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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Terry

September 7, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR TERRY EDMONDS

FROM: JULIE DEMEO *Jed*

CC: Rahm Emanuel
Jeremy Ben-Ami
Gaynor McCown
Dennis Burke

Subject: Background Materials for the NFP Event on 9/13

Attached is a packet of materials for the President's Speech on Wednesday, September 13th. The President is scheduled to address students, parents and members of the National Family Partnership (NFP) at Mayfield Woods Middle School. This event is being sponsored by the NFP as a kick-off to their annual Red Ribbon campaign (a campaign where kids sign the back of a ribbon and pledge to stay drug-free).

September 13th is also the one year anniversary of the passage of the Crime Bill, and it is my understanding that the speech will focus on this and the tie between drug prevention and crime (contact Rahm Emanuel).

I have attached the following information (pertaining to the NFP and Red Ribbon campaign piece of the speech) for your review:

- ①
- * One page fact sheet on the NFP and Red Ribbon campaign
 - * List of people for the POTUS to recognize in his remarks (requested by NFP)
 - * Copy of the Drug-Free Pledge which will be enlarged and used as a graphic on stage -- the POTUS and kids will sign this during the event.
 - * Anecdotes of Red Ribbon activities across the nation.
 - * Background on the POTUS's and FLOTUS's past involvement with Red Ribbon campaigns

② I expect to receive information on Mayfield Woods Middle School and their drug prevention programs no later than Friday and will forward it to you.

Please let me know if you need further assistance. I can be reached at x65392.



**MEDIA FACT SHEET
NATIONAL FAMILY PARTNERSHIP AND RED RIBBON WEEK
RED RIBBON KICK-OFF
SEPTEMBER 13, 1995**

NATIONAL FAMILY PARTNERSHIP

- Founded in 1980 by parents from across the nation who were concerned with drug abuse and their children.
- NFP was among the first groups nationwide to call for a national strategy to fight drugs.
- In 1985, D.E.A. agent Enrique Camarena was assassinated by a drug cartel in Mexico. NFP members began wearing red ribbons to commemorate his death and sacrifice. The custom caught on and Red Ribbon Week was started nationally by NFP in 1988.
- NFP subscribes to a philosophy of no use of illegal drugs and no illegal use of legal drugs.
- NFP coordinates a network of nearly 100 parent and community coalitions nationwide.
- Each NFP coalition is unique and community based, driven by volunteers, and all of our groups provide a wide array of substance abuse prevention, youth and parent focused programs in their states and communities.

RED RIBBON WEEK

- Each year, over 80 million Americans of all ages participate in Red Ribbon Week activities.
- Last year, over 500,000 ribbons were sent to NFP from all over the nation by individual young people who were pledging to be drug-free. The signed ribbons were presented to Drug Czar Lee Brown in a special ceremony on Capitol Hill last Fall.
- Red Ribbon Activities include rallies, parades, youth events, fairs, school assemblies, workplace programs, parent trainings, and other creative ways to observe the week.
- Red Ribbon Week activities include schools, youth, parents, law enforcement, government officials, religious institutions, business leaders, service providers, the medical community, the armed services of the United States, and many governmental agencies including the Departments of Education, Justice, Health & Human Services, and the D.E.A..
- The purpose of Red Ribbon Week is to educate people about substance abuse, raise awareness about the effects of substance abuse on people, families and communities, and to raise funds for local prevention programs.

THE PRESIDENT AND RED RIBBON

- President Clinton and Mrs. Clinton have a long history with Red Ribbon. In Arkansas, they were the Honorary Red Ribbon Chairs from 1988 until they came to Washington. The President and Mrs. Clinton led the youth March to the capitol on several years and addressed the rally nearly every year in which they were the Chairs. President Clinton sponsored the NFP youth conference in Arkansas every year between 1986 - 1992. Mrs. Clinton also served as the honorary Chairperson of NFP's Arkansas Chapter Board of Advisors.

National Family Partnership

11159 B South Towne Square
St. Louis, Missouri 63123
Tel 314 845-1933 Fax 314 845-2117

National Executive Director: Rick Evans

National Board President: Carol Reeves

POSSIBLE PLEDGE IDEAS:

We suggest the following text for a pledge to be signed at the rally.

1. Let this be the beginning of a brighter future for you and me, joining hands, we hold the promise to Be Healthy and Drug Free.
2. Parents and youth, working together. We pledge to make healthy choices and be Drug Free.
3. We believe in a bright future. We pledge to support one another to make good choices. We promise by our lives and example, to lead healthy, drug-free lives.
4. The Red Ribbon stands for our courage and decision to Be Healthy and Drug Free. Together, we pledge our commitment to what the ribbon stands for... a future filled with achievement and promise.

~~You may want something less poetic. Be Healthy and Drug Free is this year's slogan. Let's talk about these options.~~

INDIVIDUALS TO BE RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESIDENT

In the President's remarks, we ask him to recognize the following guests in attendance:

1. Carol Reeves, NFP President, from South Carolina. *Chair*
2. Myrna Cammarena, Enrique Cammarena's sister and a DEA agent.
3. Dora Camarena, Enrique's mother.
- Both Cammarenas travel the country for NFP speaking about drug abuse in their brothers memory.
4. Rick Evans, NFP's Executive Director

Gene Smith, principal

Principal 65575 - Gaynor - intras

AG - intras principal

Student

President

Attorney General's remarks

Dennis Burke - Domestic Policy
Patrick Steel - acknowledgement

62331

"Drug Free and Proud" Pledge

I pledge to lead a healthy, drug-free lifestyle.

I will say NO to alcohol

I will say NO to other drugs.

I will help my friends say NO.

**I pledge to stand up for what I know is right
and remain DRUG FREE and PROUD.**

Signature

Date

National Family Partnership

RED RIBBON ANECDOTES

- In South Carolina, a local postman was moved to write a story called "The Red Ribbon" after attending a local Red Ribbon event. It became a storybook which is already in 35,000 homes, schools, libraries and businesses.

- In Oregon, 15,000 young people march through the streets of Portland each May as a way of pledging their commitment to a drug-free lifestyle.

- In West Virginia, Grandmothers, inspired by Red Ribbon week, formed an anti-drug group of grandparents to impact their community.

- In Arkansas, thousands of teens march each year to the state Capitol and have a Red Ribbon rally on the front steps.

- In Tennessee, youth and adults joined forces with citizens of Arkansas at a ceremony on a bridge connecting the two states to stop drug traffic between their states.

- In Florida, the Dade county NFP partner sponsors a Safe Halloween event each year.

- In Alaska, red ribbons were carried on the Iditarod Dog Sled Race and carried around the state.

Events like these happen all over the nation. Newspapers publish special supplements, towns are draped in red ribbons and banners, workplaces hold rallies, and schools hold special events.

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HOWARD COUNTY

Clinton to praise local efforts

*Visit will highlight
drug education role*

By Howard Libit
Sun Staff Writer

Howard County's substance abuse programs will gain national prominence tomorrow morning when President Clinton comes to Elkridge to urge Congress not to cut funding for drug-abuse education legislation.

Launching a national drug-awareness campaign at Mayfield Woods Middle School, Mr. Clinton is expected to highlight the Howard school system's use of the federal funding and how the various county agencies have worked together to fight substance abuse.

"I'm really pleased that we get a chance to show off our drug education program," said Debbi Lange, the health education teacher at Mayfield Woods. "Everyone at the school works together to educate the kids, and this is really an honor to be recognized for our work."

The honor of a presidential visit is being shared by the school system, the police and health departments and the county executive's substance-abuse office — a cooperative effort that has earned praise from both state and national drug prevention experts.

"There is a level of collaboration within [Howard] County that is something you don't see in many other counties," said Larry Dawson, the executive assistant for prevention on the Governor's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission. "The [federal] funding is designed to tie the schools and the community together, and Howard County is a good example of that."

The cooperative effort emerged during the past few years in response to the relatively high rates of underage drug and alcohol abuse in Howard.

For example, the most recent survey by Howard schools found that one out of five students has tried beer or wine by age 10, and two out of five have tried alcohol by age 12.

The survey also found:

- Seven of every 10 high school seniors — and 20 percent of all sixth-graders — have drunk beer or wine in the past year.

- Half of all high school seniors

Howard County AND MARYLAND

THE SUN

WEATHER, BACK PAGE

SEPTEMBER 12, 1995

TUESDAY



SECTION

ELLCOTT CITY/ELKRIDGE

CLINTON: Local schools to enter national spotlight

From Page 1B

have ridden in a car whose driver was under the influence of alcohol, and 25 percent of seniors have driven while drunk.

■ One in six seniors has smoked marijuana or hashish in the past month.

Such startling statistics have prompted substance-abuse education to begin as early as kindergarten and continue all the way through 12th grade, said Mamie Perkins, the school system's health and physical education curriculum coordinator.

Howard schools receive about \$145,000 under the federal legislation — known as the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities — to help fund numerous programs. The Congress has proposed cutting the funding by more than 50 percent, according to data supplied by the U.S. Department of Education.

"If that money is cut, it would really hurt our substance-abuse education," Ms. Perkins said.

Under separate funding, Howard police also have assigned one part-time and five full-time officers to project D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), said Howard police Sgt. Bo Haslip. As part of the program, the officers go into every elementary and middle school in the county to teach fifth- and eighth-graders the dangers of drugs and alcohol.

"The D.A.R.E. program was really helpful for us in dealing with peer pressure," said Mayfield Woods eighth-grader Meghan Splaine, 13. "We learn ways to avoid being forced to use drugs and alcohol, even if other people around us are using them."

CHILDREN AND DRUGS

A survey of Howard County middle school students produced the 12 most commonly asked questions about drugs and alcohol:

- 1. Why is it so hard to stop smoking?
- 2. How do you quit smoking?
- 3. Why do people get high? Why do people drink?
- 4. Did you ever use drugs? Did you ever drink or use drugs as a kid? Why?
- 5. How do you get addicted?
- 6. Can you get addicted the first time?
- 7. What is the legality of drugs?
- 8. What will happen if you get caught with drugs?
- 9. Should drugs be legalized?
- 10. What makes marijuana especially harmful today?
- 11. Why does alcohol do more damage to kids if they are the same size as adults? If a child abuses drugs, does it really stop their emotional and mental growth?
- 12. What does it (alcohol, tobacco and other drugs) do in our bodies that makes it harmful?

For a copy of the brochure with suggestions for parents on how to answer the above questions, call 313-DRUG.

SOURCE: The Howard County Office of Substance Abuse Impact Services

The most recent collaborative effort between the schools, county executive's office and Health Department will be a pamphlet distributed to parents at tomorrow's ceremony — one that lists the top 12 questions about drugs that middle school students are afraid to ask.

Work on the pamphlet began last spring when Howard schools surveyed middle school students to find out what questions they have. The county's Office of Substance Abuse Impact Services collated the questions and put the top 12 questions — as well as answers prepared by county drug experts — into the pamphlet.

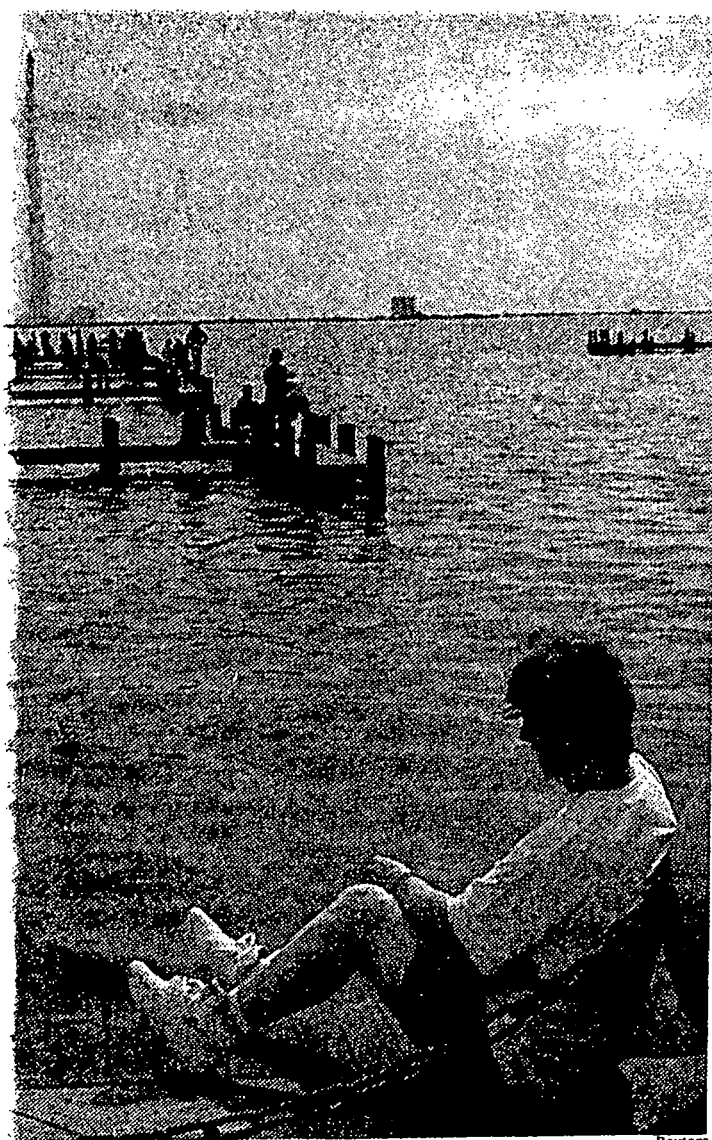
A major portion of tomorrow's ceremony also will be dedicated to Howard's participation in the Red Ribbon Celebration, a national drug awareness campaign.

Similar to the red ribbon campaign begun by Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), the Red Rib-

bon Celebration permits people to display their intolerance for drugs by wearing red ribbons or fastening them to their cars. Although the celebration doesn't begin formally until late October, Howard's celebration will begin earlier in order for a commercial to be filmed with Mr. Clinton, the campaign's honorary chairman.

Howard County is one of just five jurisdictions in the country to combine the two red-ribbon campaigns, said Joyce Brown, the coordinator of the county's substance-abuse programs. This will permit county residents to begin wearing red ribbons during the October Red Ribbon Celebration and continue displaying them through MADD's holiday season campaign.

"That's part of the collaboration that we work for, and I'm sure it's one of the reasons that the National Family Partnership and the White House decided on Howard County."



yester- mission. than a month by equipment problems. Julie and Gary Oak of Southampton, England, watched the blastoff at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida.

engineer making his third flight; Dr. Gernhart is a 39-year-old bioengineer on his first mission. Other crew members are: David M. Walker of the Navy, 38-year-old mission commander on his third flight; Ken Cockrell, 45, a mechanical engineer and former Navy pilot who is on his second flight; and Dr. William, 38, a physicist also on his third flight. Endeavour's flight is scheduled to launch on Sept. 18 with a landing here at the Kennedy Space Center. The time Endeavour has landed, shuttle engineers may have a preliminary assessment of how well the shuttle's nozzle joints in the two main engines survived the launch. The shuttle has had problems with leaks in insulation at the joints forced shuttle officials

to order a detailed engineering review and improve the heat shielding at these critical joints. A defective O-ring at a booster joint caused the Challenger explosion in January 1986, killing the crew of seven. If the nozzle problems prove to have been corrected, officials of the Kennedy center said, the next shuttle launching could come as early as Sept. 28. Loren J. Shriver, the launching integration manager at the Kennedy center, said that engineers had still not determined the cause of last Thursday's fuel-cell malfunction, the most recent setback to Endeavour's plans. The fuel cell mixes liquid oxygen and hydrogen to produce electricity for the shuttle. The malfunctioning unit was replaced, Mr. Shriver said, and the replacement "appears to be running just fine."

Economy Slides as Well

ers, biotechnology — have been very successful, partly because of very high real estate prices. The Santa Fe has to sell its homes, but as the city grows, that is a shorter and shorter supply. In Aug.-31, 44 robberies had been reported in the area of the city, including the plaza and the Guadalupe street tourist district; if the trend continues, this year will see many more robberies than in 1991, when there were 32. But Capt. Ray of the Santa Fe Police Department said the perception of crime was probably worse than the reality. "It is still a small-enough town where the snatchings are written up

cline had continued, although he could not give precise figures. Apartment vacancy rates in the area that includes the plaza and the city's historic core have risen to 10.9 percent in the second quarter, compared with no vacancies two years ago, according to the Apartment Association of New Mexico. Apartment complexes are offering incentives for renters, and cardboard For Rent signs are starting to appear, even on Canyon Road. Fred Lopez, the investment and cash manager for the city Finance Department, said gross receipts from construction were down 14.5 percent in July and 2.5 percent in August, compared with the same months in 1994. Faced with these disturbing portents, businesses hoped that the summer would bring an injection of tourist money. But the latest figures

Grim Forecast Is Offered On Rising Juvenile Crime

New Study Challenges Prevention Programs

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

If current trends continue, the number of arrests of juveniles for violent crimes will double by the year 2010, the Justice Department said today in the most comprehensive report ever assembled on crimes committed by young people.

The report based its projection on a finding that arrest rates among juveniles ages 10 to 17 for violent crimes jumped 100 percent between 1983 and 1992, and the number of teen-agers in the population was expected to increase 20 percent over the next decade.

The report also calls into question some of the most popular crime prevention programs adopted by cities, states and the Federal government in the past few years, including curfews and midnight basketball leagues. The report found, for example, that the peak time during which youths age 6 to 17 commit violent crimes was from 3 to 6 P.M., between the end of the school day and dinner.

James Alan Fox, dean of the college of criminal justice at Northeastern University, said the new figures on the time at which young people commit crimes showed that "we can't leave it to families" to solve the problem of juvenile violence. "The families aren't available, and it's often not out of choice," Professor Fox said. "They are off working out of economic necessity and it leaves kids idle, unsupervised with little to do except hang out with their friends."

Professor Fox said the report showed a clear need for more after-school activities at a time that the public and politicians have been cutting financing for athletics and after-school arts and music classes.

The report, "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report," was put together by the National Center for Juvenile Justice in Pittsburgh. It amounts to an encyclopedia of information on youth criminals, victims and how the juvenile justice system functions.

Among other findings in today's report were these:

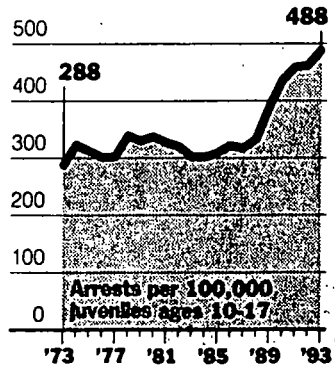
From 1980 to 1992, reports of children abused and neglected almost tripled, to 2.9 million from 1 million. The report cited several studies that showed a clear link between child abuse and neglect, and future juvenile delinquency and adult criminality. But Howard Snyder, one of the authors of the report and director of systems research for the National Center for Juvenile Justice, said it was unclear how much of the increase in cases might be attributed to better reporting of child abuse.

Between 1984 and 1993, the number of homicides among juveniles involving handguns increased fivefold. Eighty percent of juvenile homicides now are committed with a gun. A spokesman for the White House, Rahm Emanuel, said that President Clinton found the projection of a doubling in arrests for juveniles by 2010 "very disturbing."

The spokesman said that it was because of concerns like this that President Clinton had pressed for

KEEPING TRACK

Arrests of Juveniles For Violent Crimes



Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice

money to put 100,000 additional police officers on the streets over the next few years. That program has come under attack by Republicans in Congress, who have pledged to convert the Federal money intended to hire the new officers into block grants for the states.

Attorney General Janet Reno said today that she was particularly dismayed by the finding that the homicide rate among 14- to 17-year-olds had increased 165 percent in the past 10 years.

"This report is a road map to the next generation of crime — unless we do something now," Ms. Reno said. "This is not the time to let up and it is not the time to turn back."

The report, showing the huge in-

The problem is beyond families, an expert says.

crease in violent crimes by juveniles, comes as many cities, particularly New York and Houston, have reported a sharp drop in their homicide rates over the past three years. The reason that the national violent crime rate has recently declined overall while it is up among young people, Professor Fox said, is that there has been a sharp decrease in homicide by adults. From 1990 to 1993, the homicide rate among people age 25 years and older dropped 10 percent, he said.

Professor Fox has long been among those criminologists who have predicted that the national violent crime rate will go back up as the number of teen-agers begins to increase again after a dropoff in the 1980's. "This is the calm before the crime storm," he said. "Enjoy it while it lasts."

But he questioned whether the stark prediction in today's report of a doubling in arrests for violent crime among juveniles would really be that high. The reason it might not, Professor Fox said, is that after the juvenile arrest rate increased 100 percent from 1983 to 1992 "it would be hard to keep on going straight up."

place stays the place to visit

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: ALABAMA

The Governor's programs have targeted economically disadvantaged youth and devoted more than 75% of federal funding in this area to high-risk youth programs. Outcome data from these programs shows lower re-arrest rates in a juvenile offender program to raising grades and lowering school discipline problems in after-school tutoring/recreational programs. Because the State is in proration, these programs would not continue without federal assistance. The entire grant system in Alabama would discontinue.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$5,756,454

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$1,439,113

Number of Governor's Awards: 100

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☛ The **Smoke Free Class of 2000** program follows the graduating class of 2000 each year, promotes the students' delivery of a tobacco prevention program in district schools; and asks students to give talks to Congress about how the program works. While this program is also sponsored by the American Cancer Society, American Lung Association, and the American Heart Association, without continued federal funding, it could be gutted.
- ☛ **Studio by the Tracks**, an art program reaching severely emotionally conflicted children and young adults at the Glenwood Center (a residential care center), would be eliminated.
- ☛ **Big Brothers/Big Sisters**, a mentoring program where adults spend quality time with an economically disadvantaged youth 4-8 hours per week, would be eliminated. There is currently a waiting list of Big Brother/Big Sisters as the parents of the at-risk children are requesting services.
- ☛ **Muscle Shoals Adult Education Program**, a program which helps high school dropouts get a GED, would be eliminated.
- ☛ **Counselor Training Grants**, providing substance-abuse training for 280 school counselors, school psychologists, and school nurses from across the state of Alabama, would be eliminated.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: ARKANSAS

In many school districts, the administration will only support what is mandated through curriculum. Arkansas does not have a state mandate in this area. Thus, 62 community-based programs could be eliminated and 22,000 Arkansans directly served by these programs left without such support.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$3,459,138

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$864,784

Total Number of School Districts Participating 316 (100%)

Number of Students Served: 445,104

Number of Governor's Awards: 62

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☛ 18% of funding has been awarded to 16 community coalitions (through the Community Coalition Initiative) providing resources to reduce alcohol, tobacco, and other drug misuse/use;
- ☛ Four school districts have received funds to support classroom instruction by a uniformed law enforcement officer providing 16 elementary schools these services;
- ☛ Three school districts received funds to support the replication of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevention programming with a demonstrated record of success -- at either the state or local level -- in preventing or eliminating student alcohol and other drug abuse (tobacco);
- ☛ An Early Childhood Initiative created to provide staff training opportunities to child care workers -- including State Head Start and day-care employee -- on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug education could be eliminated.

EXAMPLE OF SUCCESS:

- ☛ The Malvern Program at Malvern Public Schools, a recipient of the Drug-Free Schools Recognition Award in 1992, has a K-12 comprehensive drug education/prevention program that, among other things, funds an Intervention Specialist who works with high-risk students; and an alternative program for high-risk students that can't cope in the

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: CALIFORNIA

Proposed GOP cuts would eliminate the continuation of prevention/intervention and education program for over 55,000 students; all student assistance programs serving more than 3,000 students who are most at-risk for academic and behavior problems; all programs supporting life skills education and parent and family education; all individual and family counseling; and school personnel training programs. All programs established by the Governor could be eliminated.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$38,351,354

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$9,587,839

Number of School Districts Participating: 983 (98%)

Number of Students Served: 5,783,184

Number of Governor's Awards: 16

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☞ The 1993-94 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program served more than 5,000,000 public school students and provided more than 20,000 hours of staff training. Students in grades 5 through 8 received on average between 26 and 29 hours of prevention instruction. 91% of all elementary students were exposed to at least one prevention-related curriculum and activity event. GOP proposed cuts could result in the discontinuation of all these programs.
- ☞ In the **San Francisco School District**, 16 middle school Peer Resources Coordinators responsible for training students to serve as conflict managers will be eliminated. Over 700 at-risk students exposed to family drug/alcohol will no longer be able to participate in Support Groups for Children, a program that teaches them survival skills. The Positive Alternatives Programs which last year counseled and mentored 1,040 at-risk students through wilderness trips and ropes courses would be eliminated.
- ☞ A \$105,128 counselor training grant awarded to the **Irvine Unified School District** to equip 19 psychologists, 21 counselors, 6 nurses, and 1 social worker to expand current alcohol and other drug and counseling services would be eliminated.

regular classroom. Program administrators say: "These activities have been possible due to the funding from the Drug-Free school grant ... by the U.S. Department of Education. We are seeing some progress in our prevention efforts. We have just started with the violence prevention and feel that we will have success in that area as well. The students in Malvern School District demonstrate very little drug use, violence, or other negative behaviors: we may have one fight a year and maybe one suspension for possession of an illegal drug. Our community has very few problems and we feel this is due to the prevention efforts that the school district and community have been working on for the last several years."

SAFE & DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: DELAWARE

Loss of funding from the Safe & Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act in Delaware will virtually cripple the ability of school district to support drug and violence prevention programs, including the continued provision of conflict and violence-prevention materials to 100 elementary schools and 50 middle schools. Many activities to prevent alcohol, drug, and tobacco use would be drastically curtailed. The Governor's Office of Prevention, would be unable to fulfill its mission, including programs serving 92,000 people annually.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$1,721,118

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$430,279

Number of Districts Participating: 19 (100%)

Number of Students Served: 116,422

Number of Governor's Awards: 28

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☛ At Christiana Public Schools, drug prevention education K-12 for 19,500 students; the DARE program for 4,600 fifth-graders; a Peer Leadership program for 200 student leaders; a mentoring program for 100 at-risk students; a conflict resolution education for K-12; staff development and teacher training for 1,500 teachers and staff; 1 Project Director, and stipends for 26 Building Coordinators could be eliminated.
- ☛ At Delmar Public Schools, comprehensive prevention program for grades 7-12; peer counseling; special student/parent events; and community support and activities could be eliminated.
- ☛ In the Red Clay School District, the only Program Coordinator, 28 Building Coordinators, 1 support position, K-12 comprehensive tobacco, alcohol, and drug program classroom instruction; after school programs; and the Teens Above the Influence Conference could be eliminated.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: MARYLAND

Virtually all of the direct service programs serving 12,375 youth, primarily located in high drug neighborhoods would be eliminated, including 23 high-risk youth prevention programs, 4 drug abuse resistance education programs, and 7 rural school nurse projects. Services to 338,379 youth who participate in community drug prevention activities will be drastically reduced. Six such programs showing statistically significant results in reducing risk factors associated with adolescent substance abuse will not be replicated if SDFSCA funding is drastically cut or eliminated. The primary target populations -- economically disadvantaged youth who reside in neighborhoods with a high incidence of substance abuse, latchkey children, children of substance abusers, physical, sexual, or psychological abuse -- will experience drastically reduced or eliminated services.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$5,145,678

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$1,286,420

Number of School Districts Participating: 24 (100%)

Number of Students Served: 772,628

Number of Governor's Awards: 58

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☞ **Maryland Student Assistance Program/Early Intervention**, an early identification and intervention program designed to assist K-12 students and their families who have school problems related to tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs use/abuse, could be gutted.
- ☞ **State-wide parenting programs** designed to help achieve a tobacco, alcohol, and other drug-free environment could be eliminated.
- ☞ **A School Nurse Initiative**, providing funds to 7 poor rural counties to support specially trained school nurses who provide substance abuse prevention services to students, would be eliminated.
- ☞ **Local Prevention Offices** providing alcohol and other drug abuse programs to 23 counties and Baltimore would be eliminated.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: MASSACHUSETTS

The 28% cut in funds during fiscal year '94, resulted in statewide initiatives being eliminated so that state technical assistance funds could supplement the school districts' entitlement. Even with these supplemental funds, major urban districts and other communities took significant cuts in funding -- over 40% in some instances. 331 school districts and over 966,000 public and non-public school students, their teachers, and other staff having the opportunity to access and participate in program activities and services, including teacher training in prevention curricula and student participation in Just Say No Clubs, face gutted programs. The Governor's Alliance Against Drugs, a national model for its substance abuse in Massachusetts, could be eliminated.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$6,425,117

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$1,606,279

Number of School Districts Participating: 351 (100%)

Number of Students Served: 966,000

Number of Governor's Awards: 183

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ✍ The Governor's Alliance Against Drugs, supporting 183 programs like DARE in over 200 communities, could be eliminated. Friendly PEERsuasion, a substance abuse prevention program for girls 11-14 in Worcester, MA designed to help adolescents avoid cigarettes, alcohol, and other drugs, could be gutted.
- ✍ East Longmeadow, a community in western Massachusetts which has used its funds to supplement its health curriculum units on tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs, cut be gutted.
- ✍ Springfield, the major urban district in the western part of the state, uses a portion of its funds to provide bilingual substance abuse prevention and education activities to its limited English-proficient population. These programs for at-risk youth could be gutted.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: MICHIGAN

Most funding in Michigan is used for coordination, training, and materials. GOP proposed cuts will result in the elimination of coordination programs, training programs, as well as program staff. Materials used to educate children, their parents, and their communities will be in jeopardy. DARE program initiatives could be eliminated state-wide.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$13,617,896

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$3,404,474

Number of School Districts Participating: 558 (100%)

Number of Students Served: 1,458,140

Number of Governor's Awards: 116 (additional awards to follow)

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ✍ "Drugs Destroy Dreams", a community-based youth drug prevention program targeting African-American youth aged 12-17 and designed to prevent the onset of experimentation with tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs, and provide mentoring to youth in the Fitzgerald and Bethune communities of the city, could be eliminated.
- ✍ The Unified Judges Uniform Drug Education Recidivism project in Eaton County Juvenile Court, Eaton County District Court, Charlotte, MI, providing alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevention programs, including a programs that is a condition of probation, could be eliminated.
- ✍ At the Monroe County Intermediate School District, the incorporation of the Western Michigan Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug student survey, has allowed the district to commit teaching staff to receive a revised comprehensive school health curriculum as part of their long-range prevention plan. Implementation of the revised curriculum has begun this school year with the local drug-free schools coordinator. "Without future drug-free school funding, teacher updating and in-servicing will grind to a halt" says a program officer.
- ✍ At MacKenzie High School in Detroit, a violence prevention program that has resulted in a remarkable decline in the number of student infractions and violent incidents since the program's institution, could be gutted.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: MINNESOTA

In 1992, the Minnesota Student Survey indicated a reduction in alcohol use state-wide correlated to the states drug and alcohol prevention programs. Without continued funding, the state expects a reversal in this trend, with increasing rates of youth drug use.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$5,145,818

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$1,286,455

Number of School Districts Participating: 392 (100%)

Number of Students Served: 866,801

Number of Governor's Awards: 48 High-Risk Prevention; 67 DARE

EXAMPLE OF PROGRAMS:

- ☞ The Center School, Inc., in Minneapolis -- a program that addresses the chemical health needs of high-risk American Indian students enrolled in the Center School alternative junior and senior high school education program, could be eliminated.
- ☞ At Glyndon-Felton High School, Glyndon, a drug education program that has seen drug use of its students drop from 50% (of students) in 1985 to 19% in 1989, could be eliminated.
- ☞ School Personnel Training Programs that provide training for elementary and secondary school teachers, administrators, and other school personnel concerning tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use education and prevention, would be eliminated.
- ☞ An Emergency Grants Program providing assistance to pre-school age children affected by family chemical abuse, and enhancing staff skills for pre-school programs in Minneapolis Public Schools, would be eliminated.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: NEVADA

Nevada has struggled as a state and as individual communities for seven years to strive toward its goal of a Drug-Free Nevada. State officials agree that federal funding has been the primary support for these efforts. "If these federal funds disappear, years of effort and hopes will be crushed. Programs and people will be cut that would take years of renewed funding to rebuild." They would include programs in the undeserved populations: juvenile offenders, minority neighborhoods in Washoe and Clark Counties, and isolated rural communities without access to other services.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$1,721,118

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$430,279

Number of School Districts Participating: 16 (94%)

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☞ In 1987, only one Nevada district had a full-time substance abuse prevention staff person. Today six districts have full-time prevention staff and all districts have a coordinator for their drug free schools project. Loss of federal funding could result in the elimination of these key personnel in programs like DARE and "Here's Looking at You,, 2000" in counties like Washoe, Reno, Sparks, and surrounding rural communities.
- ☞ Over 40 prevention programs serving high-risk children sponsored by the Governor would be eliminated.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: NEW YORK

GOP proposed cuts will (1) curtail early intervention programs, especially in large city, urban, and rural areas; (2) dismantle before- and after-school-based substance abuse counselors; (3) eliminate a number of school-based substance abuse counselors who provide timely identification and intervention services; (4) eliminate Regional Networks that provide training and technical assistance to schools, parents, and communities; and (5) increase the risk of substance use among children and adolescents. Thirty school and community-based alcohol, tobacco and other drug programs serving high-risk youth not normally served within traditional state-funded programs will be eliminated.

Total SEA Funding (FY 1995): \$26,049,726

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$6,512,431

Number of School Districts Participating: 690 of 711 (97%)

Number of Students Served: 3,168,546

Number of Governor's Awards: 30 (Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse)

- ☛ **The Center for Youth Services, Inc.** in Rochester, providing individual, family and group counseling to youth and families with substance abuse problems or at-risk of substance abuse; and which last year provided case management services to 35 at-risk youth in need of emergency housing, would be eliminated.
- ☛ At **Mendon Center Elementary School** in Pittsford, a "No-use" policy concerning alcohol and substance abuse, as well as a discipline with dignity policy; staff training in drug prevention; parent training and awareness sessions; a DARE program; supplemental classroom enrichment activities at each grade level related to alcohol, tobacco and other drug prevention education in addition to required state instructional mandates could be eliminated.

- ✎ **A Safe Schools Program** grant in New York Community School District #18 to implement a community-wide violence program involving teacher-facilitators, substance abuse prevention/intervention specialists, family workers, parents, university staff members and two community-based organizations to reduce violence and improve school safety at the district's five middle schools will be eliminated. Parents would have been provided with home visits intended to help reduce potential for violence at home, health workshops, job training, and counseling to reduce family risk factors.
- ✎ **School Personnel Training** programs to provide for the training of elementary and secondary school teachers, administrators, and other school personnel concerning drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention in Dobbs Ferry, Wappingers Falls, Brooklyn, and Albany would be eliminated.
- ✎ **Counselor Training** grants to establish, expand, or enhance programs and activities for the training of counselors, social workers, psychologists, or nurses providing drug abuse prevention, counseling, or referral services in elementary or secondary schools in the Buffalo City School District could be eliminated.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina's Alcohol and Drug Defense Program provides research and current data on trends, on-site monitoring and consultation, conducted incidence and prevalence surveys every year to measure progress, training and staff development, annual conferences and meetings, and continued phone consultation. The Alcohol and Drug Defense program developed and distributed a multi-disciplinary curriculum for alcohol and other drugs for grades K-12. In a letter to Senator Helms, program administrators wrote: "Without these funds, our schools do not have enough internal resources to provide the kinds of programs that reinforce effective decision-making and conflict resolution skills, the development of which will carry our students through the rest of their lives." In addition, loss of federal funding would eliminate all the Governor's programs.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$7,432,378

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$1,858,059

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ✎ Peer programming, mentoring, conflict resolution, age-appropriate and sequential alcohol and other abuse curriculum (mandated by public school law), and DARE programs providing technical assistance, staff development, and the dissemination of curriculum resources, would be devastated at a time when program performance measures show declines in alcohol and cigarette use.¹
- ✎ S.A.V.E. (Students Against Violence Everywhere), a student initiated, long-range, project which teaches young people to resolve conflict among themselves and gun safety and awareness (what to do when they encounter a gun or a live cartridge), would be eliminated.
- ✎ **Pregnancy Exposure Program**, located at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest University, provides both direct and indirect services including statewide toll-free hotline; educational sessions for human service and medical professionals; and

¹ *Program performance measures show comparisons of alcohol and other drug use based on information taken from the 1990 and 1993 North Carolina Youth Risk Behavior Survey indicate that: (1) current use of alcohol declined for 9th and 12th grade students between 1990 and 1993; (2) binge drinking declined for 9th and 12th grades students between 1990 and 1993; current use of cigarettes declined for 12th grade students between 1990 and 1993.*

distribution of printed materials to all state residents to prevent problems associated with prenatal substance exposure, such as alcohol, chemicals and viruses, would be eliminated.

- ✎ The SRO (School Resource Officer) Program which places uniformed sworn police officers in middle and high schools to deal with manifestations of delinquency as soon as they happen, and teach classes on drug and violence prevention could be eliminated.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: OHIO

Ohio School Districts serve 1.4 million youth. With the defeat of many local school levies and the multitude of demands on existing local and state resources, many of the current efforts would be minimal or nonexistent without Safe & Drug-Free Communities Act funding. Many safe schools initiatives, which are in early stages of development, will be eliminated. The Governor's alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevention services to 66 grantees and 264,044 individuals will be eliminated, including 2.5 full-time staff positions at the state level.

"To cut short the effort at this point in time would devastate many of the programs that could have dramatic, long-term impact on Ohio's youth and future adults" including teacher and staff training; curriculum development or acquisition; student instruction; student assistance programs; parent education and involvement programs; after school programs; programs for out-of-school youth; and security.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$14,354,526

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$3,588,631

Number of School Districts Participating: 611 (100%)

Number of Students Served: 1,400,000

Number of Governor's Awards: 66

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☛ **Ohio Prevention and Education Resource Center**, a statewide clearinghouse for information, materials, and training about tobacco, alcohol and other drugs; and violence prevention information for professionals in schools and communities and the general public, could be eliminated.
- ☛ **The Drug Traffickers Program** in Columbus, providing specialized programming to youth who are adjudicated on a felony 3 or 4 drug trafficking offense and committed by Hamilton, Butler, or Cuyahoga counties, would be eliminated.
- ☛ In the **Akron Public Schools**, student/employee drug prevention policies; curriculum materials needing replacement workbooks yearly teachers trained to use them, and the Code of Behavior for students including drug/alcohol/tobacco/violence sanctions will be in

jeopardy. "The entire prevention staff and drug/gang intervention security specialist would be lost at a time when violence related to drugs is escalating and our peer prevention/mediation programs are just really getting a good hold."

- ✎ **Counselor Training** grants used to establish, expand, or enhance programs and activities for the training of counselors, social workers, psychologists, or nurses who are providing drug abuse prevention, counseling, or referral services in elementary or secondary schools would be eliminated.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: OREGON

Staff development for teachers, administrators, counselors, prevention specialists, parents and community members; instructional materials for K-12 students (public and private), DARE programs, guidance counselors, prevention specialists, and school resource officers all targeted to reduce student use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs, could all be eliminated with loss of federal funding. State officials predict that most activities for students, including the Oregon Student Safety on the Move program, would disappear in less than one year. State program coordinators predict that loss of funding of these services will result in a significant increase in tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use, violence, dropping out, teen pregnancy, lower academic scores, within 2-3 years.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$3,521,848

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$880,462

Number of School Districts Participating: 248 (99%)

Number of Students Served: 410,000

Number of Governor's Awards: 44

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☞ DARE-like programs providing on-site technical assistance, training and consultation services within junior high school and senior high school to up to 7,500 students, and parents could be eliminated. Most of these programs are directed to high-risk young people -- identified so by their alcohol, tobacco or other drug use.
- ☞ A Safe School Program in *Portland School District #1* (\$1,196,339 award) designed to reduce the incidence of violence and crime in the schools through, among other things, curriculum development on the dangers of guns and other weapons, would be eliminated.
- ☞ Counselor Training Grants providing training of counselors, social workers, psychologists, and nurses who provide drug abuse prevention, counseling, or referral services in elementary and secondary schools in Portland would be eliminated.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: PENNSYLVANIA

Loss of funding would mean cuts or elimination of teacher/staff training for Student Assistance Programs like counseling and mentoring, alcohol and other drug use issues generally, alcohol and other drug education for grade K-12 in all 501 school districts, student instruction, curriculum development, and technical assistance including the development and dissemination of publications and training for teachers and school administrators. Loss of funding will result in the end of further development of school and law enforcement partnerships developed by DARE grants.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$14,673,742

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$3,668,436

Number of School Districts Participating: 500 (100%) [all public school students are served]

Number of Students Served: 1.6 million

Number of Governor's Awards: 71

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☛ Funding allocated to contract for a biennial survey of Pennsylvania students in grades 6, 7, 9, and 12 to determine actual use and intent to use tobacco, alcohol and drugs, as well as research and evaluation could be eliminated.
- ☛ In the Altoona Area School District, a program receiving national recognition from the U.S. Department of Education's Drug-Free School Recognition Program, and which provides a teacher mentoring program, the REACH (Ready to Encourage, Assist, Care, and Help), a Peer Helping Program, and collaborative efforts with administrators, teachers, counselors, parents, community and clergy representatives, and students to address issues of growing violence, hate, racial prejudice, and diversity, could be eliminated.
- ☛ School Personnel Training programs providing training assistance to elementary and secondary school teachers, administrators, and other school personnel concerning drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention in Chester County and the School District of Pittsburgh would be eliminated.

of Pittsburgh would be eliminated.

- An **Emergency Grants** program providing a comprehensive training project for parents, teachers, students, community members, and school administrators about the causes, symptoms, and effects of alcohol and drug use would be eliminated..
- **Counselor Training** to establish, expand, or enhance programs to train counselors, social workers, psychologists, or nurses providing drug abuse prevention, counseling, or referral services in elementary or secondary schools would be eliminated including a The School District of Philadelphia Substance Abuse and Violence Education (S.A.V.E.) Counselor Training Program to serve 80 elementary and secondary school counselors.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: RHODE ISLAND

The impact of past cuts for Rhode Island -- from \$1,865,446 in FY 93 to \$1,271,668 in FY 94 -- has already created service problems for schools, according to program officials. For example, Providence, the largest urban district, had to eliminate all parent and teacher training, after-school programs, and all health and substance abuse curriculum support from the SDFSCA program budget. The elimination of federal funding through the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act would "virtually eliminate [all] prevention and intervention counselors" in Providence middle and high schools, including the state's Suicide Prevention Training program.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$1,721,118

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$430,279

Number of School Districts Participating: 36 (100%)

Number of Students Served: 172,950

Number of Governor's Awards: 21

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☞ Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act funding has resulted in the development of Student Assistance Programs in almost every community including tobacco prevention; conflict resolution; parent training; school and community safety, as well as the establishment of policies in every community to prevent substance abuse and violence. Loss of federal funding could result in the elimination of all these programs in:

Cranston (all schools)
Cumberland (all schools)
Exeter/West Greenwich Reg. High School
Coventry Elementary Schools
North Smithfield Jr. High School
Chariho Regional High School
Portsmouth (all schools)
Barrington High School

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: TENNESSEE

The state has built a comprehensive program that reaches an estimated 500,000 children every year. With the reauthorization of the Act to include violence prevention and safe schools issues, extensive planning and training have been undertaken to include these important issues. Officials report that "a particularly devastating aspect of the current budget rescission issue is the immediacy of loss of funding. The normal federal funding process allows state and local programs approximately one year to prepare for significant changes in funding. If the SDFSCA appropriation is rescinded, local school systems will have six weeks or less to prepare for a dramatic loss of funding."

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$6,209,771

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$1,552,443

Number of School Districts Participating: 138 (95%)

Number of Students Served: 929,967

Number of Governor's Awards: 98

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☞ Continued expansion of DARE programs, serving more than 114,000 students and certifying 260 officers to date, will be crippled.
- ☞ The Center for Drug-Free Schools, Memphis City Schools, providing direct services to 110,000 students and training and consultation to administrators and teachers in the system's 163 schools, including conflict resolution, crisis intervention, teacher training, an urban initiative in conjunction with the Southeast Regional Center, and a complete K-12 curriculum, could all be eliminated. The Center is identified as a national leader in its field and six Memphis City Schools have been recognized as exemplary programs by the U.S. Department of Education's Drug-Free Schools Recognition Program.
- ☞ Counselor Training Grants providing training of counselors, social workers, psychologists, and nurses providing drug abuse prevention, counseling, or referral services in elementary or secondary schools, would be eliminated.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: TEXAS

State officials report that "[i]f funding is eliminated, schools will be unable to provide" student counseling and mentoring; alternative educational programs; parent education/involvement; community service projects; services for out-of-school youth (dropouts); law enforcement support programs; drug abuse resistance education (such as DARE) and related programs; teacher/staff training; student instruction; and curriculum development or acquisition.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$27,408,178

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$6,852,045

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☞ A Safe Schools Program (\$903,346) in the Houston Independent School District, a collaborative effort with the University of Texas and the Houston Police Department, designed to create and implement a safety and security plan for the district, institute measures to reduce violence and discipline problems at school sites, provide children with violence prevention activities; and to provide parents and other adults with the violence prevention training, would be eliminated.
- ☞ School Personnel Training Programs for the training of elementary and secondary school teachers, administrators, and other school personnel concerning drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention would be eliminated.
- ☞ Emergency Grants to North Forest Independent School District (\$439,982) and Brownsville Independent School District (\$518,862) for additional assistance to combat drug and alcohol abuse by students would be eliminated.
- ☞ Counselor Training Grants to train counselors, social workers, psychologists, or nurses who are providing or will provide drug abuse prevention, counseling, or referral services in elementary and secondary schools would be eliminated.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: VIRGINIA

Grants to Norfolk Public schools and Prince William County Public Schools for violence prevention programs would be eliminated in their entirety.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$6,428,106

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$1,607,026

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ✍ A Safe Schools Program in Norfolk Public Schools (\$508,238), designed to develop a community/school partnership to reduce juvenile arrests, court referrals, and school expulsions; conduct school safety and violence surveys; and train students and staff to deal with disruptive and abusive situations, would be eliminated.
- ✍ A Safe Schools Program in Prince William County Public Schools (\$550,000), a replication of a model school violence prevention and intervention program which demonstrated, in one school year, a 60% decrease in disruptive student behavior that ultimately leads to violent behavior, would be eliminated.
- ✍ Emergency Grants to Charlottesville Public Schools to reduce alcohol and other drugs use among middle and high school youth by training students as parent educators, and to provide staff and faculty training in violence prevention and conflict resolution, would be eliminated.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: WASHINGTON

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act funding is the primary source of funds for tobacco, alcohol, and other drug abuse prevention, as well as the source for violence prevention in Washington schools. Loss of federal funding will devastate programs providing services for high-risk youth under the age of 21, as well as parents, teachers, law enforcement officers, and other community professionals across the state of Washington. Approximately 230,000 high-risk youth, other youth, parents, other adults, and seniors who have been provided prevention, intervention, treatment referral, interdiction, and after-care services over the last two years could go without continued service.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$5,786,704

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$1,446,676

Number of School Districts Participating: 289 (98%)

Number of Students Served: 938,314

Number of Governor's Awards: 38

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☞ Latch-key or after-hours activities; drug and alcohol education; scholarships to high-risk, low-income seniors at two high schools for pursuing higher education or training; implementation of an Employee Assistant Program Consortium which helped 19 businesses provide 2,000 employees with substance abuse prevention information and treatment referral, could all be eliminated. Reduced crime in the City of Tacoma by 12% through a block organizing program partnered with community-oriented policing; reduced calls to 911 by 23,000 per year by using the block organizing program, could all be reversed.
- ☞ The Selah School District (near Yakima), a community that has had 2-3 students dying each year as a result of drug and alcohol abuse, has used its federal funding to implement programs geared to reduce this trend.
- ☞ An Emergency Grant to Seattle School District #1 (\$867,381) for additional assistance to combat drug and alcohol abuse by students would be eliminated.

SAFE & DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

IMPACT OF LOSS OF FUNDING: WISCONSIN

Because the state legislature has imposed spending cuts on local school districts, they do not have the option of funding these programs with funds provided by the school board. Thus, loss of federal funding for programs will likely result in the elimination of all the programs at the worst possible time. **Program Performance Measures** from 1988 to 1993, shows a continued decline of student use of alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana at all grades surveyed since statewide survey began in 1988; lowest traffic fatality year (1993) since World War II, partly contributed to lowered drinking/driving rate of young drivers; quality and depth of program offerings improving as a direct result of Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

Total State Funding (FY 1995): \$6,335,439

Total Governor Funding (FY 1995): \$1,583,860

Number of School Districts Participating: 424 (99%)

Number of Students Served: 790,000

Number of Governor's Awards: 66

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS:

- ☞ **Teen Leadership** programs serving 800 youth per year statewide would be eliminated.
- ☞ The **Wisconsin Clearinghouse Prevention Resource Center** providing statewide resource for prevention information would be eliminated.
- ☞ **Prevention Curriculum Development** to train volunteers and professionals delivering prevention services statewide would be eliminated.
- ☞ The **High Risk Youth Inner City Prevention** project providing education, alternatives, job skills, and mentoring to high-risk youths in 5 inner city areas of the state including, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Madison, and Beloit, would be eliminated.
- ☞ The **High Risk Youth Native American Prevention** program providing funds to each of the 11 Native American Tribes in Wisconsin to deliver culturally appropriate alcohol

and other drug prevention activities, would be eliminated.

- A **Family Preservation/Family Support** pilot program begun in 1994 in 12 counties and for 2 tribes would be eliminated.
- The **High Risk Youth Pregnancy Prevention** project providing funds to the City of Milwaukee to reduce pregnancy that is alcohol and drug related.
- Funds to support **DARE** programs in about 25 school districts could be eliminated.