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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 5, 1986

TO: CARLTON TURNER
FROM: SALLY IRONFIELD *S*
SUBJECT: Briefing paper for
bipartisan leadership

Attached is the draft for the
bipartisan leadership meeting
Tuesday.

John Tuck is out of town today and
has asked me to run this by you
before I send it to California for
edits.

Please let me know as soon as possible
if you have any changes, they are already
bugging me from California for it.

Thanks. (x2230)

FYI - Alan Kranowitz has seen and
approved also.

Ked Tug

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9-3-86

Carlton —


- Per our discussion.
- Would you pls. assist and draft talking points for the President to begin the drug issue at 9:30 - 9:33.
- Pls. review the sequence of events for structure of the meeting.
- Lets talk in the A.M. Thurs.
- Thanks. Tuck

MEETING WITH THE HOUSE AND SENATE LEADERSHIP

DATE: September 9, 1986

LOCATION: The Cabinet Room

TIME: 9:30 a.m.

FROM: William L. Ball, III 

I. PURPOSE

To discuss with the leadership of the Congress various initiatives on the drug abuse problem.

II. BACKGROUND

Early in your administration you began a comprehensive attack on drug abuse and drug trafficking. Your strategy includes programs aimed at drug abuse prevention, law enforcement, international cooperation and medical treatment and research.

While you have committed the Federal government to doing all in its power, you have also acknowledged that the outcome will depend 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 the dangers of drug abuse and to help young people strive for a drug-free life.

On August 4, you announced six new goals to build upon what has been accomplished and lead us toward a drug-free America. The six goals are: drug-free workplaces, drug-free schools, effective drug abuse treatment, improved international cooperation, strengthened law enforcement, and increased public awareness and prevention.

There is now widespread interest and activity in Congress to redouble efforts to attack drugs on both the demand and the supply side. House Majority Leader Jim Wright (D-TX) and Republican Leader Bob Michel (R-IL) have joined in a bipartisan effort to develop a legislative "package" to combat the drug problem. The House is scheduled to act on an omnibus drug bill on September 10. As a result of the House action, Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-KS) and other Senate leaders have also expressed interest in a Senate drug initiative.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attachment A.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Members enter through the Northwest gate and arrive at the West Lobby to be escorted to the Cabinet Room; the President greets the group and speaks on the drug abuse problem and initiatives.

- 9:30 a.m. President makes opening remarks and generally discusses drug abuse initiatives and asks Attorney General Meese (DPC Chairman) to amplify.
- 9:33 Edwin Meese discusses the President's drug abuse program.
- 9:38 Carlton Turner presents drug abuse program and its six goals.
- 9:45 Jim Baker discusses the interdiction efforts of D.E.A. and Treasury.
- 9:50 *no* Otis Bowen discusses the health aspect of drug abuse treatment.
- 9:55 ~~Secretary~~ Bennett discusses drug-free schools.
- 10:00 General discussion.
- 10:30 President concludes meeting.

Attachment A: Participants List
Attachment B: Talking Points

PARTICIPANTS

The President

Chief of Staff Donald T. Regan
Secretary of State George Shultz
Secretary of Treasury James Baker
Attorney General Edwin Meese
Secretary of Health & Human Services Otis Bowen
Secretary of Education William Bennett
OMB Director Jim Miller
CEA Chairman Beryl Sprinkel

House

Rep. Thomas O'Neill(D-MA), Speaker of the House
Rep. Jim Wright(D-TX), House Majority Leader
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Rep. Richard Gephardt(D-MO), Chairman of the Democratic
Caucus
Rep. Mary Rose O'Keefe(D-OH), Secretary of the Democratic
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Rep. Bob Michel(R-IL), Republican Leader
Rep. Trent Lott(R-MS), Republican Whip
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Chew, John Tuck, Pam Turner, Alan Kranowitz, Ron Sable,
Larry Harlow, Henry Gandy

TALKING POINTS

- Good morning, thank you all very much for coming down this morning. I hope you are all well rested from the Labor Day Recess for I have the very clear impression that your legislative agenda is quite crowded these last few weeks of the 99th Congress. Well, let's get started.

- I know that I have not met frequently this year with the full leadership of the Congress but, this drug abuse issue is so important, I decided to ask you all down so that we could share with you our thoughts on how best to proceed to combat this scourge that has attacked our society with ever more devastating effect, and how we intend to pursue what I am sure is our common goal to eliminate drug abuse from our society.

- By way of background, let me just say that we are not exactly "new comers" in our concern about the horrors of drug abuse in our society. We've been at this problem from day one of my administration. Back in 1981, my roommate, Nancy, began what has become a major program to increase public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and to get people involved in helping young people "just say no" to drugs.

-- In early 1982, I put George (Bush) in charge of an unprecedented effort to stop drugs at our borders. We have continually stepped up that initiative over the past four years. But, for all of our efforts to interdict the flow of drugs into this country, I have consistently held that the only real way to solve this problem is to wean the user or the customer away from these abusive substances primarily by making it crystal clear to the abuser that drug abuse will not be tolerated in our society.

-- Well, as you recall, on August 4th, just a little over a month ago, I announced six new goals to build upon our past efforts to curb drug abuse and help bring our citizens toward a drug abuse-free society.

-- The goals I set out are:

- o drug-free workplace
 - o drug-free schools
 - o expanded drug treatment
 - o expanded international cooperation
 - o strengthened law enforcement
- and increased public awareness and prevention

-- In a minute, I'm going to ask Ed Meese and then others to expand on what I have in mind to accomplish these goals; but first, let me add that it is my belief that these goals can only be realized through a commitment by all Americans to make illegal drug abuse totally unacceptable in our schools, in our work places and throughout our nation.

-- I also believe that the burden is on us, all of us, to provide strong leadership in the effort to combat illegal drug abuse. The conscience of America has been awakened to the size and scope of the drug abuse tragedy. I believe that the heart and spirit of America is ready to respond if we can collectively provide the leadership to eradicate drug abuse from our society.

-- Now, let me ask Ed (Meese) to begin by presenting us with a capsule report on his Domestic Policy Council's efforts in this struggle.

(Ed Meese gives presentation)

-- Now I would like us to hear from Carlton Turner on the goals of the drug abuse program.

(Carlton Turner makes remarks)

-- Jim (Baker), will you please give us your overview of D.E.A. and Treasury's interdiction efforts.

(Secretary Baker makes remarks)

-- Let's have Otis (Bowen) reiterate for us the devastating effects of drug abuse.

(Secretary Bowen makes remarks)

-- I would like Bill (Bennett) to provide us with Education's plans for drug-free schools.

(Secretary Bennett makes remarks)

-- Now let's open the floor for discussion. Tip, why don't you lead us off and then we'll turn to Bob (Dole) for his input.

(GENERAL DISCUSSION)

DRAFT

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LONG Version

—

DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM BACKGROUND

- Early in 1981, President Reagan began a major campaign against drug abuse and drug trafficking, warning that, if we failed to act, we were running the risk of losing a great part of a whole generation.
- The President's comprehensive program has five elements:
 - International cooperation,
 - Drug law enforcement,
 - Education and prevention,
 - Medical treatment, and
 - Research.
- Also included was a major initiative to rid our military of drug abuse.
- President Reagan established a tough foreign policy to cut off drugs at their source, including linking U.S. aid with programs by the foreign government to interdict and eradicate illicit drugs.
- In 1981, one country was eradicating narcotic plants. Today, we have 14 countries eradicating narcotic plants (coca bush, opium poppies, and marijuana production); and many are taking aggressive law enforcement action against the drug traffickers.
- The Government of Colombia has declared and maintained an all-out offensive against the drug traffic, including eradication, interdiction and prosecutions.
 - The intensity of the battle is typified by the assassinations of the Colombian Minister of Justice in 1984 and, just this week, a Supreme Court justice, both as retaliation for efforts against the drug traffickers.
- Operation "Blast Furnace" in Bolivia is an example of how the U.S. military is helping foreign police attack the drug traffic.
- No country is demonstrating a deeper commitment to stopping the drug traffic than the United States.
- The Administration expanded Federal drug law enforcement to the highest level in U.S. history.
 - Federal funding has almost tripled -- from \$705 million in 1981 to an anticipated \$2.1 billion in 1987.

- Today, over 20 Federal agencies, including the military, are working together with state and local officials to fight the drug traffic.
- The Administration provided leadership for a national eradication campaign to stop marijuana production in the United States. Participation expanded from 7 states in 1981 to all 50 states.
- We have made major strides in closing the "revolving door" system of justice which was negating the efforts of enforcement officers and eroding the public trust. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 was landmark legislation which significantly strengthens our criminal justice system.
- In 1982, President Reagan set up the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces to attack drug trafficking by major criminal organizations. These are operational in 13 areas of the country. So far, over 1,300 cases have been initiated, and over 3,600 individuals have been convicted.
- In early 1982, President Reagan put the Vice President in charge of an unprecedented effort to stop drugs at our borders.
 - The South Florida Task Force was established to respond to the drug trafficking emergency in that area.
 - In early 1983, the President expanded this interagency concept to all borders of the United States by establishing the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System.
 - This is the first time the Nation has had a national, cooperative drug interdiction system.
- President Reagan has consistently held that, as important as intercepting the drugs may be, the ultimate solution to the drug abuse problem will come from taking the customers away from the drugs.
- In 1981, Mrs. Reagan and others began a major program to increase public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and to get people involved in helping young people say no to drugs.
- Since 1981, the parent movement in the United States has expanded from under 1,000 loosely organized groups to a strong network of 9,000 groups, with their own national and international resource center.

- Our school-aged children have formed over 10,000 "Just Say No" Clubs around the country to provide positive peer pressure to hundreds of thousands of young people to say "no" to drugs.
- Private sector support and involvement have brought many more resources to the prevention effort than Federal dollars could ever buy.
- For example, in 1982, McNeil Pharmaceutical made a commitment to Mrs. Reagan to begin a national awareness campaign with the local pharmacist as the focal point for information on drug abuse within the community.
 - The Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse Program is now firmly established across the country and has been expanded to several foreign countries.
 - Just this week, Mrs. Reagan presented the Pharmacist of the Year Award.
- There are many, many more who are actively involved, such as the advertising industry, the major television networks, high school coaches, the medical professions, the entertainment industry, law enforcement officers, civic organizations, and just too many others to mention.
- Our children are showing us that they are willing and able to say "no" to drugs.
 - The number of high school seniors who use marijuana on a daily basis dropped from 1 in 11 in 1980 to 1 in 20 in 1984-85.
 - Surveys show a steady decline in teenage acceptance of marijuana. In 1985, 73 percent of the teenagers surveyed by Gallup believed that possession of small amounts of marijuana should be treated as a criminal offense, compared to 44 percent in 1979.
- Today, there are a lot more people who believe we can stop drug abuse, and who are committed to doing something about it. Our young people are saying "no" to drugs with confidence, and the U.S. military has reduced the use of illegal drugs by 67 percent since 1981.
- Each of the success stories has a common thread -- Drug abuse will not be tolerated.
 - There is broad public support for taking strong action to hold users responsible for their illegal drug use and the tremendous price we all pay as a result.

- 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 March 1986 USA Today poll, 77 percent of the Nation's adults would not object to being tested in the workplace for illegal drug use.
- We have reached a new plateau with a new set of opportunities. We are going to pursue the limits of possibility in eliminating drug abuse. We are going to make it clear that we are no longer willing to tolerate illegal drugs in our society. We will not tolerate the drugs, we will not tolerate the dealers, and we will not tolerate the users.

NEW INITIATIVES

- The President has met with the Cabinet to discuss six areas in which the Administration can undertake new initiatives.
- Our immediate goal is at least a 50 percent reduction in the use of illegal drugs within three years.

We must first intensify our efforts to ensure a drug-free workplace for each American.

- Pre-employment screening by increasing numbers of companies have typically indicated that between 10 and 20 percent of all applicants are using illicit drugs.
- Illicit drug use may be even higher among the age group (18-25) now entering the workplace -- 27 percent are current marijuana users and 7 percent are current users of cocaine.
- In national survey sponsored by NIDA, 8 percent of the young male workers admitted to being high on marijuana while working, and 2 percent on cocaine.
- Even when these illegal drugs are used when workers are off the job, the effects can last long enough to impair skills and judgment.
- All industries are affected, from blue collar workers to top executives. This includes construction, manufacturing, and transportation, the stock exchange, the nuclear industry, lawyers, physicians -- throughout society.

- Drug users cannot properly function. They are two-thirds as productive and three to four times as likely to be involved in an accident as their fellow workers. We all pay the price for their sloppy workmanship and bad decisions.
- We must take action. And there is something which can be done. U.S. private industry and the military are the leaders.
- The Department of Defense implemented a strong drug-free policy for the military in 1981.
 - The program included identifying the users and holding them responsible. One way to do that is by drug screening.
 - Since then, the military has cut illegal drug use by over two-thirds -- from 27 percent in 1981 to 8.9 percent in 1985.
- Today, many of the Fortune 500 have a drug-free policy which includes drug screening or testing of employees. Over half have Employee Assistance Programs to help those with drug and alcohol problems free themselves from the drug habit and resume productive lives.
- These programs are effective and they are good for labor and business. The following gains are typical for companies which implement programs:
 - A 55-60 percent reduction in one firm's paid leave for sickness and accidents;
 - A 71 percent drop in accidents attributed to human error for a large transportation company; and
 - A 21 percent drop in a third company's medical payments.
- Those of us in government, as public servants, must do everything possible to ensure the public trust and to fight drug abuse.
- The President is therefore establishing an objective for a drug-free Federal workplace.
- 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.
- Our object is not to punish drug users, but to prevent their lives from being ruined by drugs and eliminate the damage their drug use causes society.
- State and local officials and political leaders are encouraged to include a drug-free goal as part of their own agenda.
- The Administration will also be looking at ways to ensure a drug-free workplace for government contractors.
- And of course, we will be doing all in our power to encourage private sector companies which do not already have an effective program to start one.

Secondly, we are establishing a goal of drug-free schools.

- Although most drug use by young people has been declining since the late 1970's, the use of cocaine has increased.
- Almost half of the nation's high school seniors have used drugs in the past year.
- A 1983 Weekly Reader survey found that about 25 percent of fourth graders reported pressure among peers to try alcohol and marijuana.
- Crime follows drug abuse and the schools are not immune. In addition to increasing property and violent crime related to the buying and selling of drugs, drug abuse is bringing the neighborhood pusher into the schools, and tragically the neighborhood pusher is often a young person.
- Our children must be protected from this threat to their lives. Again, something can be done.
- When parents, schools and communities work together, drugs can be stopped.
 - Atlanta's Northside High School was known as "Fantasy Island" until a highly committed group of parents, an effective new principal and a tough policy for students caught possessing or dealing drugs succeeded in solving the school's drug problem. Academic achievement has improved dramatically with student test scores rising above the national average.

- Drug abuse and related crime were rampant at Eastside High School in Paterson, New Jersey until a new principal established and enforced a strict discipline policy, involved police officers in drug prevention and raised academic standards.
- Samuel Gompers Vocational-Technical High School in New York was described by The New York Times as a "war zone" until a new principal established order, implemented a drug abuse awareness program, involved the police and the private sector, and instilled pride in the school and its students. In 1985, there were no known incidents of students using alcohol or drugs in the school or on school grounds.
- The President is asking all schools to establish a policy of being drug-free. Our young people are the future. Our schools, elementary through college level, must cease to be havens and training grounds for drug use and trafficking.
- Secretary Bennett has moved aggressively and will continue to work with schools at all levels.
- A priority will be to communicate accurate and understandable information on how to achieve a drug-free school to school administrators and parents. The Department of Education will have an excellent booklet in the hands of each school administrator in September.
- Secretary Bennett and the Attorney General will be working together to inform heads of schools of the "School Yard Rule" that provides for double the usual Federal penalties for distributing drugs within 1,000 feet of an elementary or secondary school. The U.S. Attorneys will actively assist and advise local efforts to get the pushers out of the schools.
- We must ensure that every student is aware of the dangers of illicit drug use and the ways to say "no." We will be looking at ways to require that drug abuse be taught as part of a health curriculum instead of separately, so that young people can integrate a strong drug-free stance into their overall physical and emotional development.
- 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.

Our third set of initiatives are in the area of drug treatment and research.

- Drug users must have treatment available to assist them in stopping illegal drug use and to overcome as many of the health problems as possible.
- Since 1981, we have been working to integrate drug abuse treatment into the general health care system and to encourage the growth of private sector treatment programs. These programs have grown enormously. There are, however, several areas in which the Federal government must intensify efforts.
- First, Secretary Bowen will be working with the states to encourage them to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems, including directing drug users into appropriate treatment.
- Special attention and treatment must be provided to intravenous drug users, especially because of the strong links to AIDS and the spread of this disease.
- The Federal government must accelerate research in areas such as drug testing, and we will continue to support and encourage research which opens ways for more effective treatment.
- One of the highest priorities is the development of substances which will nullify, render unpleasant or otherwise change the expected action of drugs of abuse. One such drug, naltrexone, is now on the market. These drugs reduce patient treatment costs, improve the success of rehabilitation efforts, and ease the discomfort of withdrawal for addicts so they can devote more of their energies to rebuilding a drug-free life.

Our fourth set of initiatives will be to intensify international cooperation and commitment against drug abuse.

- Earlier this year, the President raised the priority of drug abuse as a threat to national security.
 - Narcotic traffickers not only damage the nation, but undermine friendly governments important to U.S. security through corruption, intimidation, and economic destabilization.
 - Drug money has 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.
- This fall, the President will hold discussions with U.S. Ambassadors to selected countries that produce drugs, serve as a transit point for drug shipments, or that have national drug abuse problems.
- The Administration will expand the appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug law enforcement operations; and we will intensify efforts with other nations to stop the production and trafficking of illegal drugs and the laundering of drug money.

Our fifth initiative will expand our law enforcement effort.

- We have increased our law enforcement efforts at the highest levels of the drug traffic in an attempt to interdict the drugs as close to the source as possible.
- One of our actions will be to expedite a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the United States.
- We must also increase efforts to interdict the drugs as close to the user as possible. We will be working with state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors to ensure arrest and stiff penalties for local drug sellers.
- Law enforcement coordinating committees and U.S. Attorneys will work to prosecute violators of Federal statutes against selling illegal drugs in or near school property.
- And our law enforcement officers are providing their expertise and assistance to community drug abuse prevention efforts.
 - The work of the U.S. Attorneys in supporting local drug abuse prevention activities and the Drug Enforcement Administration's coaches program are examples of the important role of law enforcement in community activities.
 - Project DARE in Los Angeles and Operation SPECDA in New York, cooperative efforts between the local police department and the schools, have improved students attitudes about themselves, increased their sense of responsibility, and strengthened their resolve to resist drugs.

Our sixth and final initiative is perhaps the most important. We must each get involved in learning the truth about drugs and making illegal drug use unacceptable in our society.

- After five years of a massive public awareness campaign, more and more people know the facts, but there are still misconceptions and misunderstandings in existence.
 - The recent shock over the cocaine deaths of Len Bias and Don Rogers indicates that the information is not getting through to people, or they are not listening.
 - Yes, cocaine can kill. Yes, marijuana is dangerous. No. there is no such thing as "recreational" or "responsible" use of illegal drugs. Ask the young people and the adults whose lives have been ruined.
- We will be redoubling efforts to disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.
- The media, the advertising industry, sports and entertainment personalities each have a major role in communicating with the public and we need to expand efforts to make the truth known: illegal drug use is unacceptable in our society and there is something which can be done about it.
- The answer to the drug abuse problem will ultimately come from individuals. Whether we are citizen or elected official, parent or professional, teacher or student, worker or employer, each of us must determine the appropriate stand to take, and then take it.
- Our stand may be as simple as not tolerating drug abuse at a party, or as complex as implementing a strong drug-free policy for a major corporation. Both approaches are effective and both are essential.
- The President is asking all citizens to join him and the First Lady in the national drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign. We each have a critical role to play and a major stake in the outcome.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 10, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, PRO TEMPORE
DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER 

SUBJECT: Report of the Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy

Recommendations of the Working Group are presented in four areas:

1. Goal #1 - Drug-Free Workplaces
2. Goal #2 - Drug-Free Schools
3. Goal #3 - Treatment and Research
4. Goal #6 - Awareness and Prevention

Goal #1 - Drug Free Workplaces

Five initiatives are proposed to achieve drug-free workplaces. The first initiative, which has already been discussed by the Domestic Policy Council, is to accelerate development of a drug-free Federal workplace. It is essential to establish our credibility before we can proceed with the other initiatives which seek to mobilize contractors, state and local governments, and private sector management and labor unions to eliminate illegal drugs from the workplace.

The one area of unresolved debate concerns Federal contractors.

- The President "encourages" government contractors and the rest of the private sector to work for a drug-free workplace.
- The Department of Defense is moving to require defense contractors to implement drug-free policies.
- In several such areas concerning public safety and national security, it would be useful to allow the department head to require selected contractors to meet the drug-free requirements established for the Federal workforce. Should this be left to the discretion of the department or agency head?

Goal #2 - Drug-Free Schools

Three initiatives are proposed to achieve drug-free schools. The booklet "Schools Without Drugs" will provide the information on how to achieve a drug free school and The Zero Tolerance Act will provide special resources and incentives. In addition, we are recommending that the "School Yard Rule" be extended to university and college campuses.

Goal #3 - Treatment and Research

Four initiatives are proposed to expand and improve drug-related treatment and research in those areas which will have the greatest rehabilitative impact for the largest number of users and which will assist states in meeting the current treatment needs of users who are experiencing severe health consequences.

Key recommendations:

1. \$100 million for emergency treatment in centers with a high demand from endemic drug users -- would require states to match 50 percent.
2. \$70 million to establish Community Systems Development Projects for prevention and treatment.
3. Legislation to remove Congressional quotas on Block Grants, allowing states to use more money for drug abuse treatment.
4. \$36 million for expanded research in the areas of epidemiology, prevention, treatment and drug testing.
5. \$15 million to establish a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention at HHS.

One area of unresolved debate: The total price tag is \$221 million. HHS will agree to offset only \$121 million and has removed their support of Recommendation #1 - the \$100 million emergency expansion of treatment services. This initiative was intended to shorten the publicized "waiting lines" and remove the perception that the President's program is not providing adequate treatment support to those in need. Should the full amount be included?

Goal #6 - Public Awareness and Prevention

Five initiatives are proposed to expand awareness and prevention efforts across the Nation -- to get every citizen involved. The emphasis is on the leadership of the President and First Lady, and the use of government programs as a catalyst for private sector and grassroots action. The fifth initiative involves a special cooperative effort by HUD, Justice, HHS and Labor to reduce the level of illegal drug activity in public housing.

Discussion Item:

What organizational forms should the private sector initiative for a drug-free America take?

Option A: Establish a 20-member commission with representative leaders from the media, advertising, business,

entertainment, education, youth, labor and sports. Projected costs could run between \$50,000 and \$500,000. Such a group may prove difficult to handle.

- Option B: Establish a small White House-sponsored private sector alliance with aggressive leadership and representatives from the media, advertising, business, entertainment and professional sports. Projected costs are \$50,000 for travel and meetings, with other expenses borne by the private sector.
- Option C: Develop an interagency prevention oversight mechanism, with selected private sector participation, to provide central oversight and overall coordination of the entire national effort; encourage private sector support and participation; assist the First Lady; and ensure that Federal programs respond effectively to community needs.

DRAFT

September 11, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL
SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Initiatives

Issue: What initiatives should be included in the Administration's Drug Abuse Policy package?

Background: On August 4, 1986, you announced six new goals to build upon past accomplishments to curb drug abuse, and to lead Americans toward a drug-free society. Your six goals are:

- o Drug-Free Workplaces
- o Drug-Free Schools
- o Expand Drug Treatment and Research
- o Improve International Cooperation
- o Strengthen Law Enforcement
- o Increase Public Awareness and Prevention

The Domestic Policy Council established a Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy to develop legislation and other action steps to implement initiatives in support of the goals. The Working Group has recommended comprehensive drug abuse legislation, an Executive Order for a drug-free Federal workforce, and other specific actions. These were reviewed by the Domestic Policy Council on September 8 and 10, and are described in the final Working Group report.

Discussion: The Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy developed specific legislative and other drug abuse policy initiatives in conjunction with the Drug Enforcement Policy Board (DEPB). The primary legislative initiative is a comprehensive Administration bill (summary attached) with a separate title keyed to each of your six goals. This bill was discussed by the Domestic Policy Council, and is a coordinated, balanced package supporting the attack on both drug supply and demand. (The proposed legislation would increase estimated FY 87 outlays by \$325 million, and bring total annual spending on drug abuse programs to about \$2.8 billion. The House Democrats are pushing an Omnibus Drug Package estimated to include over \$3.6 billion in new spending authorization.) The House bill reflects some Administration priorities, but it appears to be a broad group of costly proposals in need of additional review and deliberation. Senate Republicans are waiting for details of the Administration's proposal before proceeding with a bill of their own.

The Council also discussed a draft Executive Order which focuses on achieving a drug-free Federal workplace, and complements Title I in the proposed Administration legislation. Our legislative proposal amends appropriate statutes to ensure that it is not unlawful for any employer, including the Federal government, to use drug screening to curb drug abuse in their workforce. The draft Executive Order would set an example for balancing intolerance of illegal drug use with fair treatment of individual employees. It stresses voluntary compliance and treatment for employees seeking help. Drug screening guidelines are established for the Executive Branch, giving flexibility to department and agency heads. The Order authorizes testing of Federal employees holding sensitive positions that affect safety and security, and permits corrective administrative action if employees do not accept a "helping hand."

Additional policy initiatives and associated action steps for each goal are presented in detail in the Working Group report.

Goal #1 - Drug-Free Workplaces

- o Accelerate development of a drug-free Federal workplace.
- o Work with government contractors, and private sector management and labor leaders to fight drug abuse in the workplace.
- o Encourage States and local governments and their contractors to pursue drug-free workplaces.
- o Communicate accurate and credible information about elimination of drug abuse in the workplace.

Goal #2 - Drug-Free Schools

- o Issue Schools Without Drugs to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve drug-free schools.
- o Encourage all schools to establish a policy of being drug free through grants administered under the proposed Zero Tolerance Act, and through anti-drug activities developed by communities and student leaders.
- o Ensure that Federal laws against distributing drugs in or near schools are known and enforced in cooperation with local authorities.

Goal #3 - Expand Drug Abuse Treatment and Research

- o Encourage States and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems through new demonstration grants and elimination of unnecessary restrictions imposed under current block grant programs.

NO \$

- o Expand drug abuse research in health-related areas, including drug testing.
- o Strengthen medical and health programs aimed at drug abuse prevention by establishing a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention within HHS.
- o Support efforts to achieve a drug-free Federal workplace.

Goal #4 - Improve International Cooperation

- o Convene a conference for U.S. Ambassadors in October to convey an international sense of urgency and to discuss increased regional cooperation.
- o ¹Repeal the Mansfield Amendment to allow Federal officers to participate in drug arrests in foreign countries, seek authorization to confiscate U.S. property of drug dealers who violate foreign laws, and amend immigration requirements to allow deportation of alien drug traffickers.
- o Strengthen money laundering enforcement and penalties.

Goal #5 - Strengthen Law Enforcement

- o Continue to execute Operation Alliance to increase cooperative drug law enforcement along the United States - Mexican border.
- o Seek legislation addressing such areas as penalties for large-scale domestic drug trafficking, punishments for possession of controlled substances, increased penalties for leaders of major drug rings, import/export violations, juvenile drug trafficking, and clandestine drug manufacturing.

Goal #6 - Increase Public Awareness and Prevention

- o Encourage all Americans to join the First Lady's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign through a nationally televised address, letters soliciting fortune 500 support, a series of White House briefings, a "presidential Honor Role" for significant contributors, national drug prevention poster and essay contests, and major media campaigns to reinforce positive peer pressure and to make drug use socially unacceptable.
- o Encourage corporations, service organizations, and the media to develop drug prevention programs.
- o Ensure that every American has access to accurate and effective information about drug abuse and strategies for eliminating drugs from our society.

Seek restoration of funding for law enforcement agents prosecutors and surveillance aircraft

- o Propose legislation to facilitate private sector support and use of drug abuse material developed for foreign audiences.
- o Reduce illegal drug activity in Public Housing Authorities.

Data collected by HHS indicates that your drug abuse policy goals are right on target. An estimated 67 percent of all cocaine users have only minimal demand, and will respond to social unacceptance, awareness and prevention efforts, and strict no-drug use policies in schools and workplaces, including drug testing where appropriate. Polls indicate that the public will also respond favorably to strong leadership from the Federal government, and will accept a firm, yet fair, drug prevention program which attacks both supply and demand in our workplaces, in our schools, and throughout our society.

Recommendations: The Domestic Policy Council recommends that you approve the following initiatives for inclusion in your Drug Abuse Policy package: 1) the proposed six-part legislative package, 2) the Executive Order supporting a drug-free Federal workforce, and 3) action steps supporting the major policy initiatives in the Drug Abuse Policy Working Group report.

Edwin Meese III
Chairman, Pro Tempore

Decisions:

I. Submit the proposed legislative package supporting the Administration's six drug abuse policy goals.

_____ Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Further Discussion

II. Develop and implement an Executive Order consistent with the above features, to achieve a drug-free Federal workforce.

_____ Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Further Discussion

III. Implement the action steps recommended by the Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy and the Drug Enforcement Policy Board, consistent with the major initiatives listed above.

_____ Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Approve as Modified

TALKING POINTS - HEALTH GOALS

- o All recognize ultimate solution to drug abuse problem is stopping demand.
- o We now have before us a tremendous opportunity to focus on the user, to stop the demand for drugs.
- o After five years of increasing awareness, aggressive law enforcement and strong international supply reduction, there has been a sharp change in public focus:
- o Drug user no longer seen as innocent victim, but accountable for actions.
- o Illegal drug use not private matter -- we all pay tremendous price.
 - NIDA survey - 73 percent of the Nation's adults consider drug use "one of the most serious problems facing the country."
 - Late-August USN&WR/CNN poll - 86 percent said fighting the drug problem was extremely important.
 - August New York Times/CBS News poll - 13 percent viewed drugs the nation's most important problem.
- o Public recognizing that drug abuse problem cannot be solved by government alone. Each of us must get involved.
 - August New York Times/CBS News poll - 72 percent of the full-time workers would be willing to take a drug test.
 - March 1986 USA Today poll - 77 percent of Nation's adults would not object to being tested in the workplace for illegal drug use.
- o 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.
- o Each success story has a common thread -- The use of illegal drugs is unacceptable behavior, and drug abuse will not be tolerated.
- o Important to get illegal drugs out of the workplace.
 - 80 percent of cocaine users and 83 percent of marijuana users are over 18 years old.

- Between 10-20 percent of all job applicants are using illegal drugs.
- Combination of modern technology and impaired performance pose risks to workers, public safety, security and the economy.
- o ~~A balance between strong intolerance of drug use by workers and fair treatment for the individual is fundamental to achieving a drug-free workplace.~~
 - DOD's aggressive program of testing, education and rehabilitation has resulted in a 67 percent drop in illegal drug use by military personnel between 1980 and 1985.
- o Also critical to get drugs out of the schools.
 - Use of drugs by students is grave threat to their physical and mental well-being and significantly impedes the learning process.
 - Soon-to-be-released Recent Gallup poll - drug abuse is now viewed as the most serious problem facing public 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.
- o When parents, schools and communities work together, drugs can be stopped.
 - Atlanta's Northside High School -- from "Fantasy Island" to high academic achievement.
 - Eastside High School in Paterson, New Jersey.
 - Samuel Gompers in New York -- from a "war zone" to a place of pride and learning.
- o The Secretary of Education has been a national advocate for drug-free schools and will continue this role.
- o Individual communities have primary responsibilities to combat drugs in schools -- but the government can provide valuable information and other assistance on "what works."
- o Our goal is a drug-free society. This requires not only that we prevent illegal drug use by potential users, but

also that current users have appropriate treatment and rehabilitation services available.

- o While it may improve an individual workplace or school to force an illegal drug user out, it will do little good for society, which loses a potentially productive citizen and gains an unemployed or uneducated drug user.
- o Several initiatives are planned to expand and improve drug-related treatment and research in those areas which will have the greatest rehabilitative impact for the largest number of users.
- o Today, more individuals are seeking treatment for serious problems resulting from illegal drug use than at any time in recent history.
- o Higher potency drugs, increased poly-drug use, more advanced and intensive use, and a number of other complicating factors such as crack cocaine, black tar heroin, and AIDS, have brought increasing numbers of users to treatment centers primarily geared to handling a stable number of traditional opiate users.
- o ^{Many} Most of the current marijuana users, 54 percent (2.5 million) cocaine users, and 14 percent (73,000) heroin users have only minimal demand and will respond well to social unacceptance, awareness and prevention efforts, and strict "no tolerance for illegal drug use" policies in the workplace and schools.
- o Our most effective weapon is widespread public intolerance of illegal drugs and users.
- o After five years of a massive public awareness campaign, more and more people are willing to take a public stand against drug use, but misconceptions and misunderstandings still exist.
 - Recent shock over cocaine deaths of Len Bias and Don Rogers indicates information not getting through to many people, or they are not listening.
- o We are developing initiatives to expand awareness and prevention efforts across the Nation -- to get every citizen involved.
- o The media, the advertising industry, sports and entertainment personalities each have a major role in communicating with the public and we want to get them actively involved.

- o The answer to the drug problem will ultimately come from individuals. Whether we are private citizen or elected official, each of us must determine the appropriate stand to take against drugs and then take it.
- o Our stand may be as simple as not tolerating illegal drug use at a party, or a complex as implementing a strong drug-free effort in a community. Both approaches are effective and both are essential.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

REVISED 2:30 PM - 9/14/86

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Release at 8:00 P.M. EDT

September 14, 1986

Address by the President and First Lady
On America's Crusade Against Drug Abuse

Sunday, September 14, 1986

FACT SHEET

In a nationally-televised address from the Residence of the White House, the President and Mrs. Reagan called upon all Americans to join in a national crusade against drug abuse. The President said, "In this crusade, let us not forget who we are. Drug abuse is a repudiation of everything America is. The destructiveness and human wreckage mock our heritage." Mrs. Reagan stated, "Drugs take away the dream from every child's heart and replace it with a nightmare. And it's time we in America stand up and replace those dreams."

The President restated his six goals in the national crusade to lead us toward a drug-free America:

- **Drug-Free Workplaces** for all Americans;
- **Drug-Free Schools** from elementary to university level;
- **Expanded Drug Abuse Treatment and Research** to tackle the health dangers posed by drugs;
- **Improved International Cooperation** to achieve full involvement by every country in defeating international drug trafficking;
- **Strengthened Drug Law Enforcement** to take additional initiatives which will hit drug traffickers with renewed force; and
- **Increased Public Awareness and Prevention** -- the goal on which success ultimately depends -- to help every citizen understand the stakes and get involved in fighting the drug menace.

The President and Mrs. Reagan called for a relentless effort by every segment of society to free the drug user from drugs and prevent others from becoming users. The President stated, "Let us not forget that in America, people solve problems and no national crusade has ever succeeded without human investment." Recalling how America swung into action when we were attacked in World War II, the President said, "Now we're in another war for our freedom, and it's time for all of us to pull together again."

THE REAGAN COMMITMENT

The national crusade is the latest phase in the President's comprehensive strategy to stop drug abuse. Early in his Administration, the President implemented a tough foreign policy to cut off drugs at their source. Today, 14 countries are eradicating drug plants, compared to one in 1981. Vice President Bush is coordinating the massive interdiction effort at our borders, and the Attorney General is directing an aggressive attack on the drug traffickers.

In 1981, Mrs. Reagan began a personal campaign to increase public awareness of drug abuse and to get people involved in helping young people "Just Say No" to drugs. Since the First Lady became involved, the number of parent groups has increased from 1,000 to 9,000, and the Nation's children have formed over 10,000 "Just Say No" Clubs. Mrs. Reagan has hosted two international conferences and has become the national leader in the effort to stop drug abuse by young people.

ILLEGAL DRUG USE IN AMERICA

Despite gains in many areas, illegal drug use remains widespread -- an estimated 5 million people are cocaine users, roughly 19 million are marijuana users, and 500,000 are heroin users. In addition, millions of individuals try an illicit drug each year. The use of illegal drugs is becoming increasingly intensive and dangerous. There are new, more dangerous forms of illegal drugs, including crack cocaine, black tar heroin, and the deadly "designer drugs."

ILLEGAL DRUG USE CAN BE STOPPED

America is recognizing that success is possible when illegal drug use becomes unacceptable in our society. Public attitudes have strengthened against the use of illegal drugs. Employers are recognizing the tremendous cost of drugs in the workplace; parents and students are recognizing how illegal drugs in the schools erode the quality of education. Drug abuse poses an obvious threat to public safety and national security. A new understanding exists: Drug abuse is not a so-called "victimless crime" -- the costs are paid by all of society.

The First Lady set the tone of the national crusade when she stated, "There is no moral middle ground. Indifference is not an option. We want you to help us create an outspoken intolerance for drug use." The drug criminals "prosper on our unwillingness to act. So, we must be smarter and stronger and tougher than they are. It's up to us to change attitudes and just simply dry up their markets."

WORKING TOWARD A DRUG-FREE SOCIETY

President Reagan has asked all Americans to join the national crusade for a drug-free America, and he has committed the Federal Government to do all in its power to help. The initiatives stress leadership and cooperative action with state and local governments and grass-roots efforts to get everyone involved in working toward a drug-free society.

Goal #1 - Drug-Free Workplaces:

During the last 25 years, the escalation in illegal drug use has brought significant risks to workers, public safety, and the economy. The Department of Defense, in the forefront with their aggressive program of testing, education and rehabilitation, has reduced illegal drug use in the military by 67 percent since 1981. Also, many companies have established drug-free policies. Such measures have brought gains in productivity and reductions in health costs, on-the-job crime, and accidents.

The President's initiatives will accelerate work toward a drug-free Federal workplace, encourage state and local governments to develop drug free-workplaces, work with government contractors to establish drug-free policies, and mobilize the Nation to fight illegal drugs in the workplace.

Goal #2 - Drug-Free Schools:

Drug abuse has spread among American students, not only in secondary schools and universities, but in elementary schools as well. The use of drugs by students constitutes a grave threat to their well-being and significantly impedes the learning process. Prompt action by our Nation's schools, assisted by parents and the community, will bring us much closer to the goal of a drug-free generation.

The President's initiatives to encourage drug-free schools include communicating practical information on how to achieve a drug-free school and encouraging all schools to establish a policy of being drug free. President Reagan has called on all teachers to take a

pledge to be drug-free and to do all within their capabilities to stop drugs on school campuses.

Goal #3 - Expanded Drug Treatment and Research:

A drug-free society requires not only that we prevent illegal drug use by potential users, but also that we do what is necessary to have current drug users stop using illegal drugs. While it may improve an individual workplace or school to force out an illegal drug user, effective treatment and rehabilitation could restore the individual to a productive role in society.

The President's initiatives will assist states and communities in providing appropriate treatment to illegal drug users who are experiencing health damage and addiction. In addition, drug-related rehabilitation and research at the Federal level will be expanded.

Goal #4 - Improved International Cooperation:

President Reagan has implemented a foreign policy that vigorously seeks to interdict and eradicate illegal drugs in foreign source and transshipment countries. Earlier this year, the President identified international trafficking of illegal drugs as a threat to national security.

The new initiatives will build on what has already been accomplished and move forward with drug enforcement and prevention programs. One such initiative, announced by the President on August 6, 1986, is a conference for U.S. Ambassadors in October 1986 to convey an international sense of urgency and to discuss increased regional cooperation.

Goal #5 - Strengthened Law Enforcement:

Strong and visible drug law enforcement reduces the availability of illegal drugs and deters drug-related crime. The Administration is taking additional initiatives to pursue drug traffickers and expand border interdiction.

The National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, headed by Vice President Bush, has been successful in achieving unprecedented agency coordination in drug interdiction efforts, such as Hat Trick I and II, and in involving the Department of Defense and the intelligence community in supporting the offensive against the drug traffic.

Operation Alliance, a new initiative announced on August 14, 1986, is a major cooperative drug law enforcement effort along the 2,000-mile United States-Mexico border.

Goal #6 - Increased Public Awareness and Prevention:

Ultimately, the demand for illegal drugs will be stopped only when all Americans recognize the personal dangers and societal harms which result from the use of illegal drugs and take action. The answer to the drug problem is as simple as Mrs. Reagan's message to young people: "Say yes to your life. And when it comes to drugs and alcohol: Just say no."

As the President said in his address:

"...America must stand for something. And...our heritage lets us stand with a strength of character made more steely by each layer of challenge pressed upon the Nation. We Americans have never been morally neutral against any form of tyranny. Tonight, we are asking no more than that we honor what we have been and what we are by standing together."

September 25, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: Visit of President Barco of Colombia

Colombia is an aggressive force against narco-traffickers throughout South America. The Colombians have not only established and maintained an aggressive program of their own, often despite significant costs, but have helped us immeasurably in other major producing countries and in Brazil which will be the next stronghold for coca production.

In 1984, the Colombian government initiated a precedent-setting herbicidal eradication campaign against cannabis production and began an all-out offensive against the drug traffic, including the extradition of Colombian traffickers to the United States and the eradication of coca bush. The traffickers fought back, murdered many of the local officials, assassinated the Minister of Justice, took over the Palace of Justice, and have recently assassinated a Supreme Court Justice and a leading news commentator. Nevertheless, the Government of Colombia has continued their fight.

The eradication program in Colombia was the capstone of efforts in several other Latin American and Caribbean countries, such as Panama and Belize. The Colombian National Police have provided helicopter transport for the Peruvian and Ecuadorian police to attack trafficking centers. They have also assisted the Venezuelan National Guard in their efforts to eliminate cannabis.

We desperately need Colombia to continue their aggressive programs against the drug traffickers. President Barco has been in office for seven weeks and has not yet offered clear directions regarding narcotics, although he has stated that he will continue President Betancur's efforts. Now is the time to reinvigorate the Colombian offensive.

It is my opinion that if Barco comes to Washington and is not permitted to pay a courtesy call on President Reagan:

1. We will suffer immeasurable consequences throughout South America;
2. It will send a message to the traffickers that we are no longer standing behind the Colombians; and
3. We can expect severe criticism in the political arena that the President's efforts are not substantial.