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OFFICE OF  
THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION

June 18, 1986

Alfred H. Kingon  
Assistant to the President and  
Cabinet Secretary  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

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Here is the memorandum we promised.

*WK*  
William Kristol  
Chief of Staff/Counselor  
to the Secretary

Attachment

*Copy to Rick 6/20*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE SECRETARY

June 18, 1986

Memorandum to Donald T. Regan  
Chief of Staff

This memorandum responds to your request for an elaboration of my view of the situation facing the Administration with respect to the drug problem.

**A. The Problem.**

1. There is no doubt that the Administration has made major efforts in the battle against drugs, efforts we can point to with pride. But even though it is hard to get firm data on the exact magnitude of the problem, the fact remains: drug use is at an unacceptably high level in the United States.

- o According to DEA, 10 to 25 percent of the U.S. population now regularly uses drugs.
- o 61 percent of our high school seniors have tried an illicit drug; 41 percent have used drugs other than marijuana.
- o In some areas the use of cocaine, particularly in the form known as crack, has been increasing so fast that it is outpacing all prevention and rehabilitation efforts.

2. Public alarm about the drug problem is growing. For example, in an editorial last week entitled "The Plague Among Us," Newsweek announced plans "to cover [the drug problem] as a crisis, reporting it as aggressively and returning to it as regularly as we did the struggle for civil rights, the war in Vietnam and the fall of the Nixon presidency."

3. The complexity of the issue and the complications of federalism notwithstanding, the American people will expect the Federal Government to lead the fight against this national threat. We should expect that our Administration's efforts will be subject to close examination -- and, whatever the merits, to criticism. I expect that we will increasingly hear that:

- o American foreign policy, particularly in Central America, has failed to make effective action against drug production and trafficking abroad a sufficiently high priority.

- o The Federal Government has not vigorously used the considerable legal authority it does possess to fight drugs, and it has failed to provide sufficient assistance and resources for effective enforcement at the Federal, State, and local levels.
- o Federal support of effective drug prevention measures has been inadequate.

These charges are in some ways and to some degree unjust. To the extent that this is so, we must do a better job of explaining what we are doing. We must be prepared to give a clear and coherent answer to the simple question: "What is the Administration's plan for winning the war against drugs?" It is, therefore, time for a fresh assessment of whether the Administration can or should be doing more.

**B. Department of Education Efforts.**

1. Our children are alarmed by the drug problem confronting them, and they are seeking more forceful action by adults:

- o Teenagers view drugs as the single biggest problem they face today. Their concern has increased steadily in recent years:
  - 40 percent call it the most serious problem they face.
  - By comparison, 2 percent identify nuclear war and 3 percent identify financing college as the biggest problem teenagers face.
- o 80 percent of teens believe that law enforcement against the sale and use of drugs is not tough enough.

2. In September, we will publish a second "What Works" report. This report, Schools Without Drugs, will tell parents, students, teachers, and administrators how they can get drugs out of our schools; and it will include some instructive success stories.

3. We will follow this publication with a sustained and coherent set of activities to assist parents and others in making their children's schools drug-free.

**C. Administration Efforts.**

1. The Administration should reassess its current efforts and consider whether additional steps are needed.

2. We should review existing policies and current legislative and budgetary proposals to develop a more comprehensive and aggressive strategy to attack drugs.

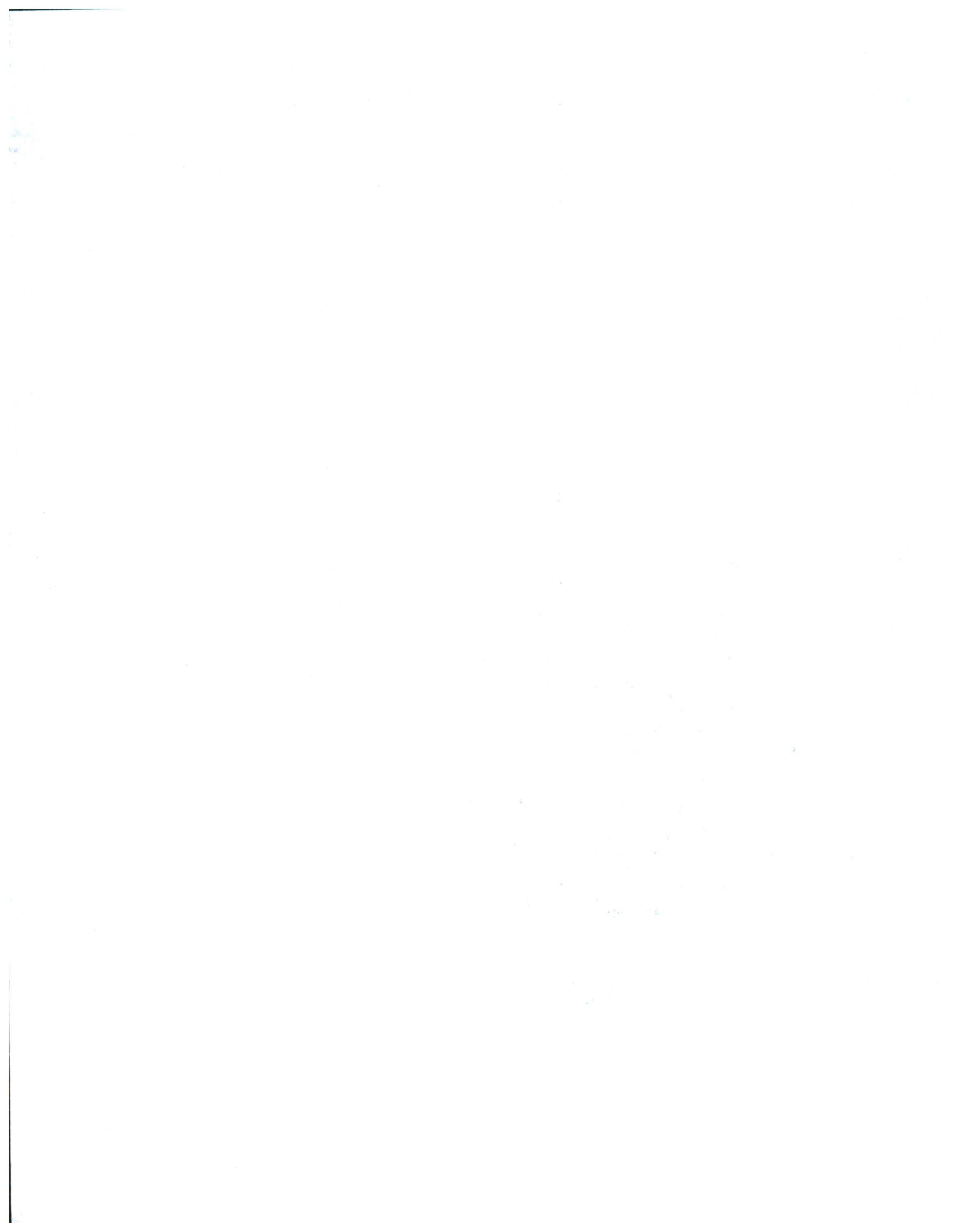
- o We could consider once again a wide variety of measures that would improve our ability to curtail the production of illegal drugs and to interdict drug shipments.
- o We could review our enforcement of existing Federal laws -- such as laws making it a Federal crime to sell to minors -- and the resources we are devoting to such enforcement.
- o We could review the push for pending legislative proposals, such as those to curb money laundering and to allow the forfeiture of assets gained through illegal drug sales; and we could consider new proposals.

3. Above all, the Administration should send a clear, consistent, message on behalf of our society: drug use will not be tolerated. We should make clear that drugs pose a serious threat to our well-being, and that we can and will meet this threat.

4. The President could signal the start of a major new Administration effort. He could announce that he has instructed all Departments to report to him what they are doing to fight drugs, and to prepare new proposals -- administrative, legislative, and budgetary -- for extending their efforts. In particular, he could ask that senior members of the Administration personally commit themselves to the battle against drugs as a top priority within their areas of responsibility, following the outstanding example of Mrs. Reagan.

  
William J. Bennett

cc: Alfred H. Kingon





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

June 16, 1986

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM

TO : Rick Davis  
Associate Director, Cabinet  
Affairs

FROM : William Kristol *WK*  
Chief of Staff/Counselor to  
the Secretary

SUBJECT: Schools Without Drugs Event

For your information and consideration, we have sent the attached memorandum to the First Lady's office.

If you think it appropriate and there is interest in involving the President in such an event, we would, of course, welcome his participation.

Attachment

cc: Patsy Faoro



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

June 10, 1986

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : Kenneth L. Barun  
Director of Projects  
and Policy

FROM : John P. Walters *John P. Walters*  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary

SUBJECT : Schools Without Drugs Event

This memorandum follows up my conversation with you and Secretary Bennett's conversation with Mrs. Reagan about her participation in the release of the Department's new report, Schools Without Drugs. We would like to propose a simple event that would identify Mrs. Reagan with this major initiative to promote more effective drug abuse prevention in our schools.

**EVENT:** Mrs. Reagan presents Schools Without Drugs to the American people. She points out:

- This is an important new weapon in our continuing struggle against school-age drug abuse.
- This report contains the best and most recent research on drug abuse among children and how to prevent it. Most importantly, the report contains specific practical information in a form that will be useful to parents, teachers, administrators and citizens.
- The report's practical recommendations provide an effective means for us to substantially reduce drug abuse among our children.

**SITE:** -- The White House

**FORMAT:** Mrs. Reagan arrives; receives report from Secretary Bennett; makes brief remarks; and presents Schools Without Drugs to the American people.  
(15 min)

**GUESTS:** Parents, teachers, school administrators, law enforcement officers -- the consumers of the report; members of education and law enforcement associations and the press.

**DATE:** September 16, 23, or 24

Thank you for your consideration.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

June 17, 1986

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

**MEMORANDUM**

TO : Patsy Faoro  
Executive Secretary, Cabinet  
Affairs

FROM : William Kristol *WK*  
Chief of Staff/Counselor to  
the Secretary

SUBJECT: Elementary School Recognition Program: Request for  
White House Event

**BACKGROUND:** For the past three years, the President has participated in a recognition ceremony honoring exemplary secondary schools from across the Nation. This year, the Department will select and honor exemplary elementary schools instead. We would like to request the President's participation in a ceremony on the South Lawn when the school year opens in September.

**EVENT:** The event would generally follow along the lines of the very successful Secondary School Recognition Program held October 1, 1985 on the South Lawn. The President would address up to 1,000 guests, perhaps drawing on the themes of our Elementary School Report that the Secretary will release in early September; then Secretary Bennett would hand out recognition flags to representatives of the winning schools (about 200).

This plan would entail a good two hours of time on the South Lawn, and 15-30 minutes of the President's time.

**SUGGESTED DATES:** We recommend that the event coincide with the opening of school, and offer the following dates:

Monday, September 8	Friday, September 12
Thursday, September 11	Monday, September 15

Thank you for your consideration. Please let us know if you would like further information.

bc: Rick Davis



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

June 19, 1986

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

**MEMORANDUM**

TO : Rick Davis  
Associate Director, Cabinet  
Affairs

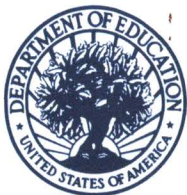
FROM : William Kristol *WK*  
Chief of Staff/Counselor  
to the Secretary

SUBJECT: **Suggestion for Back-to-School Bicentennial  
Presidential Speech**

Looking ahead to the opening of school and to the beginning of the celebration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution (September 17), we would like to suggest that consideration be given to a presidential speech or radio address in late August - early September on the subject of education and citizenship.

The President gave a timely and effective back-to-school radio address last year (August 24, 1985). This year, the President could use the occasion of the celebration of the Bicentennial to talk about the uniqueness of our Constitution and the importance of teaching and learning about our founding documents, those who created them, and the principles underlying our free society. We would be glad to elaborate on this theme at any point.

Thank you.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

June 20, 1986

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM

TO : Rick Davis  
Associate Director, Cabinet  
Affairs

FROM : William Kristol *WK*  
Chief of Staff/Counselor  
to the Secretary

This memorandum from our man on drugs, John Walters, to Secretary Bennett lays out the outline of our strategy. You may find it helpful in thinking about a strategic approach for the Administration as a whole.

I'll send you the latest draft of our book, Schools Without Drugs, later today.

Attachment



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

JUN 13 1986

**MEMORANDUM**

TO : Secretary Bennett  
Gary Bauer  
Marion Blakey  
Bruce Carnes  
Julie Cave  
Chester Finn  
Peter Greer  
William Kristol  
Frances Norris  
Wendell Willkie

FROM : John Walters *John Walters*  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary

SUBJECT : Drug Abuse Prevention Program to Follow Release of  
**Schools Without Drugs**

There are two primary reasons for developing a new program to foster implementation of the recommendations we will make in **Schools Without Drugs**. First, the problem is so severe that the Administration must show that it is undertaking a proportional and effective response. Second, our research indicates the current drug prevention programs in most schools are in need of a complete overhaul and the Department is in a unique position to provide important assistance. In short, political interest and institutional responsibility are in harmony on this issue.

**The Proposed Program.** A simple, tough, program based on the research we are providing in **Schools Without Drugs** seems likely to be most manageable and effective. Using the specific recommendations made in the last half of the book, I have asked our researchers to prepare a list of actions to be taken at the school level by principals, parents, teachers, students, school boards, and law enforcement authorities. Some of these actions would be in the form of general commitments, such as parents agreeing to monitor, supervise, and take a active interest in their child's activities; others would be specific, such as establishing and rigorously enforcing, in cooperation with local law enforcement officials, a school discipline policy for students caught using or selling drugs. Obviously, the selection of these actions will be a crucial determinant of the program's effectiveness.

Shortly after the release of Schools Without Drugs, the Secretary in conjunction with other groups supporting this effort, would announce the new program. It would be a voluntary program, so the activities on which it rests can be tough and specific. To join, a school would provide a statement of commitment to the program's principles signed by the principal and by representatives of the school's parent group, its teachers, the local law enforcement authority, the school board, and students. Each would thereby pledge to cooperate in carrying out the specific responsibilities outlined. Each participating school would then receive a flag, dated for the 1986-87 school year as a visible sign of its efforts. We could also provide other materials or information we think appropriate. For example, we could prepare a sample survey instrument that could be used to reliably determine the nature of school's drug problem at the beginning of the program and used to evaluate the program's efforts over time.

The success of this national effort could be measured over the first few months by how many schools join. Later, we could evaluate the rate of drug use at schools participating in the program v. similar schools not participating. Obviously, other measures could also be devised.

We could also ask schools to send us information on the problems they encounter and the things they find most effective and further link participating schools by periodically publishing a newsletter containing such information. The program also could maintain its vigor by requiring participating schools to demonstrate that they had carried out their commitments to the program's principles and file a new statement of commitment for the next year before receiving a flag for subsequent years. Different color flags could be used to identify the most successful schools.

Resources for the Program. In light of the support we have been offered by Peter Ueberroth, the program could be presented under the sponsorship of DOE and Major League Baseball or a combination of government and private groups. As long as the outside sponsors have national prominence their number could be relatively few. An announcement of the program in the early fall could also be timed to allow public service announcements during the World Series and the start of the NFL season. We could seek many co-sponsoring groups, but I fear this might create pressures to make the program less rigorous.

The private sector sponsors would not only add visibility, but could also be asked to provide funds for the program flags, a program brochure and perhaps a second printing of Schools Without Drugs to be mailed to every school, school board, parent group, and local law enforcement authority in the U.S. The Department could also offer both technical assistance and a grant program to support training, security improvements and other school costs as a part of this effort.

If the announcement of the program quickly follows the release of Schools Without Drugs, some existing speaking commitments could be used to press the initiative. Already scheduled are:

August - Article in American Legion magazine.

September 16, 23, or 24 - Release of Schools Without Drugs.

October - Readers' Digest article.

October 3 - Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Narcotics Officers Subcommittee Seminar.

October 10 - Keynote address to 700 to 800 parents, students, and educators at the annual meeting of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth.

Obviously, other events can be added and some will arise as things move along.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

June 26, 1986 .

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

**MEMORANDUM**

TO : Rick Davis  
Associate Director,  
Cabinet Affairs

FROM : William Kristol *WK*  
Chief of Staff/Counselor  
to the Secretary

SUBJECT: **Initiative Against Drugs in the Schools**

The Administration has been looking for ways to seize the initiative in dealing with the illegal drug problem. As you know, we will be publishing Schools Without Drugs in September. But we think we have come upon another way for the Administration to get out front on this issue right now, with a proposal that will make a difference and cost no new money.

- (1) As you know, there is large and growing public, media and congressional concern over illegal drugs. A great deal of this attention has been focused on the need to reduce the demand for drugs through more effective education. Just yesterday, for example, Reverend Jesse Jackson, Congressman Charles Rangel, and Congressman Benjamin Gilman held a press conference using the overdose death of Len Bias to attack the Administration for inadequate support for drug abuse education programs.
- (2) There are a number of legislative proposals now moving through the Congress that would effectively break up our Chapter 2 block grant to the States for elementary and secondary education. Since its inception in 1981, the Chapter 2 block grant has been the target of numerous congressional efforts to reinstate separate categorical programs. Those efforts are gaining momentum -- a bill to do this has already passed the House unanimously and a companion proposal is pending in the Senate. If we move now, we can turn this potential setback to our advantage by declaring war on drugs in the schools and using Chapter 2 as the vehicle.

(3) We suggest that the Administration introduce substitute legislation for one of the bills moving through the Congress. Our legislative proposal would entail a \$50 million setaside from the \$500 million Chapter 2 block grant program to get drugs out of schools. It would have the following characteristics:

- o While most of the relevant drug-education proposals now before the Congress stress merely courses and curricular materials, ours would stress prevention. This would include not only education, but also assistance for developing and enforcing tough disciplinary policies in the schools.
- o The bulk of the money would go to local school districts, with a lesser amount to States for State-level projects, as in the current Chapter 2 block grant. There would also be a portion administered by the Department for national prevention demonstration programs and research.

We would appreciate Cabinet Affairs' judgment on this proposal.

DEBBIE.

1ST BLOCK GRANT WIN

o DECISION NEEDS TO BE MADE BY US TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT TO SPLIT THE BLOCK.

CAROL CRAWFORD.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

June 26, 1986

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

**MEMORANDUM**

TO : Rick Davis  
Associate Director,  
Cabinet Affairs

FROM : William Kristol *WK*  
Chief of Staff/Counselor  
to the Secretary

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We would appreciate Cabinet Affairs' judgment on this proposal.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

July 2, 1986

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

**NOTE TO:** Rick Davis  
Associate Director, Cabinet  
Affairs

Here, FYI, is some preliminary information from our Legislative Affairs office on the tentative July 15 Congressional hearing on drugs -- in particular, "crack."

*WK*  
William Kristol  
Chief of Staff/Counselor to  
to the Secretary

Attachment



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LEGISLATION

MEMORANDUM

July 1, 1986

TO : Bill Kristol  
Chief of Staff/Counselor  
to the Secretary

FROM : Frances Norris *fill Horn*  
Assistant Secretary *for*

SUBJECT: Continued hearings on drug abuse

The House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control (Rangel) and the House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families (G. Miller) have tentatively scheduled a hearing for July 15 to focus on the "crack" cocaine epidemic in this country (See attached letter of invitation). An exploratory call from Congressional staff was directed to this office regarding the possibility of a Departmental witness.

The Office of Legislation staff has subsequently discussed the invitation further with the counsel to the Narcotics Committee. This joint hearing will examine the phenomenon of "crack," its origin, enforcement, trafficking, and once again, "the appropriate federal role." The Committees have invited local law enforcement officials from the cities of Los Angeles, Detroit, and New York. There may also be a panel comprised of health care personnel and administrators dealing with the treatment of addicts. The Committees will be seeking testimony from Carlton Turner, DEA, NIDA, and the Department of Education.

While members of these Committees express concern about the fiscal constraints facing the federal government, the issue of channeling dollars into prevention, education, enforcement and treatment will undoubtedly arise. We must consider whether at this juncture an appearance before these Committees is warranted and more importantly is a productive use of our time especially in the absence of the formal release of our drug abuse booklet.

Narcotics Committee staff indicated that they would be willing to defer our testimony to a later date at which time the Department could unveil its latest project and be afforded additional time to discuss the contents of what works on drugs.

cc: The Under Secretary  
John Walters  
Bruce Carnes  
Wendell Willkie  
Lawrence Davenport  
Checker Finn

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ALAN J. STONE  
STAFF DIRECTOR AND COUNSEL  
ANN ROSEWATER  
DEPUTY STAFF DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 226-7860

# U.S. House of Representatives

SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES  
385 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING ANNEX 2  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

DAN COATS, INDIANA  
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DAVID S. MONSON, UTAH  
ROBERT C. SMITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

MARK SOUDER  
MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 226-7892

July 1, 1986

The Honorable William J. Bennett  
Secretary of Education  
400 Maryland Avenue, SW  
Room 4181  
Washington, DC 20202

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On Tuesday, July 15, 1986, the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, and the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control will hold a joint hearing on the growing problem of "crack" cocaine. The hearing will examine the nature and extent of the "crack" crisis that has gripped a number of our major urban areas and appears to be spreading rapidly. We will look into the abuse of "crack," efforts to treat and prevent "crack" abuse, and law enforcement problems created by the widespread availability and trafficking of "crack." A special focus of our hearing will be on the involvement of school-age youth in the abuse and traffic of "crack."

To assist the Committees in our investigation of the "crack" problem, we invite you to testify at this hearing. We would appreciate your assessment of current educational efforts, in schools and elsewhere, aimed at preventing drug use, particularly "crack" use, by our youngsters. We would like to know if any new policies or strategies have been designed to target "crack", and if so, what mechanisms have been set up to implement these efforts. Finally, we would like to know your view of the role schools should play in combatting "crack" use among our youth.

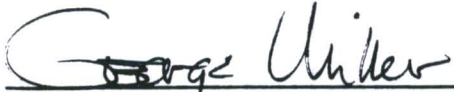
In accordance with the rules of the House of Representatives, we ask that you deliver 75 copies of your testimony to the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families by the close of business on Friday, July 11, 1986. Each witness will be called upon to provide a five minute oral summary of his or her statement. The full text of the statement will be entered into the hearing record. We also request that witnesses not release their statements to the press prior to the hearing.

Secretary Bennett  
Page 2

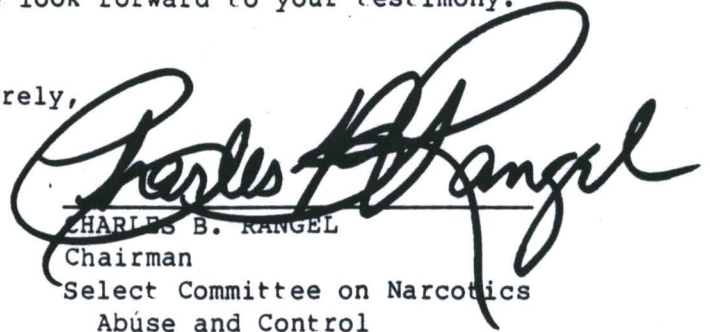
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We will notify you later of the exact location of the hearing.  
Thank you for your cooperation. We look forward to your testimony.

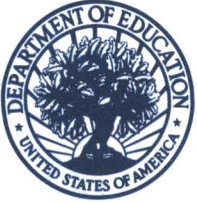
Sincerely,



GEORGE MILLER  
Chairman  
Select Committee on Children,  
Youth, and Families



CHARLES B. RANGEL  
Chairman  
Select Committee on Narcotics  
Abuse and Control



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
THE SECRETARY

July 11, 1986

Memorandum to Alfred H. Kingon  
Assistant to the President and  
Cabinet Secretary

Here is the memorandum proposing a \$100 million program to get drugs out of schools that we discussed yesterday. I also enclose a copy of my memorandum to Don Regan of a few weeks ago that lays out my general thinking on this issue.

  
William J. Bennett

Attachments

INCLUDE  
THESE OPTIONS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
THE SECRETARY

July 11, 1986

Memorandum to Alfred H. Kingon  
Assistant to the President and  
Cabinet Secretary

1. The Administration's war on drugs should include an effort to get drugs out of our nation's schools. We have already begun such an effort -- by calling attention to the problem, by pointing out successful drug prevention efforts, and by recommending effective strategies; this effort will culminate in the publication in September of our handbook, Schools Without Drugs.

2. We think it is important to commit some federal funds to this effort -- as evidence of our seriousness, because funds would be useful in the effort, and because other drug legislation proposals on the Hill are receiving serious attention. We think many of those proposals fail to address the problem in the proper way. We therefore recommend an Administration initiative that would assist schools in implementing effective drug prevention programs. This effort could justify its own new money; but if we wish to avoid increasing outlays and budget authority, we could target part of the existing \$500 million Chapter 2 block grant to the states for elementary and secondary education.

3. Since its inception in 1981, the Chapter 2 block grant has been the target of numerous congressional attempts to reinstate separate categorical programs. Such efforts are gaining momentum. Legislation has passed the House and is pending in the Senate to set aside money from the Chapter 2 program for particular purposes. In the Senate, legislation has been introduced to earmark all Chapter 2 funds for four specific purposes. The chances of passage of some legislation breaking up Chapter 2 seem good. If we act now, we can turn these developments to our advantage by using Chapter 2 as a vehicle for our war on drugs in the schools. The Administration could propose legislation to set aside \$100 million for drug prevention from the \$500 million Chapter 2 block grant.



4. Our program for drug-free schools would have the following features:

a. While most of the relevant drug education proposals now before the Congress stress merely courses and curricular materials, ours would stress prevention. This would include not only education, but also assistance for developing and enforcing tough disciplinary policies in the schools.

b. The bulk of the money would go to local school districts, with a lesser amount to states for state-level projects, as in the current Chapter 2 block grant. There would also be a portion administered by the Department for national prevention demonstration programs and research.

5. The legislation would provide for:

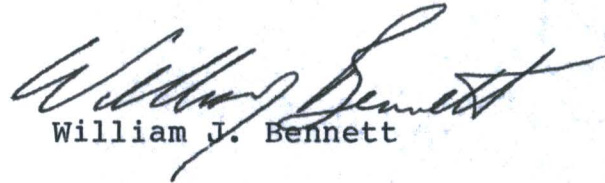
a. State set-asides for drug prevention activities at the state level. These would include teacher training, technical assistance to local school districts, and development of statewide programs with law enforcement agencies. These would be limited to no more than 20 percent of the total grant.

b. State discretionary grants to local school districts, which would account for most of the funds. These would require each district to submit to the state agency a plan to achieve "Drug-Free Schools." The plans would address the following issues--the extent of the drug problem, an enforcement plan to eliminate the use of drugs on school premises, the development of drug prevention curriculum, staff training, and community and parental involvement. These grants could be for one to three years, and would require annual progress reports and final assessments of program effectiveness.

c. Federal discretionary grants for activities such as: development and dissemination of program models and materials on alcohol and drug prevention in the schools; workshops and seminars to encourage greater cooperation between schools and community agencies, including law enforcement, the courts, and social services; research into the effects of drug use in the schools, and into the effectiveness of possible solutions to the problem.

This proposal could easily be modified as to details or level of funding.

We would be glad to provide more information about this proposal, or to discuss alternate ones. As you know, Congress returns Monday, and we expect that there will be movement in committee within a week or two on the other legislation breaking up the Chapter 2 block grant. If the Administration wants to hijack this moving train and turn a potential political defeat into a victory, time is of the essence.



William J. Bennett



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE SECRETARY

June 18, 1986

Memorandum to Donald T. Regan  
Chief of Staff

This memorandum responds to your request for an elaboration of my view of the situation facing the Administration with respect to the drug problem.

**A. The Problem.**

1. There is no doubt that the Administration has made major efforts in the battle against drugs, efforts we can point to with pride. But even though it is hard to get firm data on the exact magnitude of the problem, the fact remains: drug use is at an unacceptably high level in the United States.

- o According to DEA, 10 to 25 percent of the U.S. population now regularly uses drugs.
- o 61 percent of our high school seniors have tried an illicit drug; 41 percent have used drugs other than marijuana.
- o In some areas the use of cocaine, particularly in the form known as crack, has been increasing so fast that it is outpacing all prevention and rehabilitation efforts.

2. Public alarm about the drug problem is growing. For example, in an editorial last week entitled "The Plague Among Us," Newsweek announced plans "to cover [the drug problem] as a crisis, reporting it as aggressively and returning to it as regularly as we did the struggle for civil rights, the war in Vietnam and the fall of the Nixon presidency."

3. The complexity of the issue and the complications of federalism notwithstanding, the American people will expect the Federal Government to lead the fight against this national threat. We should expect that our Administration's efforts will be subject to close examination -- and, whatever the merits, to criticism. I expect that we will increasingly hear that:

- o American foreign policy, particularly in Central America, has failed to make effective action against drug production and trafficking abroad a sufficiently high priority.

- o The Federal Government has not vigorously used the considerable legal authority it does possess to fight drugs, and it has failed to provide sufficient assistance and resources for effective enforcement at the Federal, State, and local levels.
- o Federal support of effective drug prevention measures has been inadequate.

These charges are in some ways and to some degree unjust. To the extent that this is so, we must do a better job of explaining what we are doing. We must be prepared to give a clear and coherent answer to the simple question: "What is the Administration's plan for winning the war against drugs?" It is, therefore, time for a fresh assessment of whether the Administration can or should be doing more.

#### **B. Department of Education Efforts.**

1. Our children are alarmed by the drug problem confronting them, and they are seeking more forceful action by adults:

- o Teenagers view drugs as the single biggest problem they face today. Their concern has increased steadily in recent years:
  - 40 percent call it the most serious problem they face.
  - By comparison, 2 percent identify nuclear war and 3 percent identify financing college as the biggest problem teenagers face.
- o 80 percent of teens believe that law enforcement against the sale and use of drugs is not tough enough.

2. In September, we will publish a second "What Works" report. This report, Schools Without Drugs, will tell parents, students, teachers, and administrators how they can get drugs out of our schools; and it will include some instructive success stories.

3. We will follow this publication with a sustained and coherent set of activities to assist parents and others in making their children's schools drug-free.

C. Administration Efforts.

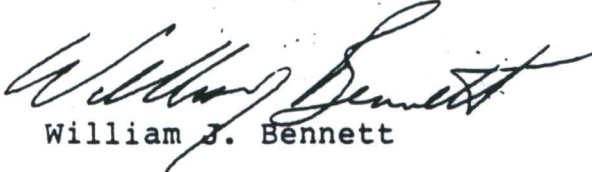
1. The Administration should reassess its current efforts and consider whether additional steps are needed.

2. We should review existing policies and current legislative and budgetary proposals to develop a more comprehensive and aggressive strategy to attack drugs.

- o We could consider once again a wide variety of measures that would improve our ability to curtail the production of illegal drugs and to interdict drug shipments.
- o We could review our enforcement of existing Federal laws -- such as laws making it a Federal crime to sell to minors -- and the resources we are devoting to such enforcement.
- o We could review the push for pending legislative proposals, such as those to curb money laundering and to allow the forfeiture of assets gained through illegal drug sales; and we could consider new proposals.

3. Above all, the Administration should send a clear, consistent, message on behalf of our society: drug use will not be tolerated. We should make clear that drugs pose a serious threat to our well-being, and that we can and will meet this threat.

4. The President could signal the start of a major new Administration effort. He could announce that he has instructed all Departments to report to him what they are doing to fight drugs, and to prepare new proposals -- administrative, legislative, and budgetary -- for extending their efforts. In particular, he could ask that senior members of the Administration personally commit themselves to the battle against drugs as a top priority within their areas of responsibility, following the outstanding example of Mrs. Reagan.

  
William J. Bennett

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## DPC TALKING POINTS

1. Re Carlton-Turner memo:

On Education (p. 6)

- a. We will have our book in September -- with follow-up program honoring drug-free schools, etc. Opportunities for White House involvement.
- b. We will explore making having a plan to become drug-free a condition of eligibility for certain forms of federal funding; funds cut-off, though, should be considered a last resort.
- c. Happy to write letter with AG to school principals re federal law.
- d. Perhaps a good idea to incorporate drug education in health curriculum -- but not perhaps appropriate to make a requirement, or to seek federal funding for.

2. In addition: we would like to propose a \$100 million program for drug-free schools.

*Sign off here!*

New money -- or, if from block grant, must move very soon. Grant probably being carved up anyway by Congress, so why not hijack the moving train? If sign off here, we can move, President can take credit later.

3. General comments:

- a. Our general stance: we've done a lot -- problem is still bad -- it's time to enlist the help of the American people in an all out war vs. drugs. Government working with the people -- not beating up on other institutions or claiming can do it all ourselves.
- b. What we can and must do ourselves: supply-side. President is Commander-in-Chief; no one believes he's helpless re supply. Not a DPC issue -- but comprehensive program can't ignore this.
- c. President also runs Federal Government -- let's review our policies and practices and make sure our own house is in order. Not uniform mandatory testing -- but Anne Arundel County-type policy.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

July 17, 1986

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM

TO : Rick Davis  
Associate Director, Cabinet  
Affairs

FROM: William Kristol *WK*  
Chief of Staff/Counselor  
to the Secretary

Here are the text and Speaker's letter of the Drug-Free Schools Act, along with the cover memo to Debbie Steelman explaining our strategy for recouping the outlays that the Act would require.

Let's talk about this tomorrow.

Attachments

- 1) WITH NEW CATEGORICAL
- 2) BETTER USE OF EXISTING FUNDS.
- 3) LONG TERM BUDGET STRATEGY.

THE BUDGET RESOLUTION  
ON DEFENCE.

I LIFTS CEILINGS FOR OTHER DOMESTIC  
SITUATIONS.

II A DECISION WOULD HAVE TO BE  
MADE.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR PLANNING, BUDGET AND EVALUATION

JUL 17 1986

MEMORANDUM TO DEBBIE STEELMAN

FROM : Bruce M. Carnes *B.M.C.*  
Deputy Under Secretary

SUBJECT: Drug-Free Schools Act

Attached is a copy of our draft legislation for the Drug-Free Schools Act. This is being transmitted from our Office of General Counsel to your Legislative Reference Division, in accord with the normal review process.

As I mentioned on the telephone, the program would be primarily forward-funded -- that is, funds would become available for obligation on July 1, 1987, for use during the 1987-88 school year. Thus, outlays would occur in fiscal year 1988, and outlay savings would be required for that year rather than 1987.

We will be presenting to you on September 1 a budget that will be within the OMB outlay ceiling which has been provided to us. (This will reduce our 1988 budget authority by about \$4.3 billion (or 22.4%) below our 1987 predicted level of \$19.2 billion.)

One feasible alternative for offsets for the drug initiative in 1988 would be Chapter 2. However, this would require us to rescind about \$100 million from the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, since this program is forward funded. For obvious policy reasons, I rule this out. Instead, we will be proposing reductions in current-funded programs in 1988. (We will probably adopt tougher policies in GSL.)

We will incorporate the details of the offset in our fiscal year 1988 submission to you (including legislative proposals to achieve the required GSL level and the technical adjustments to achieve the outlay savings).

In the meantime, I would appreciate receiving a go-ahead to begin discussions of the broad outlines of this effort on the Hill by Monday, July 21, with clearance of bill language by Wednesday, July 23. This timetable is essential for the Administration to get action on this legislation before the election.

Thanks very much for your help.

Attachment



Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Enclosed for consideration of the Congress is a bill to authorize a program of Federal support for efforts to prevent and eliminate drug abuse in the schools of America. Also enclosed is a section-by-section analysis giving a complete explanation of the provisions of this bill. The purpose of the "Schools Without Drugs Act of 1986 (The Zero Tolerance Act)" would be to promote excellence in American education by achieving a drug-free environment in our Nation's elementary and secondary schools.

Drug use has long been identified as one of the most difficult problems affecting American education. Recent data indicate that school children are exposed to drugs at earlier and earlier ages, that the use of some particularly dangerous drugs -- such as phencyclidine (PCP), cocaine, and "crack" -- is increasing and that drug and alcohol abuse among children is prevalent in all types of communities and racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups. Drug abuse impairs memory, alertness, and achievement, resulting in life-long health consequences for the user and making the process of education vastly more difficult.

While many communities have made efforts to rid the schools of drugs, these efforts have often been hampered by a lack of information on what works in preventing drug use, information on the legal rights and responsibilities of school officials in dealing with this threat, and financial resources for inservice training, improved security measures, and implementation of educational programs. The Schools Without Drugs Act (The Zero Tolerance Act) would address these problems by providing financial support for local, State, and national efforts to eliminate the plague of drug use in our schools.

The Act would authorize \$75 million for fiscal years 1987 through 1991. Of the amount appropriated, \$20 million would be retained by the Department for national programs and the remaining \$80 million would be allocated to the States on the basis of school-age population. Up to one percent of the amount made available for the States would be set aside for the Outlying Areas. Any State that desires to participate in the program would submit an application, every three years, containing a description of the State's priorities and goals for the use of funds under the Act and procedures that the State will use for selecting projects to be funded. The application would also describe how teachers, administrators, and students at private nonprofit schools would be assured of equitable participation in the programs and benefits of the Act.

The States would have broad flexibility in using resources under the Act to combat drug use in the schools. Up to 20 percent of the money received by a State could be used directly by the State educational agency for inservice training programs on preventing drug use; development and dissemination of educational materials and counseling programs; cooperative activities between schools, parents, and law enforcement officials; research; technical assistance; and for State administration (which could absorb up to 5 percent of the State allotment). The remaining funds received by the State would be awarded competitively to local educational agencies.

Local educational agencies receiving assistance from the States under this program would use the funds to conduct inservice training of teachers and administrators; support increased security measures in the schools; develop and implement educational programs for students; establish programs that involve parents in drug use prevention; and develop cooperative prevention and enforcement programs with law enforcement agencies, drug rehabilitation centers, and community groups. Awards to local educational agencies would be made for a period of three years and would require a one-third match from non-Federal funds at the local level. In applying for funds, a local educational agency would submit to the State a plan describing the extent of the drug problem in the school system and the educational and counseling programs, disciplinary procedures, and inservice training activities that it would implement with the funds. A local educational agency receiving funds would also be required to submit a progress report after the first and second year of the award and, at the end of the third year, a final report describing its accomplishments under the program and their impact on drug use in the school system.

Both State and locally administered projects would be required to serve the drug use prevention needs of private schools in the State or local service area to the extent consistent with the number of students enrolled in private schools in that area.

At the national level, funds would be made available to the Secretary of Education for nationally significant activities designed to help the schools achieve and maintain a drug-free environment. These activities could include development and dissemination of program models and materials; workshops and seminars bringing together educators with officials of law enforcement, judicial, and social service agencies to discuss strategies for preventing drug use; and research on the causes and effects of drug use by school-age children.

The Department of Education recommends prompt and favorable action on this bill. Its enactment would provide educators at the local, State, and national levels with the first major Federal assistance aimed specifically at preventing drug use in the Nation's schools. Because of the toll that use of drugs is taking on America's school children, and on the capability of our educational system to fulfill its mission, I strongly urge the Congress to pass this bill.

Page 3 - Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that enactment of this proposed legislation would be in accordance with the program of the President.

An identical letter is being sent to the President of the Senate.

Sincerely,

William J. Bennett

JUL 17 1986

**DRAFT**

A BILL

To promote excellence in American education by achieving and maintaining a drug-free environment in our Nation's elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Schools ~~Without Drugs~~ Act of 1986 (The Zero-Tolerance Act)". *Drug Free*

PURPOSE

SEC. 2. The purpose of this Act is to assist State and local educational agencies to establish a drug-free learning environment within elementary and secondary schools and to prevent drug use among students in such schools.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 3. For the purpose of carrying out this Act there are authorized to be appropriated \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1987 and *such sums as may be necessary for* each of the four succeeding fiscal years.

RESERVATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS

SEC. 4. (a) From the funds appropriated under section 3 for any fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve \$20 million for national programs under section 9.

(b) (1) From the remainder of the amount appropriated to carry out this Act for each fiscal year after the application of subsection (a), the Secretary may reserve up to one per centum for projects authorized by this Act in Guam, American Samoa, the

Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(2) The Secretary shall allot the funds reserved under paragraph (1) among Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands according to their respective need for assistance under this Act.

(c)(1) From the remainder of the amount appropriated to carry out this Act for each fiscal year after the application of subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary shall allot to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to that remaining amount as the number of children aged five to seventeen, inclusive, in the State bears to the number of such children in all the States. The number of children aged five to seventeen, inclusive, in a State and in all the States shall be determined by the Secretary on the basis of the most recent available data satisfactory to the Secretary.

(2)(A) The Secretary may reallocate all or a portion of a State's allotment for any fiscal year if the State does not submit a State application under section 5, or otherwise indicates to the Secretary that it does not need or cannot use the full amount of its allotment for that fiscal year. The Secretary may fix one or more dates during a fiscal year upon which to make reallocations.

(B) The Secretary may reallocate funds on a competitive basis to one or more States that demonstrate a current need for additional funds under this Act. Any funds reallocated to another State shall be deemed to be part of its allotment for the fiscal year in which the funds are reallocated.

(d) For the purpose of this section, the term "State" does not include Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

#### STATE APPLICATIONS

SEC. 5. (a) Any State desiring to receive a grant from funds allotted under section 4 for any fiscal year shall submit to the Secretary a State application which meets the requirements of this section.

(b) Each State application shall--

- (1) cover a period of three fiscal years;
- (2) be submitted at the time and in the manner

specified by the Secretary; and

(3) contain whatever information the Secretary may reasonably require, including--

(A) assurances that--

(i) the State educational agency will be responsible for the administration, including supervision, of all State and local projects supported by the State's grant and shall maintain whatever fiscal control and fund accounting procedures

are necessary to ensure the proper disbursement of, and accounting for, Federal funds paid to the State under this Act;

(ii) the State educational agency will distribute at least 80 per centum of its allotment on a competitive basis to local educational agencies to pay the Federal share of the costs of local projects under section 7; and

(iii) the State educational agency will provide for continuing administrative direction and control by a public agency over funds under this Act used to benefit teachers, school administrators, and students in private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools;

(iv) no more than 5 per centum of the State's allotment will be used for State administration; and

(B) description of--

(i) the priorities and goals the State has selected for the use of funds under this Act during the period of the State application;

(ii) how, in establishing its priorities and goals under the State plan, the State has taken into account the needs of those public and private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools which desire to have their teachers, school administrators, and student<sup>S</sup> participate in projects under this Act;  
A

(iii) the procedures and criteria the State will use to select local projects to be supported under this Act

from among the applications received;

(iv) how parents, local educational agencies, private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools, law enforcement agencies, the courts, drug and alcohol treatment programs, and other interested community resources have been involved in the development of the State's priorities and goals under the State application;

(v) the projects the State will carry out with the portion of its allotment not distributed to local educational agencies, and

(vi) the procedures the State will adopt to ensure compliance with section 8.

(c) Each State application after the first must contain information on the State and local projects carried out under the preceding State application, including data on the number and characteristics of persons who participated, and an assessment of the degree to which those projects accomplished the goals described in that State application.

#### STATE PROJECTS

SEC. 6. (a) The State educational agency shall use that portion of its allotment that is not distributed to local educational agencies or used for State administration for State projects under this section.

(b) Funds under this section shall be used to--



(1) provide inservice training for teachers and schools administrators relating to--

(A) the authority of teachers and school administrators to maintain an orderly school environment that is conducive to learning, including their authority to detect and discipline students using drugs and alcohol;

(B) the causes and effects of drug and alcohol use by elementary and secondary school students;

(C) the identification and treatment of such students; and

(D) effective techniques for instructing and counseling such students;

(2) develop, disseminate, and implement curricula, counseling programs, and teaching materials to prevent drug and alcohol use;

(3) support State activities designed to enhance the involvement of parents in preventing drug and alcohol use among students, through such activities as educating parents about the symptoms and effects of drug use;

(4) establish cooperative programs between the schools and law enforcement agencies, the courts, drug and alcohol treatment programs, and other community resources;

(5) conduct research and disseminate information about drug and alcohol use by students;

"(6) provide technical assistance to local educational agencies under this Act; or

"(7) support any other State project, consistent with the purposes of this Act, that the State deems necessary to achieve a drug-free environment in the elementary and secondary schools of that State.

#### LOCAL PROJECTS

SEC. 7. (a) To apply for an award under this Act, a local educational agency shall submit to the State educational agency a plan which describes how the local educational agency will achieve and maintain drug-free elementary and secondary schools. Each plan must be for a period of three years. In addition, the plan must describe--

(1) the extent and nature of the current drug and alcohol problem in the schools of the local educational agency;

(2) the local educational agency's drug and alcohol policy, including the disciplinary practices and procedures it will employ to eliminate the sale or use of drugs and alcohol on school premises;

(3) the drug and alcohol use prevention curricula, counseling programs, and teaching materials the local educational agency will adopt;

(4) the inservice training the local educational agency will provide for teachers and school administrators;

(5) the extent to which the local educational agency's plan was developed and will be implemented with the involvement of local community resources, including parents, law-enforcement agencies, the courts, and drug and alcohol treatment programs;

(6) how the local educational agency will monitor the effectiveness of its plan; and

(7) how the plan will be continued after Federal assistance under this Act terminates.

(b)(1) In order to apply for funds under this Act for the second and third year of its plan, a local educational agency shall submit to the State educational agency an annual progress report at the end of the first and second years of its plan, as appropriate. Each annual progress report must describe--

(A) the local educational agency's significant accomplishments under the plan during the preceding year;

(B) the extent to which the original objectives of the plan are being achieved; and

(C) any modifications of the plan that are appropriate.

(2) At the end of the third year of its plan, the local educational agency shall submit to the State educational agency a final report which assesses the effectiveness of the three-year plan in meeting its objectives. Each final report must contain information which indicates the extent to which the

plan has succeeded in achieving and maintaining schools that are drug-free.

(c) A local educational agency shall use funds under this section, in accordance with its plan, to--

(1) provide inservice training for teachers and school administrators relating to--

(A) the authority of teachers and school administrators to maintain an orderly school environment that is conducive to learning, including their authority to detect and discipline students using drugs and alcohol;

(B) the causes and effects of drug and alcohol use by elementary and secondary school students;

(C) the identification and treatment of such students; and

(D) effective techniques for instructing and counseling such students;

(2) support increased security measures in schools;

(3) develop and implement curricula, counseling programs, and teaching materials to prevent drug and alcohol use;

(4) involve parents in preventing drug and alcohol use among students, through such activities as educating parents about the symptoms and effects of drug use;

(5) establish cooperative programs between local law-enforcement agencies, the courts, drug and alcohol treatment

programs, and other community resources; and

(6) any other local project consistent with the purposes of this Act, that the local educational agency deems necessary to achieve and maintain a drug-free environment in its elementary and secondary schools.

(d) The Federal share of the cost of a local project under this Act may not exceed 67 per centum.

PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHERS, SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, AND STUDENTS

SEC. 8 (a)(1) To the extent consistent with the number of children who are enrolled in participating private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools in the State, the State educational agency shall ensure equitable participation in the purposes and benefits of State projects under section 6 for teachers, school administrators, and students in such schools.

(2) To the extent consistent with the number of children who are enrolled in participating private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools located in the school district of a local educational agency, that local educational agency shall ensure equitable participation in the purposes and benefits of local projects under section 7 for teachers, school administrators, and students in such schools.

(b) To satisfy the requirements of subsection (a), a State educational agency or a local educational agency shall--

(1) consult with appropriate private nonprofit school representatives during the design and development of the project to determine which schools desire to participate in the project and what the needs of the teachers, school administrators, and students in those participating schools are, and

(2) then provide, as appropriate, benefits authorized by this Act for teachers, school administrators, and students in such schools.

(c) No funds under this Act may be used--

(1) for any religious worship, proselytization, or activity of a school or department of divinity, or

(2) to provide or improve any program of religious instruction.

#### NATIONAL PROGRAMS

SEC. 9. (a) The Secretary shall use funds reserved under section 4(a) to carry out national programs designed to achieve and maintain a drug-free environment that is conducive to learning in elementary and secondary schools. The Secretary may carry out such programs directly, or through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements with State or local educational agencies, postsecondary educational institutions, institutions of higher education, and other public and private agencies organizations, and institutions.

(b) The Secretary shall use funds under this section to--

(1) collect and disseminate information about drug and alcohol use among students in elementary and secondary schools;

(2) collect and disseminate information on effective curricula, counseling programs, and teaching materials to prevent drug and alcohol use;

(3) conduct research on the causes and effects of drug and alcohol use by elementary and secondary school students, as well as effective school-based techniques for counseling and instructing such students;

(4) conduct workshops and seminars to encourage greater cooperation between schools and the community, including parents, law-enforcement agencies, the courts, and social service agencies; or

(5) carry out any other national level project or activity, consistent with the purposes of this Act, that the Secretary deems necessary to achieve a drug-free environment in elementary and secondary schools.

#### USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 10. Federal funds made available to a State or local educational agency under this Act shall be used to supplement and, to the extent practicable, increase the amount of non-Federal funds that would, in the absence of such Federal funds,

be made available for the purposes of this Act, and in no case to supplant such non-Federal funds.

#### CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 11. Section 583(b) of Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (20 U.S.C. 3851(b)) is amended by--

- (1) inserting an "and" at the end of paragraph (2);
- (2) striking out paragraph (3); and
- (3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3).

#### DEFINITIONS

SEC. 12. The definitions of terms used in this Act shall be the same definitions given those terms under section 595 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (20 U.S.C. 3875).

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 13. The provisions of this Act shall take effect July 1, 1987.

# # #



## SCHOOLS WITHOUT DRUGS ACT OF 1986 (THE ZERO-TOLERANCE ACT)

### Section-by-Section Analysis

The bill, the Schools Without Drugs Act of 1986 (The Zero Tolerance Act) ("Act") would authorize a new State-administered grant program to assist State and local educational agencies to establish a drug-free learning environment within elementary and secondary schools and to prevent drug use among students in such schools. The major provisions of the Act are explained in the following section-by-section analysis.

Section 2. Section 2 of the Act would state the purpose of the Act as assisting State and local educational agencies to establish a drug-free learning environment that is conducive to learning within elementary and secondary schools and to prevent the scourge of drug use among students in such schools. To accomplish this purpose the bill would authorize national, State, and local programs.

Section 3. Section 3 of the Act would authorize the appropriation of \$100 million for fiscal years 1987 through 1991 to carry out the Act.

Section 4. Section 4 of the Act would prescribe how funds under the Act for each fiscal year would be allotted. First, the Secretary would be authorized to reserve \$20 million for national programs. From the remainder the Secretary would be authorized to reserve up to one percentum for programs under the Act in Guam, American Somoa, the Virgin Islands, the northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Finally, the Secretary would be required to allot to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to the remainder of the funds as the number of children aged five to seventeen, inclusive, via State bears to the number of such children in all the States. Under certain circumstances, section four would also authorize the Secretary to make appropriate reallootments of funds among the States.

Section 5. Section 5 of the Act describes the three-year State application a State would be required to submit to the Secretary in order to receive funds under the Act. Among other things, the State would be required to assure the Secretary that the State educational agency will be responsible for the administration of the State's program; that at least 80 percentum of the State's allotment will be distributed to local educational agencies on a competitive basis; and that no more than 5 percentum of the State's allotment will be used for State administration. The State would also be required to include in its State application a description of its priorities and goals for using Funds under the Act; how the State has taken into account the needs of public and private elementary and secondary

schools which desire to participate in the program; the procedures and criteria the State will use to select local projects; how parents, local educational agencies, private nonprofit schools, the law enforcement community, and drug and alcohol treatment programs have been involved in the development of the State's priorities and goals; the projects the State will carry out; and the State's procedures for ensuring equitable participation for teachers, school administrators, and students in private nonprofit schools. Each State application after the first would contain information on the State and local projects carried out under the proceeding application, including data on the number and characteristics of the participants and an assessment of the extent to which those projects accomplished their goals.

Section 6. Section 6 of the Act would authorize State projects, including: inservice training for teachers and school administrators relating to their authority to detect and discipline students using drugs and alcohol, the causes of drug and alcohol use by students, the identification of such students, and how to instruct or counsel them effectively; the development and implementation of curricula and teaching materials to prevent drug and alcohol use; educating parents about the symptoms and effects of drug use; cooperative programs between the schools and law enforcement agencies and drug and alcohol treatment programs; and research about drug and alcohol use by students.

Section 7. Section 7 of the Act would authorize local projects to receive funds under the Act, a local educational agency would be required to submit to the State educational agency a three-year plan for achieving and maintaining drug-free elementary and secondary schools. The plan must describe the extent and nature of the current drug and alcohol problem in the applicant's schools; the applicant's drug and alcohol policy, including the disciplinary practices and procedures it will employ; the curricula and teaching materials it will adopt and the inservice training for teachers and school administrators it will provide; the extent to which the plan was developed and will be implemented with the involvement of local community resources, including parents; and how the plan will be continued after Federal assistance terminates. In addition, a local educational agency must submit to the State educational agency an annual progress report at the end of the first and second years of its report which assesses the effectiveness of the plan in achieving and maintaining schools that are drug-free. With the exception of conducting research, local educational agencies would be authorized to carry out the same activities authorized for State projects, with the addition of increasing security in its schools. Finally, Section 7 would establish the Federal share of the cost of local projects as no more than 67 percentum.

Section 8. Section 8 of the Act would require State and local educational agencies to ensure equitable participation in the purposes and benefits of their respective projects for

teachers, school administrators, and students in participating private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools, consistent with the environment in such schools. State and local educational agencies would be required to consult with appropriate representatives of private nonprofit schools during the design and development of projects under the Act to determine which schools desire to participate and the needs of their teachers, school administrators, and students. Funds under the Act could not be used for religious worship or to provide or improve any program of religious instruction.

Section 9. Section 9 of the Act would authorize the Secretary to carry out national programs directly, or through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements with State or local educational agencies, postsecondary educational institutions, institutions of higher education, and other public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions. The Secretary would be authorized to collect and disseminate information about drug and alcohol use among students, as well as information on effective curricula, counseling programs, and teaching materials; conduct research on drug and alcohol use by students as well as effective school-based techniques for counseling and instructing such students; and conducting workshops and seminars to encourage greater cooperation between schools and the community, including parents, law-enforcement agencies, the courts, and social service agencies.

Section 10. Section 10 of the Act would require that State and local educational agencies use funds under the Act to supplement and, to the extent practicable, increase the amount of non-Federal funds that would, in the absence of Federal funds, be made available for the purposes of the Act, and not to supplant such non-Federal funds.

Section 11. Section 11 of the Act would delete as unnecessary the reference to alcohol and drug abuse education activities among the mandated priorities of the Secretary's Discretionary Program under Chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act ("ECIA").

Section 12. Section 12 of the Act would incorporate the definitions of pertinent terms under Chapter 2 of the ECIA.

Section 13. Section 13 of the Act would provide for an effective date of July 1, 1987.