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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.**

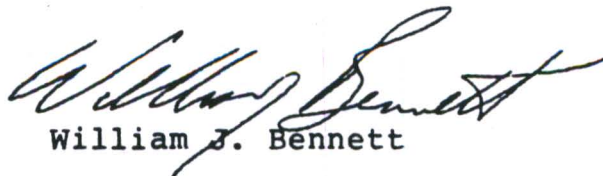
1. The Administration should reassess its current efforts and consider whether additional steps are needed.

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

June 26, 1986

BRIEFING PAPER:  
DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

Early in his Administration, President Reagan began a comprehensive five-pronged attack on drug abuse and drug trafficking. The President's strategy included drug law enforcement and international cooperation with other nations to disrupt the supply of illicit drugs, medical detoxification and treatment, and research. Prevention was the essential element in the long-term goal of eliminating drug abuse.

The President committed the Federal government to doing all in its power, but acknowledged that ultimate victory depended on individual Americans stopping all drug abuse within their home, workplace and community. Mrs. Reagan has led the way in sponsoring several major national efforts to heighten awareness of drug abuse and helping young people create a drug-free life.

A national change in attitude has occurred. After five years of increasing awareness, aggressive law enforcement and strong international supply reduction efforts, Americans have recognized that there is no single magic bullet to solve the drug problem and we must take every opportunity to attack drugs. There has been a substantial shift in focus --

- From the drug traffickers to the drug users;
- From the freedom of choice for individual drug users to the tremendous price we all pay as the result of an individual's drug abuse; and
- From government program to private initiative.

As a result, the national drug abuse prevention effort is now taking off with a momentum of its own. Individuals and communities, businesses and schools are taking a firm stand against drug abuse. There is broad consensus that drug abuse is wrong and that individuals who take drugs or promote drug taking by others will be held responsible for their actions. The American people are taking action and demanding the same strong action from government. Americans are proving they have the commitment and confidence to shape the future.

We are now entering a phase of widespread activity on the health side much like what has occurred on the law enforcement side for the past five years. But there is one important difference:

- Law enforcement is a government activity which needs the support of the private sector.
- Prevention is a private sector activity which needs the support of government.

In addition to setting the example in dealing with drug abuse in our own agencies, the Federal government must seek ways to encourage private sector efforts to stop drug abuse. Many such initiatives are already underway; others are being planned. Planning is underway to improve coordination of Federal prevention efforts. A high priority will continue to be given to:

- Communicating the most accurate information concerning drug abuse and the latest and most effective prevention approaches to the public;
- Publicizing what prevention and education resources are available and how to tap these resources;
- Enlisting the help of the mass media, the private sector and celebrities in deglamorizing drug abuse. The goal is creating an atmosphere which discourages young people from experimenting with drugs and alcohol and encourages healthy living, excellence and leadership;
- Working with other national groups to influence laws, regulations and other actions which would stop drug abuse both by young adults, who are the primary users of illicit drugs, and by our school-age youth.

With the existing wide public support, we have an unprecedented opportunity to eliminate drug abuse in the United States. The essential element is citizen action, which will be strengthened by a consistent message from all sources that drug abuse is not acceptable in our society.

#### Notes on Drug Abuse Prevention

1. Drug abuse prevention includes both motivating non-users to never start using drugs and convincing current users who have not yet developed a strong dependence on drugs to stop use.
2. Although the negative aspects of drug abuse should not be ignored, prevention programs for young children should teach positive behavior, such as constructive handling of feelings and responsibilities. Programs for young people should emphasize excellence in education, health, grasping opportunities and overall well-being. One of the most effective programs has been encouraging young people to just say "NO" to drugs.
3. Prevention involves more than technical education on how to identify specific drugs or the effects on the individual. Education is, however, an important prevention tool in teaching young people and adults to develop healthy behavior which does not include drug taking. Some well-meaning drug abuse education efforts have been widely criticized because of inaccurate scare tactics, encouraging experimentation, etc.

4. Caution should be used in choosing educational materials for drug abuse prevention programs. Some published materials, particularly those prepared earlier than 1980, may convey the wrong message or reflect out-of-date information.
5. Prevention programs should also consider potential treatment needs, particularly when addressing a specific area where drug use has progressed to serious drug abuse and addiction problems.
6. Such terms as "responsible" use, "recreational" use, "getting high," and defining drugs as "hard" or "soft" foster misconceptions and hinder understanding of the nature of drug problems. The policy is that such terms not be used.
7. Strict enforcement of all drug laws contributes significantly to prevention, both as a deterrent and by focusing public attention and concern on the problem. Arrest and stiff penalties for local drug sellers will materially assist in prevention efforts.
8. Identifying drug users is an essential element in eliminating drug abuse, particularly for those employees in positions involving public safety or sensitive responsibilities. There is also a need to have a strict policy of no drug use as a condition of employment. Identification of drug users works to the advantage of the individual as well as the coworkers and the employer.

LEARNING HOW TO SAY "NO" TO DRUGS ALSO APPLIES TO US AS INDIVIDUALS AND AS MANAGERS. PERSONALLY, SOCIALLY AND PROFESSIONALLY -- DON'T TOLERATE DRUG ABUSE.

Recommended Prevention Reading --

1984 National Strategy, Pg 7-8, 31-41, 90-91.

June 26, 1986 -- White House Drug Abuse Policy Office





Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C. 20530

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3 July 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: EDWIN MEESE III *EM*

SUBJECT: Administration Drug Control Program

As we discussed yesterday, I believe it is very important that we have a comprehensive, Administration-wide drug control effort that includes both the "supply side" (law enforcement) approach and the "demand side" (prevention, education and health) approach.

This topic has been discussed with Carlton Turner and Dick Wirthlin, both of whom agree that a major Administration initiative, including participation by the President, is highly desirable. It is important that we build upon past accomplishments and successes and that we expand the effort in a way that includes the Private Sector.

The organizational framework for this effort already exists with a Cabinet-level board (the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board), an enforcement coordinating group, and the potential for a health and prevention coordinating group (which ideally would be chaired by Carlton Turner).

As you suggested, the private sector effort could be organized by the Office of Public Liaison, in accordance with normal White House practice, with a strong liaison relationship with the health and prevention coordinating group. To explore the possibilities and develop a definitive plan of action, I would recommend that the following meetings be set up as soon as possible:

- (1) A Domestic Policy Council meeting with the President to present the current state of drug education, prevention and treatment activities within the federal government; this meeting should be set up as soon as possible on or after 9 July.

- (2) An informal meeting with the President, members of the Cabinet, and White House staff, in which Peter Ueberroth, Tom Korologos and Dick Wirthlin would be invited to present their ideas. All three of these people have done considerable thinking on private sector involvement, as well as Administration participation, in a major drug abuse effort.
- (3) A Cabinet meeting at which a comprehensive drug control plan would be presented by Carlton Turner, representatives of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, other White House staff members, etc.

If these three meetings could be completed by the end of July, we could utilize the month of August for preparation and have a kick-off for this program in September, just as schools and colleges resume for the Fall semester.

Needless to say, the principal success of the Administration in drug abuse prevention and education has been the outstanding work done by Nancy Reagan, both within the United States and internationally. The program we are contemplating would in no way conflict with or duplicate those efforts, which would continue to expand. Rather, the additional activities would complement the First Lady's program in the law enforcement, education and health areas as well as devote attention to the problem of drugs in the workplace, which should be a major focus of the new private sector activity.

The above ideas are obviously tentative, and I would be happy to discuss them with you and other members of the White House staff.

cc: Dr. Carlton Turner

DRAFT - July 9, 1986

NATIONAL INITIATIVE ON DRUG ABUSE

OBJECTIVES

- Enhance President Reagan's leadership role in the national campaign to prevent drug abuse and drug trafficking.
- Garner public support for new initiatives working toward the Administration's goal of creating a drug-free generation by the 1990s.

STRATEGY

1. Stimulate action and broaden public awareness on drug abuse.
  - Move from uninformed to informed debate.
  - Direct sudden public outrage over drug abuse to support for government and private initiatives against drug use. Focus on drug user, not as victim but as irresponsible member of society.
2. Increase awareness of the successes of the President's national and international drug program.
3. Maintain Executive Branch leadership in undertaking major new initiatives.

THEMES

1. Administration has taken unprecedented actions to stop drug abuse.
2. Drug users are financing our Nation's suicide.
  - Drug abuse is a threat to national security and public safety.
  - Drug abuse costs the American public at least \$60 billion each year in terms of productivity, health care, accidents and crime.
  - Drug abuse is eroding the quality of education and the personal development of our young people.
3. Government must do all in its power to help, but the war on drugs will be won only by the action and commitment of private citizens -- businessmen and workers, students and teachers, parents and volunteers.

**TIMING:** July through October 1986

The window of opportunity is wide open. Public outrage and media attention about drug abuse are at an unprecedented high in the wake of the recent cocaine deaths of Len Bias and Don Rogers. Public focus has shifted from the drug traffickers to the drug users, from the drug user as victim to drug abuse being irresponsible behavior, and from government program to private initiative.

Strong leadership is required to maintain and direct the current momentum into effective public action. There has already been some dissipation in the current situation: the media has begun to refocus the burden of resolution on government and on drug law enforcement, both of which are limited without broad public commitment to stopping the use of drugs.

**Key dates:**

- July 15, 1986 - Congressional hearings on crack cocaine.
- July 16, 1986 - Tentative hearing by House Subcommittee on Crime on H.J. Res. 631, legislative initiative mandating a White House Conference on Drug Abuse.
- August 16-September 8, 1986 - Congressional Labor Day recess.
- September 1, 1986 - Labor Day and beginning of school year

PROPOSED DRUG ABUSE EVENTS

Major National Events

- RR nationally-televised address in East Room.

Purpose: To take full leadership role, heighten national awareness of the multi-faceted drug abuse issue, communicate progress made and outline new offensive against drug abuse.

- RR Signing Ceremony - possible Executive Orders  
(1) directing the Secretary of Education to withhold Federal funding from any educational institution which does not have a policy of no drug use; (2) requiring all DOD contractors to have a drug-free workplace; and (3) requiring Federal Government to adopt (a) preemployment screening for all positions and (b) screening of employees in positions affecting public safety or national security.

Purpose: To ensure the public trust by taking those actions which are the most difficult and the most effective in eliminating drug abuse.

- RR/NR Presentation Ceremony for Certificates of Achievement to six individual and corporate achievers.

Purpose: To highlight accomplishments of established national program against drug abuse and present model for upcoming initiatives.

Specialty Events

- RR/NR briefing for Chief Executive Officers of multi-national corporations. Event would be a dialogue on the subject of drug abuse in the workplace.

Purpose: To highlight priority of drug abuse prevention programs in the workplace, demonstrate support for established programs and encourage other corporations to establish programs of their own.

- RR/NR visit to a plant which has a drug-free environment.  
Purpose: To focus on ability of management and labor to work together to eliminate drug abuse in the workplace.
- RR/NR visit to a school which has implemented an effective anti-drug program. Addresses student body, tours town, etc.  
Purpose: To focus on ability of community to rid schools of drugs and the relationship of a drug-free school with the quality of education.
- RR/NR meeting with Congressional leaders. Event would be a "listening" session among conservative and liberal drug program spokesmen in Congress.  
Purpose: To reaffirm the President's leadership on the issue, demonstrate a listening posture and break ground for new Administration initiatives.

#### Call to Action

- RR call on union and management to eliminate drug abuse in their ranks and to set an effective policy to deal with the drug users and their health needs.  
Purpose: To build a consensus among labor and management for eliminating drug abuse in the workplace.  
 Possible Labor Day speech.
- RR call on media and private sector to seek every opportunity to assist Mrs. Reagan in publicizing the negative aspects of drug abuse and the positive aspects of saying no to drugs.  
Purpose: To expand national prevention/education program and ensure that accurate information is presented in a credible way to all citizens.
- RR/NR Message to School Principals to coincide with Department of Education program kick-off and release of "Schools Without Drugs."  
Purpose: To give high priority and visibility to leadership role of school principals in eliminating drug abuse in the schools.

- RR/NR Message to teachers to coincide with release of IBM-sponsored comic books.

Purpose: To emphasize important role of teachers in drug abuse prevention among children.

- RR/NR briefing to commissioners of major sports organizations calling on them as role models for Nation's youth to support drug abuse awareness programs and to be drug free.

Purpose: To recall 1982 RR/NR meeting with representatives of professional sports associations and direct current visibility of the problem of drugs and sports to a call for action in all segments of society.

### Enforcement

- RR message to all mayors calling for commitment of at least 10 percent of local police resources specifically to stopping the supply as close to the user as possible by arresting all known drug dealers and making public the names of dealers and users. Presidential call to all judges to hold these drug dealers for a minimum of seven days as a threat to the community.

Purpose: To disrupt the drug traffic as close to the user as possible; to hold drug dealers responsible for their criminal activity which can include murder, attempted murder and assault.

- RR call on all levels of government to aggressively enforce laws and regulations prohibiting possession, use, sale or transfer of any illicit drug in any public building. Direct immediate dismissal of any employee of the Federal government committing this criminal offense.

Purpose: To disrupt the drug traffic as close to the user as possible; to hold individuals involved in drug offenses responsible for their criminal activity.

### Press Events

- RR/NR informal chat with selected editorial writers.
- RR Op-ed for Wall Street Journal: the national cost of drug abuse.
- RR/NR exclusive interview with appropriate weekly news magazine.

- RR/NR Parade Magazine article.
- Regional press luncheon.
- Weekly briefing of regional press.
- Establish media action committee.

#### Legislative Events

- RR call on all states asking them to pass the model paraphernalia law within two years and asking Congress to remove 25 percent of the ADM block grant money from any state which does not comply with such requirement and make it illegal to manufacture or possess drug paraphernalia.
- Legislative package to Congress requesting rescheduling of butyl nitrite, and legislation requiring all IV drug users to enter treatment.

#### Government Events

- RR Signing Ceremony for Executive Order altering current policy board chaired by the Attorney General to include drug abuse health issues or creating Cabinet-level drug abuse health policy board.

Purpose: To enhance Cabinet-level drug abuse policy participation on the health side.

- RR directive to Secretary of HHS to develop ways to provide funding assistance to states which implement programs (a) making treatment mandatory for IV drug users, (b) meeting the treatment needs of indigent people, and (c) identifying other drug users and forcing them into treatment.
- Briefing for Cabinet on drug abuse issues and programs.
- Briefing for White House Senior Staff concerning drug abuse issues and programs.
- RR/NR address to national meeting of drug abuse health care professionals.
- Distribution of materials to U.S. Attorneys, calling on each to promulgate the drug abuse issue and strategy in the local media and with community groups.



### International Events

- RR/NR discussion with other leaders.
- NR host briefing of the wives of foreign ambassadors assigned in Washington.
- Recall of U.S. Ambassadors for White House Briefing on drug abuse.
- Cabinet/Senior Staff briefing of Foreign Press.

### Cabinet/Senior Staff Events

- Briefing for national press with Regan, Weinberger, Meese, Bowen, Brock, Dole, Bennett, Turner on appropriate aspects of drug abuse problem and what must be done to solve it.
- Shultz major domestic address on international impact of drug abuse.
- Meese and appropriate Department of Justice officials visibility for domestic eradication program and other enforcement initiatives.
- Weinberger address on DOD initiatives to end drug abuse in the military and by the civilian workforce.
- Bowen major addresses on the drug abuse issue.
- Brock as spokesman on drug abuse in workplace.
- Bennett major addresses on drug abuse in the schools and spearhead major Department of Education initiative.

### Ongoing Events

- White House briefings for select business leaders, consumer groups, labor organizations, educational associations, etc.
- Fact sheets/speech inserts for surrogates. Mailings of supportive editorials and other advocacy materials.

DRAFT/July 8, 1986

SCHEDULE OF POSSIBLE DRUG ABUSE EVENT OPPORTUNITIES

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
7/8-11/86	North American Christian Convention	Indiana
7/11-18/86	Association of Trial Lawyers of America	New York, NY
7/14-19/86	National Law Enforcement Explorer Conference	Seattle, WA
7/15/86	RR Address to Republican Fundraiser	Washington, DC
7/15/86	Fourth National Conference of Hospital-Medical Public Policy Issues	Washington, DC
7/16/86	Texans War on Drugs	Texas
7/18/86	NR meets with sports commissioners. (T)	Washington, DC
7/27-31/86	Youth to Youth National Conference	Ohio
8/3-6/86	First National Conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, "Sharing Knowledge for Action"	Washington, DC
8/22-26/86	American Psychological Association	Washington, DC
8/14/86	Congressional Picnic	Washington, DC
8/16-9/7/86	RR to Ranch/Congress recess	National
8/17-21/86	White House Conference On Small Business	Washington, DC
8/24-26/86	National Governors Conference	Hilton Head, NC
8/26-30/86	Toastmasters, International	Nevada
9/1/86	Labor Day & Beginning School Year	Nat'l Holiday
9/8/86	RR/Congress return	Washington, DC
9/11-13/86	Radio-Television News Directors Association	Texas

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
ca. 9/15/86	Department of Education program kick-off and release of "Schools Without Drugs."	National
9/18/86	Capital Cities/ABC Conference: "Drugs in the U.S.A."	New York, NY
9/18-21/86	Concerned Women for America	Washington, DC
9/23-26/86	National Conference of Editorial Writers	South Carolina
9/29-10/2/86	American Academy of Family Physicians	Washington, DC
10/4/86	Congress recess/Campaign	National
10/22-26/86	American Business Women's Association	Kansas
11/23-24/86	Tennessee Statewide Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) meeting on drug education and enforcement	Nashville, TN
11/2-6/86	American Pharmaceutical Association	Louisiana
11/2-6/86	National Association of Convenience Stores	Louisiana
11/4/86	Election Day	National
11/6-11/86	National Association of Realtors	New York, NY
11/16-19/86	American Heart Association	California
11/12-15/86	Society of Professional Journalists (Sigma Delta Chi)	Georgia
11/16-19/86	Southern Newspaper Publishers Association	Florida
11/17-19/86	TV Bureau of Advertising	California

Perennials

National Chamber of Commerce  
National Press Club

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 14, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Opportunities

Issue -- To determine the next major steps in the President's campaign to achieve a drug-free Nation.

Background -- The situation in 1981 was not promising. During the previous two decades, the use of illegal drugs in the United States spread into every segment of our society. The public lacked accurate information about the hazards of some of the most widely used drugs, and government efforts to combat the use of illicit drugs lacked credibility. National programs were directed at a single drug -- heroin -- and on one strategy -- supply reduction. The moral confusion surrounding drug abuse weakened our resolve to stop illegal drugs coming from overseas. The U.S. became a major drug producing country. Drug trafficking and organized crime became the Nation's number one crime problem; and use of illegal drugs expanded, especially among our young people. There was a feeling of inevitability regarding illegal drugs and uncertainty over what was the right thing to do.

The President's Strategy: Early in his Administration, President Reagan launched a major campaign against drug abuse. The objectives were to improve drug law enforcement, strengthen international cooperation, expand drug abuse health functions as a private sector activity, reduce drug abuse in the military, and create a nationwide drug abuse awareness effort to strengthen public attitudes against drugs and get everyone involved. His strategy was published to provide a blueprint for action.

National Leadership: President and Mrs. Reagan have led the Nation and the world in setting the right direction and encouraging both government and the private sector to join in stopping drug abuse. The Vice President is coordinating the complex functions of interdicting drugs at our borders. The Attorney General has taken charge of coordinating the overall drug law enforcement policy and activities.

The Federal Role: The Federal role is to provide national leadership, working as a catalyst in encouraging private sector and local efforts, and to pursue those drug abuse functions which lie beyond the jurisdictions and capabilities of the individual states. Federal drug programs have been reoriented to meet specific regional needs. Initiatives emphasize coordination and cooperation among officials at all levels of government and use of government resources as a catalyst for grassroots action.

**The Umbrella of Effective Enforcement:** The strong law enforcement effort, including vigorous action against drug production and processing laboratories in source countries, has increased public awareness of the drug abuse problem. Eradication programs and military support have been added to the fight. The Federal budget for drug law enforcement has expanded from \$700 million to \$1.8 billion annually.

**The Growth of Private Sector Efforts:** Due largely to Mrs. Reagan's leadership and dedication to the youth of America and the world, private sector drug abuse awareness and prevention programs have increased significantly over the past five years. The number of parent groups has grown from 1,000 to 9,000. School-age children have formed over 10,000 "Just Say No" clubs around the country. The advertising industry, television networks, high school coaches, the medical profession, the entertainment industry, law enforcement officers and many others have joined in the national effort. Examples include over 4 million drug awareness comic books which have been distributed to elementary students, sponsored by IBM, The Keebler Company, and the National Federation of Parents. McNeil Pharmaceutical's Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse program is now firmly established across the country.

Discussion - The President's program has been successful in dealing with the drug problem. Compared to 1981, drug use is down in almost all categories. Notable is the success of the U.S. military in reducing use of illegal drugs by over 65 percent through strict policies and testing to identify users. Across the Nation, the private sector is taking a strong stand.

Public attitudes are clearly against use of illegal drugs and drug awareness is at an all-time high. Today, drug use is front page news. Corporations are recognizing the tremendous cost of drugs in the workplace; parents and students are recognizing how illegal drugs in the schools erodes the quality of education. The consequences of drug use are becoming more severe as users turn to more potent drugs and more dangerous forms of abuse. There is increasing concern about the threat that drug abuse poses to public safety and national security. And a new understanding is evident: Drug abuse is not a private matter -- using illegal drugs is irresponsible behavior -- and the costs are paid by society.

There is broad public support for taking strong action to hold users responsible and to stop the use of drugs. Aggressive corporate and school measures to end drug abuse, including use of law enforcement, expulsions and firings, have met with strong support from workers, students and the community. According to a USA Today poll, 77 percent of the Nation's adults would not object to being tested in the workplace for drugs.

We have reached a new plateau with a new set of opportunities. We should pursue the limits of possibility in eliminating drug abuse. The time is right to create a national environment of intolerance for use of illegal drugs.

### Issues For Consideration

The President's National Strategy continues to be a sound blueprint for the comprehensive drug abuse program. Several opportunities exist to move toward the goal of a Nation free of illegal drugs in the 1990's. The issues involve communication, education, health, the workplace, and drug law enforcement support.

#### A. COMMUNICATION

The teamwork of the President and Mrs. Reagan, working together, have brought significant gains in the fight against illegal drugs. Attitudes have changed, awareness has increased and many people are ready to join in the fight. Recent deaths from cocaine use have focused attention on the issue. Yet there appears to be widespread lack of knowledge regarding the government efforts underway. A major Presidential address to the Nation could focus the issue, declaring that the national campaign against drug abuse has entered a new phase. The timing of such a speech is a factor, recognizing that some early discussions have leaked to the press.

OPTION #1 -- Recommend a Presidential address at the earliest possible time; late July or early August, follow-up with implementing action by the Cabinet.

#### Pros

- Move while public interest and media attention is at a peak. Likely to be most effective.
- Avoids potential criticism of politicizing the drug effort by action near the November elections.

#### Cons

- Possible suggestions of opportunism, reacting to recent deaths of athletes.

OPTION #2 -- Recommend a Presidential address in September or October, after a number of Federal actions have been taken to strengthen the drug effort and follow up with continuing action by the Cabinet.

#### Pros

- Allows time for specific actions which can be reported in the speech.

- More closely aligned with the beginning of the school year, timely for students in high schools and colleges.

Cons

- Current high level of interest may dissipate because of the delay.
- Potential for criticism of being political by being closer to election.

B. EDUCATION

The major initiative is to establish a national objective for every educational institution, through college level, to be drug-free. To prevent drug abuse before it starts, drugs must be addressed in early school years and drug abuse prevention must continue throughout the entire school career. Teachers, school administrators, parents and individual students can share the commitment to a drug-free school. School organizations - sports, academic, drama, student government, etc. - and effective student leadership can make the difference. Schools and colleges must make the drug-free policy known and then not tolerate violations of the policy.

- ISSUE # 1 -- Develop effective ways to promulgate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school. The Secretary of Education is preparing an excellent booklet for national distribution which will respond to this issue.
- ISSUE #2 -- Make it mandatory that all schools have a policy of being drug-free and direct the Secretary of Education to explore ways to withhold Federal funding from any educational institution which does not have such a policy.
- ISSUE #3 -- Instruct the Attorney General and the Secretary of Education to inform the heads of all educational institutions, public and private, of the Federal law regarding distributing drugs in or on, or within 1,000 feet of a public or private elementary or secondary schools. In summary, this law provides for penalties up to twice the normal term and second offenders are punishable by a minimum of three years imprisonment or more than life imprisonment and at least three times any special parole term.
- ISSUE #4 -- Explore ways to require that drug abuse be taught as part of the health curriculum instead of as a separate subject and seek funding to be made available to schools specifically to purchase new health text books which make this change.

### C. HEALTH

Health interests are at a peak. The dangers of drugs are more widely evident than at any time in recent history. Many people are expressing amazement regarding the long-known effects of cocaine on the heart and respiratory systems which can lead to death. Yet even more awareness is needed. There was massive public concern over allegations of negligible amounts of herbicide on marijuana, yet the same level of concern is not evident over the deadly, yet common, application of PCP to marijuana. Additionally, much remains to be done to make appropriate treatment available to those experiencing health damage and addiction. The high correlation between intravenous (IV) drug use and AIDS requires prompt action.

ISSUE #1 -- Develop ways to provide funding assistance to states which implement programs to support specific drug-related health problems-

- Develop mandatory treatment for intravenous (IV) drug users.
- Identify drug users and force them into appropriate treatment.

ISSUE #2 -- Accelerate research in critical areas-

- Drug testing techniques and approaches.
- Highest priority to comprehensive cocaine/coca/coca paste research program. (health, herbicides, detection, etc.)

ISSUE #3 -- Develop means for limited Federal assistance to selected prevention initiatives and provide seed money for promising initiatives.

- ACTION, NIDA or other approaches?

### D. SAFETY/PRODUCTIVITY

A relatively few drug users are causing our families and our society to pay a high price for their irresponsibility. Attitude surveys show wide support for identifying users of illegal drugs and for stopping the users and the sellers of illegal drugs. A vocal minority still chooses to argue for drugs as a victimless crime and to point to the Federal government for a solution. In the interests of the American people and their future, leaders must take action.



A drug-free workplace is the right of every worker. Public safety considerations require prompt action to identify, remove and treat individuals who are in jobs where their drug abuse endangers the public safety. Employers must establish a clear policy, ensure that the policy is understood and applied, and include specific rules, procedures for identifying violators and uncompromising discipline consistent with the public trust. As the nation's largest single employer, the Federal government should serve as a model for dealing constructively with drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace. The Military Services have led the way in identifying drug users and moving toward a drug-free force. Several Federal agencies have begun or are planning similar programs.

- ISSUE #1 -- Institute a testing program for pre-employment screening of all applicants for Federal jobs, with a policy that a confirmed positive test for illicit drug use disqualifies the applicant and another application may not be made for one year.
- ISSUE #2 -- Require a comprehensive testing program for all Federal employees in national security positions, safety-related positions, law enforcement officers and support personnel, drug abuse organizations, and any positions designated as sensitive by regulation or by the agency head.
- ISSUE #3 -- Establish a national goal of a 70% reduction in drug users within three years; ask the private sector to help in meeting the goal.
- ISSUE #4 -- Request the Secretary of Defense to explore ways to require Defense contractors to have a policy of a drug-free workplace.
- ISSUE #5 -- Even though overall drug use in the military has been reduced by 67 percent, 8.9 percent still use. Request the Secretary of Defense to intensify efforts to achieve drug-free military service.

#### E. DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT

Strong and visible drug law enforcement is critical to maintaining an atmosphere in which major health programs can effectively separate the user from the drug. The success of drug law enforcement has caused significant changes in the nature of drug trafficking and in trafficking routes. Drug enforcement agencies are responding to the changes. It must be made evident to all that the drug law enforcement is flexible and relentless and will pursue the drug traffickers wherever they move.

As the emphasis turns to the user, it is important that the initiative be viewed as health-oriented with a strict, but caring approach. Law enforcement can make a special contribution to drug abuse prevention and education programs in two ways: by sharing their knowledge and prestige in a caring way, particularly with young people; and by vigorously pursuing the sellers and distributors. The entire criminal justice system must provide prompt and strong punishment to drug dealers.

ISSUE #1 -- Instruct all Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees to request every U.S. Attorney to seek and prosecute violators of 21 U.S.C. 845A (selling illegal drugs on or near school property) to emphasize seriousness of stopping drug pushers. Require special reporting on these cases.

ISSUE #2 -- Expedite the development of a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to enhance ongoing operations, making appropriate use of military support and technology. Include planning to insure flexibility in the use of all law enforcement resources and, if needed, a reorganization of the operating management structure and responsibilities.

ACTION ITEMS

July 31, 1986

Major address by the President in September 1986 declaring that the national campaign against drug abuse has entered a new phase; his goal is to make the use of illegal drugs unacceptable behavior throughout our society, and announcing the following:

1. Executive Order which facilitates work toward a drug-free Federal workplace, including (a) allowing agency heads to establish rules regarding drug testing for employees in positions affecting public safety or national security, (b) allowing pre-employment drug screening for applicants for Federal employment.
2. Ask the Secretary of Education to assist educational institutions in establishing a policy of no drug use and withhold assistance from any educational institution which does not have a policy of no drug use.
3. Presidential call on union and management to eliminate drug abuse in their ranks and to set an effective policy to deal with the drug users and their health needs.
5. Establish a new approach to coordinate drug abuse prevention and health issues, including liaison and assistance to private sector efforts, by providing a focal point, a new prevention unit within HHS.
6. Ask Secretary of HHS to develop ways to provide funding assistance to states which implement programs (a) making treatment mandatory for IV drug users, (b) meeting the treatment needs of indigent people, and (c) identifying users of illegal drugs as early as possible and getting them into treatment before their drug use destroys their life and their families.
7. Presidential call to all mayors to commit at least 10 percent of their police resources specifically to stopping the supply as close to the user as possible by arresting all known drug dealers and making public the names of dealers and users. Presidential call to all judges to hold these drug dealers for a minimum of 7 days as a threat to the community.
8. Call on all levels of government to aggressively enforce laws and regulations prohibiting possession, use, sale or transfer of any illicit drug in any public building. Direct immediate dismissal of any employee of the Federal government committing this criminal offense.
9. Call on all states asking them to outlaw drug paraphernalia and vigorously enforce such laws.
10. Call on the media, the private sector, and every individual to seek every opportunity to assist Mrs. Reagan in publicizing the negative aspects of drug abuse, the positive aspects of saying no to drugs, and how the sale and use of illegal drugs should not be tolerated.

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Goals

Issue -- To present the initial action items for the next step in the President's campaign to achieve a drug-free Nation.

Background -- Looking back to the 1960's and 1970's, the use of illegal drugs in the United States spread into every segment of our society. The public lacked accurate information about the hazards of some of the most widely used drugs, and government efforts to combat the use of illicit drugs lacked credibility. National programs were directed at a single drug -- heroin -- and on one strategy -- supply reduction. The moral confusion surrounding drug abuse weakened our resolve to stop illegal drugs coming from overseas. The U.S. became a major drug producing country. Drug trafficking and organized crime became the Nation's number one crime problem; and use of illegal drugs expanded, especially among our young people. There was a feeling of inevitability regarding illegal drugs and uncertainty over what was the right thing to do.

The President's Strategy: Early in his Administration, President Reagan launched a major campaign against drug abuse. The objectives were to improve drug law enforcement, strengthen international cooperation, expand drug abuse health functions as a private sector activity, reduce drug abuse in the military, and create a nationwide drug abuse awareness effort to strengthen public attitudes against drugs and get everyone involved. His strategy was published to provide a blueprint for action.

National Leadership: President and Mrs. Reagan have led the Nation and the world in setting the right direction and encouraging both government and the private sector to join in stopping drug abuse. The Vice President is coordinating the complex functions of interdicting drugs at our borders. The Attorney General has taken charge of coordinating the overall drug law enforcement policy and activities.

The Federal Role: The Federal role is to provide national leadership, to encourage private sector and local efforts, and to pursue those drug abuse functions which lie beyond the jurisdictions and capabilities of the individual states. Federal drug programs have been reoriented to meet specific regional needs. Initiatives emphasize coordination and cooperation among officials at all levels of government and use of government resources as a catalyst for grassroots action.

The Umbrella of Effective Enforcement: The strong law enforcement effort, including vigorous action against drug production and processing laboratories in source countries, has increased public awareness of the drug abuse problem. Eradication programs and military support have been added to the fight.

The Vice President has taken a lead role in drug interdiction activities and the Attorney General is chairing the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board. The Federal budget for drug law enforcement has expanded from \$700 million in FY 81 to \$1.8 billion in FY 87.

The Growth of Private Sector Efforts: Due largely to Mrs. Reagan's leadership and dedication to the youth of America and the world, private sector drug abuse awareness and prevention programs have increased significantly over the past five years. The number of parent groups has grown from under 1,000 to 9,000. School-age children have formed over 10,000 "Just Say No" clubs around the country. The advertising industry, television networks, high school coaches, the medical profession, the entertainment industry, law enforcement officers and many others have joined in the national effort. Examples include over 4 million drug awareness comic books which have been distributed to elementary students, sponsored by IBM, The Keebler Company, and the National Federation of Parents. McNeil Pharmaceutical's Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse program is now firmly established across the country.

Discussion - Public attitudes are clearly against use of illegal drugs and drug awareness is at an all-time high. Today, drug use is front page news. Corporations are recognizing the tremendous cost of drugs in the workplace; parents and students are recognizing how illegal drugs in the schools erodes the quality of education. The consequences of drug use are becoming more severe as users turn to more potent drugs and more dangerous forms of abuse. There is increasing concern about the threat that drug abuse poses to public safety and national security. And a new understanding is evident: Drug abuse is not a private matter --using illegal drugs is irresponsible behavior -- and the costs are paid by society.

Aggressive corporate and school measures to end drug abuse, including use of law enforcement, expulsions and firings, have met with strong support from workers, students and the community. According to a USA Today poll, 77 percent of the Nation's adults would not object to being tested in the workplace for drugs.

We have reached a new plateau with a new set of opportunities. We should pursue the limits of possibility in eliminating drug abuse. The time is right to create a national environment of intolerance for use of illegal drugs.

#### NATIONAL GOALS:

The President has set a national goal for the United States of a drug-free Nation in the 1990's. To work toward this goal, he challenged the nation to achieve at least a 50 percent reduction in use of illegal drugs within the next three years.

GOAL #1: ESTABLISH A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE --

The goal is to protect the public and the workforce and to increase productivity by ensuring that workers in sensitive occupations are clear-minded and free of the effects of illegal drugs. As the nation's largest single employer, the Federal government should serve as a model for dealing constructively with drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace. The Military Services have led the way in identifying drug users and moving toward a drug-free military force. Several Federal agencies have begun or are planning similar programs.

- o Establish a drug-free Federal workplace.
  - Mandatory drug screening for those employees in sensitive positions: public safety, law enforcement, national security, and other sensitive positions as determined by the department head.
  - Seek voluntary compliance for those not in sensitive positions.
  - Treatment to be provided for those individuals seeking help.
  - Supervisors to be trained to detect symptoms of drug use by any employee.
- o Encourage states and local governments to develop drug-free workplaces.
- o Call on private citizens and local politicians to incorporate this goal in their own agendas.
- o Call on various organizations to press for government to follow the lead of the Federal government.
- o Work with government contractors to ensure drug-free workplaces.
- o Encourage private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.
- o Issue Executive Order regarding drug testing in the Federal Government.

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

The major initiative is to establish a national goal for every educational institution, through college level, to be drug-free. The major actions are:

- o Secretary of Education develop ways to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school, including universities and colleges.
- o Encourage all schools to establish a policy of being drug free.
- o Inform heads of all educational institutions about the Federal law on distributing drugs on or near school property.
- o Encourage that education on drug abuse to be taught as part of a health curriculum rather than as a special curriculum.

GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

The health danger posed by use of illegal drugs is more evident than at any time in recent history, and we need to make appropriate treatment available to those experiencing health damage and addiction. The high correlation between intravenous (IV) drug use and AIDS requires prompt action. The major actions:

- o Secretary Bowen has been asked to develop and implement programs that will assist states that are willing to treat specific drug-related health problems.
- o To focus treatment attention on intravenous drug users who are the primary cause of spreading the AIDS virus into the heterosexual population.
- o Accelerate research in health-related areas (cocaine/CRACK), and for non-invasive methods to detect drug use.
- o Stimulate development of innovative prevention programs by the Federal government, including a focal point for managing prevention efforts.
- o Encourage pharmaceutical companies to develop new drugs to treat drug dependence.

**GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

The goal is to obtain cooperation from every country with which the United States must work in drug enforcement and treatment programs. Several actions would be taken:

- o Recall for consultation U.S. Ambassadors in selected countries that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems.
- o Continue to expand appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug interdiction and destruction of illegal refineries.
- o Intensify efforts with other nations to stop drug production, trafficking and money laundering.

**GOAL #5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Strong and visible drug law enforcement is needed to cause disruptions in drug trafficking and in trafficking routes. Law enforcement is also critical to maintaining an atmosphere in which major health programs can advance. The specific actions will be emphasized:

- o Expedite a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the U.S.
- o Direct Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to publicize the Federal statutes providing for double penalties for selling illegal drugs on or near elementary or secondary school property.
- o Continue an appropriate role for law enforcement personnel in drug prevention programs.
- o Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire criminal justice system for drug dealers operating close to users.

**GOAL #6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION**

Continued leadership by the President and Mrs. Reagan is vitally important to achieve more gains in the fight against illegal drugs. Attitudes have changed, awareness has increased, and many people are ready to join in the fight. The President's ongoing efforts would be supported by the following actions:

- o Ask all citizens and private sector organizations to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.



- o Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.
- o Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.
- o Stimulate development of innovative prevention programs in the private sector.
- o Encourage corporate America to get involved in prevention programs within their organizations, communities, our nation and foreign countries where they have subsidiaries.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 7, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

THROUGH: JACK SVAHN  
FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER  
SUBJECT: Support for Drug-Testing

The President's goal of a drug-free workplace has received the support of the following organizations:

- o The International Brotherhood of Police Officers, the largest police union in the country with a membership of 50,000, has communicated its support in a letter to OPM (attached).
- o The National Association of Government Employees, embracing approximately 100,000 state, local, and Federal employees, also have put their support in writing (attached).
- o The Federal Managers Association of 20,000 members delivered a letter for President Reagan this afternoon. This group represents mid-level managers in the Federal government (attached).
- o The Governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands sent his congratulations and admiration for President Reagan's firm resolve and says he recently submitted a bill to the legislature to test government employees for drugs and will push for other legislature to curb the use of drugs (attached).
- o Additionally, the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors has voted unanimously to support the President's approach (attached).

These groups represent state, local, and Federal levels of the work force. Without a doubt, other groups will follow. The time is right for voluntary drug testing.



# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF POLICE OFFICERS

AFFILIATED WITH SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL/CIO

285 DORCHESTER AVENUE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02127

617/268-500

August 4, 1986

The Honorable Constance Horner  
U.S. Office of Personnel Management  
1900 E Street, N.W.  
Room 5518  
Washington, D.C. 20415

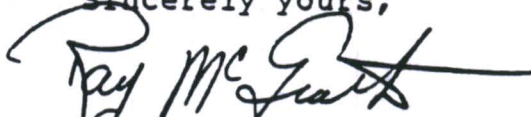
Dear Mrs. Horner:

The International Brotherhood of Police Officers, the largest police union in the country, supports and fully endorses President Reagan's drug program.

Drugs are a major concern to the future of our country and we, who serve as law enforcement officers, recognize the need for a substantive coordinated effort to eliminate this cancer to our society.

In endorsing the President's program, the IBPO will be most happy to serve in any capacity the Administration desires.

Sincerely yours,

  
Ray McGrath  
Vice President, IBPO



**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

**AFFILIATED WITH SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL/CIO**

**KENNETH T. LYONS**  
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

285 DORCHESTER AVENUE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02127  
1313 L STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

617/288-5002  
202/371-8644

August 4, 1986

The Honorable Constance Horner  
U.S. Office of Personnel Management  
1900 E Street, N.W.  
Room 5518  
Washington, D.C. 20415

Dear Mrs. Horner:

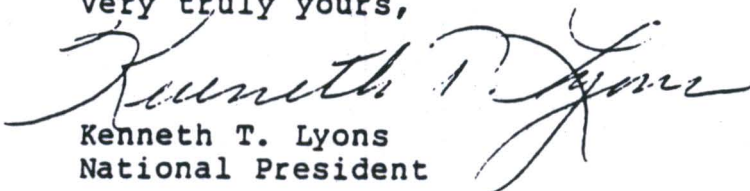
I fully support the President's edict on drug testing for federal employees involved in security and safety.

In an interview I gave today to WBZ in Boston, I informed them that I support the President's program, which I believe originated from the Office of Personnel Management, and pointed out that we are negotiating contracts today in behalf of police departments for drug testing with the provision that chiefs also be included in the program.

In any event, chalk me up as being in your corner for drug testing.

Warm regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

  
Kenneth T. Lyons  
National President

# FEDERAL MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

President  
Michael E. Minahan  
257 Stowe Avenue  
Troy, NY 12180  
(518) 274-4572



Executive Director  
David W. Sanasack  
1000 16th St., NW Suite 701  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202) 778-1500

August 6, 1986

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Reagan:

The Federal Managers Association, the largest management organization representing managers and supervisors throughout the Federal government, applauds your efforts to eradicate drug abuse in America. We strongly support your initiatives to curtail the supply and eliminate the demand for illegal drugs.

The Federal Managers Association stands ready to assist you in whatever way possible to achieve your goals for a drug-free America. These goals: a drug-free workplace, drug-free schools, treatment of drug abusers, international cooperation, strengthening of law enforcement, and expanding public awareness, are necessary to maintain the cornerstones of our democratic way of life.

We are also fully aware of and appreciate the many sensitivities involved and the potential obstacles that lie ahead on the road to a drug-free America. The Federal Managers Association desires to work with you in clearing these obstacles and achieving your goals in a fair, timely, and efficient manner.

Mr. President, drug abuse by Federal employees is totally unacceptable. You have the Federal Managers Association's support to assist your efforts to eliminate drug abuse from the Public sector. We are eager to work with you in this great cause at this turning point in America's history.

Sincerely,

Michael E. Minahan  
National President

David W. Sanasack  
Executive Director

LET ME TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR IMPRESSIVE TOUGH STAND ON CURBING DRUG ABUSE IN THE NATION. I ADMIRE YOUR FIRM RESOLVE AND DEDICATION TO COMBAT THE HORRORS OF DRUG ABUSE BY INSTITUTING YOUR SIX POINT PLAN FOR A DRUG FREE AMERICA. THE TIMELY UNVEILING OF YOUR NATIONAL DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM WILL ALSO ASSIST THE VIRGIN ISLANDS IN ACHIEVING ITS GOAL TO DECREASE AND HOPEFULLY, IN THE NOT TOO DISTANT FUTURE, ELIMINATE THE USE AND TRAFFIC OF DRUGS.

I HAVE RECENTLY SUBMITTED A BILL TO OUR LOCAL LEGISLATURE TO TEST GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FOR DRUGS AND I WILL INTENSIFY MY EFFORTS TO SEE THAT LEGISLATION IS PASSED TO CURB THE WIDESPREAD USE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS.

BE ASSURED THAT I WILL CLOSELY STUDY YOUR ADMINISTRATION'S STRATEGY IN DEALING WITH THIS PROBLEM AND THE IMPLEMENTATION

OF YOUR GOALS FOR A DRUGNFREE AMERICA.  
SINCERELY,

JUANILUIS

GOVERNOR U. S. VIRGIN ISLANDS  
3470060 VIGDVT VN

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1002 EST

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From: NEWS  
(51) Subject: DRUG ABUSE :drug abuse policy office said she believed  
the board is t

Posted: Tue 5-Aug-86 19:00 EDT Sys 97  
\* UPI NATIONAL Wire

(2grafinsert xxx drug-free workplace; picksup6thgraf: block said  
white house confirms board first to follow reagan, lauds action) By  
NIKI CERVANTES

LOS ANGELES (UPI) The Board of Supervisors Tuesday apparently became the first local governing body to follow President Reagan's lead by volunteering for drug testing to encourage government workers to do the same.

"We are in a war," said Supervisor Mike Antonovich, who proposed the testing. "And we're going to lose if we keep our heads in the sand. We are going to have to set an example."

County supervisors, who govern the nation's second largest county, also voted unanimously to kick in \$500,000 to put drug education programs in the county's elementary schools and to support legislation that would pay for additional anti-drug programs in schools statewide.

In a national address outlining his new anti-drug crusade, Reagan pledged Monday that he and his Cabinet would voluntarily take urine tests to set an example toward his goal of a drug-free workplace.

The supervisors voted to take urine tests over the objections of Sheriff Sherman Block, who said such testing might lead the public to think drug abuse is widespread among government workers.

Block said the testing could "destroy the morale of the people (working for county government) internally and destroy the confidence of the people (the public) externally."

The supervisors last month asked for a study on imposing mandatory random drug testing for the county's estimated 70,000 workers. The report is due back late this month.

Health officials now will begin drawing up plans for the kind of testing to be administered to the board members. Department of Health Services Director Robert Gates said he does not know when the testing will happen.

Under the motion approved Tuesday, staff members for each of the supervisors also will be asked to take drug tests. Antonovich said those employees will not be forced to take tests, but said, "I think you'll find the staffs will all cooperate."

Anyone who fails the test first should be allowed to enroll in rehabilitation programs. If they fail to do so, they would be fired, Antonovich said.

Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, however, said staff members should be allowed to refuse to take the tests for "religious or medical reasons." Those on his staff who refuse such testing will not be punished, he said.

Supervisor Ed Edelman, who has long objected to such testing as a violation of workers rights to privacy, said he will not ask his staff to participate in the testing approved Tuesday.

\_\_\_\_\_ upi 08-05-86 07:00 ped



Drug

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON TURNER

FROM: ROBERT W. SWEET, JR. *RWS*

SUBJECT: Task Force on Drug Abuse

After reviewing the drug abuse policy action plans and the President's announced "goals" to lead us to a drug free America, an idea occurred to me.

I think a national educational campaign to equate illegal drugs with poison would be an effective deterrent, particularly for young people, in the effort to discourage illegal drug use. According to the 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, "many 4th graders report that children their age feel pressure to try drugs or alcohol. These results suggest that prevention programs must include children 8 years old (3rd grade) and younger because of this early potential for experimentation."

The campaign to sensitize the American people that "speed kills" has been extremely successful, even though many people still feel that our highway speed should be increased in certain sections of the country.

According to the Dictionary, poison is defined as "a substance (as a drug) that in suitable quantities has properties harmful or fatal to an organism when it is brought into contact with or absorbed by the organism." (Certainly Len Bias was poisoned by ingesting cocaine.) As far as I know, there is no known level of illegal drug ingestion that is "safe". What is an overdose? Is it the amount it takes to kill you? Or to destroy your mind? Or to make you incapable of controlling your automobile on the road?

Our children learn at an early age that you never give poison to a friend. In fact, a person can be tried for murder if they give arsenic to another human being and death results. Why should it be different for illegal drug poisoning?

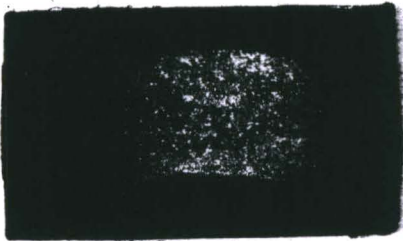
People could be encouraged to call their poison control center, if their friends are found to be ingesting illegal drugs, whether cocaine, heroin, marijuana, or other poisonous, illegal substances.



Possibly a national poison control center 800 number could be established as follows: 1-800-APO-ISON.

It is time that we cut out all the fancy terminology about "recreational use," "responsible use," "substance abuse," "getting high," "hard or soft drugs," and label illegal drugs what they are -- POISON. If a person ingests poison and dies, it's considered to be suicide. If poison is administered to another individual, we call it murder. Why shouldn't the same laws that apply to poisoning an individual with arsenic apply if poisonous, illegal drugs are administered.

This is only the beginning of an idea, but I have checked it out with several people that I respect and have found an enthusiastic response. I hope it can be helpful.



**CAL THOMAS**

Guest columnist

USA 1/8/86  
Today

## Entertainment media have lot to answer for

FAIRFAX, Va. — President Reagan is not the first president to declare war on drugs. But he may have the best chance of leading the nation to victory if he can help curtail the demand as well as the supply.

Millions of young people receive positive messages about drugs from the music they listen to and the movies they see.

While the evening news features stories about athletes who have died from a single encounter with cocaine, messages of a different sort are being drummed into young minds by those who hide behind the First Amendment, even while the victims of their "free expression" are being carried to their graves.

Consider a review in the rock 'n' roll magazine *Spin* of the pro-drug song, *Somebody Put Something in My Drink*, by The Ramones:

"How are all those promotional coke-pushers going to take a song like this to the radio stations? This is no more mainstream than glue-sniffing and lobotomies.

"And my personal problem with *Somebody Put Something in My Drink* was that it was highly addictive; the more I listened to it, the more I liked it, had to hear it, walked around the office singing it. Long-term exposure to this song will make you a misfit. Attraction to the song means you already are one."

Even the wildly popular movie *The Karate Kid* includ-

*Cal Thomas is a columnist for the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.*

ed a scene in which a boy is shown rolling a marijuana cigarette in a rest room.

It is totally irrelevant to the story. What could have motivated the producer to include it? It is another subtle message that drugs are cool and ought to be tried.

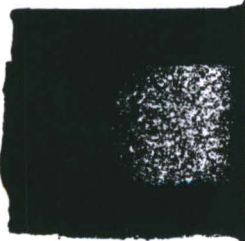
As a former president of the Screen Actors Guild, Ronald Reagan is uniquely qualified to lecture his industry about becoming drug-free in its scripts and portraying the consequences of drug-taking.

It is time for rock musicians who glorify drugs to be isolated. If record stores demonstrate insensitivity to the growing drug problem by continuing to stock albums with pro-drug lyrics, patrons should shop elsewhere.

Local governments should refuse to issue permits for rock concerts featuring performers who glorify drugs in their music and in their lifestyles.

State legislatures should consider making the sale of drugs to children a capital crime. If I put strychnine in your food or beverage, I can be prosecuted for murder if you die and attempted murder if you do not. Those in the movie and record industries who promote drugs are accessories to murder.

With the freedom to be creative comes a responsibility which is not being exercised by the media.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 18, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: <sup>cs</sup> CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Update and Projections

At a Senior Staff meeting, you asked about the scheduling of drug staffing activities leading up to September 9th.

On August 11, 1986, the Domestic Policy Council Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy held its first meeting. Following the demand reduction goals outlined by the President on August 4, 1986, we formed five task forces to develop recommendations for action:

- Legislative Review, chaired by Justice
- Drug-Free Workplace, chaired by Labor
- Drug-Free Schools, chaired by Education
- Treatment, chaired by HHS
- Private Sector Initiatives, chaired by ACTION

The task forces will present their preliminary reports at the Working Group meeting scheduled today. Tomorrow, the 19th, we will have a separate meeting with the Legislative Review Task Force to discuss status and follow-up action in that area. Meetings will be held with the other task forces throughout the week as the reports are reviewed and decisions are made concerning further actions.

On Friday, August 22, 1986, we will have a preliminary draft of recommendations together for review. Included will be a description of legislation, the probable cost, and recommendations for Administration support.

On August 22nd, we also expect to have the final draft of the Executive Order on a drug-free Federal workplace. There is opposition from certain staff members at Justice over substance and procedures surrounding drug testing. They want the Executive Order to be so rigid and air-tight that there would be little flexibility for department or agency heads. In addition, they are resistant to any actions which are not subject to full DPC debate. However, there is little time available for lengthy discussions.

During the week of August 25-29, 1986, the following will also be done:

- Updated Administration Accomplishments Report (draft for clearance and general distribution);

- Revised Administration Talking Points (for clearance and general distribution); and
- A compendium of drug-related events scheduled and proposed through January 1987 and recommendations for possible Presidential participation.

During the week of September 2-5, 1986, the following will be available:

- The final recommendations of the DPC Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy;
- A thematic communications approach to take us through the end of the Administration and make the President's program a self-sustaining effort that will continue into the 1990's.

We expect the DPC to meet during the week of September 8-12, 1986 to review the Working Group recommendations.

We sent a package of materials to the speechwriters last week. The package included issue and background papers, selected letters of support for the President's initiatives, selected articles and editorials representative of the recent change in public attitudes, and previous statements on drug abuse by the President and Mrs. Reagan. Updated materials will be provided to the speechwriters this Friday.

#### Issues:

We will receive some criticism from the departments and agencies because we do not have the time to run issues through the normal staff deliberations.

The initial reaction to the President's initiatives has generated a large number of suggestions and offers from the private sector. In the past we had a private consultant who was paid for by Customs and handled these projects for the West and East Wings. We no longer have this resource and, to be candid, it is going to be very hard for the Office to handle this level of activity without special assistance. Unless you have other ideas, I plan to ask Customs to restore this consultant for 180 days.

Earlier this summer, I had intended to appoint a 15-member Media Advisory Board to the Drug Abuse Policy Office. We have received support for this from the National Association of Broadcasters and others. Perhaps now it would be desirable for the President to establish this board -- a Media Advisory Board to the President? -- as an event during the break.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Status Report on Drug Abuse Policy Initiatives

The Domestic Policy Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy and its task forces have been considering various proposals and action items for the President's new drug initiatives. The preliminary task force reports were presented to the working group on Monday, August 18, 1986, and the drafts have since undergone the first round of revisions. On Tuesday, August 26th, the drafts will again be presented to the working group for comments and follow-up actions. The preliminary results of the Working Group and its task forces are summarized in Attachment A.

As part of the working group process, HHS has developed data showing that our goals of drug-free workplaces, drug-free schools, and expanded awareness and prevention are right on target.

- An estimated 67 percent of all cocaine users have only minimal demand and will respond well to social unacceptance, awareness and prevention efforts, and strict no-drug use policies in schools and workplaces, including drug testing where appropriate.
- The emphasis on prevention will also have a long term benefit by stopping new users, many of whom would develop increasingly intensive use habits.

Other items of interest:

- The Department of Education reports that schools and colleges are following the lead of the President and Secretary Bennett in taking a hard line against illegal drug use.
- A soon-to-be-released Gallup poll indicates that drug abuse has become the most serious problem facing public schools, replacing discipline which had been named as the most serious problem for the past 16 years. Some 90 percent of the respondents support mandatory anti-drug instruction in the schools, 78 percent favor expelling students caught with drugs on school property, and 67 percent would allow school officials to search lockers and personal effects for drugs.

- The "get tough on illicit drug users" approach is receiving wide support throughout the private sector, including school systems, service clubs and other community-based groups, and we are receiving many offers of assistance.
- Many private sector groups are adopting Mrs. Reagan's "Just Say No" approach in their prevention and awareness efforts both for youth and adults. We will continue to push making "Just Say No" the common element of all prevention efforts.

The media coverage concerning the drug testing issue is causing some reservations among Federal managers regarding whether we are serious about a drug-free Federal workplace.

- In the working group, there is no argument against testing those persons in sensitive positions, and everyone agrees that illegal drug use has no place in any workplace.
- We have not reached a consensus on several critical issues, including voluntary testing, removal of drug users from sensitive positions, disciplinary actions, and the number of opportunities a drug user has to stop illegal drug use before Federal employment is terminated.
- We are trying to achieve a balance between intolerance of illegal drug users and fair treatment. The mood of the country indicates that the public will accept a strong program and, further, that the public will eventually demand strong leadership from the Federal government.

We are continuing to work toward an Executive Order which allows mandatory testing for all sensitive positions. Further, the draft Executive Order will be written permissive, i.e., allowing the department or agency head to develop a specific program appropriate to the nature of their operation.

#### Legislative Review:

The Department of Justice has identified 278 individual pieces of drug-related legislation before the 99th Congress. Of those, 35 have been developed since August 5.

Of greater importance are the proposals being made by the House Democrats and the Senate Republicans, since those initiatives are most likely to be moving this fall.

- The House Democratic Drug Initiative is a broad and disorganized group of proposals which appear to be in substantial need of work. See Attachment B for an index of the proposal.

- There is some concern that the Republican leadership in the House is likely to sign on and support the Democrat initiative and later attempt to make modification by amendment, rather than to propose a separate package.
- The Senate Republicans are reportedly drafting a proposal which does not include any drug testing provisions. A copy has been requested.
- Senate Democrats have introduced a bill, S. 2715, with primary focus on rehabilitation and education.

New Administration proposals:

- Attachment C is a summary of legislation proposed by the U.S. Forest Service to reduce the production of cannabis on Federal lands.
- The Attorney General will put an 11-title legislative proposal before the Domestic Policy Council in September. See Attachment D for a summary.

I have also attached a copy of the legislative summary provided by the Domestic Policy Council to you as part of the Drug Abuse Policy Coordination Plan on August 8, 1986.

The Legislative Review Task Force is scheduled to meet again on Monday, August 25th, to discuss the broad array of legislation.

Attachments:

- A. DPC Working Group Preliminary Recommendations
- B. Index: House Democratic Drug Initiative
- C. Forest Service proposal
- D. Summary of Drug Bill being proposed by the Attorney General.
- E. Summary of Congressional Activity and Proposed Administration Legislative Initiatives, August 8, 1986

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 29, 1986

FOR JACK SVAHN

FROM CARLTON TURNER



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM:  CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Status of Drug Abuse Policy Initiatives

The Domestic Policy Council Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy met on Tuesday, August 26, 1986. Legislative issues were made a priority. Updates of the task force reports are due today. The Working Group will meet again on Tuesday, September 2nd, to finalize a report for submission to the DPC on September 8th.

Drug-Free Public Housing: At the request of HUD, we set up a new task force on "drug-free public housing," chaired by HUD with participation by HHS and Justice. This task force's proposals will be included under Goal #6 - Expanded Awareness and Prevention.

Drug-Free Workplace: As of August 26, 1986, the task force responsible for developing national initiatives for a drug-free workplace continued to focus their attention on potential disagreements concerning drug testing in the Federal workplace. Labor is reluctant to proceed on national initiatives which address the larger issue until an Executive Order for the Federal workplace is signed. Therefore, we are working directly with OPM, Justice and HHS to ensure that we act upon items reflecting the President's views. A draft outline is attached (A).

Treatment: OPM has received an agreement from insurance carriers for increased coverage of alcohol and drug related medical programs for the Federal workforce.

Drug-Free Schools: Education's initiatives -- the Zero Tolerance Act and the booklet -- still look good. As a result of the task force, they have entered into an agreement with Defense concerning the DOD school system. Release of the booklet by Mrs. Reagan is tentatively scheduled for September 16th.

Private Sector Initiatives: The task force is refining the proposals in the draft report forwarded to you on August 22. A revised report, with funding information, is expected today.

Communications: A draft schedule of events from September through December 1986 is being submitted to Dennis Thomas.

Legislation: Justice is incorporating Administration proposals into a 6-title package which conforms to the President's six goals (see Attachment B). Justice is also preparing packages on proposals by Republican Members of Congress and the House Democrat Omnibus Drug proposal.

Some Interesting Proposals:

- Presidential letters to all state governors and CEO's of Fortune 500 companies, outlining the President's national crusade against illegal drugs and asking them to follow his lead. At the same time, similar letters to be sent from the Vice President to all lieutenant governors, from the Attorney General to all state attorney generals, from the Secretary of Education to all heads of state boards of education, etc.
- Executive Order for drug-free public housing.
- Establishment of coordination groups: Presidential Media Advisory Board, Interagency Prevention Task Force, and Presidential Private Sector Commission on Drug Abuse Prevention.

Related Issues:

- An update of Administration Accomplishments in health-related matters is scheduled for completion by COB September 3, 1986. Law enforcement will not provide input until later in the week.
- FAA is reportedly planning to announce a urinalysis testing program. We can expect criticism -- the testing will be conducted as part of the annual physical, thereby allowing temporary abstinence from drugs in order to pass the test.
- The National Defense Council is planning a press conference for 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, September 2, 1986, to challenge each Member of Congress and their staff to follow the President's lead and take urine tests for drugs. There will be no cost -- Diagnostic Dimensions, Inc., a division of Hoffmann-LaRoche, will sponsor the testing. The National Defense Council will also make public their rating of each Member of Congress on drug-related abuse issues. They will propose legislation which reflects the President's philosophy and six goals.

Attachments

- A. Draft Outline of Proposed Federal Workplace Initiative
- B. Legislative Summary

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED INITIATIVES  
FOR A DRUG-FREE FEDERAL WORKPLACE

The following initiatives are currently being proposed as a comprehensive plan of action toward a drug-free federal workplace.

- Awareness and prevention, including:
  - Aggressive public relations campaign focusing on the incompatibility of illegal drug use and federal employment; and
  - Agency programs to increase employee awareness of the detrimental effects of illegal drug use and what can be done to stop it.
- Legislation changes to make current illegal drug use an absolute disqualifier for entry into federal employment and a basis for termination after the failure of certain procedures by the employee, regardless of a claimed "handicapping" condition or effect on job performance.
- Identification of drug users through:
  - Increased supervisory training to recognize and deal with illegal drug users;
  - Mandatory testing of employees in sensitive positions; and
  - Voluntary or "for cause" testing for all employees.
- Effective management of drug-using employees which creates a balance, as appropriate, between concern for the workplace and concern for the employee by including:
  - A "grace period" between notification of testing and actual testing.
  - Counseling and rehabilitation services for those employees who have been identified for the first time as illegal drug users and who cannot refrain from using illegal drugs on their own initiative.
  - Upgraded or increased coverage for alcohol and drug related medical programs in the federal employees health benefits;

- Upgraded and re-emphasized availability of governmentwide Employee Assistance Programs;
  - Disciplinary action or removal from employment of those illegal drug users who refuse to stop using illegal drugs; and
  - The ability to remove illegal drug users from positions related to public safety or national security.
- Pre-employment screening of applicants for Federal positions, including:
    - Revision of application forms for all Federal employment to include illegal drug use questions;
    - Urine screening for applicants to sensitive positions; and
    - New regulations requiring referral of a drug or alcohol disqualified applicant for counseling and rehabilitation before reconsideration of the applicant;
  - Agency discretion with centralized guidelines to ensure fairness and consistency, including:
    - Fully informed management, unions, and employees, regarding the established drug policies and the consequences of policy violations;
    - Awareness by employees that being drug-free is a condition of employment and, for sensitive positions, that drug testing is a part of their job requirements;
    - Advance notice of intent to test when initiating a new program;
    - Proper handling and rigorously accounted for samples and records;
    - Testing performed by properly certified laboratories;
    - Confirmation testing on positives before any negative action is taken;
    - Guidelines to ensure consistency and fairness in managing drug-using employees; and
    - Complete confidentiality for the results of individual tests.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON  
September 4, 1986

*Talk to  
Anne Higgins  
about this.*

9MEMORANDUM TO DR. CARLTON TURNER

FROM : Howard Gehring   
SUBJECT: An Idea in Support of the President's Initiatives

I am taking this opportune time to raise an issue for your (re)consideration. On the surface this may be viewed as one more way to help implement a portion of the six major objectives outlined in the President's Initiatives. Last June you and I met with Bill Stewart, a retired Rear Admiral who was our first Gulf NNBS Regional Coordinator and is now the President of the Mobile Bay Area Partnership for Youth. I have valued his judgments over my Coast Guard and brief NNBS career and have thus kept up with his activities.

One item that comes up repeatedly in my conversations with him is how to better motivate the membership of existing community groups to carry out the intent of the President's Initiatives. One way that costs little but may pay big dividends at this time is to have the President and Mrs. Reagan (if appropriate) sign letters to the chairmen of coalitions to prevent drug and alcohol abuse, and even more importantly, sign individual letters to each of the trustees of such community groups.

As a test-bed for your consideration, I have attached two draft letters along with the names and addresses suitable for recognizing the Mobile Bay Area Partnership for Youth. If this helps, great! If not, that's fine. Please be assured I am not expanding NNBS responsibilities; I am just trying to present a potentially valuable opportunity from a colleague's perspective.

Attachments as stated

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To: Honorable Jack Edwards  
Chairman of the Board  
Mobile Bay Area Partnership  
For Youth

Dear Jack:

Congratulations on forming the Mobile Bay Area Partnership for Youth - a community coalition to prevent drug and alcohol abuse among our young people. I want to thank you for your energetic leadership in this prevention effort to provide a community where young people can grow up in good health - drug free.

It is typical of you to be involved in these important things which effect our nation's well-being and future. I can think of no more pressing health and national security problem than the growing menace of substance abuse especially where it concerns our young people.

Please express my compliments and my thanks to your board and to your corporate officers. The future of our nation depends on community prevention efforts like the Mobile Partnership.

Sincerely,

THE PRESIDENT OR  
FROM FIRST LADY NANCY REAGAN  
1

To: Members of the Board of Trustees  
Mobile Bay Area Partnership  
For Youth

Dear \_\_\_\_\_:

Congratulations on becoming a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Mobile Bay Area Partnership for Youth. Through your commitment to this long-range prevention effort, I know we will reach our mutual goal of a community of drug free youth.

You can be proud that Mobile is a national leader in forming this strong community coalition to combat youthful substance abuse. Such total community prevention efforts are the answer to helping our young people say "No" to drugs.

Through your efforts, I know the Mobile Partnership will be a successful prevention program and an important resource to the country.

Sincerely,

# MOBILE BAY AREA PARTNERSHIP FOR YOUTH

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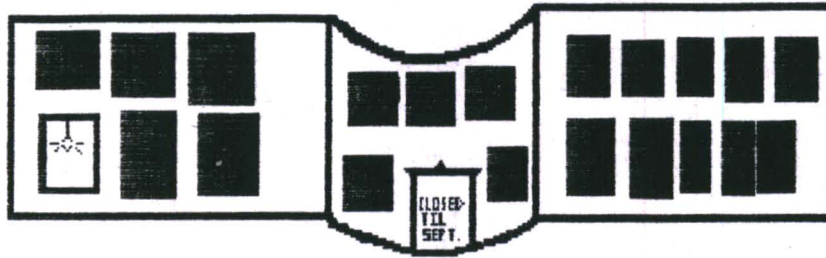
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so while everyone else went to California  
the Drug Abuse Policy Office stayed behind  
**dreaming up still more antics**  
**for the nation**



WHITE HOUSE INVOLVEMENT IN PRESIDENT'S DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM

1. CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT
2. OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
3. OFFICE OF MEDIA RELATIONS
4. OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY
5. OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON
6. OFFICE OF SPEECHWRITING
7. OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
8. OFFICE OF CABINET AFFAIRS
9. DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL STAFF
10. OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
11. NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
12. DRUG ABUSE POLICY OFFICE
13. OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY
14. OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY
15. OFFICE OF PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES
16. WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE
17. OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
18. OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
19. COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT
20. PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

## ACTION ITEMS

Major address by the President in August 1986 declaring that the national campaign against drug abuse has entered a new phase and announcing the following:

1. Executive Order requiring all DOD contractors to have a certified drug-free workplace.
2. Executive Order requiring Federal Government to adopt (a) pre-employment screening for all positions and (b) screening of all employees--beginning immediately with those in positions affecting public safety or national security and including all employees within next three years.
3. Executive Order directing the Secretary of Education to withhold Federal funding from any educational institution which does not have a policy of no drug use.
4. Presidential call on union and management to eliminate drug abuse in their ranks and to set an effective policy to deal with the drug users and their health needs.
5. Presidential establishment of Cabinet-level policy board for drug abuse prevention and health issues, to be headed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. (National Drug Abuse Health Policy Board--NDAHBP)
6. Directive to Secretary of HHS to develop ways to provide funding assistance to states which implement programs (a) making treatment mandatory for IV drug users, (b) meeting the treatment needs of indigent people, and (c) identifying other drug users and forcing them into treatment before their drug use destroys their financial independence.
7. Presidential call to all mayors to commit at least 10 percent of their police resources specifically to stopping the supply as close to the user as possible by arresting all known drug dealers and making public the names of dealers and users. Presidential call to all judges to hold these drug dealers for a minimum of 7 days as a threat to the community.
8. Call on all levels of government to aggressively enforce laws and regulations prohibiting possession, use, sale or transfer of any illicit drug in any public building. Direct immediate dismissal of any employee of the Federal government committing this criminal offense.
9. Call on all states asking them to pass the model paraphernalia law within two years and asking Congress to remove 25 percent of the ADM block grant money from any state which does not comply with such requirement and make it illegal to manufacture or possess drug paraphernalia.
10. Call on the media and private sector to seek every opportunity to assist Mrs. Reagan in publicizing the negative aspects of drug abuse and the positive aspects of saying no to drugs.

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Opportunities

IssueBackground

Early in his Administration, President Reagan began a comprehensive five-pronged attack on drug abuse and drug trafficking. The President's strategy included drug law enforcement and international cooperation with other nations to disrupt the supply of illicit drugs, medical detoxification and treatment, and research. Prevention was the essential element in the long-term goal of eliminating drug abuse.

The President committed the Federal government to doing all in its power, but acknowledged that ultimate victory depended on individual Americans stopping all drug abuse within their home, workplace and community. Mrs. Reagan has led the way in sponsoring several major national efforts to heighten awareness of drug abuse and helping young people create a drug-free life.

DiscussionPublic Opinion

A 1984 Roper Poll indicated top concerns of Americans, above unemployment, inflation or nuclear arms limitations, were crime and drugs.

Gallup Youth Surveys have shown a steady decline in teenage acceptance of marijuana. In 1985, 73 percent of the teenagers believed that possession of small amounts of marijuana should be treated as a criminal offense, compared to 44 percent in 1979.

A March 1986 poll by USA Today indicated 77 percent would not object to being tested for drugs.

Drug Use

At least 8 percent of the American people are current marijuana users, about 2 percent are current users of cocaine, and 0.2 percent are heroin addicts. Each of these drugs are illegal and extremely dangerous. The number of users has decreased or stabilized between 1980-1986; however, the health consequences for the user are increasing significantly because of higher potencies, more dangerous and intensive use, and the use of several drugs in combination. Drug abuse not only destroys the

health and well-being of the user: it threatens public safety and national security, hinders the development of our young people, finances crime and terrorism, saps the economy, and corrupts our legal system.

#### Economic Cost:

The economic cost of drug abuse increased from \$17 billion in 1977 to at least \$60 billion in 1983, according to a study by the Research Triangle Institute. The cost of lost productivity because of drug abuse increased from \$2.3 billion in 1977 to over \$33 billion in 1983. These estimates are admittedly conservative.

#### Drug Abuse in the Workplace

Data from the National Survey on Drug Abuse indicate that half of the employed adults have used an illicit drug in their lifetime and about one in five used marijuana in the month prior to the survey. A national survey of 19-27 year old males indicated that 8 percent had been high on marijuana while working. A California survey of 20-24 year old full-time employees indicated that 29 percent of the men and 17 percent of the women reported being high on marijuana while on the job and 11 percent of both men and women reported being high on cocaine. Illicit drug users are more likely than non-users to be absent, to change or lose their jobs, and to be less productive while on the job.

#### Public Safety

Drug use on the job, or the after-effects of drug use off the job, pose a significant threat to public safety, especially when the drug user is employed as an air traffic controller, operator of public conveyances, or in other position of public trust.

Federal traffic safety officials say nearly 10,000 young people die in auto wrecks each year, primarily because of alcohol or drugs. One result: Teenagers are the only age group whose life expectancy is not increasing.

Since 1975, about 50 train accidents have been attributed to drug- or alcohol-impaired workers. In those mishaps, 37 people were killed, 80 were injured, and more than \$34 million worth of property was destroyed.

#### National Security

The scope of the narcotics problem today transcends law enforcement and public health questions to pose a basic threat to the national security of the United States. The narcotics trade

undermines friendly governments important to U.S. security through corruption, intimidation, and economic destabilization. The erratic ebb and flow and sheer volume of drug money have a destabilizing effect on money supply and exchange markets. And many insurgent and terrorist groups are both directly involved in narcotics production and trafficking, and indirectly involved through the financing of their activities with narco-dollars.

### Drug Abuse in the Schools

The United States has the highest rate of teenage drug use of any industrialized nation. Almost half of high school seniors have used drugs in the past year. In one city's schools, 38 percent of high school juniors and 22 percent of eighth graders use marijuana at least once a month, and 19 percent of the juniors use cocaine at least once a month.

Initial drug use occurs at an increasingly young age. Forty-five (45%) of high school seniors in 1985 indicated they had used some illicit drug by the end of the tenth grade. A 1983 Weekly Reader survey found that about 25 percent of fourth graders reported pressure among peers to try alcohol and marijuana.

### Impact of Strong Approach

The preliminary results of the 1985 worldwide survey of drug and alcohol abuse among military personnel indicate the second major decline in past month illicit drug use - from 27 percent in 1980 to 19 percent in 1982 to 9 percent in 1985. *Good*

### Change in Attitude:

Studies cited by the National Institute on Drug Abuse show that the percentage of Fortune 500 companies screening employees or job applicants for drug use rose from 3 percent to almost 30 percent between 1982 and 1985.

A national change in attitude has occurred. After five years of increasing awareness, aggressive law enforcement and strong international supply reduction efforts, Americans have recognized that there is no single magic bullet to solve the drug problem and we must take every opportunity to attack drugs. There has been a substantial shift in focus -- *Good*

- o From the drug traffickers to the drug users;
- o From the freedom of choice for individual drug users to the tremendous price we all pay as the result of an individual's drug abuse; and

- o From government program to private initiative.

As a result, the national drug abuse prevention effort is now taking off with a momentum of its own. Individuals and communities, businesses and schools are taking a firm stand against drug abuse. There is broad consensus that drug abuse is wrong and that individuals who take drugs or promote drug taking by others will be held responsible for their actions. The American people are taking action and demanding the same strong action from government. Americans are proving they have the commitment and confidence to shape the future.

#### Private Sector Involvement:

We are now entering a phase of widespread activity on the health side much like what has occurred on the law enforcement side for the past five years. But there is one important difference:

- o Law enforcement is a government activity which needs the support of the private sector.
- o Prevention is a private sector activity which needs the support of government.

#### EAP

Today, about 8,000 U.S. firms have EAPs, including more than half of the Fortune 500.

GM: Ninety-percent (90) percent of the problems of employees in the EAP of one large firm are attributable to alcohol and drugs. Since establishing the EAP, absenteeism, costing the firm \$1 billion annually, has been cut in half. That firm's paid leave for sickness and accidents has been cut by 55-60 percent. This firm says increased productivity, fewer absences and reduced use of medical benefits by workers in the EAP brings a return of \$3 for every \$1 invested in the EAP over a two-year period.

Another firm estimates its EAP success rate at between 70 and 80 percent. Since 1982, 60 percent of those entering that company's program have entered voluntarily. This company's review of participants' work records before and after entering the EAP revealed savings estimated at over \$100,000 because of one factor -- a reduction in on-the-job accidents.

A Houston company, hit with a decline in output and a rise in absenteeism, stealing and discipline problems, discovered drugs were the cause. After a six-month probe, police and company officials raided a drug deal in progress on the company parking lot with sirens blaring and lights flashing. Twenty-one

employees were fired. Drug use plummeted. Within a week, minor injuries were cut in half, and efficiency rates jumped 20 points. Pilferage and absenteeism also declined.

Government Involvement:

In addition to setting the example in dealing with drug abuse in our own agencies, the Federal government must seek ways to encourage private sector efforts to stop drug abuse. Many such initiatives are already underway; others are being planned. Planning is underway to improve coordination of Federal prevention efforts. A high priority will continue to be given to:

- o Communicating the most accurate information concerning drug abuse and the latest and most effective prevention approaches to the public;
- o Publicizing what prevention and education resources are available and how to tap these resources;
- o Enlisting the help of the mass media, the private sector and celebrities in deglamorizing drug abuse. The goal is creating an atmosphere which discourages young people from experimenting with drugs and alcohol and encourages healthy living, excellence and leadership;
- o Working with other national groups to influence laws, regulations and other actions which would stop drug abuse both by young adults, who are the primary users of illicit drugs, and by our school-age youth.

With the existing wide public support, we have an unprecedented opportunity to eliminate drug abuse in the United States. The essential element is citizen action, which will be strengthened by a consistent message from all sources that drug abuse is not acceptable in our society.

→ use health costs and increase productivity, but it will also prevent a drug user from eventually destroying his personal and economic resources.

→ There are recently been much debate over drug testing as a threat to the privacy and individual rights of the drug users; but the Constitution grants no citizen the right to break the law, to jeopardize the safety of co-workers and the public, to compromise our national security, or to force other individuals, including employers, co-workers, consumers and taxpayers, to pay the exorbitant social and economic "price" caused by drug users.

9. Positive identification of drug users is a useful tool in preventing drug use in the workplace.

8. Creating public visibility of drug attitudes--as reflected in court-watch groups, monitoring enforcement of school rules illegal drug habits...Another effective approach to prevention is increasing the risk of loss of job opportunities for employment or promotion, and loss of economic and social status through public visibility of illegal drug habits. Such penalties are particularly significant in the young adult population, which is the major using group for cocaine.

*Good material*



### Opportunities For Action

Several opportunities exist which could move us forward toward the goal of a Nation free of illegal drugs by 1990. These broad options involve communication, health, education, workplace and program management.

#### A. COMMUNICATION

The teamwork of the President and Mrs. Reagan, working together, have brought us to a new plateau in the fight against illegal drugs. Attitudes have changed, awareness has increased and many people are ready to join in the fight. Recent deaths from cocaine use have focussed attention on the issue. Yet there appears to be widespread lack of knowledge regarding the massive efforts underway. Strong visible leadership will maintain and direct the current momentum into effective public action. A major Presidential address to the Nation could focus the issue, declaring that the national campaign against drug abuse has entered a new phase. The timing of such a speech is a factor, recognizing that some early discussions have leaked to the press.

OPTION #1 -- Recommend a Presidential address at the earliest possible time; late July or early August, followed by a continuing series of follow-up actions by Cabinet.

#### Pros

- o Move while public interest and media attention is at a peak. Likely to be most effective.
- o Avoids potential criticism of politicizing the drug effort.

#### Cons

- o Possible criticism of opportunism, reacting to recent deaths of athletes.

OPTION #2 -- Recommend a Presidential address in September or October, after a number of Federal actions have



been taken to strengthen the drug effort and followed by continuing action.

Pros

- o Allows time for specific actions which can be reported in the speech.
- o More closely aligned with the beginning of the school year, timely for students in high schools and colleges.

Cons

- o May allow current high level of interest to dissipate because of the delay.
- o May subject speech to criticism of being political by being too close to election, hypocritical about the bipartisan nature of the drug effort.

B. HEALTH

Health interests are at a high peak. The dangers of drugs are more widely recognized than any time in recent history. A relatively few drug users are causing our families and our society to pay a high price for their irresponsibility. Attitude surveys show wide support for identifying users of illegal drugs and getting serious about stopping the users and the local sellers of illegal drugs. A vocal minority still chooses to argue for drugs as a victimless crime and to point to the Federal government for a solution. Now is the time to point back. In the interests of the American people and our future, it is, indeed, time to get serious about those who use illegal drugs.

OPTION #1 -- Direct the Secretary, HHS, to develop ways to provide funding assistance to states which implement programs to-

C. EDUCATION

D. SAFETY/PRODUCTIVITY

1. Drug-free workplace

E. MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

- o An effective, high-visibility coordinating group for the health-related drug abuse functions is needed to provide effective coordination and provide a balanced management structure, demonstrating the true nature of the President's comprehensive strategy. There is a widely held, wrong perception that the Administration's program is totally dependent on drug law enforcement as the solution to the drug problem, partially caused by the dramatic increase in funding for drug law

enforcement and by the obvious effectiveness of both the existing National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, chaired by the Attorney General, and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, led by the Vice President.

- o In all options, there would continue to be a White House staff advisor to the President who would provide policy oversight and all boards would report through established channels.

Option #1 -- Expand NDEPB to include entire drug abuse program, AG chairman.

Pros

- o Simplest approach, organized around existing staff and procedures.
- o Separate subordinate coordinating groups for drug enforcement (existing) and drug health matters (new).
- o Recommended by the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

Cons

- o Does little to correct public perception that the President's program is primarily drug law enforcement.

OPTION #2 -- Establish new drug abuse health policy board, equivalent to NDEPB; Secy, HHS chair new board, no change in NDEPB.

Pros

- o Strongest response to perceived need for balance in system.

o

Cons

- o Possible excessive demands on time of Cabinet members with membership on both boards.
- o Requires some duplication in staff and some coordination between boards.

OPTION #3 -- Revise system to new overall coordination group, (National Drug Abuse Policy Board)--co-chairmen--AG and Sec'y, HHS, alternate meetings.

Pros

- o One board rather than two with similar membership.
- o Insures total program awareness and coordination simultaneously with entire cabinet.

- o Minimum staff requirements, one joint staff.

Cons

o

- Option #4 -- Revise system to establish a Drug Abuse Policy Office as an agency within the EOP, supported by a Presidential Strategy Council with Cabinet and Private Sector membership, chaired by the President. Could be combined with the office of the White House staff advisor.

Pros

- o Provides an oversight and coordination mechanism closely associated with the White House, able to capitalize on opportunities to improve the program and absorb criticism.
- o Provides opportunity for selected private sector advice in a program which requires private sector action.
- o Could strengthen key function of stimulating private sector efforts which are not Federally funded.

Cons

- o Requires legislation and appropriations (Estimated \$2M annually).
- o Not new; similar to previous legislation, abolished in 1978, preceding the current drug abuse policy staff in OPD.
- o Private sector involvement could complicate management issues.
- o The large size of the drug law enforcement effort suggests a continuing need for specific operational coordination mechanism for drug law enforcement.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID CHEW  
FROM: RALPH BLEDSOE, CARLTON TURNER  
SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Materials

David, attached is a notebook containing advance copies of materials on the President's Drug Abuse Policy initiatives. The notebook contains the following:

1. A summary of a proposed Administration legislative package developed by the Drug Abuse Policy Working Group.
2. Suggested Talking Points for the President to use when he meets with the Congressional leadership on September 9 to discuss the proposed Administration legislative package.
3. A summary of the legislative proposals (12 titles) prepared by the House Democrats, including estimated costs and suggested Administration support or objection to some of the proposals. Comments were prepared by the Justice Criminal Division, since most of the bill addresses law enforcement. Costs were from the House Republican Research Committee, and will be reviewed by OMB.
4. A draft Administration bill containing six titles, corresponding to the six goals in the President's program. The draft material contains two versions of Title I, a longer and a shorter one, which will be discussed by the Domestic Policy Council on Monday, September 8.
5. A draft Executive Order, which would prescribe the President's approach for ensuring a drug-free Federal workplace.
6. A draft report of the Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy, to be discussed by the DPC on September 8 and 10, and presented to the President on September 16.

On the following page is a list of the key dates as now projected for discussion and development of the Drug Abuse Policy package.

cc Svahn, Kingon

KEY DATES FOR DRUG ABUSE POLICY DEVELOPMENT  
As of September 5, 1986

- September 5 - Draft Working Group Report and Legislation Mailed to DPC Members, and to President in Santa Barbara.
- September 8 - DPC Meeting to Discuss Administration Legislative Proposals and Congressional Draft Legislation, as Developed by Working Group. (Following this meeting, we should submit the Administration legislative package for OMB clearance.)
- September 9 - President Meets with Bipartisan Congressional Leadership to discuss Administration Proposals and Congressional Legislative Proposals. (He could report that our legislative package is in our clearance process, and will be submitted the following week.)
- September 10 - DPC Meeting to Discuss the Working Group Draft Report on Other Administration Drug Policy Initiatives and Actions. (Following this meeting we will prepare the Final Report for presentation to the President.)
- September 14 - President and Mrs. Reagan speak to the nation on drug abuse. Some of the Administration Actions proposed by the Working Group may be announced in this talk.
- September 15 - DPC Meeting to Complete Package (if needed).
- September 16 - DPC Meeting with the President and Cabinet to Present for His Approval the Administration Policy and Action Plan, Including the Details of the Administration Legislative Package. (Following this meeting, the Administration legislative package can be introduced, and the departments and agencies can begin implementation of approved activities.)
- September 17 - First date Administration legislative package could be introduced.