

# CAPE OUTLOOK



## Asbestos Deadline Deferred

Schools can apply for a deferral of the October 12, 1988 deadline for submission of their asbestos inspection and management plans. On July 18 President Reagan signed into law H.R. 3893 amending the Toxic Substances Control Act to give schools until May 9, 1989 to submit these documents, provided that their Governor's asbestos designee approves the deferral request. Deferral applications are due on October 12, 1988.

In order to apply for a deferral a private school must first notify parents, teachers and other employees of its intention to file. Then it must make public at least one of the following four pieces of evidence proving a good faith effort: (1) solicitation with an EPA-accredited asbestos contractor for an inspection or management plan, (2) a letter attesting to the enrollment of school personnel in an EPA-accredited training course for inspection and management plan development, (3) proof that a sample of suspected asbestos-containing material has been submitted to an EPA-approved lab, or (4) proof that an inspection or management plan has been completed in at least one school if there is more than one school joining to comprise a "local education agency."

With the above documentation, a school must also include its schedule for drawing up the asbestos management plans. Further details on the deferral request should have been sent to all schools by EPA as published in the August 2, 1988 Federal Register. The Governor-designee may have a deferral request form available to simplify the application procedure. Schools in Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and Rhode Island qualify for a state-wide deferral, and should contact their Governor-designee as to how to comply.

Finally, EPA will be issuing a pamphlet providing general information on asbestos and an explanation of the AHERA (Asbestos Schools Hazard Emergency Response Act) regulations for parents, teachers and administrators. This "ABC's of Asbestos" will be available from the EPA regional offices, and we recommend it for its readability.

## Federal Programs Available to Private Schools

CAPE is often asked about federal funding for private schools. Our schools are entitled to federal dollars for a variety of programs and needs. Private schools can apply for loans and grants to help solve such environmental problems as asbestos, and soon, lead in the drinking water and radon. They can apply to receive surplus federal property and can qualify for grants for drug education and prevention and for educational improvement. They are entitled to subsidies for every meal they serve. Finally, private schools educate children who may qualify for certain special services. The following describes the federal programs, funded mostly by the Department of Education but also by other departments.

**Chapter I** funds remediation for educationally disadvantaged students living in low-income areas. Chapter I programs primarily in reading, arithmetic and guidance services are administered by local public school jurisdictions (LEAs, local education agencies.) In June of 1985 the Supreme Court ruled that Chapter I services may not be provided on a church-related school site. Inquiries should be made to the LEA or to the state department of education.

**Chapter II** makes funds available to states on a per pupil basis for children in private as well as public schools. Schools must request this money from the LEA. The funds are primarily used for instructional audio-visual materials and equipment, library books, textbooks and computer software. Chapter II funds are also available by individual schools or consortia for the improvement of school effectiveness "through effective school programs to improve student achievement, student behavior, teaching, learning and school management." Other national programs funded under Chapter II are Inexpensive Book Distribution, Law-related Education, National Diffusion Network and the School Recognition Program. Again, inquiries about Chapter II funds should be directed to the LEA.

The **National Diffusion Network** identifies successful educational programs for all areas of the curriculum and all grade levels. Such programs receive federal funding to assist schools in adopting these cost-effective, proven curricula. The **Private School Facilitator Project**, initiated in 1987, acts as a source of information and direct assistance to private schools interested in utilizing NDN programs. Inquiries should be directed to the Private School Facilitator, c/o CAPE, 1625 Eye St., N.W., suite 412, Washington, DC 20006; (202) 659-0177.

**Bilingual Education Grants** are moderately difficult to qualify for, but are available to private school students on the basis of results of a needs assessment. Private school children must have the same documented needs and be of the same age and grade level as children served in the area public schools. Grants are made for the purpose of establishing educational programs using bilingual educational practices. Inquiries should be directed to the LEA.

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## Federal Programs

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education** makes funds available to clusters of private schools who may apply for grants to organize and train alcohol and drug abuse educational leadership teams to develop prevention programs. Inquire at the LEA or the U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., Washington, DC 20202.

**Surplus Federal Property** is available to private, non-profit schools who apply to their state office of surplus federal property and get placed on a list of eligible schools. Very useful equipment such as desks, typewriters, lockers, and even vehicles are offered. Contact the state office of surplus federal property.

**School Breakfast and Lunch Programs** make subsidies available to *all* private and public school students, who are either eligible for free, reduced-price or subsidized meals which meet USDA standards. Schools are reimbursed for every meal they serve based on a claim they submit to the state, which then submits it to the USDA. All schools can participate in this program and receive reimbursement. Contact the state department of education.

**Teacher Fellowships** are made under the Carl Perkins Teacher Loan Program to a limited number of students who opt for careers in teaching. Loan forgiveness for up to all four years is available to those who teach four years in public or private schools located in Chapter I areas.

The **National School Recognition** and the **Drug-Free School Recognition Programs** are both funded from sources described above. The National School Recognition Program is open annually to all private schools, elementary and secondary on alternate years. Information is mailed in early fall to all known eligible schools by CAPE. Bob Roberson is administering these programs, and can be reached at CAPE at (202) 659-0016.

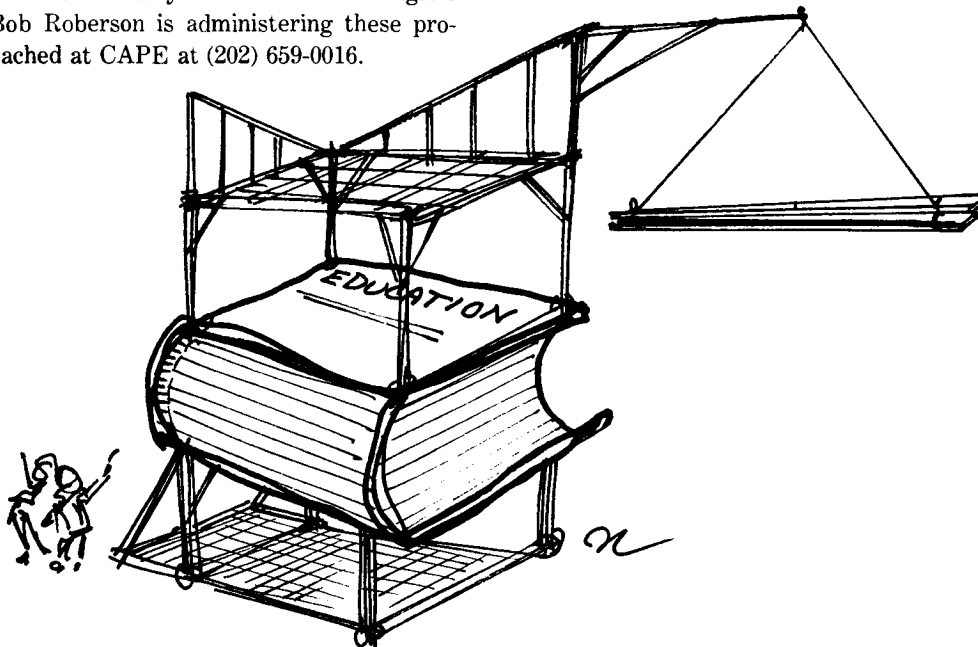
## Drug-Free Recognition Program

Another program to recognize private and public schools, is now entering its second year. The Drug-Free School Recognition Program for 1988-89 is open to all private and public elementary and secondary schools.

The program will recognize all types of schools from all sectors of the country which have developed unusually good drug and alcohol prevention and intervention programs. Recognized programs will have prevented or reduced alcohol, tobacco and other drug use among the student population and have an ongoing plan to remain or become drug-free. The Drug-Free School distinction offers schools the chance to serve as models, helping other schools seek solutions to this important national problem.

CAPE is managing private school involvement in this year's program and will mail out approximately 20,000 invitation letters on August 22. The letter will contain a tear-sheet which, if returned to CAPE, will initiate the mailing of the application. Five private school representatives will be on the National Advisory Board to help visit and select both private and public schools.

This program provides another opportunity for private schools to make a contribution to the good of all schools.



**COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN PRIVATE EDUCATION/1625 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006**

A coalition of 14 national organizations serving private schools (K-12)

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## 1988-89 School Recognition Program Underway

Principals of about 10,000 private secondary schools will be receiving a letter from CAPE in early September to announce the 1988-89 Secondary School Recognition Program. We encourage schools to apply. Private schools do not compete among themselves in this program. Each is different, and those recognized are judged to be exemplary representatives of schools of their type. Thus the program is an unusual opportunity to foster broader national understanding of the nature, strength and diversity of American secondary schools.

Since 1983 some 300 private elementary and secondary schools representing the widest range of philosophy, mission, location, affiliation, budget and size have been selected as national examples of strong private schools. Together with the recognized public schools they help give flow and substance to the ideals of school improvement, and national visibility to the many forms of excellence found in private schools.

Frequently private school educators observe that our schools are little known or understood. Some also note that many of the good ideas currently touted to improve public schools have always been in use in private schools. For school heads who find truth in these observations and who wish to have their schools contribute to the national good, the School Recognition Program is a logical step.

A secondary school wishing to enter the program this year can do so by returning the tear-sheet on the invitation letter by September 20. Upon receipt, CAPE will mail the school its application form. Completed applications must be sent to CAPE by November 14. Once again, the key decisions about which schools are to be site visited and those ultimately recognized are made by a national review panel of private and public school educators and laymen chosen by the Department of Education, the program sponsor. CAPE will again manage the involvement of private schools, private school site visitors and private school review panel members.

## Legislative Update

**H.R. 4783**—On August 9 the House and Senate completed conference on the Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS) and **Education appropriations**, funding Department of Education programs for FY 1989 at \$21.7 billion. The bill funds the following new programs: gifted and talented programs, Even Start for disadvantaged preschoolers and their parents, and Improvement and Reform of Schools and Teaching. Included in the budget is \$20 million for school districts which incur capital expenses in arranging nonreligious sites for serving Chapter 1 religious school students. Chapter 1 received \$4.6 billion; the National Diffusion Network, \$11.1 million; School Recognition, \$.9 million, and Drug-Free Schools state and national programs, \$205 million.

**P.L. 100-368**—On July 18 President Reagan signed **H.R. 3893 amending the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act to extend the deadline for schools to submit asbestos management plans**. The new law allows schools to apply to their Governor for a deferral of the October 12, 1988 deadline. If the deferral request is approved, management plans could be submitted as late as May 9, 1989.

**H.R. 4800**—The House and Senate completed conference on the HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations, agreeing to allocate **\$47.5 million for asbestos abatement funding**. EPA will award grants and loans to schools based on the severity of the asbestos hazard and the poverty of resources of the school, and will notify schools on how to apply.

**H.R. 3660 and S. 1885**—The House Education and Labor Committee approved its version of the **Act for Better Child Care Services** on August 10, defeating several amendments to reduce eligibility of religious providers, and restricting federal regulation to providers who receive federal funds. The House bill also lowered the age eligibility to 12 years. The ABC bill would authorize \$2.5 billion to increase availability, affordability and quality of child care services by assisting providers and lower-income parents. (See *Outlook*, Dec. '87.) The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee approved its version on July 27, also restricting federal regulation of child care to those providers who receive federal funds, and lowering income eligibility to 100 percent of the state's median income. These bills have not been scheduled for floor debate, and it is projected that there will continue to be much opposition.

**H.R. 4939 and S. 2610**—The House Energy's Health and Environment subcommittee agreed on July 13 to the **Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988** which would amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to require EPA to tighten federal standards governing lead in drinking water. (Lead has been determined to cause brain damage, kidney problems, hearing loss, hypertension, growth stunting and learning disorders.) The bill calls on states to establish programs to assist schools in testing for lead, tracing its source and remedying the problem. Water cooler manufacturers would recall their lead-containing coolers for repair or replacement.

**H.R. 2837**—The House Energy and Commerce committee on August 10 agreed to a bill to **amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to assist states in responding to the health threat posed by radon gas**. The bill would require EPA to study the presence of radon in a sample of schools located in areas with high concentrations of radon and to design a survey to determine the extent of radon contamination in the states. EPA would provide technical guidance and information to the states for testing and reduction.

**H.R. 925 and S. 2488**—The Senate Labor and Human Resources committee agreed to the **Parental and Medical Leave Act** on July 14, which would provide 10 weeks of unpaid leave to parents of newborn, newly adopted or seriously ill children and 13 weeks to seriously ill workers employed at workplaces of 20 or more employees. The House approved its version, which would apply to employers of 50 or more, and would set up a commission to study the law's effects on small businesses.

## Capenotes

\*The following were named **Distinguished Principals** by the National Association of Elementary School Principals, and will be honored in Washington: H. Eugene Burger of St. Paul Lutheran, Fort Wayne, IN; Sr. Mary Monica Riordan of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Orchard Park, NY; Mary C. Dispenza of St. Louise de Merrilac, Bellevue, WA and Caroline Cappel of St. Genevieve Catholic School in Thibodaux, LA.

\*For information on **National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) grants**, send for a free copy of *Overview*, NEH, room 406, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506.

\*NEH is accepting applications for the **High School Younger Scholars Awards** for the summer of 1989. The \$1800 awards help support students who wish to conduct research and write a paper under the close supervision of a humanities scholar. Applications are due on November 1. Write Younger Scholars Guidelines, room 316, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, NEH.

\***Constitution Week** is September 17-23. The week commences with Citizenship Day, commemorating the signing of the Constitution in 1787, new voters and new citizens. For suggested school and community activities send for their brochure to Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, 808 17th St. N.W., Washington, DC 20006; (202) USA-1787.

\*The American Newspaper Publishers Association sponsors a national program, **Newspapers in Education (NIE)** which can provide schools with materials and ideas for using newspapers in the curriculum. Contact NIE, American Newspaper Publishers Assoc., Box 17407, Dulles Airport, Washington, DC 20041.

\*Fifteen California educators were honored for their work with talented students and have been awarded grants by Johns Hopkins University. Gifted students were asked to name the educator most influential in their academic life. Among the winners were faculty members of six CAPE member schools.

\**Integral Education: A Response to the Hispanic Presence* won the General Excellence Award for content and design from the Educational Press Association. It outlines a thorough plan for creating a bicultural milieu for both Hispanic and non-Hispanic students. The book is available from NCEA Publications, 1077 30th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20007-3857 for \$8.50.

\**Youth and America's Future: the William T. Grant Foundation Commission on Work, Family and Citizenship* publishes many studies portraying American youth, programs available to them, policies on youth, etc. Their *Forgotten Half: Non-College Youth in America* calls attention to the approximately 20 million 16-24 year-olds not likely to attend college and focuses on their transition from school to work. The report suggests a number of strategies. *Outlook* readers can receive a free copy and a list of publications from them at 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036-5541.

\*Independent Sector has just completed a state-by-state summary of recent actions affecting taxation and exemption of non-profits. As CAPE is a member, copies are available to our readers at the membership rate of \$3.00 from Independent Sector, 1828 L St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

\*The first place winner in the U.S. Institute of Peace's national high school essay contest was Kathryn McCormick of Georgetown Visitation Prep. in Washington, DC.

\**Places Where Children Succeed: A Profile of Outstanding Elementary Schools*, prepared by Research for Better Schools, lists seven characteristics of exemplary schools. For copies of the 63-page booklet send \$3.00 to the U.S. government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Include the document no. 065-000-00323-6.

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