



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

October 2, 1994

To: Carol Rasco

cc: Jose Cerda

From: Madeleine Kunin

Subject: Youth Violence Prevention Strategies and Activities

Safe and disciplined schools are an integral part of the Department's school improvement strategy, imbedded in both Goals 2000 and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Our conclusion is that families are primarily concerned about discipline and safety, making it critical for us to link academic improvement and violence prevention in all our outreach activities.

The following are some events we are scheduling. The week of October 16 is celebrated as Safe Schools week in many States. During this week, we would like to sign our memorandum of understanding with the District of Columbia schools. This memorandum provides \$1 million to the school system for safe school activities. In addition, our Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which contains \$482 million in the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Program, should have passed. Below I have outlined the components of the Safe Schools program and the timeline for making awards. We would welcome an opportunity to celebrate any of these successes with the President.

Safe Schools Program:

The Safe Schools Act passed as part of Goals 2000. There are three basic sections to the Act. One part provides discretionary funds to LEAs for a variety of violence prevention efforts; another part provides \$1m to the District of Columbia to establish a "model violence prevention program;" and the remaining part provides the Secretary with \$1m for discretionary "national leadership" activities.

The status of each of these three sections follows:

Safe Schools Discretionary Grants Program: The Safe Schools discretionary grants program was announced in the Federal

Register in August. The program closes September 30. ED expects to make approximately 30 grant awards totaling \$18m by the end of the year. In order to get to 30 grants we anticipate reviewing 500-600 applications. It is expected that the awards will be made by the end of the year.

District of Columbia Memorandum of Understanding: ED is in the process of negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding with the District of Columbia. We expect to make an award totaling \$1m no later than next week. The District is using their grant to target the Marshall Heights area of the District. Resources will be targeted to schools and students in the catchment area (3 elementary schools, one k-9 school, one junior high school, and one high school).

Funds will be used for activities in five broad areas: School-based violence prevention activities; neighborhood-based support for students; school security enhancement; capacity building through collaboration; and public education and involvement.

More specifically, examples of how the funds will be used are as follows:

- training teachers and students in principles of Community of Caring, a values-education program designed to integrate values in schools.
- developing community service programs. All students will be required to participate.
- holding student forums (once a week).
- providing students with an alternative to suspension and expulsion (an extensive 9-week program will be developed).
- hiring school neighborhood liaisons who will work to link community services, activities, and programs with the school.
- developing alternative after school programs.

National Activities: Of the total funds appropriated for the Safe Schools Program, ED can use \$1m for National Activities. While no decisions have been made regarding the use of these funds (except for approximately \$175,000 that is to be used for reviewing proposals that are submitted under the Safe Schools Program), we have several ideas on how to use the funds. Among the ideas are:

--for printing and distribution of material related to violence prevention (we have a lot of material from the National School Safety Center which we have not been able to reproduce because we haven't had authorization to do anything in the area of violence prevention).

--support of PAVNET. Justice has requested that agencies help support this on-line information system. If we do, it will cost approximately \$80,000.

--data collection. We need more information on the issue of school violence and are examining ways in which we can obtain it.

--study on information needs. Report language to Goals 2000 recommends that we conduct a study on the information needs of SEAs and LEAs.

--conflict resolution. ED and Justice are sponsoring a one-day meeting of conflict resolution experts. We will produce a booklet on how to select a conflict resolution program. We are splitting the costs with Justice (they are paying for development work and we are paying for printing and dissemination).

--Other ideas center around: alternatives to suspension, gun removal, and development of safe schools study.

We expect to circulate for review and approval a plan for these funds by the end of October.

Other Violence Prevention Activities at ED**Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act:**

Overview: The Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act (SDFSCA) just completed conference, and has been approved by the full House. It is awaiting approval by the Senate. SDFSCA is part of larger Elementary and Secondary Act reauthorization and therefore will have to face several huddles--in House and Senate--before it actually becomes law.

Comment: Bill would give SEAs and LEAs authority to fund violence prevention as well as drug prevention programs. Additionally, prevention is defined rather broadly, thereby allowing schools to use funds to develop and operate programs such as safe havens, conflict resolution, peer mediation, and anger management. Bill also targets funds at areas of highest need (as defined by SEA). SEAs must designate up to 10% of LEAs as high need areas, these areas will get additional funding (30% of total SEA funds to go to high need areas).

Budget: The budget for FY 1995 is slightly higher than FY 1994. In FY 1995 we have been appropriated a total of \$482M (as compared to \$471m in FY 1994). Of this total amount \$457m will be distributed directly to SEAs and Governors (this is an increase over FY 1994 when the states received \$375m).

Safe Schools Act:

Overview: The Safe Schools Act passed as part of Goals 2000. There are three basic sections to the Act. One part provides discretionary funds to LEAs for a variety of violence prevention efforts; another part provides \$1m to the District of Columbia to establish a "model violence prevention program;" and the remaining part provides the Secretary with \$1m for discretionary "national leadership" activities.

Comment: The Safe Schools discretionary grant program was announced in the Federal Register in August. The program closes September 30. ED expects to make grant awards totalling \$18m by the end of the year. Approximately 30 grant awards are anticipated (500-600 applications are expected under this grant

announcement). ED is in the process of negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding with the District of Columbia. We expect to make an award to the District no later than early October.

Budget: \$20m has been appropriated for the Safe Schools program for FY 1995. This is a one year effort, no funding has been appropriated for FY 95.

Family and Community Schools Endeavor Program:

Overview: This program passed as part of the Crime Bill. The program, is to be administered by the Department of Education. It calls for a competition among "eligible local entities to pay for the Federal share of assisting eligible communities to develop and carry out programs that are designed to improve academic and social development by instituting collaborative structures that train and coordinate the efforts of teachers, administrators, social workers, guidance counselors, parents, and school volunteers to provide concurrent social services for at-risk students at selected public schools in eligible communities."

Comment: The Departments of ED and HHS are working together in the development of guidelines for these two programs. It is anticipated that both agencies will be ready to make grant awards by May or June of 1995.

Budget: \$11m has been appropriated for the FACES program in FY 1995.

Gun Free Schools Act:

Overview: The Gun Free Schools Act requires all schools to establish policies that mandate expulsion for one year for all youth who bring guns to school.

Comment: This bill was passed as an amendment to the Goals 2000 legislation. As the Gun Free Bill amends the current ESEA it essentially expires when ESEA does (Sept 30). The ESEA which is stuck on the Hill contains a similar amendment (Feinstein). This amendment also requires that schools pass zero tolerance policies--polices that require one year expulsion for those caught bringing guns to school. The only difference between the amendment pending and the one originally attached to Goals 2000, is that the Feinstein amendment gives schools one year to come into compliance.

Budget: No funding provided.

Pro Childrens Act:

Overview: The Pro Childrens Act requires all schools to ban smoking inside school buildings (other buildings housing children are also covered).

Comment: This Act which was included as an amendment to Goals 2000, was passed as a reaction to secondary smoke and the harm it causes children. While the Act will eventually impact all schools, those schools with labor agreements permitting smoking are given some leeway in implementing the ban. We expect an announcement to be issued in the Federal Register in the fall. The requirements of the Act become effective in late December. The Department of HHS has responsibility for enforcing the Act. Schools can be fined if they violate the provisions of the Act.

Budget: No funding provided.

Ounce of Prevention Council:

Overview: The Crime Bill establishes the Ounce of Prevention Council which includes the Secretary of Education along with the Attorney General, the Secretaries of HHS, HUD, Labor, Agriculture, Treasury, and Interior, and the Director of ONDCP. The President to appoint the chair. The Council has responsibility for coordinating prevention programs funded under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act; for developing a crime prevention program catalog; providing assistance to communities seeking assistance in prevention programming and program integration; and development of strategies for program integration and grant simplification.

The Council is also authorized to make grants for summer and after-school education and recreation programs; mentoring, tutoring, and other programs involving adult role models; programs assisting and promoting employability and job placement; and prevention and treatment programs to reduce substance abuse, child abuse, and adolescent pregnancy.

Status: The President appointed the Vice President chair of the Council. The Office of the Vice President is developing an operating plan for the Council.

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Success Stories From Drug-Free Schools

**A Guide for Educators,
Parents & Policymakers**



The University of Michigan

MONITORING THE FUTURE PROGRAM • SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH • ANN ARBOR, MI 48106-1248

TELEPHONE: 313/763-5043

800/766-2864

FAX: 313/936-0043

March 31, 1995

The Honorable Carl Levin
459 RSOB
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator Levin:

RE: Rescission of Funding of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994, Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

I am writing to you regarding the floor deliberations on funding for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. Let me begin, by stating that I have no partisan or guild interest in this legislation. I write in two capacities: one as the principal investigator of the Monitoring the study, which has been monitoring and interpreting changes in drug use among the nation's school children for the past twenty years; and second, as a former member of the National Commission for Drug-Free Schools, to which I was appointed under the Bush administration, and as a former conferee to the White House Conference for a Drug-Free America, to which I was appointed by President Reagan.

The latter two advisory bodies published substantial reports advising on this country's policies for reducing illicit drug use in the American population and I think that they might usefully be reviewed as part of your deliberations. Both concluded that demand reduction effort (including prevention, treatment, and research) are central to effectively reducing drug use in the population, and that greater overall emphasis should be given to demand reduction. The National Commission on Drug-Free Schools specifically recommended a number of activities which every school district in the country should be carrying out to prevent or intervene in drug abuse, including local assessment surveys, a curriculum component on drugs, a student assistance program to deal with children at high risk, involvement in the school's efforts of parents as well as other elements in the community, and the creation of school-community task force which is not centered around the school. I think it is fair to say that these were non-partisan reports, forged by dedicated people from many walks of life and from many ideological perspectives, who came together around a common interest in the welfare of our children and, ultimately the welfare of our society.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities**Page 2**

I write in part to urge that this same spirit be assumed in the current Congressional consideration of continued funding for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, for I see a real danger that perhaps the country's most important element in its armamentarium against drug abuse will be scuttled at a time in which we most need it. That brings me to the other capacity in which I write--that of the scientist directing the ongoing studies of drug use by American adolescents and young adults.

In the debate during, and subsequent to, the recent House hearings on this legislation, I believe some misinterpretations of our findings have been occurring. Let me state the facts first, and then share some of the interpretation we have offered for them over the past several years. Among the youngest school children we survey, eighth graders (who are about 13 years old on average) a turnaround in drug use occurred in 1991, and their use of a number of drugs such as marijuana, LSD, and cocaine, showed a statistically significant increase in the spring 1992 survey. This was followed a year later by upturns in drug use--in particular, marijuana use--among tenth and twelfth grade students as well. In all cases, these upturns in use were preceded, or at least accompanied, by a decline in the dangers perceived to be associated with the use of these drugs--a factor which we have demonstrated to be central in controlling students' drug use (a) because higher perceived risk leads to less initiation of drug use as well as more quitting, and (b) because it seems to lead to increasing peer disapproval of use which further deters use.

Since 1991 marijuana use has been rising rapidly among the country's secondary school students, and the use of most other drugs has been drifting upward more gradually. (Details are contained in the enclosed press release from the University of Michigan, dated December 12, 1994.) The levels of use are still well below the peak levels reached in the late 1970s, but the direction and rate of movement is alarming and clearly worthy of a concerted national response, lest we suffer another massive epidemic of drug use among our children. Such an epidemic very likely would lead to another large population of addicts emerging as a result of our failures at the prevention stage, with all of the adverse implications for crime, family violence, morbidity and mortality, health care costs, prison costs, drug treatment costs, and so on. Drug epidemics are extremely expensive events, but as with so many things, an ounce of prevention may be worth many pounds of cure.

Our interpretation of the causes of the turnaround in the drug situation is contained in the enclosed press release. Basically, it breaks down to the following:

1. *Generational replacement.* We take to be significant the fact that the turnaround was first observed in the youngest age group. Each replacement generation of young people must learn about the dangers of drugs if they are to be deterred from using and if they are to have norms unaccepting of use. For the foreseeable future, children growing up in America will be aware of the psychoactive affects of a great many drugs, and fairly ready access to them--a set of conditions which simply did not exist in the decades preceding the epidemic which began in the late sixties. As a result of our successes from the late seventies and the eighties, the newest cohorts have had less opportunity to learn about the dangers vicariously,

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities**Page 3**

ironically, since there are fewer drug users to observe in their immediate environment or through the media. I have argued in recent years that the decline in these opportunities to learn vicariously and informally about the dangers of drugs has created a *greater* need for formal opportunities in school, in the home, and through the media.

2. *Reduced public attention.* Another reason for the recent turnaround is that the drug issue fell off the national screen during the buildup to the Gulf War; but unlike violent crime and other issues it failed to return to the national screen after the war. Media research has shown a greater than 80% decline in major network news stories on the subject since 1989. There has also been a substantial drop in media coverage of the anti-drug ad campaign. This means that young people have less opportunity to learn about the consequences of drug use from the media they routinely consume. Again, they have had less chance for informal learning.
3. *The emergence of new proponents.* While nearly all sectors of adult society spoke with a unified voice about drugs by the late eighties, this consistent and unified message has begun to erode as new voices are raised in praise of drug use--particularly marijuana use--by a number of groups in the rock music industry. Rap groups, grunge groups, and other rock groups have begun to explicitly advocate drug use in the lyrics, as well as in their own lifestyles, and young people are very much aware of this.

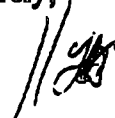
In the presence of these important changes in contributing factors in the media and pop cultures, it seems a bit overreaching to say that the recent upturn in drug use somehow shows that schools are not doing an effective job at prevention, as some have argued. It is widely acknowledged that no one institution in our society can by itself win the battle with drugs, anymore than anyone can control violence. Therefore, to conclude that the schools are not doing their job through the elaborate set of activities supported under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act is to ignore these other very important contributors to change. The fact is that the schools are doing a lot, and play an important role in helping to motivate and facilitate other sectors of society to do their parts--particularly, parents. *I have argued in previous years, and continue to argue today, that the decline in young people's opportunities to learn informally about drugs and their dangers makes the need for formal learning opportunities all the greater. Schools provide a central component in accomplishing that task.* Therefore, to strip away this important mechanism for teaching our children about drugs, and for mobilizing school, parent, and community action, seems a particularly inappropriate response to a serious and growing problem. I would ask you, and your fellow Senators if you really want to disarm the country of this juncture in its important battle against drugs, for on the critical battlefield of demand reduction, the in-school programs are a critical component in our armamentarium.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities**Page 4**

Some will argue, of course, that the more important battlefield is supply reduction; but I think that you will find that nearly all the empirical evidence (including much from our own studies) suggests that we have had precious little success on that battlefield in accomplishing the ultimate goal of both strategies--namely, in reducing the number of drug users in America--even though the lion's share of our public resources in the war on drugs has been devoted to supply reduction. (See Figures 2 and 4 in our enclosed press release for some of the empirical evidence. See also some of the economic analyses of supply reduction effort published by Dr. Peter Reuter, formerly at the RAND Corporation.) By comparison, the evidence that we have been successful in changing demand by influencing attitudes, beliefs, and norms about drug use is impressive, and generally accepted. (See again, Figures 2 and 4.)

America's drug epidemic has gone on for nearly thirty years now and has had dire consequences for families, communities, and governments. While the temptation of partisanship has always been there, in general we have been able to deal with the issue on a non-partisan basis. Further, we have achieved some important successes when we moved in unison. As a citizen who is all too familiar with the ravages that drug use can bring, I urge you to approach this problem and key legislation related to it, in the same spirit. The stakes are too high, and the potential damage of mistaken policies too great, for reasonable citizens or legislators to do otherwise.

Sincerely,



Lloyd D. Johnston, Ph.D.
Program Director/Research Scientist and
Acting Director, University of Michigan
Substance Abuse Center

enclosure (1)

March 2, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO LEON PANETTA

From: Carol H. Rasco 
Subject: Schools and Drugs Site Visit

As discussed at the 7:30 meeting, I had my staff look into possible site visits for the President next week to drive home the effect of the loss of Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities funding.

We have submitted a scheduling request (attached) per your instructions and have a variety of options available if we want a different geographic or demographic feel to the event. We will also provide input on other ways in which the administration's commitment to the fight against drugs can be demonstrated at Presidential events over the next month.

Please let me know if you need anything further.

cc: Billy Webster
Rahm Emanuel
Bruce Reed
Jose Cerda 

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

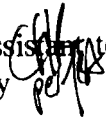
Date: 3/2/95

☐ ACCEPT

☐ REGRET

☐ PENDING

TO: Billy Webster
Assistant to the President and Director of Scheduling and Advance

FROM: Carol H. Rasco, Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy 

REQUEST: Visit to a drug prevention program at Osbourn Park High School in Manassas, VA.

PURPOSE: To respond to House Republicans' efforts to eliminate FY 95 funding for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program, which was first signed into law by President Reagan and recently reauthorized by President Clinton.

BACKGROUND: The rescissions bill currently being considered in the House eliminates all funding (\$482 million) for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program -- the federal government's primary drug prevention program and a crucial component of the Administration's response to the recent uptick in adolescent drug use. 94% of the nation's schools districts will be impacted by this cut.

Also, next week, House Republicans will hold critical hearings on the Administration's drug policy. They have invited Nancy Reagan to testify about drug education and prevention. Highlighting the elimination of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program will make clear Republicans' hypocrisy on this topic.

Osbourn Park High School would be a timely and appropriate site for the President to visit. On Monday, February 27th, the Washington Post featured a front-page story on the arrests of three Osbourn Park students for LSD distribution (see attached story). Also, Osbourn is representative of the suburban, middle class schools currently experiencing increases in drug use -- as well as of the school districts represented by many of the Republican members leading the charge against the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program. However, many other area schools are impacted and could also be considered.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None.

DATE AND TIME: Next week. Exact date and time TBD.

DURATION: Approximately one hour, plus travel time.

LOCATION: Osbourn Park High School, Manassas, VA.

PARTICIPANTS: The President. Could also include Lee Brown and Secretary Riley.

OUTLINE OF
EVENTS: To be determined.

REMARKS: Yes.

MEDIA: Open Press.

FIRST LADY'S
ATTENDANCE: Yes.

VICE PRESIDENT'S
ATTENDANCE No.

SECOND LADY'S
ATTENDANCE: No.

RECOMMENDED BY: Carol Rasco

CONTACT: Jeremy Ben-Ami, 6-5584
Jose Cerda, 6-5568

used to be on work at answering tele- otherwise keeping and emptiness of the to Affairs. employees, Melus it pay as part of the issive, \$722 million to come in anyway. said. "It is the best

government had shut down—schools were open, police were on the beat and Mayor Marion Barry fielded phone calls from worried workers during a town meeting—but significant parts of it had. At the Department of Public Works at Sixth and H streets NE, one city resident after another pulled into a near-empty parking lot and walked into a dead end: a locked door bearing two small signs announcing that the office was closed.

able to get back down here." Martha Jackson, 83, rode the bus to the city offices at One Judiciary Square yesterday with questions about a tax notice she had received in the mail: She didn't know whether she owed the District \$272 or whether the city owed her. She walked up to the building's glass door and yanked it. The door didn't budge. Neither did the security guard seated in the front lobby. See FURLOUGH, A10, Col. 1

Medicare, which is already being studied by congressional committees, could be revamped so that seniors, especially the well-to-do, assume higher premiums and pay more for services. Payments to doctors and hospitals could be slashed and the program totally reorganized to shift more people into health maintenance organizations. Medicaid could be turned over to

Capitol Hill believe in absorb two-thirds of all programs. Packwood, whose jurisdiction over both program changes to ac most likely would be budget reconciliation b ber. Politically, Medicare, See MEDICARE, /

Police Raid Virginia High School

30 Pr. William Officers Arrest 3 in Drug Sweep, Shock Students

By Michael D. Shear
and Eric L. Wee
Washington Post Staff Writers

More than 30 police officers swept through a Prince William County high school yesterday, arresting three students on charges of selling LSD, walking drug-sniffing dogs past hall lockers and leaving students surprised and shaken.

Police and school officials said the two-hour raid at Osbourn Park

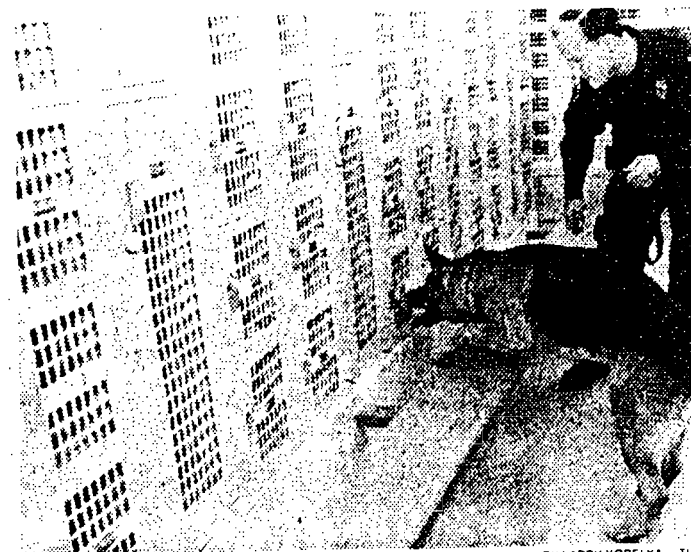
High School in Manassas, part of a three-month investigation of LSD distribution at the school, was designed to "send a message" to all county youths about the risks of using and selling drugs.

"We need the rest of them to know this can happen to them," Prince William police spokeswoman Kim Chinn said. "We can just walk in here and arrest them. It can happen."

Three 17-year-old male stu-

dents, whose names were not released, were charged with selling thousands of dollars worth of LSD to a 24-year-old undercover officer who had posed as a transfer student from Arizona. Police also announced the arrests of two men, James Peter McCall, 19, and Whitney Page Cowles, 21, both of Manassas, on charges of distributing LSD to Osbourn Park students.

Officers from Fairfax, Manassas, See LSD, A9, Col. 1



Fairfax Officer Ken Uttback and a dog search for drugs at Osbo

INSIDE

Simpson Witness

■ A housekeeper testified she saw O.J. Simpson's car outside his home about the time prosecutors say he murdered his former wife and her friend.

NATION, Page A3

Brown Charges

■ A House committee chairman detailed 16 alleged violations of federal law by Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown and called for an independent counsel.

Shabazz Case

■ The FBI released transcripts and an alleged confession by Malcolm X's daughter, Qubilah Shabazz, which led to charges of plotting to kill Louis Farrakhan.

NATION, Page A10

Rubin's Bank Plan

■ Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin proposed breaking down barriers restricting banks' involvement in the securities and insurance industries.

Africa's Women Make Power Move

Female Officials Fight Hostility to Break Grip of All-Male

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Foreign Service

EMBU, Kenya—Unassuming and soft-spoken, Agatha Muthoni Mbogo, 24, defies the image of a revolutionary. Yet, six months ago, she did a most revolutionary thing: She ran for mayor of this city of 66,000 people—and won.

Mbogo's victory was even more startling because she was voted in

gripped Africa during the late 1980s and early 1990s has galvanized women across the continent, leading to a bevy of political groups and spurring hundreds of women to run for office. African women are still years from political equality with men, who continue to dominate local and national legislatures as well as most countries' major policy-making positions. But, for the first time,

Since 1992, when its single-party system won 50 local political positions they held. The League of Women in 1992, now has 7 Six women were elected to the National Assembly, the This political process mirrored across Uganda has the first president in its his

Some Parents Support Undercover Operation in School

LSD, From A1

Prince William and the Virginia State Police arrived at Osbourn Park shortly after 9 a.m., while the school's 1,400 students were in their third-period classes. Teachers told students to stay in their classrooms for two hours because a drill was in progress.

"Everywhere you turned, there were police officers," said Russ Huffman, 17, a senior who was working in the school's main office when the raid began. "There were a lot of people there to arrest three people. I think they overdid it."

Kellie Callorda, 16, said she saw one of the three suspects handcuffed during class and taken away by officers in front of other students. Al-

though cracking down on drug use is worthwhile, she said, the show of force by police was "excessive."

But other students said that drugs have been a problem at the school and that they supported the arrests and undercover operation.

"We thought, 'Wow! They really meant business,'" said Tracy Watson, 17. "The fact that they had that many people and arrested the kids outside their classrooms, I think it shows they aren't going to mess around. I think they got their point across."

Several parents, who learned about the raid as word spread quickly through the suburban community, also were supportive.

"For my daughter, who is a freshman, the drug problem at the school

wasn't real," said Cathy Poindexter, who has two children at the school. "This might have made an impression on her that drugs are real and she does have to be more aware."

The use of an undercover drug agent in a school is rare in the Washington area. Prince William police said they approached Superintendent Edward L. Kelly last fall with the idea for the investigation.

For the last several months, parents and school officials have been concerned about reports of LSD use at Osbourn Park, a predominantly white, middle-class school on the county's western side. In January, the school held a forum for parents and students to discuss the hallucinogen's resurgence in popularity. Later that month, a female student

was found with and under the influence of LSD at Osbourn Park and was recommended for expulsion, school officials said.

Police declined to say how often the undercover officer, Marcia Huggin, purchased LSD during the investigation, dubbed "Operation Yellow Jacket" for the school's mascot. They said the three students arrested are members of an LSD ring that has distributed 20,000 doses of the drug, worth about \$100,000, in the last four months. Police said that Huggin has identified other students suspected of selling drugs and that more arrests are expected.

In addition to the three arrested, about a dozen Osbourn Park students were taken out of class for police questioning. Several officers also

questioned students yesterday at Stonewall Jackson High, a Prince William school where they think there is drug activity.

School Board Chairman L. Beauchamp, the only board member who knew of the undercover operation, has a 14-year-old daughter at Osbourn Park. She said that she supported the police action fully and that she had recently told her daughter not to eat anyone else's food at school because she might accidentally ingest LSD.

Students said Huggin, who is described as short, skinny, friendly, fit in easily. Some said they felt she had betrayed the arrested students. "She became very close friends with the people who were busted, and then she goes and tells people in. That's not right," Jackie Heffer, 15, a sophomore friend of the three students.



\$259 Price Break!

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first time
at these**



\$199 Price Break!

Reg. \$500 1.75 ct. t.w. aquamarine and diamond ring

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

02-Mar-1995 11:55am

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Carol H. Rasco
Economic and Domestic Policy

SUBJECT: Message for Leon

Leon:

I have visited with Bruce, Jose, Rahm and Jeremy. They will have in your hands by close of business today a proposal for an event in a school next week where the President can emphasize the Clinton administration strategy in combatting drug use among our youth while hitting the Republicans for the rescission on safe, drug free schools.

They will by close of business of next Wednesday have a memo to you to outline how over the next few weeks we can in no fewer than four events stress our work on drug prevention, etc. This will include some events already on the schedule like the League of Cities speech.

Please let us know if we need to prepare more at this time.

Thank you.

Distribution:

TO: Jennifer N. Palmieri
TO: John C. Angell

CC: Bruce N. Reed
CC: Jose Cerda, III
CC: Jeremy D. Benami
CC: Christa T. Robinson

→ School Homicide Study
↳ @ CDC - long-term study
↳ more qualitative than quantitative
↳ Could do next week

- Announcements: - Drug Courts, Yes.
- Drug Director, No.
- Safe Schools, No.
- Safe Schools disciplinary, maybe.
- School Homicide Study, maybe.



**U.S. Department of Education
Office of the Deputy Secretary
600 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202**

DATE :

3/3/95

TO:

JOSE CERDA

ORGANIZATION: _____

PHONE : _____

FAX :

456-7028

FROM :

Michael Calabrese

PHONE :

401-1000

FAX :

401-2092

Total Pages (including cover):

4

MESSAGE :

Fairfax County Public Schools

Background:

Fairfax County Public Schools have a student enrollment of approximately 136,713 and a staff of 23,000 teachers. An additional 9,000 students attend private schools in the county. Racial/ethnic composition of the student body is: Asian or Pacific Islander, 13 percent; Black, 11 percent; Hispanic, 9 percent; white, 67 percent.

Because of its size and diversity, Fairfax County has multiple problems that tend to be localized in specific communities. Expulsion rates have skyrocketed in the district from 33 in the 90-91 school year to 212 in the 93-94 school year, 109 of which were for assault. Expulsions for distribution of drugs totaled 16 in 92-93, 32 in 93-94, and 33 in the first four months of 1994-95. Last year, for the first time, two elementary school students were recommended for expulsion for carrying weapons to school.

All students receive some service because most prevention efforts target the general population via curriculum, schoolwide prevention campaigns, and school/community partnerships. Populations served through Safe and Drug Free Schools programs are: students, juveniles in detention facilities, parents, teachers and other school staff, community groups, and law enforcement agencies.

The District has moved to a school/community partnership approach centered around a pyramid that includes a single high school, middle school, and the feeder elementary schools. The purpose of the partnerships is to encourage community ownership of the violence and drug prevention program, help to leverage additional resources to support the program, and respond to unique community programming needs.

Each of the 23 school/community partnerships has at least one coordinator who serves as planner, organizer, facilitator, and liaison with the County office. The coordinator is usually a community volunteer and is paid a small stipend from SDFS funds. To date, 12 of the 23 school/community partners have received training from the district office.

District-level Impact

- o 86 percent of funding for violence and drug prevention is provided by SDFS. Budget pressures make it unlikely that the loss of SDFS funds would be made up by the District.
- o 8 staff positions, including 7 prevention specialists, were eliminated in 1993-94 because of cuts in the SDFS grant. Loss of SDFS funding would eliminate another three positions, effectively wiping out the school district's Office of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Prevention.

- o Coordinators for the school/community partnerships would be eliminated and the stability of the coalitions that have been developed would be threatened.
- o Intervention seminars on alcohol and drugs involving students and parents would be eliminated.
- o Violence and drug prevention training and professional development for staff would be eliminated;
- o All-day inservice training on violence prevention for middle schools counselors planned for August would be canceled;
- o Parent training led by the school/community coordinators would be eliminated;
- o Neighborhood cleanup efforts in selected communities designed to build pride in where people live and work would be eliminated;
- o Youth conferences and a drug-free rally that involved 9,000 students in the country last year would be eliminated or severely curtailed.

Building-level Impact

Loss of SDFS funds would result in the elimination of these programs:

- o Glasgow Middle School's after-school violence prevention program for students on the edge of expulsion;
[This program currently enrolls 30 students described as "very high risk" to work intensively with counselors on anger management, conflict resolution, respect for others, and personal responsibility.]
- o Home visits at apartment complexes in Alexandria by counselors who work with children and their families;
- o Rocky Run Middle School's peer mediation/peer helping program;
- o Riverside Elementary School's Step Team, a self-esteem program; and
- o Planning for Robinson Secondary School's Teen Center designed to engage teens and preteens in alcohol and drug-free activities during the summer months.

Arlington Public Schools

Arlington received approximately \$53,000 in SDFS funds this year. Activities that would be "virtually eliminated" if the funds are lost are:

- o Staff training and development in
 - violence and drug prevention;
 - conflict resolution and peer mediation;
 - gang prevention;
- o Purchase of supplemental materials on violence and drug prevention for classroom use; and
- o Mini-grants to schools for special youth activities related to prevention.



10 Park Place South
Suite 540
Atlanta, GA 30303

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

For: José Cerda, The White House

Fax Number: 1-202-456-7028

Phone Number: _____

From: Doug Hall

Fax Number: 404/688-6937

Survey Fax Number:

404/577-4888

Phone: 404/577-4500

Comments: _____

Date: 3/3/95 Time: 12:05 p

Cover + 6 Pages

Don't Forget!

**The 1995 PRIDE World Drug Conference
Indianapolis, Indiana March 23 - 25.**

THE PRIDE QUESTIONNAIRE IN ACTION: Snapshot of Success

Did you ever wonder, just for a moment, if you are really making any progress in decreasing drug use? As you examine the newspapers, watch TV and even look around your school, the task may seem insurmountable, with reports of drug usage on the increase and violence dominating our schools.

Yet the war can be won and many school systems have made progress by using tools designed to focus attention on the solution. With the help of the PRIDE questionnaire, schools are defining the problems and building effective programs to keep their schools safe and drug-free. Take a look at this success.

Snapshot of Success: Muscogee County School District Muscogee County, Georgia



Dr. Carolyn Gates
Coordinator
DFS program,
Muscogee
County, Georgia

Contrary to national trends, Muscogee County School District in Columbus, Georgia, has, for the past six years, seen a decline in student drug use. The PRIDE questionnaire, administered to students in grades six through 12, has been given every two years since the inception of the Drug-Free Schools Program in 1987.

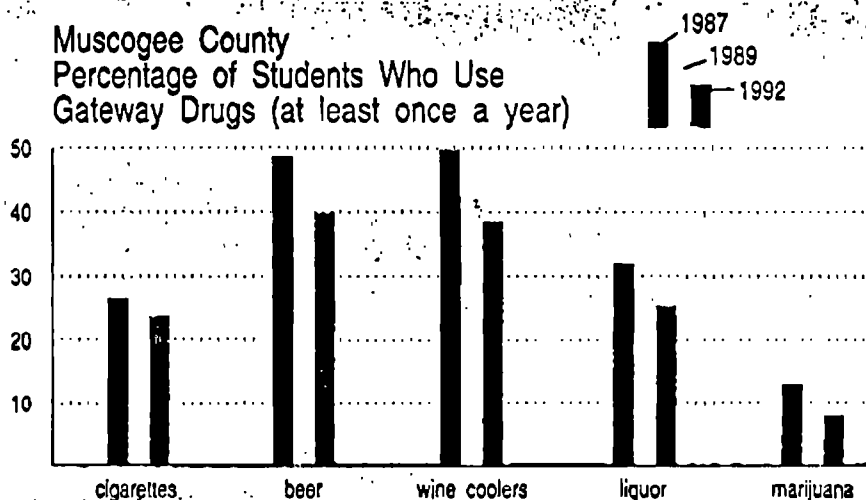
According to Dr. Carolyn Gates, coordinator of the Drug-Free Schools Program, several factors have insured the success of the program:

- The program has had cooperation and participation by community leaders, law enforcement officers, parents, volunteers, the media, professionals and youth.
- Prevention efforts have taken advantage of the existing community networks to create a sense of ownership.
- Tobacco and alcohol use is balanced with, and gets as much attention as, prevention of other drug use.
- Prevention activities are implemented throughout the year so that there is not a "one-shot" approach to prevention.
- Materials, activities and other efforts are selected based on their promotion of positive life skills and promotion of a total wellness approach to living.
- A great deal of emphasis is placed on the nurturing of positive self-esteem for the adults in the school district; support groups are a very important part of the Drug-Free Schools Program.
- Parents and the community are continually involved in all aspects of the Drug-Free Schools Program.
- There is a Drug-Free Schools Counselor at every middle and high school in the district. These individuals receive a stipend to compensate for extra hours they spend before and after school working with support groups and other activities related to the Drug-Free Schools Program.

In 1992 when the PRIDE survey was last administered, individual reports were purchased for every school. The individual school reports allowed

each school to compare statistics with national statistics. A summary, with easy-to-read graphs and tables, was presented along with suggestions on how to use the information. Suggestions were given for faculty, staff, student and parent involvement in order to achieve the greatest success in decreasing tobacco, alcohol and other drug use. Principals in each school appreciated these reports because they were able to read and study the facts and figures for their school and make plans addressing their individual school needs.

Muscogee County
Percentage of Students Who Use
Gateway Drugs (at least once a year)



Safe Schools Act Update

...continued from page 1

to apply for the funds, you will need to collect baseline data on crime, violence and discipline trends this spring.

If you have any questions on the Safe Schools Act or on how the PRIDE survey can help you be prepared for requesting funds, contact Fred Martinez or Steven Schultz at 1-800-853-7867.

FROM: OMNIFAX

TO:

6886937

FEB 16, 1995 3:05PM #140 P.03

COBB COUNTY, GA.

COBB COMMUNITY PARENTS IN ACTION**"Supporting and empowering parents to reclaim responsibility for raising healthy children."****FACT SHEET**Cathy Finck
404-319-3909**Over the past three years...Parent Training for Prevention...2,500 Cobb Families served!!!****Using PRIDE's *Parent to Parent* 8 hour skill building, video-based, facilitator driven training program we have positively impacted approximately 2,500 Cobb families. (see Cobb County *Parent to Parent* Survey Results)****117 volunteer facilitators have been through 16 hours of facilitator training each.****40% of those trained facilitators have delivered this 8 hour training to small groups within their spheres of influence.****Recently expanding our network, with other Parenting Instructors throughout Cobb, we publish and distribute to approximately 700 community groups and individuals, a quarterly calendar advertising a variety of parent training opportunities. (see copy of CCPIA Winter 1995 Calendar)****Attended *Violence in America: The Solution Starts at Home* conference, sponsored by the National Parenting Instructors Association, April 1994. Adopted Dr. Kerby Alvy's *Blueprint for a Better and Safer America* and are implementing same. (see copy attached)****We sponsor county-wide Parenting Instructor Focus Groups twice each year and have contributed to the formation of the Georgia Chapter of the National Parenting Instructors Association. Suzanne Begin, coordinator of the NPIA GA Chapter, is a member of CCPIA.****We plan to sponsor 2 Family Forums this Spring, with an expected audience of 800+.****This grassroots effort is working and our accomplishments are made possible with alot of help, guidance and support (financial and otherwise) from the Cobb Drug-Free Schools Prevention Intervention Center.****ISSUES FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION...****We have great interest and concern over the status and direction the 104th Congress will take regarding Substance Abuse "prevention specific" focused funding through the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. This federal initiative has meant alot to the families of Cobb County and we would hate to see the groundwork established here, abandoned. Our concern stems from what we hear regarding proposed (draft) legislation (R-Goodling, Pa.) referred to as "Youth Development Block Grants".**

FROM: OMNIFAX

TO:

6886937

FEB 16, 1995 3:06PM #140 P.04

The Drug-Free Schools Program is essentially a block grant program, and Cobb County Schools have been good stewards of this federal initiative, receiving national recognition for the Cobb Prevention Intervention Center.

We believe that Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs & Violence Prevention need national attention and leadership. Grassroots organizations, such as ours, rely on "prevention specific" resources. We believe prevention works, with long term commitments to comprehensive and integrated systems support for communities. Healthy communities, supporting healthy families, supporting healthy children, this is our vision!

We need YOU to value the impact the effective parenting movement can have as a primary prevention strategy in the context of a continuum of prevention specific services. We also believe partnering parents and schools through renewed national focus on prevention is critical and wish to ensure that the considerable ground covered over the past years doesn't get re-covered because of reallocation or renaming of federal funding.

Recognizing that in this "age of information" in the field of prevention, as in other fields, there is as much misinformation as there is information, we invite you to be critical and thorough in your deliberations. We would also extend to you our humble and limited local community experiences should you wish to call on us.

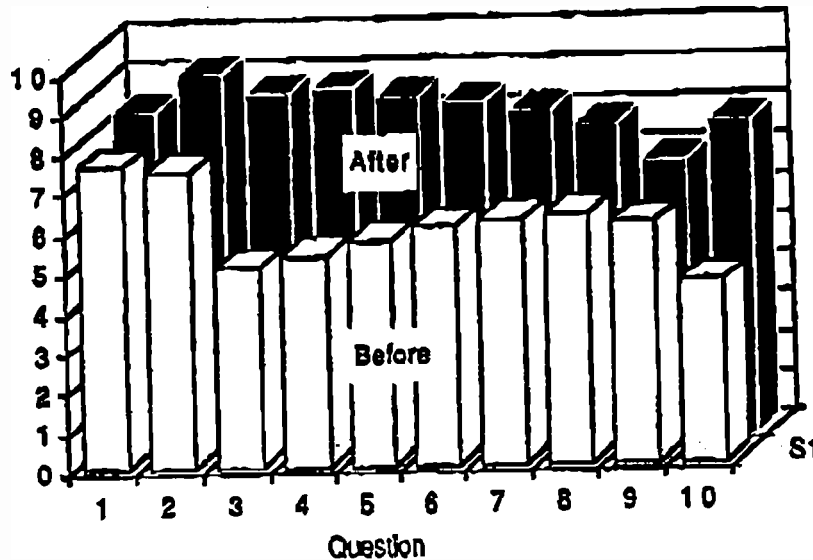
FROM: OMNIFAX

TO:

6886937

FEB 16, 1995 3:05PM #140 P.02

Cobb County Parent To Parent Survey Results



Q.	Question	Avg. Score Pre-Training	Avg. Score Post Training	Difference
1	I am very concerned about my child's use of alcohol and other drugs.	7.63	8.31	+9%
2	I understand the effects that ethyl alcohol and marijuana have on the cells of the brain.	7.45	9.24	+24%
3	I feel equipped with specific things I can do to intervene in my child's life the moment I see him/her buying into something negative.	5.03	8.74	+74%
4	I know how to recognize the warning signs of my child's involvement with the drug culture.	5.30	8.83	+67%
5	I feel prepared to set appropriate consequences for my child's behavior.	5.68	8.62	+52%
6	I feel able to develop the character traits dependability, responsibility, and accountability in my child.	6.03	8.45	+40%
7	We have established a family policy on sex, drugs, and entertainment.	6.16	8.23	+34%
8	I feel that I communicate effectively with my child.	6.29	7.86	+25%
9	I have enough time to spend with my family.	6.09	6.95	+14%
10	I understand the signs and symptoms of the disease of Drug Addiction well enough to deal with it effectively.	4.60	7.95	+73%



*Devoted to
drug abuse prevention
through education*

Memorandum

DATE: February 24, 1995
TO: Ricia McMahon
FROM: Doug Hall
RE: Talking Points: Zero-ing out Drug Free Schools

There is a gigantic political opportunity for the White House in the Republicans' elimination of Safe and Drug Free Schools:

Drug Free Schools is a Middle Class Issue School Lunch is Not.

Some Republicans I've spoken to were delighted to see newspaper photos of Panetta, Riley, et al, championing the school lunch program this week. They said that picture plays into the Republican mythology that Democrats are the enemy of the middle class.

Here's the spin I'd put on Drug Free Schools:

1. Drug Free Schools dollars go to every school district in America and every child, rich or poor. Its constituency is the parents of **40 MILLION** students.
2. "To the parents of America, the Republican Party just said yes to more drug use by your children. They said parents can no longer drop off their children at school, confident they will receive drug education and skills needed to say no. This comes at a time when more children -- of all races and all incomes -- are using more drugs."
3. DFSC was the product of a Republican Administration and has always been popular among the middle class, especially parents of school-age youth.
4. DFSC is the consummate block grant program. Why zero-out a program that's consistent with Contract With America?

5. Congress saying no one can explain how DFSC dollars are spent is untrue. Every district that gets DFSC money must write a plan to the state, showing its plans to spend the money, and every state must write a similar plan to the U.S. Department of Education. This is how block grants work.
6. In Cobb County, Georgia, home of Speaker Gingrich, 2500 parents received 8 hours of parent training in the past three years using DFSC dollars, and the number of them saying "I feel equipped with specific things I can do to intervene in my child's life the moment I see him/her buying into something negative" rose 74% after the training. The Speaker says parents should take a greater role in their children's lives.

Council Bluffs School District, Council Bluffs, Iowa

The Council Bluffs School District serves 10,000 students in a community in close proximity to Omaha, Nebraska. Some gang activity has been noted in the area and there have been two drive-by shootings within the last year (no injuries reported). The District received approximately \$56,000 in Safe and Drug-Free Schools funds during FY 94. Most of these funds were used to provide partial support for the following district-wide initiatives:

- o Teacher and staff training;
- o Purchase of prevention materials for classroom use;
- o Salaries for police officers in four schools and a security officer in one school;
- o Support for school-initiated prevention activities through a \$1 per student, per building subsidy;
- o Student services such as peer mediation training, conflict resolution training, and a peer helpers program in middle schools;
- o A counselors' program in elementary schools; and
- o An alternative school for 14 high risk students who would otherwise be expelled from school, some of whom were referred because they brought weapons to school.

Thomas Jefferson High School

- o Teaches drug and violence prevention in health classes in grades 9-12;
- o Receives all district-wide services, including teacher training, prevention materials, and support for student prevention activities;
- o Has a full-time police officer in the school whose salary is paid in part by SDFS funds and who serves as liaison to the District;
- o Offers a drug prevention activity called SODA (Students Opposed to Substance Abuse) which sends Jefferson students into local elementary schools to make prevention presentations, serve as role models for younger students, and promote drug- and violence-free after-school activities.

The District's Safe and Drug-Free Schools coordinator says many of

these activities at both the district and building level would be seriously curtailed or eliminated if funding were lost.

U.S. Department of Education

Michele Cavataio

Office of the Deputy Secretary

400 Maryland Ave., SW • Washington, D.C. • 20202



(202)401-1000



(202)401-3093

Date: _____

Total # of pages including cover sheet: 7

To: Jose

Recipient Fax: 456 7028

Memo:

FUI

Bill Malphart



*Devoted to
drug abuse prevention
through education*

February 28, 1995

Mrs. Ronald W. Reagan
2121 Avenue of the Stars
Los Angeles, California 90067

Dear Mrs. Reagan:

I was pleased to see an announcement from Representative Bill Zeff regarding your testimony on March 9 before Congress. Millions of Americans continue to remember you as our best recognized and most respected voice for adolescent drug prevention. It is for that reason that your decision to appear on the Hill could not have come at a more crucial moment.

As you know, alcohol and other drug use by teen-agers has been on the rise again for three years. Yet despite this terrible trend, the drug abuse prevention field faces challenges that could undo much of the progress that began when you and President Reagan occupied the White House.

Last week, a House Subcommittee voted to rescind all funding for the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, as of July 1. There are other proposals that would so greatly diffuse the focus on drug prevention that no semblance of what you worked to create would remain.

If not reversed, these Washington developments would likely mean the death knell for hundreds of community-based prevention organizations.

As you know, PRIDE helped to give birth to the grass roots drug prevention movement. We have said countless times that the answer to America's drug crisis can be found in the living rooms of America, not in a bureaucracy. Long before there was a Contract With America we insisted that local problems can best be solved by local solutions. We have translated that conviction into 400 community-based PRIDE youth teams and more than 1,000 PRIDE parent training components in the nation.

10 Park Place South
Suite 340
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
404 577-4500
FAX 404 588-8937

With that said, I know that the lowering of drug use during the 1980s was most dependent upon national leadership from the White House and financial assistance from Federal agencies such as the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (formerly OSAP).

PRIDE, and many other national drug prevention organizations, would not be in existence today if there had not been the Federal support which was put in place under the leadership of you and President Reagan.

If Washington relinquishes its precious leadership role to the states; if it obscures the distinction between drug abuse and other youth development issues; and if it eliminates drug education in schools, you can expect that drug use rates by children will escalate at even faster rates than we are witnessing currently.

I noted in your statement from Representative Zeff's office that you continue to underscore the bipartisan nature of the drug issue. Let me give you two examples of this point that I hope you will refer to in your comments.

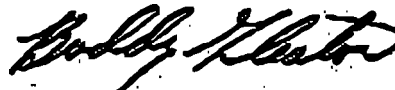
In Speaker Gingrich's district in Cobb County, Georgia, PRIDE parent training was provided to 2,500 families in the past three years. Each family received eight hours of instruction in parenting skills. Upon course completion, the number of parents saying "I feel equipped with specific things I can do to intervene in my child's life the moment I see him/her buying into something negative" rose by 74%. The program works!

In President Clinton's home state, an 11th grade girl recently broke down in tears and admitted to her fellow PRIDE team members that she could not read. The other team members did not ridicule her, instead they rallied around and taught her. There are 62 similar PRIDE youth teams in Arkansas covering every geographic region of the state and involving thousands of young people.

These initiatives are made possible by Drug Free Schools dollars that will be rescinded if the House Subcommittee action stands. I hope you will urge Congress to restore these funds, to remember its national leadership role on this issue, to avoid making this a partisan issue, and to keep a distinct focus on substance abuse prevention.

I continue to recall with great fondness our times together at PRIDE. I look forward to your critical testimony next week.

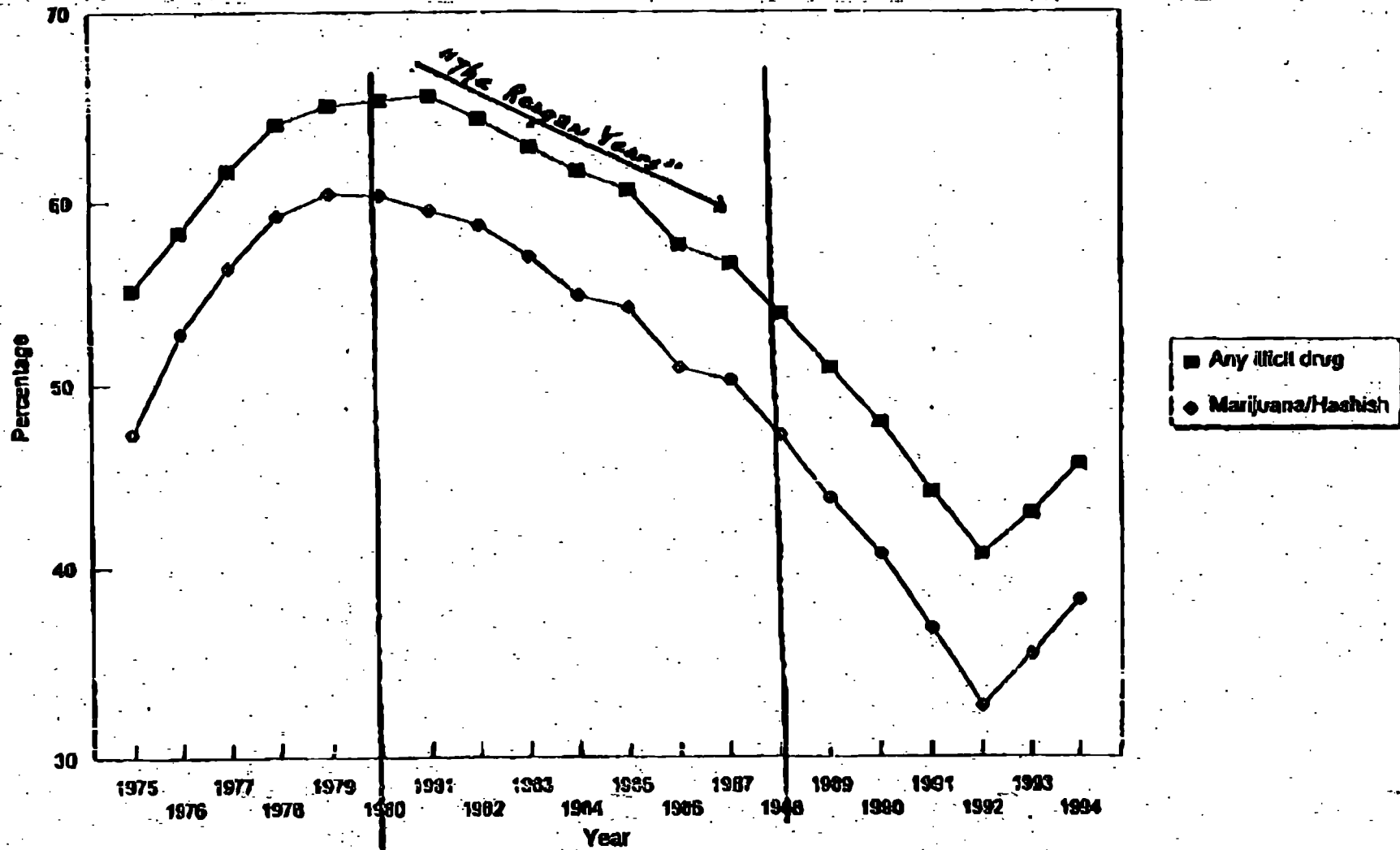
Sincerely,



THOMAS J. GLEATON, Ed D.
President

*Each night I say a
little prayer for
President Reagan, we
love him very much.*

Trends in Lifetime Prevalence, by Drug Type Percentage Who Ever Used



NIDA Monitoring the Future Study, 1994
National High School Senior Drug Abuse Survey



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

March 3, 1995

MEMORANDUM

TO: Michele Cavataio
Office of the Deputy Secretary

FROM: Bill Modzeleski *CD*
Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program

SUBJECT: Impact of SDFS Recisions on Selected Jurisdictions

As you requested, we contacted Safe and Drug-Free Schools coordinators in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. school systems for an assessment of the impact the loss of these funds would have on their programs. Several persons were unavailable at the time of our calls. Further information will be provided as it becomes available.

Prince William County Public Schools

FY 94 Budget: \$146,462
FY 95 Budget: \$114,960 (estimated)

Many current programs providing direct student services would be eliminated entirely. Among these programs:

- o The Student Assistance Program, which has provided substance abuse counseling to over 1200 students;
- o The Impact Program, which gives students who would otherwise be suspended for drug use, drug counseling;
- o The Focus on Tobacco program, and
- o Mediation training programs for both adults and students.

In addition:

- o Almost all classroom presentations on alcohol and other drugs would be cut, affecting 10,000 students;
- o Approximately half (3-4) of the 8 staff members now working on drug prevention for the district would be terminated if SDFS funding is lost.

Schools which would be particularly hard hit by the loss of SDFS funds, include:

- Osburn Park High School, Mr. Eline- Principal
- Marsteller Middle School, Mr. Perry- Principal
- Stonewall Jackson High School, interim principal at this time
- Woodbridge Middle School, Mr. Stein, Principal

Alexandria Public Schools

FY 94 Budget: \$65,384

- o Alexandria employs just two substance abuse prevention teachers, one for elementary schools and the other for high schools. They work out of the central office, and visit schools regularly.
- o School officials did not know what programs would be cut specifically, but they indicated that the cuts would have a drastic impact upon drug education for students.

Fairfax County

FY 94 Budget: \$467, 018

FY 95 Budget: \$366,276 (estimated)

Currently, 86% of drug prevention funds in Fairfax County are from the U.S. Department of Education. School officials estimate that three staff members would lose their jobs if SDFS funds are lost.

Activities funded by SDFS include:

- o Creation of 23 community coalitions made up of teachers, parents, business leaders, and community leaders to develop strategies to work with their unique challenges.
- o Six communities have held three-day symposiums to train coalition members in nonviolent crisis intervention, share information on drug use among fairfax youth, and show alternatives to violence. The ability of these coalitions to effect positive changes would depend on the amount of funds available to them.

Activities that would be severely curtailed or eliminated in the absence of SDFS funds are:

- o teacher training;
- o transportation of high school students to middle schools and elementary schools to teach drug use refusal skills;

- o seminars and speakers for drug prevention training sessions and school assemblies.

Montgomery County

FY 94 Budget: \$548,4000

- o Montgomery County held a week-long workshop on resiliency last June (1994) for 400 educators, underwritten in large part by SDFS funding. Faculty for the workshop included Robert Ackerman, Orville Dean, Steven and Sybil Wolin, Rokelle Lerner, and other practitioners foremost in student safety and substance abuse prevention education. Because of their knowledge of and commitment to these issues and the philosophy behind SDFSC, these experts agreed to present at far less than their usual fee.
- o Montgomery County has a significant student population for whom English is a second language, who are significantly at risk for substance abuse and as victims of violent behaviors without appropriate multi-cultural prevention education. Such programs receive substantial support from SDFSC.

Prince George's County

FY 94 Budget: \$576,912

The County Drug-Free Schools coordinator was not available. She was visiting schools to provide direct services.

- o Prince George's county has the fastest growing population in Maryland of students for whom English is a second language. It also a rising population of Hispanic and Asian families as well as significant student safety issues.
- o Recent PG County schools in the news because of student-related violence include DuVal, Eleanor Roosevelt and Largo High Schools. Without funding from SDFSCA services for students in response to such incidents (grief counseling, peer mediation, conflict resolution, etc.) could be curtailed.

Date: 04/07/95 Time: 08:39

Federal Anti-Drug Money Misused, Wasted, Critics Charge

WASHINGTON (AP) In Michigan, federal anti-drug money paid for giant toothbrushes in a health class. In Washington, it went for a basketball team's party. In a St. Louis suburb, it helped pay for a high school security guard.

In the last eight years, critics contend, taxpayer money designed to warn schoolchildren away from drugs and alcohol has been diverted to a slew of inappropriate and wasteful things.

"It was a slush fund," says Bob Peterson, who heads Michigan's Office of Drug Control Policy.

Even many anti-drug activists and grassroots supporters agree: A program begun with high hopes in the Nancy Reagan era, and recently praised by President Clinton as crucial for children, was riddled with waste from the start.

"It really is sad, because we need this anti-drug message so desperately right now," says B.J. McConnell, who helped pick the program's nationally recognized drug-free schools. "And now we're risking losing it."

In recent years, McConnell and other supporters insist, the program has improved dramatically because of better oversight from the federal government.

As they fight in Congress to save its \$482 million budget, supporters also point to a recent study indicating drug use among young people is again on the rise.

"I would be the first to admit there are abuses of the program like in any federal program," drug policy director Lee Brown told a House subcommittee Thursday. That is no reason to gut the only federal money targeted toward drug prevention in children, both Lee and Education Secretary Richard Riley insist.

Thousands of schools use the money wisely, bringing in police to talk with students and paying for peer mediation, counseling and intervention for children and teens, the federal officials say.

Los Angeles, for example, uses the money in part to pay for anti-smoking, anti-drug and anti-steroids education.

"This is absolutely crucial for us," says Ruth Rich, who heads the Los Angeles program. "If this money is taken from us, what message does that send to our kids?"

But Republicans in Congress, who recently held a hearing with Mrs. Reagan to call attention to growing drug use, say a mismanaged, "scatter-shot" program isn't the answer.

"We need to make sure that the very precious money that we have is used for the correct purposes," said Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, R-Fla.

Agrees Allyson Tucker of the Heritage Foundation: "It was a beautiful, noble idea. But in reality, it was a mess."

Safe and Drug-Free Schools, administered by the Education Department, began when Mrs. Reagan was actively promoting her "Just Say No" slogan, the type of message that many grassroots parents groups had long supported.

But in at least one state, Michigan, the state education agency failed to send the money down to the local level instead using it on a statewide health education program, including \$82,000 for giant toothbrushes and teeth, plus bicycle pumps and sex-education consultants, Peterson says.

Education Department officials insist Michigan was an aberration. They audit state programs, and in the vast majority of cases the money went to schools' drug programs, they say.

But even then, critics charge, most schools had little guidance

deciding what to spend the money on, and less ability to see if their programs worked.

To McConnell, the ``low point'' was a school that handed out cookies with anti-drug frosting messages at a softball game. Her own suburban St. Louis district hired a high school security guard to patrol the halls and parking lot until she insisted that wasn't appropriate.

McConnell says it's vital that communities first clearly assess their local drug problems. Congress inserted such a requirement into the program last year. It also gave ``more teeth'' to local parent-community panels, says Skip Forsyth, who runs the program in Florida.

``Before, if a school wanted to spend the money to hire a guy to jump-rope at a school assembly, there wasn't a lot that I or any parents could say,''' Forsyth says. ``But now, we can suggest, Hey, maybe there's a better way.''

And the school in the nation's capital that spent anti-drug money to take basketball team members to a restaurant?

The meal and the chance to dress up and spend time with parents was a good way to raise self-esteem in a poverty-stricken area rife with drug use, the school's principal says.

Federal money also went for anti-drug pamphlets, speakers and numerous school lessons, she notes.

But Michigan's Peterson says: ``There's no way Congress would ever agree to spend money on that (a restaurant meal). We had a law that said this money's for (anti-) drugs. And it never went for that.''

APNP-04-07-95 0838EDT

Date: 04/07/95 Time: 08:40

Anti-Drug Schools Program Caught up in Debate over Local Control

WASHINGTON (AP) Even as Republicans in Congress push to give states more local control over spending programs, some Republicans are criticizing a Democratic-supported program that did exactly that.

The federal Safe and Drug-Free Schools was designed to give states and local schools broad leeway to decide their community needs, said Bill Modzeleski, the Education Department official who runs it.

Although not technically a block grant the type of lump-sum payment to states that many Republicans support for federal welfare, education, nutrition and job-training programs Safe and Drug-Free Schools was structured very much the same.

``That's what they've told us they want more flexibility,'' Modzeleski said. ``We paint the skeleton, and tell the states and locals put the meat on the skeleton.''

The problem in this case, according to Republicans?

``A lack of accountability,'' says Rep. William H. Zeff Jr., R-N.H., chairman of the House Oversight subcommittee on criminal justice. ``Anything we do with block grants, we're going to hold the states accountable for.''

Indeed, a broad coalition of local-control advocates, both Republicans and Democrats, agree that accountability is the crucial test for all such programs, including block grants.

``No one I know thinks states are always going to be free of sin,'' said Chester Finn of the Hudson Institute, who supports block grants for education programs. But eliminating tight federal regulation does at least cut ``one layer of the bureaucracy,'' Finn says.

Yet, many grassroots activists say, the anti-drug schools program became effective only after the federal government tightened oversight, requiring local communities to first assess their particular drug problems, and then make choices with help from parent-community groups.

Some Democrats accuse Republicans of pushing for local control, except when they don't like what local governments choose.

Anti-drug activist B.J. McConnell doesn't care about the Republican-Democratic fight. But she does worry what will happen ``if my school district is less creative, less flashy at presenting our idea does that mean we don't get money under an education block grant?

``My concern is because the politics are so intense on the state level,'' she says.

APNP-04-07-95 0839EDT

EFFECT OF HOUSE-PROPOSED RESCISSIONS TO EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants

	<u>1995 Allotment</u>	<u>Proposed Rescission</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	\$456,962,000	\$456,962,000	-100%
ALABAMA	7,506,839	7,506,839	-100%
ALASKA	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
ARIZONA	6,487,092	6,487,092	-100%
ARKANSAS	4,492,073	4,492,073	-100%
CALIFORNIA	49,770,887	49,770,887	-100%
COLORADO	5,182,413	5,182,413	-100%
CONNECTICUT	4,128,214	4,128,214	-100%
DELAWARE	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
FLORIDA	19,007,117	19,007,117	-100%
GEORGIA	11,106,766	11,106,766	-100%
HAWAII	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
IDAHO	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
ILLINOIS	19,656,819	19,656,819	-100%
INDIANA	8,156,638	8,156,638	-100%
IOWA	4,067,495	4,067,495	-100%
KANSAS	3,811,681	3,811,681	-100%
KENTUCKY	7,172,209	7,172,209	-100%
LOUISIANA	10,110,318	10,110,318	-100%
MAINE	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
MARYLAND	6,638,325	6,638,325	-100%
MASSACHUSETTS	8,240,235	8,240,235	-100%
MICHIGAN	17,680,559	17,680,559	-100%
MINNESOTA	6,652,727	6,652,727	-100%
MISSISSIPPI	6,468,360	6,468,360	-100%
MISSOURI	8,166,309	8,166,309	-100%
MONTANA	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
NEBRASKA	2,427,794	2,427,794	-100%
NEVADA	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
NEW JERSEY	10,870,039	10,870,039	-100%
NEW MEXICO	3,436,610	3,436,610	-100%
NEW YORK	33,823,401	33,823,401	-100%
NORTH CAROLINA	9,522,373	9,522,373	-100%
NORTH DAKOTA	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
OHIO	18,676,767	18,676,767	-100%
OKLAHOMA	5,526,746	5,526,746	-100%
OREGON	4,588,094	4,588,094	-100%
PENNSYLVANIA	18,997,290	18,997,290	-100%
RHODE ISLAND	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
SOUTH CAROLINA	5,961,448	5,961,448	-100%
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
TENNESSEE	8,012,502	8,012,502	-100%
TEXAS	35,376,892	35,376,892	-100%
UTAH	3,201,044	3,201,044	-100%
VERMONT	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
VIRGINIA	8,335,477	8,335,477	-100%
WASHINGTON	7,499,718	7,499,718	-100%
WEST VIRGINIA	3,586,658	3,586,658	-100%
WISCONSIN	8,240,236	8,240,236	-100%
WYOMING	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
D.C.	2,229,544	2,229,544	-100%
PUERTO RICO	12,109,055	12,109,055	-100%