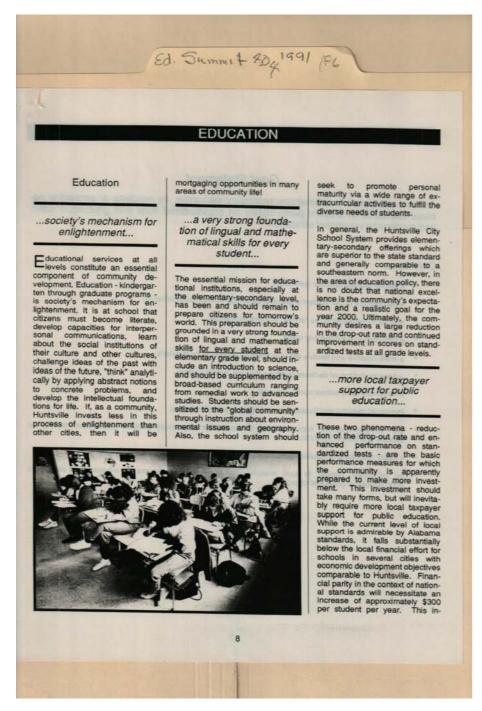
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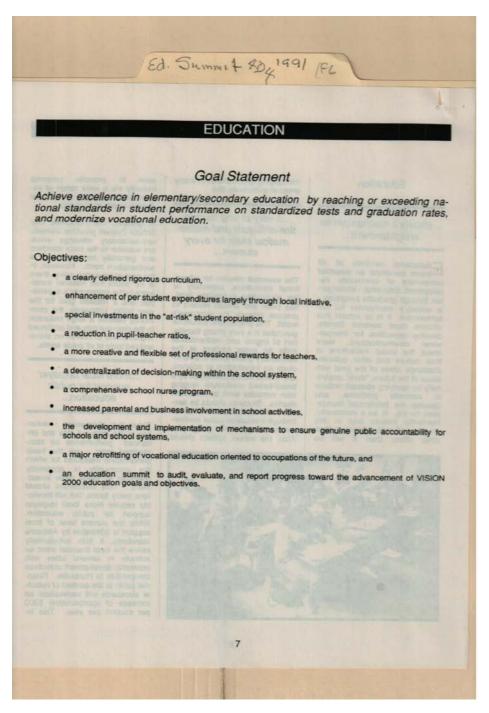
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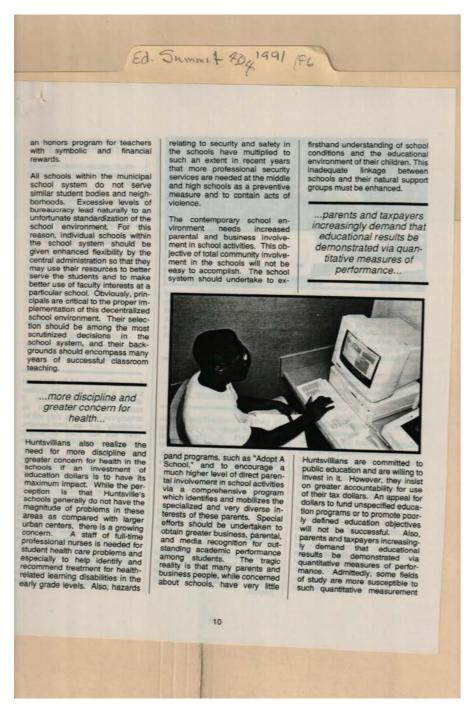
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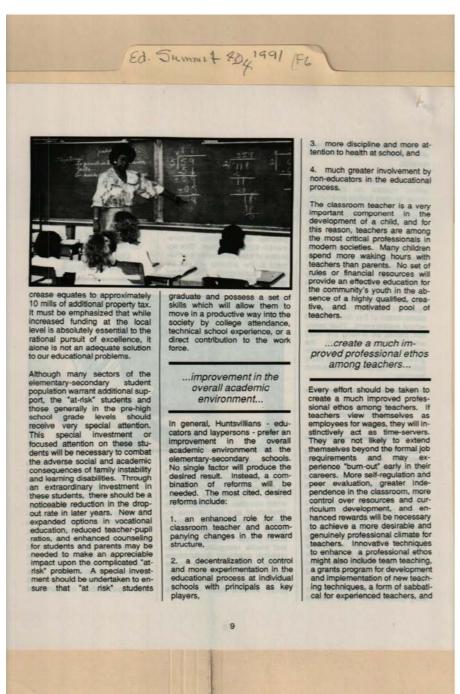
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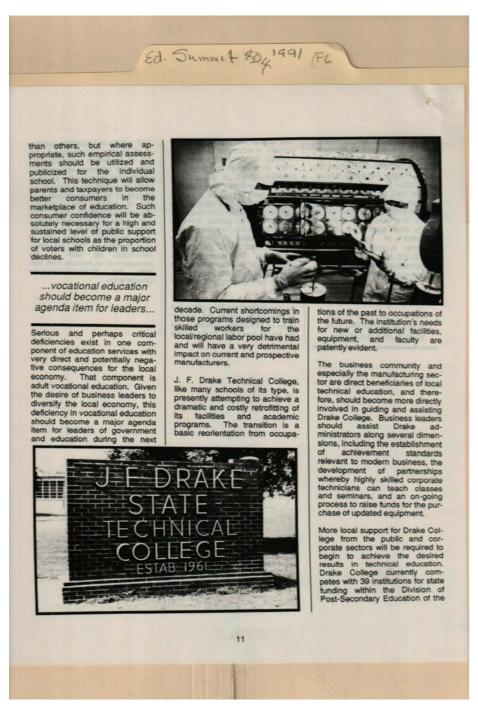
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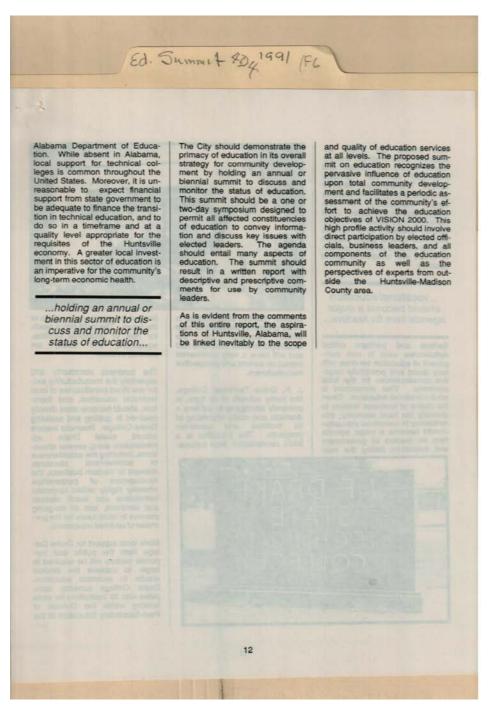
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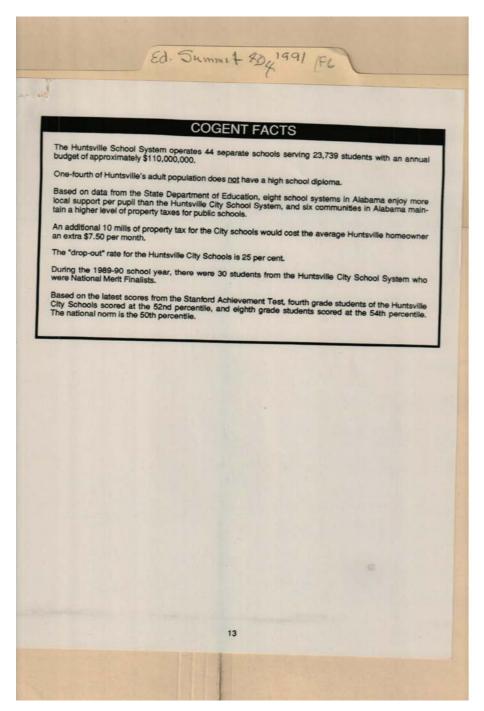
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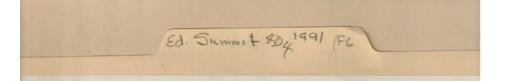
Places:

Huntsville, AL

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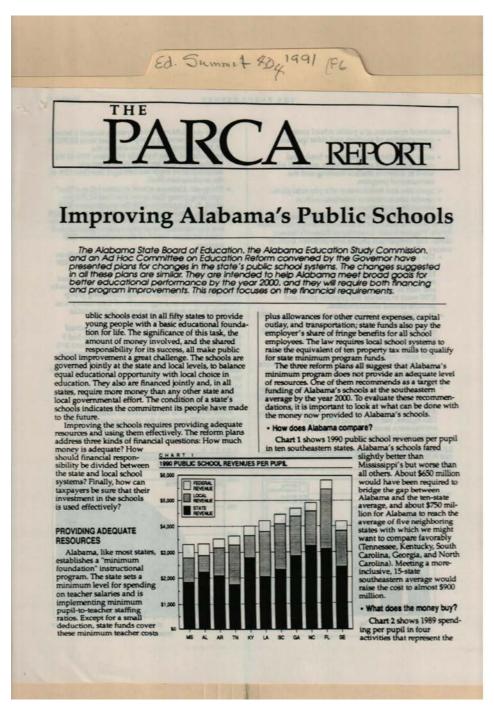


Huntsville City Schools

SUPERINTENDENT'S GOALS

- 1. Develop an evaluation process for administrators and teachers that will improve instruction and enhance learning.
- 2. Provide an effective Professional Development Program that supports and responds to the evaluation process.
- 3. Increase the number of days allocated for inservice training.
- 4. Provide additional days for parent-teacher conferences.
- Promote continued support for the Affirmative Action Plan.
- Encourage all principals to assume the role of instructional
- 7. Expand efforts to reach all students -- particularly the at-risk population.
- 8. Reduce the number of retentions, suspensions, and expulsions.
- 9. Involve every school in designing individual school improvement plans which support system goals.
- 10. Infuse Multicultural Education into K-12 curriculum.
- 11. Increase the curricular offerings in the areas of math and science.
- 12. Promote literacy initiative.

Image 173 r04d04-06-000-0337 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

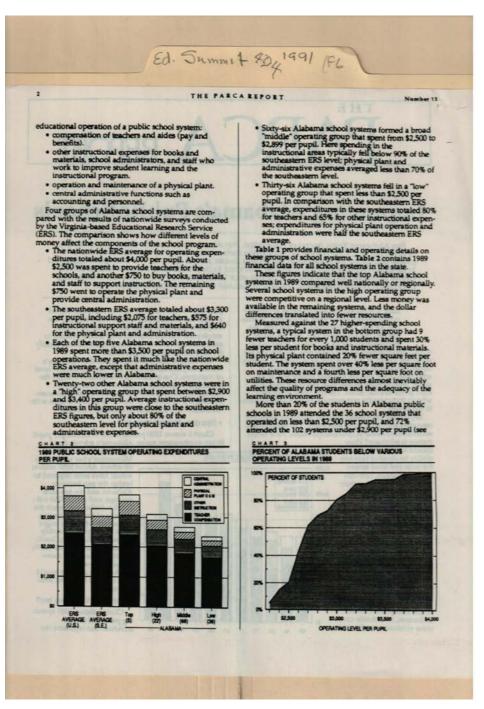


Names:

Parca Report

Types:

Image 174 r04d04-06-000-0338 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

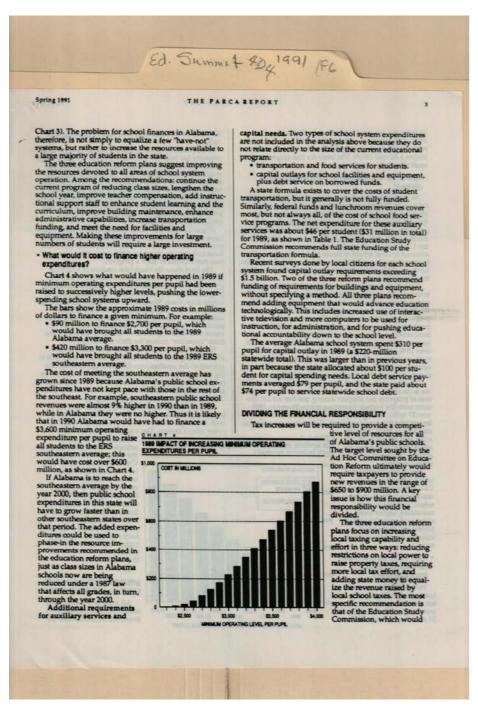


Names:

Parca Report

Types:

Image 175 r04d04-06-000-0339 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

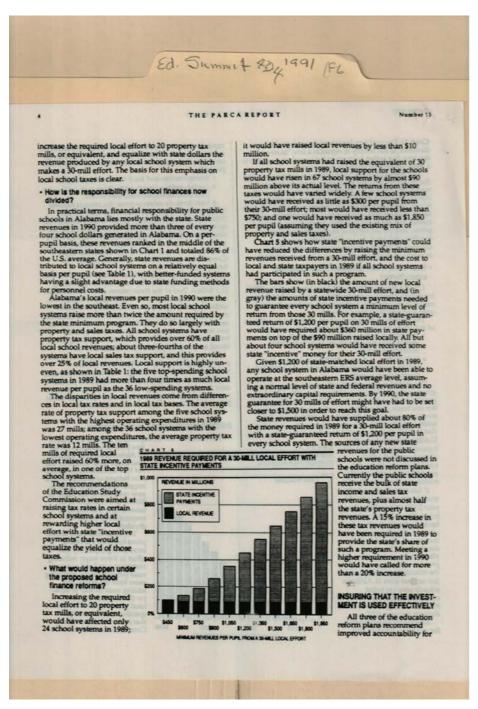


Names:

Parca Report

Types:

Image 176 r04d04-06-000-0340 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

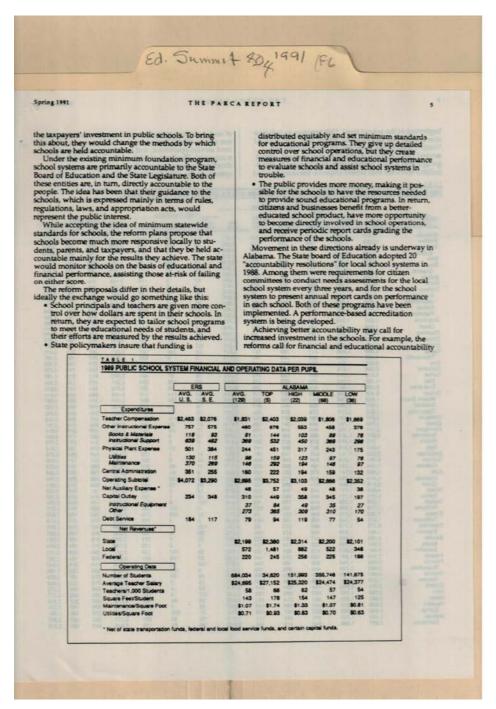


Names:

Parca Report

Types:

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Names:

Parca Report

Types:

Image 178 r04d04-06-000-0342 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

							+ 82	1					
eginning at the orth Carolina overal years to trage, and scho dized softwan	begins a has spen put com ool syste	at the sch at \$55 mi puters in m office	llion ow n every s	res an in el. The S er the la school, s	tate of st chool stand-	of sa test food acco dire	ch activiscores; service ounting. I ction, as ems in the	chool but operation The State have ma	ns; and s of Alab ny of the	ind fleet chool sy ima has better-f	mainte stem po started funded	mance; ayroll a in this school	and nd
SO NET REVENUE	S AND EX	PENDITUR	Call S		ALABAMA	SCHOOL	SYSTEMS	(See note	et and of ta	bie.)	10 000		
SCHOOL SHIPTEN	~~	TEACHER COMPEN- SATION	OTHER HETTELO- TIONAL	PHYSICAL	CENTRAL		OTH NOT	D EPPOOL	-		10.50	NOT.	-
	5,418		421	157	TRATION 125	2.407	EXPENSE 103	MERWOR 22	OUTLAY 215	2117	-	155	NA IOTAL
Ausuga Bairben Barbour Eufsula Babo Bob Bount Oneonia Bulanch	2,128 2,120 2,128	1,704 1,704 2,124 1,747 1,832 1,862 1,879 1,860 1,737 1,860 1,737 1,860 1,835 1,842	421 496 448 428 428 382 283 396 396 500 522 411 396 442 428 428 444 457 576 464 464 464 478 578 578 644 444 478 578 578 578 578 578 578 578 578 578 5	249 215	125 125 126 129 129 139 153 221 127 127 127 127 128 188 208 188 180 183 133 133 157 142 142 143 144 245 155 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	2,407 2,585 2,986 2,530 2,534 2,335 2,332 2,894 2,447 2,276 3,308 2,834 2,425 2,425 2,337 2,712	41	22 125 102	490 292	2,117 2,098 2,494	208 805 402 284 805 807 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	154	3,065
Eufaule Boo	2,720	1,747	426	211	146	2,530	49	81	291	2.113	680	154 250 277 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278	3,065 3,249 2,961 2,560 2,560 2,549 2,549 2,543 3,861 2,754 2,562 2,562 2,562 2,562 2,562 2,562 2,562 2,562 2,562 2,562
Blount	5,774	1,682	380	211 143 144 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145	109	2,335	49 15 84 26 87	81 98 20 212	291 79 181 106 116	2.104 2.165	284	174	2.803
Bullock	1,868	1,731	481	261	221	2,894	87	212	116	2,042 2,185	348	333	2,749
Calhoun	10,462	1,579	395	216	127	2,447	87	20	101	2.151	275	223	2,649
Jacksonville	1,570	1,960	522	387	162	3,308	72 39 21	153	331	2,434	1,071	356	3,861
Piedmont Piedmont	1,178	1,737	323 416	215	150	2,425	21	82	205	2,155	510	144	2,809
Chambers Lanet	4,907	1,813	500	253	146	2,712	54 50 132 59 7	40	124	2,107	310 502	145	2.562
Cherokee	3,630	1,882	428	160	93	2,368 2,363 2,802 2,300 2,217 2,314	54	123	210	1,943	556	148	2,547
Choctaw	3,164	1,785	398	284	135	2,802	60	31	354	2,233	382	164	2,570
Thomasville	4,390	1,496	411	153	157	2,217	59	106	196	2,178	486 247	213	2,877
Cary	2,850	1,801	334	150	117	2,402	36	50	528	1,995	263	163	2,421 2,703 2,732 3,196
Coffee	1,826	1,840	562	165 178	148 245	2,500	82	90	63	2,290	288	174	2,732
Enterprise	1,192 5,126	1,842	406	223	155	2,626	53	128	226	2,291	473	170	2,934
Muscle Shoals	1,836	2,036	500 711	299	175	2,402 2,599 2,825 2,626 2,437 3,109 3,559 3,614 3,296 2,787	36 82 76 53 66 152 92 16 19 39	0 0 0 0 20 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153	119	2,073	584 658	433	2,934 2,835 3,514
Sheffeld Tuscumbia	1,503	2,260	888	469	297 217	3,614	16	138	136	2,444	1,344	280	1,067
Conecun	2,537	1,861	566	207	154	2,787	19	116	137	2,484	840	349	3,473
lovington	2,744	1,759	454	201 248	155	2.579	91 77	23	132	2,279	266	234	2,781
Florale	2,060	1,924	506 372	283	119	2,832	77 10 0	0	69	2,173	583	173	2,816
Opp	1,807	1,940	397	239	160	2,736	1	24	113	2,329	479	102	2,910
ulman	8,364	1,638	348	248	126	2,330	41	0	129	2,149	390	171	2,505
ale	2,424	2,041	478	256	205	2,719	11	65	302	2,218	580	107	2.905
Daleville Ozark	3,510	1,792	425	172	106	2,565		1 0 65 81 122 30 0 7	202	2,105	395	250	2,760
ulas Same	4,885	1,617	448	162	133	2,350	36 15	30	180	2.134	161	328	2,623
eKaib St Research	4,885 5,673 7,266 2,378	1,765	416	126	85	2,412	151		114	2,071	172	270 :	4,087 3,736 3,473 3,048 2,781 2,816 2,928 2,770 2,910 2,910 2,596 2,596 3,355 2,780 2,823 2,780 2,823 2,780 2,823 2,780 2,823 2,780 2,823 2,
Dep Carbon de Ca	7,309	1,538	425 471 448 480 416 392 340 406 439 417 382 472 472 386 447 386 447 387 229	193	286 154 175 179 255 180 180 181 205 158 168 162 173 174 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	2,819 2,736 2,330 2,390 2,719 2,908 2,564 2,358 2,644 2,271 2,309 2,561 2,363 2,363 2,564 2,363 2,565		101	1011 1500 3311 18 205 205 205 210 210 112 220 211 220 211 220 211 220 211 220 211 220 211 220 211 220 220	2,007 2,454 2,219 2,155 2,107 2,155 2,107 2,155 2,107 2,155 2,107 2,108	350	197	579
Talassee	1,575	1,558	402	165	184	2,309	21 3 129 39 23 0 33 55 128 8	0	176	1,932	319	162	2,623
Brewton	1,481	1,806	439	275	166	2,586	39	626	138	2,134	544	210 2	2,802
Attalia	2,241	1,790	382	116	154	2,383	23	0	274	2,203	319	135	1,657
syece	2,942	1,801	472	296	155	2,960	33	157 108 90 184 55	133	2,247	694	230	2,857 2,804 1,171 2,865 2,847
Russelville	3,036	1,784	386	186	192	2,528	128	90	127	2,325	414	216 2	2.847
anava .	2,881	1,759	387	289	159 268	2,673	63	184	108	2,326	650	222 1	1,196 2,839
Geneva	1,248	1,771	464	198	119	2,317	22	0	401	2,018	512	132 1	
ale enty	3,385	1,745	423	209	138	2,515	127		231	2,155	250	342 2	275
Dotter	5,000	1,820	441	209	132	2,578	92	64	462 680	2,272	437	207 2	915
core	7,309 1,575 5,179 1,481 8,495 2,241 6,341 2,942 3,036 2,052 2,581 1,248 2,284 3,385 2,954 5,090 9,539 6,368 8,977	2,042 1,745 1,866 1,820 1,809 1,702 1,969	423 461 441 553 408 548	209 214 209 287 289 418	148 138 132 108 138 118 158	2,958 2,515 2,573 2,578 2,767 2,515 3,079	63 127 39 92 21 99 63	8 0 64 0 200 35 91	138 231 452 689 194 296 129	2,018 2,243 2,155 2,272 2,155 2,167 2,174 2,243	906 1,225 303 647	342 2 207 2 169 3 405 2 360 3	1,275 1,777 1,915 1,230 1,561 1,862 1,270
	2 677	1 050	548	418		4,515	99	35	296	2,174	303	405 2	582

Names:

Parca Report

Types:

Image 179 r04d04-06-000-0343 <u>Contents Index About</u>

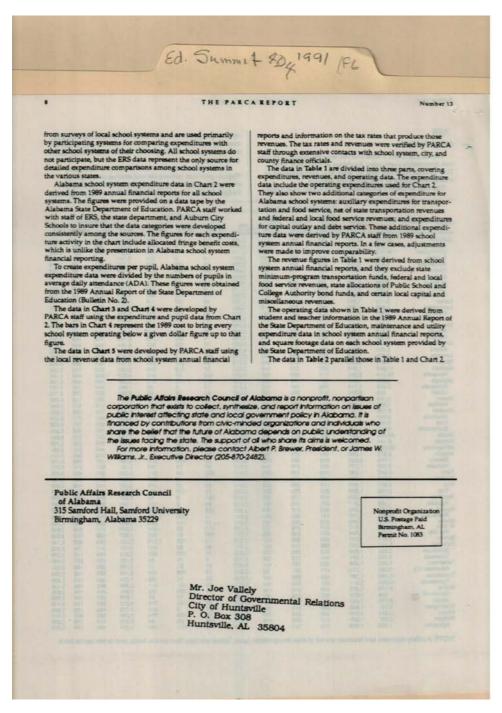
Spring 1991	48.4		2	HE P	ARCA	REPOR	ι τ						*
ABOUT THE DATA The data in Cition Association produce reviewell as those gots The data in Cition Citi	publication i enues used ing to local e	Rankings of for state-lend ducation as	of the State vel adminis gencies.	a, 1990. tration a	a-	operating auxiliary outlay and three sour The Ed Virginia p average of Budget P	transport d debt so roes. iucations provided	rvice con al Resear nationw	the Servi	ervice configures was ce (ERS) southeas om its ER	of Arlin	(2) capit wed from geon, pional School	al n
	-	out of	MENT EDUCATE	MIL OPERATI	ON		OTHER EX	DOT/FIG			150 300		
COUNTY COUNTY COTY		EACHER HET COMPER TO SATION EXP	Deca DPD					er co	277	2302	DOM TO	DEN. 10	205
Beasemer Berningham Farifield Homewood Honower Middled Interest Versions His Beasemer Middled Interest Versions His Beasemer Lowerdate Financia Lamenous Les Lame	38.406 4.802 29.843 2.006 2.844 4.900 1.778 3.70	2.042 1.992 1.992 1.941 1.733 2.195 2.195 1.253 2.297 1.253 1.250 1.720 2.201 1.256 1.720 2.201 1.241 1.242 2.211 1.442 2.211 1.442 2.211 1.442 2.211 1.442 2.211 1.442 2.211 1.442 2.211 1.442 2.211 1.442 2.211 1.442 2.221 1.442 2.231 1.442 2.241 1.442 2.241 1.442 2.241 1.442 2.241 1.442 2.241 1.442 2.241 1.443 1.443	417 424	230 211	186	1,004 1,111						158	

Names:

Parca Report

Types:

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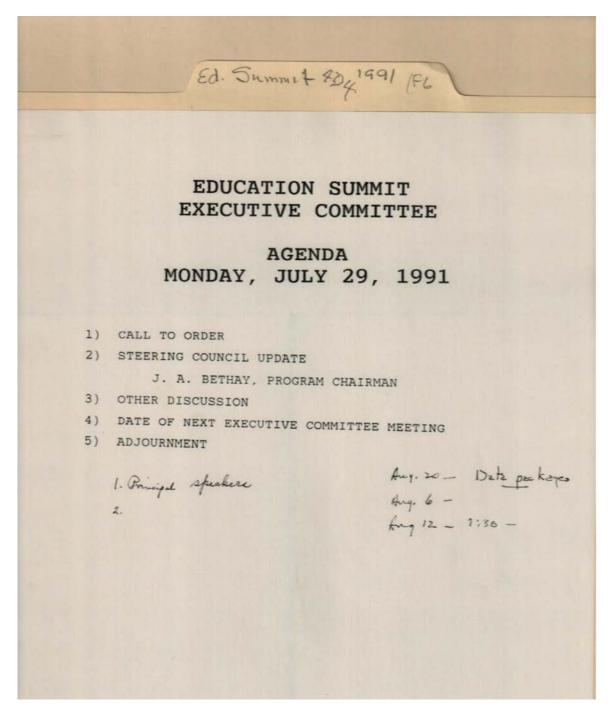


Names:

Vallely, Joe

Types:

Image 181 r04d04-06-000-0345 Contents Index About



Names:

Bethay, J. A.

Types:

program

Dates:

Jul 29, 1991

Image 182

r04d04-06-000-0346

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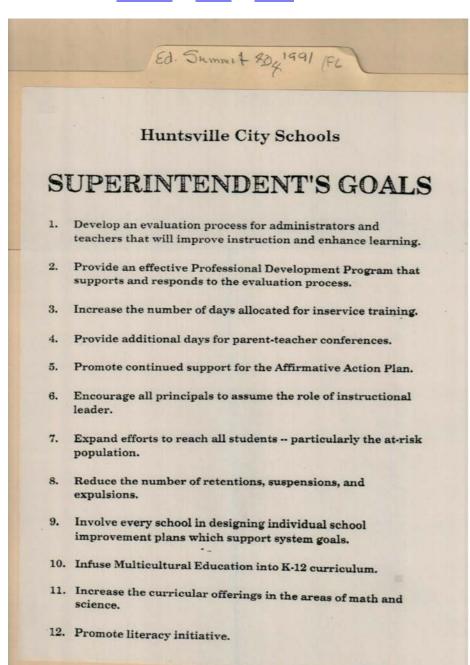
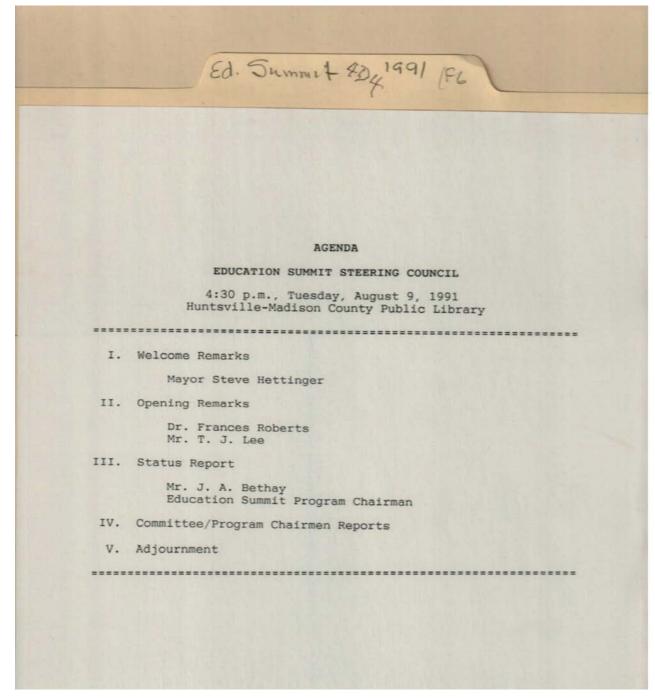


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Names:

Bethay, J. A.

Hettinger, Steve, Mayor Lee, T. J. Roberts, Frances, Dr.

Places:

Huntsville, AL

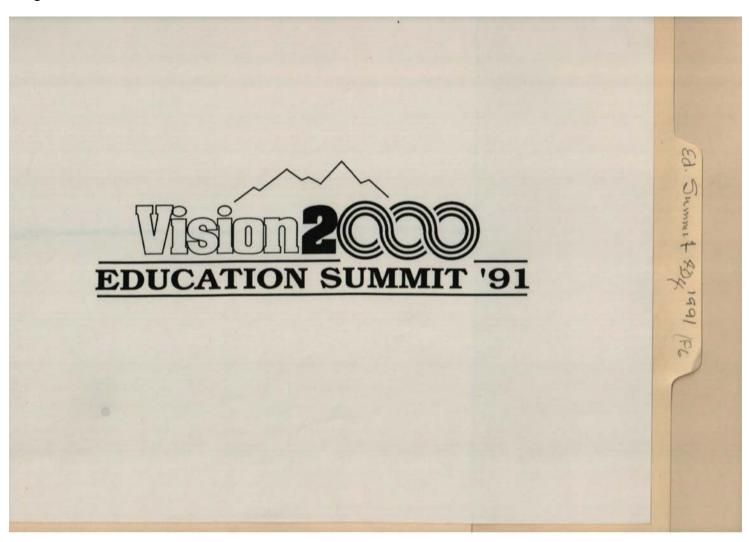
Types:

agenda

Dates:

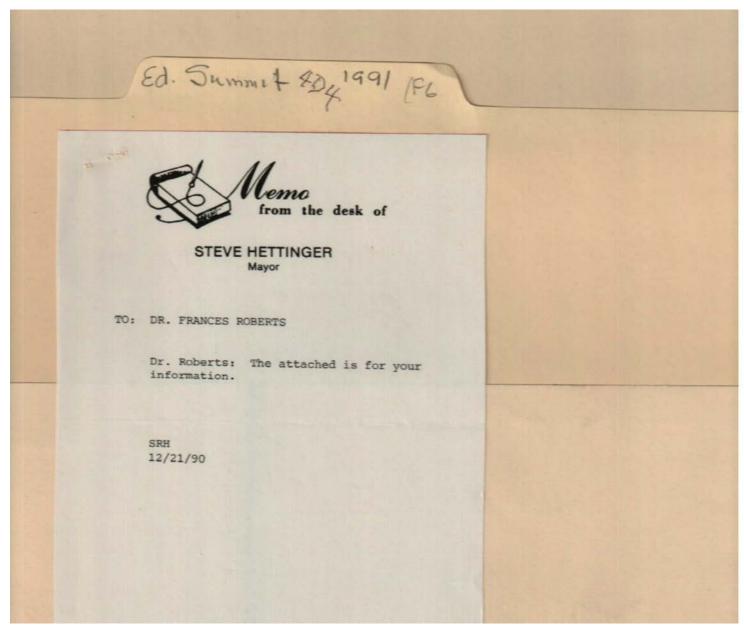
Aug 09, 1991

Image 184 r04d04-06-000-0348 Contents Index About



Types: program

Image 185 r04d04-06-000-0351 Contents Index About



Names:

Hettinger, Steve, Mayor Roberts, Frances, Dr.

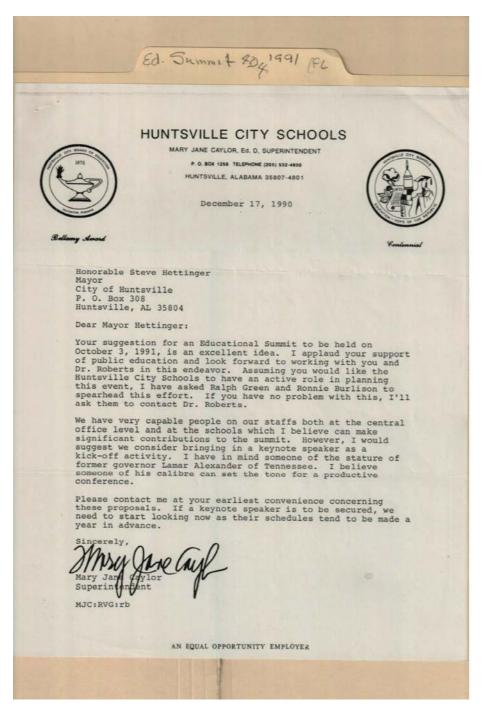
Types:

memo

Dates:

Dec 21, 1990

Image 186 r04d04-06-000-0352 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Burlison, Ronnie Caylor, Mary Jane

Places:

Huntsville, AL

Types:

correspondence

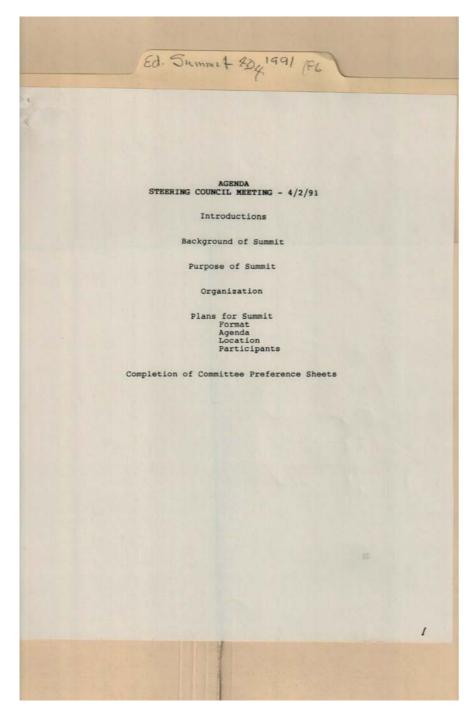
Dates:

Dec 17, 1991

Green, Ralph

Hettinger, Steve, Mayor Roberts, Dr.

Image 187 r04d04-06-000-0353 Contents Index About



Types: agenda

Dates:

Apr 02, 1991

Image 188 r04d04-06-000-0354 Contents Index About

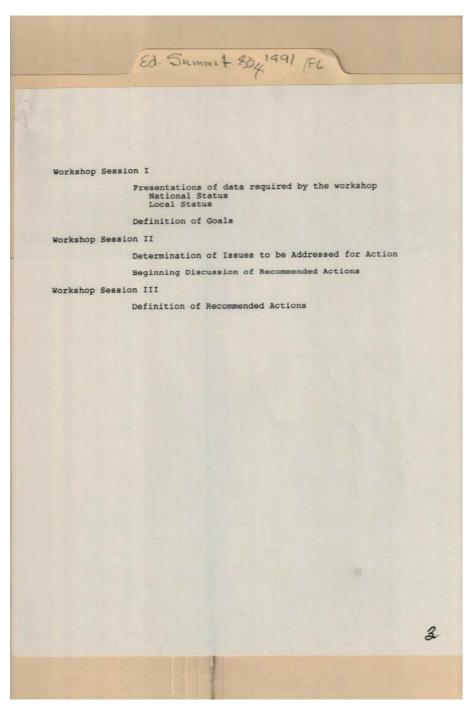
	Ed. Summit 8041991 186
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
	STRAWMAN AGENDA EDUCATION SUMMIT
October 3	
0730 - 0830	Registration
0830 - 1000	Plenary Session I Speaker - Issue the challenge Organization of the Summit Goals and objectives
1000 - 1200	Concurrent Workshops - Session I
1200 - 1330	Lunch Speaker
1330 - 1600	Concurrent Workshops - Session II
1600 - 1700	Plenary Session II Report by Workshop Leaders of Issues in Work, Tentation Conclusions, Tentative Recommendations
1700 - 1800	Reception (Cash Bar)
1800 - 1900	Dinner
1900 -	Program Keynote Speaker Recognitions/Awards
October 4	
0830 - 0915	Plenary Session III Speaker
0915 - 1000	Discussions Among Workshop Representatives to Eliminat Overlap
0915 - 1200	Concurrent Workshops - Session III
1200 - 1300	Lunch (Speaker?)
1300 - 1430	Workshop Reports
1430 - 1500	Break
1500 - 1600	Workshop Reports
1600 - 1630	Action Recommendations

Types: agenda

Dates:

Oct 03,

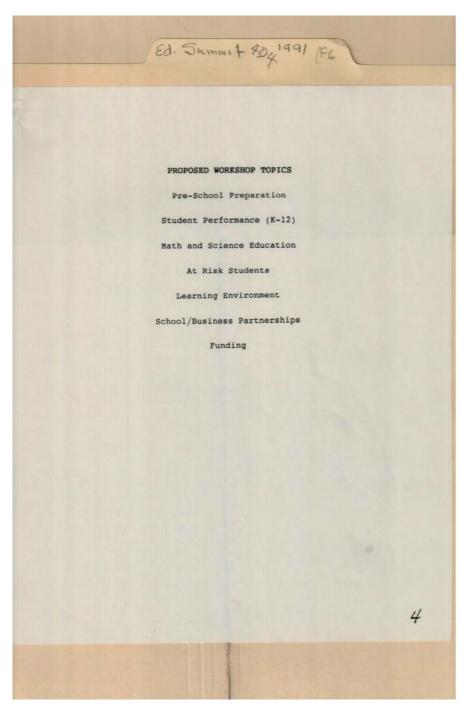
Image 189 r04d04-06-000-0355 Contents Index About



Types:

agenda

Image 190 r04d04-06-000-0356 Contents Index About

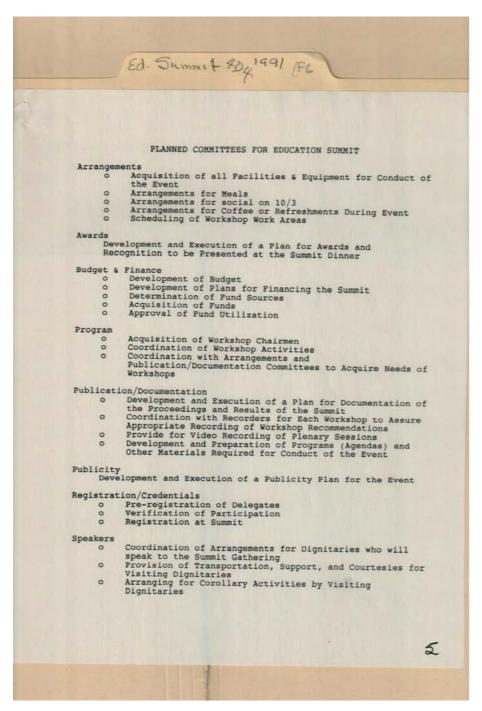


Names:

Workshop Topics

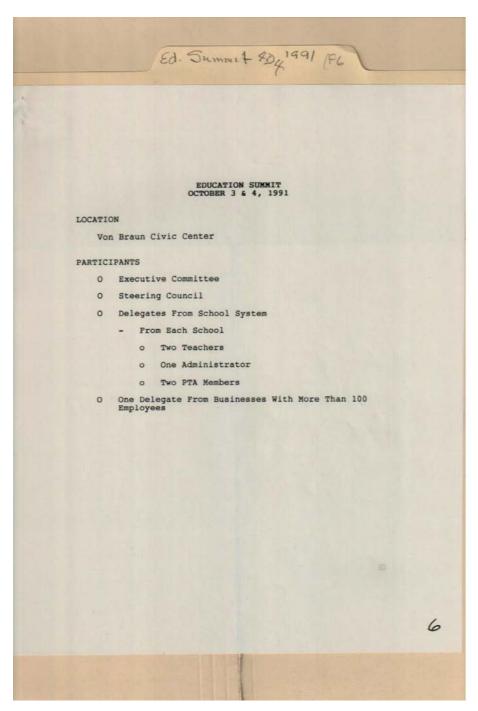
Types:

Image 191 r04d04-06-000-0357 <u>Contents Index About</u>



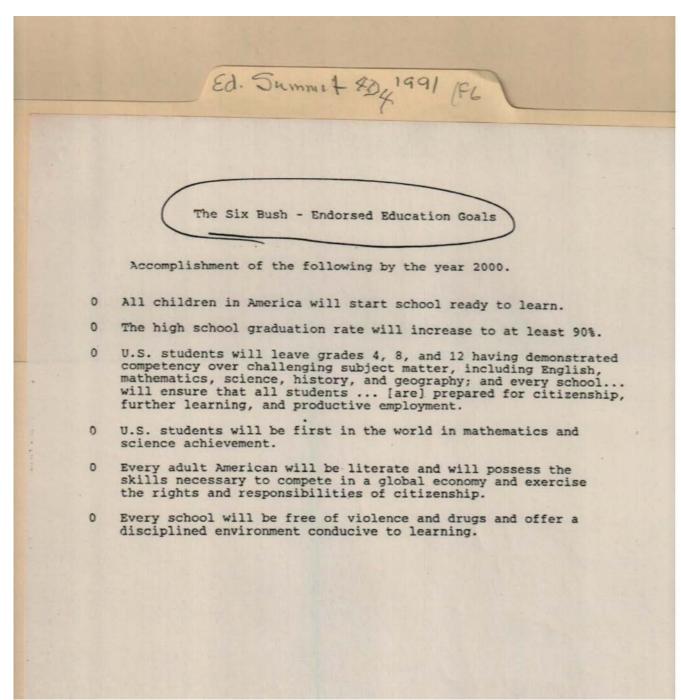
Types:

Image 192 r04d04-06-000-0358 Contents Index About



Types:

Image 193 r04d04-06-000-0359 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Bush Endorsed Goals

Types:

Image 194 r04d04-06-000-0360 Contents Index About

	LOCAL RE	VENUES
	PER A 1988 -	DA
	Troy	\$2,539
	Mountain Brook	\$1,800
	Huntsville	\$1,595
	Homewood	\$1,505
	Muscle Shoals	\$1,381
	Bessemer	\$1,289
	Dothan	\$1,191
	Vestavia Hills	\$1,166
	Athens	\$1,104
	Florence	\$1,098
	Decatur	\$1,095
	Auburn	\$1,037
	Tuscaloosa	\$1,034
	Sheffield	\$ 960
	Macon County	\$ 970
	Madison County	\$ 958
	Houston County	\$ 897
1	SOURCE: Alabama Departme	ent of Education
	PAGE 5	

Names:

Local School Revenues

Types:

list

Dates:

1988-89

Image 195 r04d04-06-000-0361 <u>Contents Index About</u>

SOURCES OF LOCAL REVE	ENUE
Madison County	1988-89
5.5 Mill County-Wide Property Tax	\$1,858,001
One Half Cent County-Wide Sales Tax	2,662,597
10.5 Mill District School Tax	2,299,297
One Cent District Sales Tax	2,745,689
Tobacco Tax	286,392
Other - TVA In Lieu	1,793,154
Huntsville City	1988-89
5.5 Mill County-Wide Property Tax	\$3,412,743
One Half Cent County-Wide Sales Tax	5,344,608
22 Mill District School Tax	13,964,924
City Council Appropriation	6,036,000
City Board Issue of Behalf	11,081,213
Other - TVA In Lieu (1)	4,203,595
6.5 Mill Administered by City 1) Included as Federal Revenue on Financial Statement	
PAGE 3	

Names:

School Revenue

Types:

list

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Image 2 (r04d04-06-000-0164)	Image 52 (r04d04-06-000-0215)	Image 102 (r04d04-06-000-0265)	Image 152 (r04d04-06-000-0316)
<u>Image 3</u> (r04d04-06-000-0165)	Image 53 (r04d04-06-000-0216)	Image 103 (r04d04-06-000-0266)	Image 153 (r04d04-06-000-0317)
<u>Image 4</u> (r04d04-06-000-0166)	Image 54 (r04d04-06-000-0217)	Image 104 (r04d04-06-000-0267)	<u>Image 154</u> (r04d04-06-000-0318)
<u>Image 5</u> (r04d04-06-000-0167)	Image 55 (r04d04-06-000-0218)	Image 105 (r04d04-06-000-0268)	Image 155 (r04d04-06-000-0319)
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Image 7 (r04d04-06-000-0170)	Image 57 (r04d04-06-000-0220)	Image 107 (r04d04-06-000-0270)	Image 157 (r04d04-06-000-0321)
Image 8 (r04d04-06-000-0171)	Image 58 (r04d04-06-000-0221)	Image 108 (r04d04-06-000-0271)	Image 158 (r04d04-06-000-0322)
<u>Image 9</u> (r04d04-06-000-0172)	Image 59 (r04d04-06-000-0222)	Image 109 (r04d04-06-000-0272)	<u>Image 159</u> (r04d04-06-000-0323)
Image 10 (r04d04-06-000-0173)	Image 60 (r04d04-06-000-0223)	Image 110 (r04d04-06-000-0273)	Image 160 (r04d04-06-000-0324)
Image 11 (r04d04-06-000-0174)	Image 61 (r04d04-06-000-0224)	Image 111 (r04d04-06-000-0274)	<u>Image 161</u> (r04d04-06-000-0325)
<u>Image 12</u> (r04d04-06-000-0175)	<u>Image 62</u> (r04d04-06-000-0225)	<u>Image 112</u> (r04d04-06-000-0275)	<u>Image 162</u> (r04d04-06-000-0326)
Image 13 (r04d04-06-000-0176)	Image 63 (r04d04-06-000-0226)	Image 113 (r04d04-06-000-0276)	<u>Image 163</u> (r04d04-06-000-0327)
Image 14 (r04d04-06-000-0177)	Image 64 (r04d04-06-000-0227)	Image 114 (r04d04-06-000-0277)	<u>Image 164</u> (r04d04-06-000-0328)
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<u>Image 16</u> (r04d04-06-000-0179)	<u>Image 66</u> (r04d04-06-000-0229)	<u>Image 116</u> (r04d04-06-000-0279)	<u>Image 166</u> (r04d04-06-000-0330)
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Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection

Preferred Citation: Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection, Archives and Special Collections, M. Louis Salmon Library, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, AL.

Collection Scope and Content: The Collection of 114 Linear ft. includes a total of 156 Archival Boxes. The Frances Cabaniss Roberts collection covers the historical records of the Cabaniss Roberts family. This collection contains extensive correspondence records of the Cabaniss Roberts family circa 1830 to 1930.

Archives/Special Collections Access Restrictions: None

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