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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1986

Sharyn

MEMORANDUM FOR JOE RODOTA

FROM: ^{*CT*} CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Talking Points on Drug Abuse

Attached is my suggested revision of the draft talking points on the President's anti-drug initiative. I have also attached a copy of the original draft with our comments.

Joe, this initiative does not emphasize law enforcement, but focuses on a crusade to stop demand. The public accepts the fact that we must create an intolerance for illegal drug use in this country. The umbrella of strong law enforcement is necessary, but the key to long-term success is preventing people from starting illegal drug use and getting the drug users to stop. We cannot let this become a law enforcement approach or it will fail.

Please do not hesitate to call me at x6554 if you have any questions.

*cc: CT
Chew (via CT)
Swahn
Dennis Thomas*

AMERICA'S CRUSADE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

- o Illegal drugs ruin lives, destroy families, and weaken entire communities. Drug abuse is not a private matter. For the sake of our Nation, it must end.
- o Drug abuse was a major national problem when President Reagan took office, and fighting drug abuse became one of the earliest priorities of his Administration.

The Reagan Commitment

- o In 1982, President Reagan published a comprehensive five-point strategy to stop drug abuse and drug trafficking. The strategy included international cooperation, drug law enforcement, drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research.
- o Thirty-seven different federal agencies are working together in the vigorous national effort.
- o President Reagan implemented a tough foreign policy to cut off drugs at their source.
- o Under the Reagan Administration, federal spending for drug law enforcement will virtually triple -- from about \$700 million in 1981 to an anticipated \$2.1 billion in 1987.
- o In 1982, the President asked the Vice President to establish a South Florida Task Force to respond to the drug trafficking emergency there. The effort pooled the resources of nine federal agencies, including the military, with state and local authorities.
- o The unprecedented successes of the South Florida Task Force led in 1983 to the creation of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System -- now a model for coordinating interdiction efforts around all our borders.
- o In 1982, President Reagan set up the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces under the Attorney General to attack drug trafficking by major criminal organizations.
- o In 1981, Mrs. Reagan began 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.
- o Since that time, the First Lady has traveled over 100,000 miles to 28 states and 6 foreign countries in her campaign. She has hosted two international conferences and has clearly become the national leader in the effort to stop drug abuse by young people.

The President's Program Has Made Gains

- o In 1981, one country was eradicating narcotic plants. Today, we have 14 countries and all 50 states eradicating.
- o Shortages in the marijuana supply are now being reported throughout the country, primarily as the result of eradication programs in Colombia and the United States.
- o Aggressive enforcement activity against cocaine manufacturers in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia is disrupting the flow of cocaine. U.S. helicopters have been aiding the effort in Bolivia.
- o Enhanced interdiction has increased U.S. seizures of illegal drugs. In 1981, we seized two tons of cocaine. In 1985, we seized 20 tons -- a ten-fold increase.
- o Under the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces, over 3,600 drug criminals have been convicted and more than \$300 million of their assets seized.
- o Since the First Lady became involved in 1981, the number of parent groups have grown from 900 to 9,000 groups nationwide. Our school-aged children have formed over 10,000 "Just Say No" Clubs around the country.
- o The number of individuals who are using illegal drugs has stabilized in most categories and decreased in several. Most notably, high school seniors using marijuana on a daily basis has dropped from one in 14 in 1981 to one in 20 in 1984-85.
- o The U.S. military has cut the use of illegal drugs by 67 percent since 1981.
- o Attitudes are changing. In 1985, 73 percent of our teenagers believed that possession of small amounts of marijuana should be treated as a criminal offense, compared to 44 percent in 1979.

The President's New Crusade Will Focus on the User

- o On August 4, 1986, President Reagan announced six new goals to build upon what has been accomplished and lead us toward a drug-free America:
 - Drug-Free Workplaces for all Americans;
 - Drug-Free Schools from elementary to university level;
 - Effective Drug Abuse Treatment to tackle the health dangers posed by drugs;
 - Improved International Cooperation to achieve full and active involvement by every country with which the United States must work to defeat international drug trafficking;

- Strengthened Drug Law Enforcement to take additional initiatives which will hit drug traffickers with renewed force.
- 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.
- o President Reagan called for the commitment of all Americans in "taking a stand in every city, town, and village in this country and making certain drug users fully understand their fellow citizens will no longer tolerate drug use."
- o Although we must try to cut off the supply of illegal drugs, ultimate success depends upon stopping their use. This cannot be done solely by government programs; in fact, it requires the support and involvement of all Americans.
- o The President stated, "Our goal is not to throw users in jail, but to free them from drugs. We will offer a helping hand; but we will also...refuse to let drug users blame their behavior on others... And finally, yet first and foremost, we will get the message to the potential user that drug use will no longer be tolerated; that they must learn to "Just say no."

Will All Federal Employees be Tested For Illegal Drug Use?

- o The President's program does not include mandatory testing for all Federal employees.
- o Testing will be required for employees in positions which involve public safety, law enforcement and other sensitive areas. Many of these agencies already have testing programs in place.
- o For non-sensitive positions, the President would allow voluntary testing at the discretion of the agency head and would provide access to treatment and rehabilitation to those who are addicted.

A Role for All Americans

- o President Reagan believes there is an important role for each American in this effort. The task at hand is to fight illegal drug use in every segment of our society. There is a role for parents, teachers and students; for industry and labor leaders; for White House officials and the military; and for the entertainment industry and the news media.

"The time has come for each and every one of us to make a personal and moral commitment to actively oppose the use of illegal drugs -- in all forms and in all places. We must remove all traces of illegal drugs from our Nation."

-- President Reagan
July 30, 1986

AMERICA'S CRUSADE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

Illegal
 ○ Drugs ruin lives, destroy families, and weaken entire communities. Drug abuse is not a private matter. For the sake of our Nation, it must end.

○ ~~Fighting drug abuse became one of the earliest priorities of this Administration.~~ Drug abuse was a major national problem when President Reagan took office, ~~but in 1981 the national emphasis was only on heroin addiction.~~ *and fighting drug abuse became one of the earliest priorities of this Administration.*

The President's Commitment

○ Under the Reagan Administration, federal spending for drug enforcement will virtually triple -- from a little over \$700 million in FY 1981 to an anticipated \$2.1 billion in FY 1987.

○ Twenty different federal ^{enforcement} agencies are working together to stop drugs and drug abuse.

○ In 1981, President Reagan ^{signed legislation} ~~urged Congress to authorize~~ the military to assist ⁱⁿ ~~in certain~~ drug enforcement activities, ^{primarily} ~~New legislation was written specifically to allow the use of military personnel and equipment in detecting air- and sea-borne drug smugglers.~~

○ In 1982, the President asked the Vice President to establish a South Florida Task Force to respond to a narcotics trafficking emergency there. It was an interagency effort that used Customs and Coast Guard resources and additional investigators and prosecutors to stop drug smugglers.

ACCOMPLISHMENT

○ Since 1982, the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces ^{have} won indictments against 9,453 suspected drug traffickers. Nearly nine out of ten of all defendants adjudicated were found guilty or pleaded guilty to at least one charge. More than \$300 million dollars in cash and property were ~~have been~~ confiscated. *initiated by President Reagan*

○ In 1983, the unprecedented ^{es} success of the South Florida Task Force led to the creation of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System -- now a model for coordinating interdiction efforts.

○ U. S. helicopters have been aiding Bolivia in its fight against cocaine manufacturers. The Associated Press reported that in less than a month the raids ~~had~~ ^{have} stopped 90 percent of the flow of cocaine from Bolivia.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

The President's Accomplishments

- o Enhanced enforcement activity has increased seizures of illegal drugs. In 1981 we seized two tons of cocaine. In 1985 we seized 20 tons -- a ten-fold increase.
- o *The use of illegal drugs*
~~Drug use~~ has stabilized in most categories since 1981 and has declined in several.
 - The number of high school seniors who regularly use marijuana has dropped by about 50 percent since 1980.
 - Use of tranquilizers, stimulants, PCP, and LSD among high school and college students has also declined since 1981.
- o ~~Increased awareness has led~~ A majority of our teens *identify* ~~to realize that~~ drug and alcohol abuse is their generation's biggest problem, according to a Gallup Poll taken last year.
- o The First Lady has played a special role in teaching our Nation's children to "Just Say No" to drug abuse. In 1981, 900 parents groups were fighting drug abuse. Through the First Lady's efforts, the number of parents groups nationwide has grown to 10,000 and *has awareness of drug problems has*

The President's [Redoubled Efforts] Will Focus on the User

- o President Reagan has developed new initiatives in the ~~fight against drug abuse that focus primarily on the user.~~ *fight* ~~The President knows that simply throwing money at our drug problem will never work as long as the demand continues.~~
- o The President has approved a broad six-point effort to mobilize all Americans in the fight against drug abuse. The President's program focuses on:
 - 1) Drug-Free Workplaces -- to protect the public and the workforce and to increase productivity.
 - 2) Drug-Free Schools -- all schools, elementary through university level, must be free of drug use and experimentation.
 - 3) Expanding Drug Treatment -- drug abusers must seek treatment. Health dangers posed by drug abuse are more evident than ever. Researchers must develop more effective treatment methods.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

I don't think so

- 4) Expanding International Cooperation -- improve enforcement cooperation with all countries where there is a link to America's drug problem. President Reagan has already ordered some of our ambassadors to return home for consultations on how to improve international cooperation in the fight against drug abuse.
- 5) Greater Coordination of Law Enforcement -- stronger and more visible drug-law enforcement at all levels is needed to disrupt drug trafficking and deter individual use.
- 6) Expanding Public Awareness and Prevention -- ~~attitudes have changed from the 1970s when some people actually advocated the legalization of street drugs.~~ President Reagan will encourage more private businesses and employee and citizen groups to fight drugs.

Negative approval

Will All Federal Employees be Tested For Drug Abuse? - Answer

- o The President's program does not include testing for all federal employees
- o The President believes federal workers, who have a record better than the national average for keeping drugs out of the workplace, should set an example for the rest of the Nation.
- o ~~It is a responsibility federal workers should be proud of.~~
- o Drug testing will soon be implemented in FAA control towers and other places where safety is critical. Law enforcement agencies and national security agencies have testing programs in place. *our military forces*

Testimony he requires for employees in positions which involve public safety, law enforcement and other sensitive areas. Many of these agencies already have testing programs in place.

A Role for All Americans

- o President Reagan believes there is a role for every American in this effort. The task at hand is to fight drug abuse and to set an example. There is a role for parents, teachers, and students; for industry and labor leaders; for White House officials and the military; and for the entertainment industry and the news media.

The time has come for each and every one of us to make a personal and moral commitment to actively oppose the use of illegal drugs -- in all forms and in all places. We must remove all traces of illegal drugs from our Nation.

-- President Reagan
July 30, 1986

For non-sensitive positions, they President would allow voluntary testing at the discretion of the agency head, and would provide for access to treatment and rehabilitation to those who are addicted.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 14, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON TURNER

FROM: JOE RODOTA *JR*

SUBJECT: Talking Points on Drug Abuse

Per Tom Gibson's request, attached are draft talking points on the President's anti-drug initiative. These materials are intended for use by Administration spokesmen.

I would very much appreciate your approval or comments by C.O.B. today so that these materials can be forwarded to David Chew for clearance.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at x7170.

Thank you.

8/4/86

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.
- In 1981, one country was eradicating narcotic plants. Today, we have 14 countries and all 50 states eradicating narcotic plants (coca bush, opium poppies, and marijuana production).
- Operation "Blast Furnace" in Bolivia is an example of how the U.S. military is helping foreign police attack the drug traffic.
- The Administration has over 20 Federal agencies, including the military, involved in fighting the drug traffic.
- In early 1982, President Reagan put the Vice President in charge of the South Florida Task Force and, in 1983, of our entire border area.
- 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. There are now over 10,000 "Just Say No" Clubs.
- Private sector support and involvement have brought many more resources to the prevention effort than Federal dollars could ever buy.
- 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" with confidence, and our military has reduced the use of illegal drugs by over 65 percent since 1981.
- Each of these success stories have a common thread -- Drug abuse will not be tolerated.
- 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.

- The President is alarmed to hear that 10-20 percent of the people now attempting to enter the workplace are using illicit drugs, some of them on the job.
- 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 -- all of society.
- We must all take action. And there is something which can be done. U.S. industry and the military are the leaders, and these efforts need to be expanded.
- 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, and he will be encouraging state and local government leaders to do the same.

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.
- Our children must be protected from this threat to their lives. Again, something can be done.
- Schools such as Northside High School in Atlanta have proven that, when parents, schools and communities work together, drugs can be stopped.
- President Reagan 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.
- 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.

- We must ensure that drug users have treatment available to them so that they can stop using drugs and overcome as many of the health problems as possible.
- Secretary Bowen will be working with the states 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.

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.
- 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 problems.
- The Administration will expand the appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug interdiction and destruction of illegal refineries; and we will intensify efforts with other nations.

Our fifth goal is to expand our law enforcement effort.

- The Administration has increased law enforcement efforts aimed at the highest levels of the drug traffic to interdict the drugs as close to the source as possible. One action will be to expedite development of 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 and prosecutors to ensure arrest and stiff penalties for local drug sellers.

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.
- 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.

4-

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.

DRAFT

August 2, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL
Ralph C. Bledsoe, Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What are the next steps in the campaign against illegal drugs and drug abuse?

Background: You will be calling for a "national crusade against drugs", and are expanding the First Lady's significant drug prevention and awareness campaign into a national campaign against the demand for drugs. The dominant theme of the initiative will be "intolerance of illegal drugs - no excuses." Consistent with your aim to completely eliminate illegal drug use, and to be at least half-way there in 3-years, you will also be announcing six new goals to build on what has already been accomplished, and to lead us toward a drug-free America. The new goals are:

1. Drug-Free Workplaces
2. Drug-Free Schools
3. Expand Drug Treatment
4. Expand International Cooperation
5. Strengthen Law Enforcement
6. Increase Public Awareness and Prevention

Outlined below are some of the problems and issues that will arise in each goal area as Cabinet departments and agencies begin implementing the specific initiatives being called for.

GOAL #1 - DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

This is perhaps the most controversial goal, particularly in Washington. It encompasses prevention, detection, and treatment of drug abuse for millions of Americans in the workplace. Four major issue areas pose problems.

I. What kind of program should the Federal government have to prevent, identify, and treat illegal drug users?

You have said that drug abuse programs for the workplace should be based on voluntary compliance. With that as a beginning point, there is little quarrel with the need for the Federal government to stress drug abuse prevention, including ensuring that Federal managers motivate employees to stay drug-free. Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention program has helped focus attention on the user as the real cause of drug problems.

Major problems will likely arise with user identification (drug screening and testing) and employee treatment programs. Those who are against drug screening or treatment for Federal employees argue that the Federal workforce is "cleaner" than that of most private companies. They also feel that questions of deprivation of an individual's Fourth Amendment rights against search and seizure have not been adequately tested in the courts, and that we could be open to legal actions.

Those who favor drug screening argue that testing is required to assure the public that Federal employees are clear-minded and able to provide services safely. Most Council members feel that mandatory drug screening programs for employees in sensitive positions have worked in several agencies, and should be extended to all other agencies.

The cost of a screening program for Federal employees in sensitive positions is estimated at \$25-35 million per year. While drug treatment is a potentially more costly effort, it could be spread across each agency's payroll as an additional health benefit. As the largest employer in the country, we are likely to receive heavy criticism for instituting a screening program, especially from labor unions and civil rights groups. However, most members of the Domestic Policy Council feel that we should move ahead, consistent with your emphasis on voluntary participation for non-sensitive positions.

The screening of new hires is a separate issue from that of screening current employees. Most feel that the government should be able to hire people who are free from illegal drugs. A government-wide screening program for job applicants is not now used, but could be added as part of determining a person's suitability for government employment. The total cost is estimated at \$14 million per year for pre-employment screening of all new hires.

One issue that should be addressed is whether such a program should be centralized or agency-based. The advantage of a centralized program is that it would be consistent across government, and not subject to criticisms that one agency is more lenient (or strict) than another. The disadvantage is that it could be seen as undermining the authority of Cabinet members and agency heads, and may not reflect the special needs of the different employee positions in the various departments. A practical approach may be to let each Cabinet member design an appropriate program, consistent with your guidance.

Another issue will be whether the Federal government's program should be authorized by Executive Order or by legislation. Those with legal concerns feel we should obtain legislation containing permissive authorities for screening and treatment programs. Others feel we could more quickly and readily tailor a program to our needs if it is done by Executive Order.

II. The second area under this goal is how we should go about encouraging State and local governments to follow the Federal government's example.

The primary issue is whether we require specific features in drug abuse programs of States and local governments. Our Federalism principles suggest that we should limit mandated requirements. However, under Goal #2, Drug-Free Schools, we could effectively use the threat of withholding funds for school districts without drug abuse programs. Under Goal #3, Expanded Health Treatment, we might be involved in providing assistance to States and local governments for special treatment programs. Congress may mandate additional treatment funding. States and local government may complain about the added costs of drug abuse programs, and will likely try to pass the costs to the Federal government.

III. The third area under the Drug-Free Workplaces goal is how to solicit commitments from Government contractors to establish drug-free work environments.

The general belief is that government contractors should be treated like other private industry organizations, and we should not add any requirements that would increase their costs of doing business, even in this vital area. It is felt that if we set the example, industry can easily follow. The argument continues that most contractors will embrace such programs anyway, because they increase productivity, creating benefits for all.

Others feel that we should require government contractors to have an established policy of a drug-free workplace, and that favored treatment in bidding should be shown to such contractors. This argument is advanced especially for contractors that provide direct service employees, such as contract security guards. Some suggest that government contractors should require that employees in sensitive positions be drug-free, but that the remainder of their workforce could participate on a voluntary basis.

IV. The fourth area under this goal is how to mobilize private sector management and labor leaders in the fight.

Most feel we should increase efforts already underway with private industry, especially those of the First Lady. The key will be to challenge both labor and management leaders, on the basis of safety and productivity, thereby making American industry more competitive, and giving workers a greater share in the resulting profit increases.

GOAL #2 DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

This goal is one that most Americans will embrace because it is aimed at protecting children and young adults. This important cohort of citizens is very susceptible to drug abuse, and also very visible to the public. Mrs. Reagan's "Just Say No" program has focused on many of these young people. Secretary Bennett has developed a proposed Zero Tolerance Act, which includes provisions designed to require tough, effective measures to get drugs out of schools and keep them out. Schools will not be entitled to these funds - they must compete for them. They must:

1. Have a plan for getting drugs out of their school that includes strict disciplinary provisions developed with parents, law enforcement officials and the courts.
2. They must demonstrate their commitment to prevention by providing at least 1/3 of the cost of the program.

Grants would be for up to three years, but funding for each year would depend upon a school district demonstrating progress in reducing drug use.

Some have suggested that Education withhold funds under current programs if schools do not adopt a policy of having a drug-free institution. This proposal may receive some support.

Another proposal that might be advanced is to extend to colleges and universities the Federal penalties for drug pushing that now cover elementary and secondary schools.

GOAL #3 EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

This goal is perhaps the most problematical in that it could be turned into a major new Federal financial assistance program. One initiative under this goal is to encourage communities and States to develop treatment programs for drug-related health problems. Mrs. Reagan has visited, supported and encouraged many such community-based programs. Secretary Bowen has indicated that not enough treatment facilities exist, and those that do are not adequately staffed or equipped.

A key issue that has been raised is whether mandatory treatment should be required for intravenous (IV) drug users. In the debate over mandatory treatment, some are concerned that it would encroach on Fourth Amendment rights of individuals. Others contend that the high correlation between IV drug users and individuals with the AIDS virus is sufficient to warrant this action. Evidence exists that IV users are a major threat to the spread of AIDS to the heterosexual populace.

The other areas under this goal pertain to increasing research in health-related areas, including developing new drug tests, and bolstering health programs aimed at drug use prevention. These types of programs have sometimes been bottomless pits for funds, but there have been high payoff results when the research is well managed and monitored.

GOAL #4 EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Mrs. Reagan's efforts have been of major significance in the international area. And, you are well aware of the other diplomatic and military steps we are taking. One additional proposal has been to recall for consultation your Ambassadors to selected countries that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems. This would be for the purpose of showing your intent, educating them about these new directions, and developing plans for support of their efforts.

GOAL #5 STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

This is another area in which much has been done of which you are aware. The new Southwest border initiative is to be followed with a Southeast border initiative, and Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys are to be told to prosecute to the fullest those who violate laws on selling drugs on or near school property. A possible issue that may arise will be over stricter penalties for drug law violators, including the death penalty for certain violations.

Another law enforcement issue may require attention. Drug abuse screening and treatment programs will have to be specific regarding whether individuals in those programs are subject to prosecution for their drug use. This may take some of the edge off voluntary compliance initiatives.

GOAL #6 EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

This goal is primary, and Mrs. Reagan has been in the forefront. A wide range of public awareness activities are being planned, of which you are aware. Two other suggestions have been made related to this goal: 1) Establishment of a Blue Ribbon panel to lead the effort in the private sector, and 2) convening a White House Conference on Drug Abuse in 1987. The former proposal appears to have more support than the latter, although some have argued that neither are necessary since organizations already in existence can handle many of the tasks that would be done by these groups.

FUNDING

Extensive debate will occur over the funding of initiatives being considered under each goal. Some very rough estimates developed by OMB suggest that at present we are spending or have proposed to Congress about \$2.1 billion in expenditures on law enforcement and international efforts (Goals 4 and 5), and about \$400 million for health-related activities of prevention, treatment, and research (Goals 1,2,3 and 6).

For the short-term, additional projects have been proposed that would cost an additional \$400 million for law enforcement and international efforts, and an additional \$150 million for health-related efforts. Departments and agencies are very likely to develop other initiatives for their FY1988 budgets that could add to these totals.

Thus far, we are well below the \$3-5 billion that the House Democrats are targeting. However, most members of the Domestic Policy Council feel that the proposed initiatives do not adequately represent an all-out campaign against illegal drug use. There is strong support for going much further than has been proposed.

LEGISLATION

In recent weeks, Congressional activity on this issue has been brisk. Over 20 bills have been introduced, and members of Congress have been searching for any idea that might be included in spending measures they can pass. These bills have addressed such topics as parolee treatment, designer drugs, forfeiture of assets, money laundering, anti-smuggling, mail order drug paraphernalia, Executive Branch reorganization, Coast Guard activities, and DOD narcotics enforcement assistance.

While some of the above will probably be supported by the Administration, we have developed draft legislation that would support the goals in your new initiative. These include a legislative proposal on drug testing, the aforementioned Zero Tolerance Act for drug-free schools, an amendment pertaining to handicap laws, restructuring the Narcotics Addict Rehabilitation Act, and a model statute for state-based treatment authorities.

A Working Group of the Domestic Policy Council is monitoring these, as well as new legislative activity that may occur.

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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.
- In 1981, one country was eradicating narcotic plants. Today, we have 14 countries and all 50 states eradicating narcotic plants (coca bush, opium poppies, and marijuana production).
- Operation "Blast Furnace" in Bolivia is an example of how the U.S. military is helping foreign police attack the drug traffic.
- The Administration has over 20 Federal agencies, including the military, involved in fighting the drug traffic.
- In early 1982, President Reagan put the Vice President in charge of the South Florida Task Force and, in 1983, of our entire border area.
- 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. There are now over 10,000 "Just Say No" Clubs.
- Private sector support and involvement have brought many more resources to the prevention effort than Federal dollars could ever buy.
- 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" with confidence, and our military has reduced the use of illegal drugs by over 65 percent since 1981.
- Each of these success stories have a common thread -- Drug abuse will not be tolerated.
- 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 -- even when told well in advance that they would be tested.
- 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 -- all of society.
- We must take action. And there is something which can be done. U.S. industry and the military are the leaders, and these efforts need to be expanded.
- Those in government 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, and he will be encouraging state and local government leaders to do the same.

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.
- Our children must be protected from this threat to their lives. Again, something can be done.
- Schools such as Northside High School in Atlanta have proven that, when parents, schools and communities work together, drugs can be stopped.
- President Reagan 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.
- 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.

- We must ensure that drug users have treatment available to them so that they can stop using drugs and overcome as many of the health problems as possible.
- Secretary Bowen will be working with the states 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.

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.
- 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 problems.
- The Administration will expand the appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug interdiction and destruction of illegal refineries; and we will intensify efforts with other nations.

Our fifth goal is to expand our law enforcement effort.

- The Administration has increased law enforcement efforts aimed at the highest levels of the drug traffic to interdict the drugs as close to the source as possible. One action will be to expedite development of 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 and prosecutors to ensure arrest and stiff penalties for local drug sellers.

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.

- 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.
- As individuals, 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.

DRUG ABUSE

Why have you decided to focus on drugs as a national issue now?

- o RR pledged in his first Press Conference as President that fighting drug abuse would be a major goal of his Administration: "...take the customers away from the drugs."
- o During the last 5 years, RR has ordered unprecedented actions to combat drug abuse. They have yielded results.
- o One result: Attitudes. During the 70s the main federal emphasis was on heroin addiction. Tolerance for so-called recreational drug use was deemed by many to be an enlightened attitude -- a matter of one's civil liberties.
- o Though drug use taken as a whole has not increased, the consequences of prolonged use and more powerful drug derivatives have taken their toll. The human and national costs of "recreational" drug use are increasingly plain:
 - destroyed health: emergency room cases involving cocaine has tripled since 1981;
 - lost productivity: America is losing \$60 billion a year in usefulness because of drugs; and
 - loss of life, in 1984 604 people died from using cocaine. Recently Len Bias joined that statistic.
- o First Lady said it best -- there is a need now for intolerance for those who would use and promote the use of drugs.

Focus on the User While Increasing Crackdown on Traffickers

- o The cumulative effects of wasted individual lives destroy families and threaten communities. Drug abuse is not a private matter. For the sake of our nation, it must end.
- o 20 million people reportedly use marijuana (down from 22 million in 1979) and between 11 and 13 million people used cocaine in 1985. Drug abuse crosses all economic and social strata. It is not somebody else's problem.
- o "Friends" and unthinking experimentation are the greatest inducements for drug abuse. The "pusher" is no longer easily identifiable or lives in someone else's neighborhood.

The President's Goals and Initiatives

Last Friday, RR met with the Cabinet and approved a redoubled six-point Federal effort to fight drug abuse and challenge America to establish a drug-free nation. RR's Goal: Reduce drug abuse in America by 50% in 3 years.

ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

The Administration's Commitment

- o Government spending has more than doubled from \$708 million in FY 1981 to \$1.8 billion in FY 87.
- o More than 20 federal agencies and ^{many} state and local law enforcement agencies fight drug trafficking.

Drug Use in Many Areas is Declining

- o When RR took office, over half the personnel in some Navy units used drugs. Now the rate of use in those units is less than 3 percent. Our military forces test all of their personnel and have cut drug use by 67% since 1980.
- o Fewer high school seniors are using marijuana -- in ~~1981~~ ¹⁹⁸⁰, ~~nine~~ ^{seven} percent of high school seniors smoked marijuana every day; by 1985, 4.9 percent did.
- o Use of tranquilizers, stimulants, PCP, hallucinogens (LSD) is down for high school and college students since 1981.

8.9%
Current
use
overall
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Fighting Smugglers

- o Military involvement -- Changes in "Posse Comitatus" portion of U.S. law -- In 1981, at RR's urging, Congress provided the Secretary of Defense with increased authority to allow the military to assist in certain drug enforcement activities. The new legislation specifically contemplated the use of military personnel and equipment to detect air and sea borne drug smugglers.
- o Seizures of cocaine went from 2 tons in 1981 to 20 tons in 1985. The DEA and FBI domestic cocaine seizures increased by 57 percent from FY 1984 to FY 1985.
- o Cocaine seized by the Coast Guard increased 200 percent between FY 1984 and FY 1985 to almost six thousand pounds of cocaine and two million pounds of marijuana. The Customs Service seized almost 50,000 pounds of cocaine, 2.4 million pounds of marijuana, and 784 pounds of heroin -- all dramatic increases.
- o The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program has, since 1982, won indictments against 9,453 people. Eighty-nine percent of all defendants adjudicated were found guilty or pleaded guilty to at least one charge. More than \$300 million dollars in cash and property have been seized.

(Anti-Drug Accomplishments Continued)

First Lady/Administration Encouragement for Private Efforts

- o Parent groups -- Five years ago, there were 900 parent groups working against drug abuse; now there are 10,000. They close down "head shops," become involved with school drug programs, and form support groups.
- o Professional and Fraternal Groups -- Examples: "Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse" has distributed 20 million brochures and educated 6,000 pharmacists through accredited courses; Order of the Elks designed a national drug abuse program and produced a detailed training manual for their 1.6 million members.
- o Just Say No clubs -- Thousands of positive peer pressure groups have been founded to counter the peer pressure that has pushed too many young people into drugs.
- o Business -- Thirty percent of the Fortune 500 largest industrial corporations have in-house programs to aid their employees.

Changed Attitudes

Permissive attitudes that led to the glamorization of drug use and easement of laws for so-called "recreational" drugs have been reversed.

- o The previous administration and many celebrities supported decriminalization of marijuana. RR has always opposed such moves.

NOTE: Celebrities have included Doonesbury artist Gary Trudeau -- a major financial supporter (through donated cartoons for sale) of NORML efforts to legalize Marijuana. (NORML -- National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws)

- o Legislation was introduced in the Congress between 1972 and 1981 to decriminalize marijuana. Nobody on Capitol Hill is talking about easing drug laws now.
- o Now, the overwhelming concern of 82 percent of our young people is the growth in drug abuse.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S REDOUBLED EFFORT

Will you be proposing mandatory testing for Federal employees?

- o RR believes that Federal workers, who already have a record better than the national average for keeping drugs out of work, should set an example for the rest of the nation.
- o It is a responsibility that Federal workers should be proud of.
- o RR is currently reviewing proposals for broader measures to reduce drug use by federal workers. This may include more drug testing and treatment, or the mere solicitation of information on the extent of the problem.
- o Any drug testing program would seek to replicate the extraordinary success in reducing drug use in the military -- 67% reduction in only three years.
- o Drug testing is currently in place in FAA control towers and other places where safety is critical. Law enforcement agencies and national security agencies have testing programs in place.
- o Agencies such as the Customs Service and DEA have had an extremely positive response for voluntary testing programs. Employee groups have endorsed targeted testing programs and provided a 90 percent and above participation rate.

House Democrats are calling for \$5 billion to fight drug smuggling in the U.S. If you mean to declare war on drugs doesn't that call for an expenditure of funds on the order of the Democrat proposal?

- o Our drug interdiction efforts have had remarkable successes. Cocaine and marijuana seizures are up ten times from what they were five years ago. And we are doing more. The success in Bolivia is one good example.

NOTE: The disruption caused to cocaine producers in the Bolivian exercise has reportedly caused the price of coca leaves to decline 75% -- lack of demand from producers who have had to relocate.

- o But throwing money at the supply problem with the intention of erecting an electronic and mechanical fence of "immovable objects" to keep drugs out of the U.S. will never work as long as the "irresistible force" of demand continues.
- o It is time to focus on the drug user. Of the increased funding we are proposing, it is 60/40 in terms of fighting demand versus fighting supply. The traditional split has been 80/20 fighting supply versus fighting demand.

THE PRESIDENT'S SIX POINT PLAN

GOAL: Develop and implement administrative and legislative plans, increase resources, and work with the private sector to reduce drug use in America by 50 percent over the next three years.

- 1) Drug-Free Workplaces -- to protect the public and the workforce and to increase productivity; 15 to 25 percent productivity is lost in the workplace due to drug use.
 - Establish the Federal workplace as a model.
 - Encourage federal contractors to use their best efforts to educate, screen, and treat drug abusers.
 - Encourage private sector companies. Half of the Fortune 500 corporations have drug screening as a policy. Through the efforts of Secretaries Brock and Baldrige emphasize cooperative efforts to encourage labor and management to eliminate drugs from the private workplace.

- 2) Drug-Free Schools -- Our schools, elementary through college level, must cease to be a haven and training ground for drug use and experimentation.
 - Secretary Bennett has moved aggressively and will continue to work with schools at all levels. Together with the Attorney General, they will inform heads of schools of the "School Yard Rule" that provides for Federal penalties for distributing drugs within 1,000 feet of an elementary or secondary school.
 - Propose legislation to provide \$100 million to assist schools in teaching about the problems of drug abuse as part of a health curriculum. (NOTE: Currently there is \$3 million for such efforts.)

- 3) Expand Drug Treatment -- make appropriate treatment available to those with health damage and addiction. Health dangers of drug abuse are more evident now than at any time in recent history.
 - quadruple funding by 1988 for states to improve inpatient treatment of cocaine and opiate abuse
 - triple funding for programs to help parents and teachers, to avert the development of drug/alcohol problems in schools
 - provide \$60 million for new community-based demonstration projects to educate and treat youth
 - increase funds by up to 200%, depending on the program, for research into new methods of treatment

(Six Point Plan Continued)

- 4) Expand International Cooperation -- obtain enforcement and treatment cooperation from all countries where there is linkage to America's drug problem.
- Continue to use Defense resources where appropriate
 - 50% increase (to \$90 million) in funding for crop eradication, interdiction, and training
 - More DEA agents in foreign countries (40 more; there are now 320)
 - Double number of radar balloons along Southwest border (Customs Service)
 - Double the funds for increased Customs Service use of FAA and Air Force radar for air traffic surveillance
 - Double the number of long-range Customs Service surveillance aircraft
 - 50% increase in funds to fight money laundering
- 5) Greater Coordination of Law Enforcement -- stronger and more visible drug law enforcement is needed to cause disruptions in drug trafficking and deter individual use.
- Triple funds (to \$3 million) to promote information sharing between major law enforcement agencies)
- NOTE: The FBI was not even involved in national anti-drug efforts in Carter years.
- Seek mandatory sentencing for all drug distributors and provide funds for additional Federal prison construction
 - Develop a comprehensive Southwest Border initiative to stop illegal drug entry
- 6) Expand Public Awareness and Prevention -- attitudes have changed from the 70s; RR will encourage more private businesses and citizen groups to fight drugs.
- Continue to provide a clearinghouse for accurate and credible information (in 1985 over 3 million publications relating to the "Just Say No" campaign were distributed).
 - Encourage private media in all forms to fight drug abuse and deglamorize drug use. The American Association of Advertising Agencies will shortly embark upon an anti-drug campaign worth \$500 million.

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→ 5 major upgrade of capability

Sue--Revised list and note--any suggestions?

DAPO STAFF--

As I mentioned last week, attached is the first rough draft of the possible subjects for standard fact sheets/talking papers. The subjects selected for this treatment should meet the minimum criteria of:

- Disseminating Administration policy.
- Standardization of data, information, direction, etc.
- General education of managers.
- Responding to current events.
- Useful for speeches, interviews, etc.
- Etc.

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Please add any subjects which you suggest be included. When we have a satisfactory listing, we will task the appropriate agencies to provide the necessary information.

Sue updated
through | 6/25

on-going

FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR STATE SUPPORTED ALCOHOL AND
DRUG SERVICES IN FISCAL YEAR 1984
BY STATE AND FUNDING SOURCE

STATE	STATE A/D AGENCY	OTHER STATE	ADMS BLOCK GRANT	OTHER FEDERAL	COUNTY OR LOCAL	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Alabama	1,528,612	--	2,957,940	422,054	--	--	4,908,606	0.4%
Alaska	12,653,700	--	1,504,400	--	3,974,978	--	18,133,078	1.3%
Arizona	8,645,300	--	6,614,983	--	7,216,964	--	22,477,247	1.7%
Arkansas	1,334,541	--	1,759,880	1,018,206	--	675,083	4,787,710	0.4%
California	75,897,000	479,000	30,982,000	3,872,000	21,981,100	64,368,542	197,579,642	14.7%
Colorado	11,292,205	1,070,219	3,934,473	--	3,124,936	4,986,868	24,408,701	1.8%
Connecticut	5,865,577	--	6,329,693	1,695,440	--	12,437,564	26,328,274	2.0%
Delaware	2,256,752	--	1,270,062	--	--	--	3,526,814	0.3%
Dist. of Columbia	43,299	10,606,000	1,861,600	43,711	--	--	12,554,610	0.9%
Florida	20,563,027	733,724	10,793,496	3,780,650	11,956,965	--	47,827,862	3.6%
Georgia	16,407,844	--	2,989,430	--	--	149,854	19,547,128	1.5%
Hawaii	1,478,907	1,001,917	1,179,640	--	--	464,223	4,124,687	0.3%
Idaho	1,802,600	--	1,127,320	--	--	--	2,929,920	0.2%
Illinois	34,070,100	2,170,500	8,718,700	1,354,400	4,538,900	8,923,500	59,776,100	4.4%
Indiana	3,132,992	8,315,772	2,759,195	1,817,879	--	--	16,025,838	1.2%
Iowa	2,955,597	380,021	2,394,577	211,080	3,044,407	1,181,299	10,166,981	0.8%
Kansas	3,233,600	365,500	1,251,200	93,200	1,015,200	1,009,000	6,967,700	0.5%
Kentucky	2,395,941	371,849	2,459,657	10,774	--	2,261,850	7,500,071	0.6%
Louisiana	10,058,866	--	3,990,956	173,332	--	8,950	14,232,104	1.1%
Maine	3,632,697	993,420	2,167,510	96,142	2,415,746	3,641,000	12,946,515	1.0%
Maryland	16,883,092	841,864	3,345,826	1,292,718	2,119,519	940,162	25,423,181	1.9%
Massachusetts	24,157,284	434,000	7,407,527	--	--	--	31,998,811	2.4%
Michigan	23,650,243	--	10,425,248	1,633,206	6,478,000	17,640,680	59,827,377	4.4%
Minnesota	2,367,000	--	2,783,600	--	2,353,228	292,489	7,796,317	0.6%
Mississippi	2,642,476	--	1,187,913	2,811,303	--	--	6,641,692	0.5%
Missouri	6,356,566	--	4,539,912	--	127,250	--	11,023,728	0.8%
Montana	2,341,921	--	1,102,967	439,455	1,638,673	1,776,006	7,299,022	0.5%
Nebraska	4,080,796	--	1,286,100	--	467,462	701,193	6,535,551	0.5%
Nevada	1,395,706	--	2,053,209	3,985	158,163	3,240,255	6,851,318	0.5%
New Hampshire	1,071,934	--	1,122,918	--	--	--	2,194,852	0.2%
New Jersey	9,599,000	--	13,266,000	850,000	--	--	23,715,000	1.8%
New Mexico	9,410,994	9,959,900	2,225,224	1,268,600	--	--	22,864,718	1.7%
New York	134,084,300	835,800	33,906,400	817,410	19,961,600	102,789,400	292,394,910	21.7%
North Carolina	15,787,071	--	4,327,686	--	13,657,742	--	33,772,499	2.5%
North Dakota	1,017,283	--	615,311	--	--	144,611	1,777,205	0.1%
Ohio	12,799,141	2,139,918	8,014,817	507,867	985,590	2,075,366	26,522,699	2.0%
Oklahoma	3,791,652	--	2,270,624	--	--	--	6,062,276	0.5%
Oregon	6,786,286	2,510,155	3,015,186	134,065	--	--	12,445,692	0.9%
Pennsylvania	26,902,000	8,160,000	10,359,000	99,000	3,891,000	14,320,000	63,731,000	4.7%
Puerto Rico	9,260,910	24,024	3,495,582	219,777	--	--	13,000,293	1.0%
Rhode Island	4,942,546	--	1,935,095	--	--	--	6,877,641	0.5%
South Carolina	1,784,192	--	2,286,770	--	2,828,053	--	6,899,015	0.5%
South Dakota	394,134	--	628,814	--	629,545	--	1,652,493	0.1%
Tennessee	2,824,459	252,409	2,485,423	840,083	552,567	5,373,943	12,328,884	0.9%
Texas	4,095,131	--	13,070,641	47,805	4,334,692	--	21,548,269	1.6%
Utah	6,256,900	802,022	2,274,134	816,413	2,007,945	2,322,514	14,479,928	1.1%
Vermont	2,124,322	254,583	1,317,644	111,118	54,964	643,143	4,505,774	0.3%
Virginia	10,144,049	--	4,124,835	19,650	5,028,390	4,833,309	24,150,233	1.8%
Washington	15,737,000	--	4,250,000	484,000	80,000	--	20,551,000	1.5%
West Virginia	2,080,000	1,651,470	1,123,156	120,902	299,934	1,574,617	6,850,079	0.5%
Wisconsin	24,210,076	2,409,080	3,783,985	--	2,936,333	12,447,498	45,786,972	3.4%
Wyoming	1,823,533	--	317,826	--	214,135	--	2,355,494	0.2%
TOTALS	610,051,154	56,763,147	251,396,085	27,106,225	130,073,981	271,222,919	1,346,613,511	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	45.3%	4.2%	18.7%	2.0%	9.7%	20.1%	100.0%	

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Highway Patrol

Domestic Eradication
Domestic Production
Military Support
Money Laundering
Diversion
Costs/Crime/Estimating

INTERDICTION

Customs Air Program
Expanded USCG High Seas Interdiction
NNBIS
Special Operations

HEALTH-RELATED

ALCOHOL

Heroin *BARBITURATES, QUALIDIN*
Cocaine *AMPHETAMINE*
Marijuana
PCP *— LSD, psilocybin* *INHALANTS*
Designer Drugs *— alc & other?*
Trends in Drug Use
Private Sector Initiatives
First Lady's Program
Parent/Community Group Initiatives
Treatment Approaches
Drugs in the Workplace/Economic Costs *— alc & other?*
Heroin for Pain
Legalization *of marijuana* *legalization of heroin*
Urinalysis, Public and Private *— alc & other drugs?*
~~Alcohol and Drug Abuse~~
Funding, Block Grants and Third Party
Paraquat
2,4-D
Glyphosate

*ALC/OTHER DRUG COVERAGE / PREMIUM INSURANCE
COST OFFSET / COST CONTAINMENT*

HEALTH RELATED COSTS ALC/OTHER

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

International Accomplishments
Illegal Drugs and National Security
Country Programs

ORGANIZATIONAL

History of Drug Management by Administration *alc & other?*
NNBIS
National Drug Enforcement Policy Board
Advisory Boards, Past and Present *— alc & other in 2nd round include Review groups*
Drug Abuse Budgets *— alc & other drug?*

STRATEGY--Purpose, history, present, future, content.

Suggested Issues

- A. Adolescence and Drug Abuse
 - special dangers (health, emotional, suicide/abuse)
 - change in drug patterns
 - change in opinion
- B. Terrorism and Drugs
- C. Drugs In the Workplace
 - productivity
 - urinalysis
 - EAP
- D. Marijuana & Health (and/or other drugs)
- E. AIDS & Drugs
- F. Sports & Drugs
- H. How U.S. Is Winning War On Drugs
 - (messages to rest of the world; i.e.,
 - not single drug issue/emphasis on user/
 - education)
- I. Entertainment Industry & Drugs
- J. First Lady's Successes
- K. What Parents Can Do
- L. Schools and Drug Education

M. Legalization

Suggested Issues

- A. Adolescence and Drug Abuse
 - special dangers (health, emotional, suicide/abuse)
 - change in drug patterns
 - change in opinion *attitude*
- B. Terrorism and Drugs
- C. Drugs In the Workplace
 - productivity
 - urinalysis
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- I. Entertainment Industry & Drugs
- J. First Lady's Successes
- K. What Parents Can Do
- L. Schools and Drug Education
- M. *Int'l Narc Control*
- N. *Eradiation*
- O. *Individual Responsibility*
- P. *Growth of the Parent Movement*

Jacque Tullman
361 1/2 (5830)

RAE

COMMUNICATIONS PLAN UPDATE

BOTH DOMESTIC & INTERNATIONAL

(SUE ASSIST WITH
INTERNATIONAL)

COMMUNICATIONS PROJECTS

SPECIFIC

TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY

SUE

INTERNATIONAL - TRIPS & CONFERENCES
COUNTRY PLANS
FACT SHEETS
POLICY

DOMESTIC

COMPLETE FACT SHEETS FILE
STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

COMPUTER SYSTEM

INSTANT FACTS

OTHER

FRED - LAW ENF / AGENCY LIAISON

CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS