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Gary -
Did you see Burke
on CNN re: Gasper.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

FROM: RALPH C. BLEDSOE *Ralph Bledsoe*
Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Domestic Policy Council Meeting of February 17, 1987

Attached are an agenda and materials for the Domestic Policy Council meeting scheduled for Tuesday, February 17, 1987 at 2:00 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room. The topic for discussion is Drug Abuse Policy.

The Drug Abuse Policy Working Group will present information about the implementation of the drug abuse enforcement and prevention initiatives first announced by the President on August 4, 1986. A draft working paper on Implementation of the President's Fall 1986 Initiatives Against the Use of Illegal Drugs is attached for your review. In addition, the Council will be asked to address whether there should be a government-wide requirement for contractor guidelines.

On a related matter, the President has approved an organization plan for the National Drug Policy Board, as outlined by the Attorney General in the attached memorandum. The plan includes establishing a Drug Prevention and Health Coordinating Group. The Council will be asked its views on the makeup of that Group, including whether the Drug Abuse Policy Working Group should become a part of the new Coordinating Group.

Attachments

HS Seniors Survey - MAEDONALD

- o Good news - drug use is down (come-up)*
- o Bad news - Don't want people to think the war is over.*

*o Link to competitive
- Highest drug use in workplace.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

Tuesday, February 17, 1987

2:00 p.m.

Roosevelt Room

AGENDA

1. Drug Abuse Policy -- Working Group Members



National Drug Enforcement Policy Board

Attorney General, Chairman

2 February 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDWIN MEESE III *RM*
Chairman, National Drug Enforcement
Policy Board

SUBJECT: Executive Branch Drug Policy Organization

During the past six months, under your leadership, the Administration has expanded our anti-drug activities, particularly in the area of reducing "demand" for narcotics through additional emphasis upon prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation. As a result of this effort, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 was passed by the Congress. We therefore need to revise the Executive Branch organization for narcotics control to incorporate these new developments.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the existing Cabinet organization, the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, be the single Cabinet unit for the development and coordination of all aspects of anti-drug policy. To accommodate the emphasis on prevention and health, the following changes in the Board should be made:

- (1) The name of the Cabinet organization should be changed to "National Drug Policy Board."
- (2) Dr. Otis Bowen, Secretary of Health and Human Services, should be appointed as Vice Chairman of the new National Drug Policy Board.
- (3) The following Cabinet members should be designated as members of the Board, in addition to those Cabinet officers already prescribed by statute: the Secretaries of Education, Labor, Housing & Urban Development, Interior, and Agriculture. This would expand the Board to include those departments involved with health and prevention issues as well as several departments that have received new enforcement responsibilities under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act.

- (4) A Drug Prevention and Health Coordinating Group should be established to handle the coordination of those activities, which would parallel the Drug Enforcement Coordinating Group which already exists. These Groups are composed of sub-Cabinet agency heads (Drug Enforcement Administration, National Institute of Drug Abuse, etc.). The new Drug Prevention and Health Coordinating Group would be headed by the Director of the HHS Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (Dr. Donald I. Macdonald).

With these changes the composition of the National Drug Policy Board would be as set forth on the attached list.

This revised organization plan can be implemented by Executive Order. This change is recommended by the members of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, including the heads of the Departments that would be added to the Board.

The revised organization would present a comprehensive approach to Executive Branch anti-drug efforts, building upon our existing organizational concept and minimizing the need for additional time, effort and resources on the part of the Cabinet and the Departments.

NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD

Attorney General (Chairman)

Secretary of Health & Human Services (Vice Chairman)

Secretary of State

Secretary of the Treasury

Secretary of Defense

Secretary of the Interior

Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary of Labor

Secretary of Transportation

Secretary of Housing & Urban Development

Secretary of Education

Director, Office of Management & Budget

Director, Central Intelligence Agency

Director, Office of Drug Abuse Policy

Chief of Staff to the Vice President

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WORKING PAPER

Status Report:

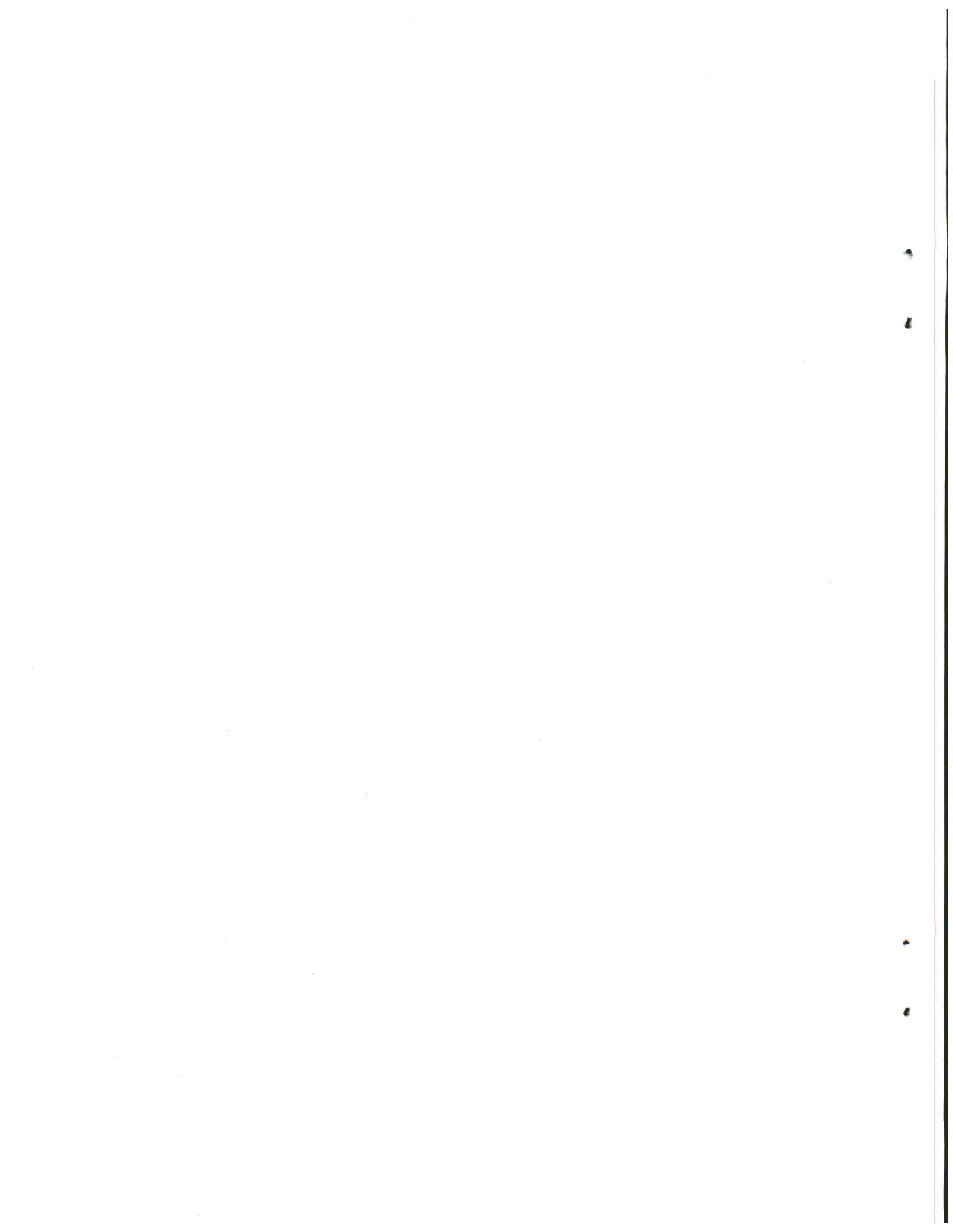
**IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE PRESIDENT'S FALL 1986 INITIATIVES
AGAINST THE USE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS**

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

WORKING GROUP ON DRUG ABUSE POLICY

Draft - February 12, 1987

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WORKING PAPER



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S U M M A R Y

I. GOAL #1 - DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

1. Accelerate development of a drug-free Federal Workplace.

- o Executive Order 12564 was signed by the President on September 15, 1986, directing the head of each Executive agency to increase drug abuse awareness and prevention, identify and rehabilitate illegal drug users, and improve the quality and accessibility of treatment services for employees.
- o Presidential letters were issued on October 4, 1986 to the head of each Executive department and agency, with the President's personal communication to each and every Executive Branch employee, calling upon them to take a leading role in eliminating the use of illegal drugs.
- o The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) negotiated improved health benefits covering drug and alcohol abuse rehabilitation, with each of the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program carriers improving the adequacy of sources of payment for drug and alcohol abuse rehabilitation.
- o To set an example for the Federal workforce, drug testing for White House Senior Staff was conducted in late September 1986.
- o OPM issued its government-wide guidelines on implementation of Executive Order 12564 on November 28, 1986 in Federal Personnel Manual Letter 792-16.
- o A draft of the scientific and technical standards for urine testing of Federal employees has been prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).
- o To prevent illegal drug users from entering Federal employment, illegal drug use questions are being included on revised Standard Forms 85 and 86, and agencies have the option of testing job applicants for illegal drug use.
- o Departments and agencies are now working on orders and other implementing directives for the establishment of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs.

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- o The Department of Defense (DOD) is amending its existing civilian program for compliance with the Executive Order. Department-wide implementation of the revised Directive is expected in Spring 1987.
- 2. Work with government contractors to establish a policy of drug-free work environments.**
- o The Legislative Review Task Force has been studying options for requiring selected contractors, particularly those in positions involving public safety and national security, to meet the drug-free requirements established for the Federal workforce. Recommendations will be presented to the Domestic Policy Council in February 1987.
- 3. Encourage state and local governments and their contractors to develop drug-free workplaces.**
- o In early Fall 1986, the President sent letters to state governors and legislators, outlining the President's six goals and asking them to follow his lead.
 - o Cabinet members are sending similar letters to the heads of their counterpart organizations in state and local governments.
- 4. Mobilize management and labor leaders in the private sector to fight drug abuse in the workplace.**
- o Presidential letters will be sent to Chief Executive Offices of Fortune 500 companies and to major labor leaders, calling on them to mobilize in the national crusade for a drug-free America.
- 5. Communicate accurate and credible information about how drug abuse in the workplace can be eliminated.**
- o HHS has established a toll-free "Drug-Free Workplace Helpline" -- 800-843-4971 -- to provide information to employers about stopping drug abuse in the workplace.
 - o The Department of Labor (DOL) is collecting samples of outstanding or innovative programs being used in the private sector and meeting with their originators to determine what aspects may be applied to other programs.
 - o DOL and HHS are drafting a booklet on "Developing an Occupational Drug Abuse Program." The booklet is expected to go to press by April 1987.

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- o DOL is working with HHS to establish a team of experts for on-site technical assistance and training to businesses and unions developing or expanding programs to get illegal drugs out of the workplace.

6. **Ensure drug-free public transportation.**

- o The Secretary of Transportation is taking the lead in a national effort to ensure safe transportation for people and goods.
- o Through regulation, the Department of Transportation (DOT) will require pre-employment, post-accident and random testing for commercial airline pilots and crew, and other employees directly responsible for the safety of flight operations.
- o In addition, periodic testing will be required as part of the annual physical for those who are required by DOT regulations to have such physicals.
- o In rail transportation, DOT implemented in 1986 the first rule in American history to deal with alcohol and drug abuse by railroad employees; and the Secretary has called upon Congress to give the Department authority to regulate directly the conduct of railroad employees who have safety-related responsibilities.
- o The National Highway Safety Administration (NHTSA) is working with the Department of Education to develop and distribute educational materials to state and local public transportation officials.
- o The Federal Railway Administration (FRA) has provided leadership for a national voluntary alcohol/drug abuse prevention program known as "Operation Road Block."

II. GOAL #2 - DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

1. **Communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.**

- o On September 15, 1986, the Secretary of Education issued the booklet Schools Without Drugs to provide parents, school officials, students and communities with reliable and practical information about the problem of school-age drug abuse and what they can do to achieve drug-free schools. Over 1 million of the booklets have already been distributed.

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2. Encourage all schools to establish a policy of being drug free.

- o The Secretary of Education has continued his role as a national advocate for drug-free schools.
- o The Administration requested and was authorized additional funding in FY 1987-88 for state discretionary grants to school districts which have a sound plan for getting drugs out of their schools and keeping them out. The funds will reach the local schools before the start of the next school year.
- o The Department of Education (DOEd) is also expanding national prevention and awareness programs for students. Schools which are successful at fighting drug abuse will receive a large banner that reads: "Schools Without Drugs: The Challenge."
- o DOEd organized a January 1987 conference of representatives from state governors' offices and state education agencies on the new Education program.
- o The Department of Defense is developing a model schools program for implementation in Summer 1987. Both DOD overseas dependents and Section 6 schools already have drug abuse education and information programs in place.
- o ACTION is discussing possible joint efforts with DOEd whereby ACTION's 350,000 Retired Senior Volunteers can provide volunteer support to local PTA's and schools in promoting drug abuse awareness.
- o In consultation with DOEd, ACTION will invite representatives from major school districts to participate in a series of regional conferences for community-based volunteer groups.
- o ACTION will coordinate with DOEd in the development of a national drug abuse prevention essay, poster and video contest for the Nation's students, with underwriting by major corporations.

3. Increase penalties for distributing drugs to students and for using juveniles for the distribution and/or manufacture of illegal drugs.

- o The President requested and Congress authorized an extension to college and university campuses of the "school yard rule," whereby violators receive additional penalties for distributing or manufacturing drugs on or near a school.

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- o In addition, the President requested and Congress authorized additional penalties for individuals who hire or otherwise use a person under 18 years of age to commit drug violations.
- o The Attorney General has distributed to all United States Attorneys and Assistant United States Attorneys a prosecution manual dealing with distributing drugs to students and for using juveniles for the distribution and/or manufacturing of illegal drugs.
- o The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) have likewise distributed materials to their agents in the field to acquaint them with this new statute. Both agencies have been instructed to bring the statute to the attention of local law enforcement agencies.

III. GOAL #3 - EXPANDED DRUG TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

1. **Encourage states and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems.**

- o The President requested and Congress authorized additional funding for emergency expansion of services in treatment centers which have a high demand for services by endemic drug users who could not otherwise afford treatment.
- o As of January 23, 1987, 36 states have applied for the those funds which are to be allocated according to population, and 29 states have received their share of these monies, as well as the first increments of the ADMS Block Grants.
- o HHS has developed a funding allocation formula for the portion of the money to be allocated according to need and is making every effort to assure the timely distribution of these funds.

2. **Expand research in health-related areas, including drug testing.**

- o HHS is developing enhanced epidemiology and surveillance systems which will ensure accurate tracking of the incidence and prevalence of alcohol and drug use and improved identification of risk factors and risk groups.

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- o HHS is also expanding research which will strengthen resources for preventing, identifying and treating illegal drug use. HHS has published 12 new grant announcements; contacted over 20,000 scientists; and streamlined the grants review process. In the first period of FY 1987, NIDA experienced a 14 percent increase in grant applications.

IV. GOAL #6 - INCREASED PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

1. **Encourage all citizens and private sector organizations to join the First Lady's drug abuse awareness campaign.**

- o On September 14, 1986, the President and First Lady presented a nationally-televised call to arms, challenging and encouraging citizens and private organizations to participate in the national crusade to eliminate the use of illegal drugs.
- o The Administration is encouraging the use of positive peer pressure by adopting the theme of "Just Say No" as the consistent message in all campaigns against the use of illegal drugs.
- o Since the September 14, 1986 nationally-televised address of the President and Mrs. Reagan, the number of requests for information on "Just Say No" clubs has more than doubled from 500 to over 1,000 each week.
- o On November 18, 1986, "D-Day Against Drugs" was declared in 450 cities, sponsored by the U.S. Conference of Mayors to focus attention on "Just Saying No."
- o Britain has adopted the "Just Say No" campaign as a national priority.

2. **Encourage corporations, service organizations and the media to develop prevention programs within their organizations, communities and our Nation.**

- o The White House Conference for a Drug-Free America is being planned to bring public attention to the dimensions of the drug abuse problem, evaluate existing anti-drug efforts, and formulate a national strategy for achieving a drug-free society.
- o One objective of the White House Conference will be to encourage media to redouble efforts in all media forms to stop illegal drugs and make their use unacceptable in our society.

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- o The Administration is encouraging the development of public-private partnerships through an expanded drug abuse prevention program at ACTION. The ACTION program includes an honor roll of companies that contribute significant resources to drug abuse prevention and a speakers bureau.
 - o Discretionary grants and contracts will be awarded by ACTION for additional state parents' networks; demonstration models for youth peer prevention groups; and technical assistance to communities in fighting illegal drugs.
 - o ACTION is producing a series of television and radio public service announcements promoting public awareness and has developed a partnership with the National Association of Broadcasters to ensure widespread airing.
- 3. Ensure that Americans have access to accurate and effective information about illegal drugs and strategies for getting drugs out of their homes, schools, workplaces, communities, and Nation.**
- o HHS has established a new Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP), located in the Office of the Administrator, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration. OSAP will assist public and volunteer efforts by disseminating knowledge gained from prevention and treatment research, providing training and technical assistance, and supporting the development of community-based programs to prevent drug and alcohol abuse by young people.
 - o On January 13, 1987, the Secretary of Defense sent a memorandum to all components outlining the Department's role in the President's crusade against illegal drugs and urging all DOD personnel to get involved and spread the word that drugs are dangerous.
 - o Military recruiters have been encouraged to help American youth say no to drugs in their frequent contacts with this target population.
 - o The U.S. Coast Guard is planning to adopt the First Lady's "Just Say No" program for elementary school-age children on five large installations.
 - o The U.S. Attorneys, FBI and DEA agents and other Department of Justice officials often visit with young people, spelling out the facts about drugs and drug use and explaining to them the law and its consequences.

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- o DOJ has produced a series of videos on the dangers of illegal drug use and has made these videos available to schools and other community groups.
- o The Department of Labor has been in contact with numerous unions, employers and assistance groups to discuss a drug-free workplace and has represented the Administration at conferences specifically devoted to drug abuse prevention.
- o Agencies of the Department of Transportation are providing information about drug abuse in their dealings with the public and the transportation industry.

V. OTHER NATIONAL INITIATIVES

1. **Reduce the level of illegal drug activity in Public Housing Authorities.**

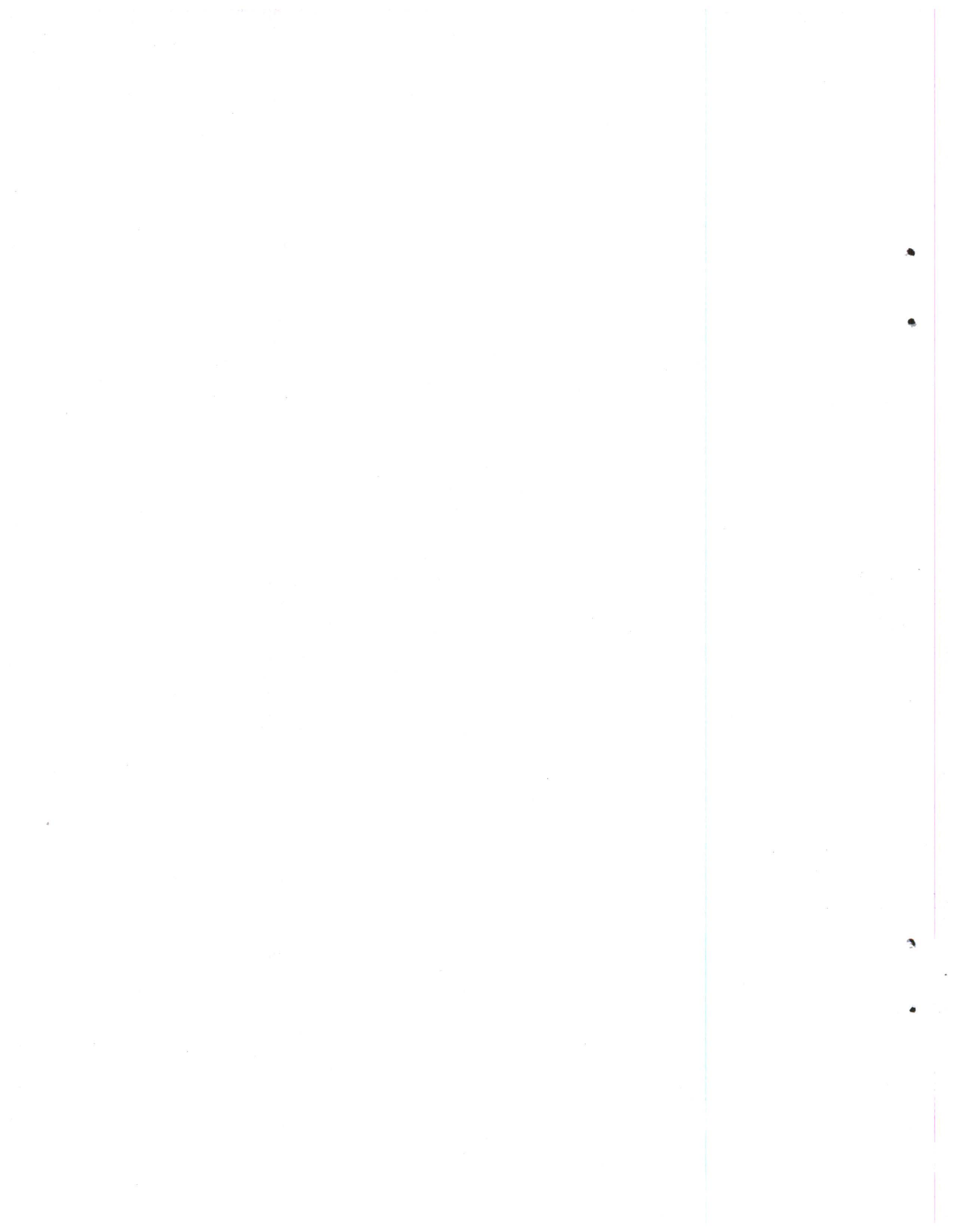
- o The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has taken the lead in a cooperative national effort to achieve drug-free public housing.
- o HUD has formed a partnership with the Departments of Justice, Health and Human Services, and Labor to work with local Public House Authorities, law enforcement officials, and other local authorities in the effort.
- o In May 1987, the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials and HUD will jointly sponsor a National Conference on Drug-Free Public Housing to assist the attendees in forming action plans for their own housing developments.
- o In early 1987, the Partnership will select four or five public housing developments across the country for concentrated law enforcement, drug treatment and education, and job training activities.
- o HUD has been working with HHS to set up research and education programs in public housing. Their activities will be closely tied to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) prevention activities which are geared to the IV drug user.
- o DOL and HUD are working with the National Association of Private Industry Councils to make Job Training Partnership Act funds available. In cooperation with the Department of Education, the message will be -- "Don't use drugs, stay in school, get a job."

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- o On February 2, 1987, HUD issued a Notice announcing that extra points for Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program funding will be given to Public Housing Authorities with existing or proposed efforts to achieve a drug-free environment.
 - o HUD and "Just Say No" clubs are planning to jointly sponsor a poster contest for young people in public housing Just Say No Clubs.
 - o On January 28, 1987, the Secretary of HUD sent a letter to Public Housing Authority directors encouraging them to form Just Say No clubs in their developments.
- 2. Improve drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment programs available to Indians and Alaska natives.**
- o A new Memorandum of Agreement between the Secretaries of Interior and Health and Human Services, as required by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, is scheduled for signature on February 24, 1987. The Memorandum will set forth a plan of action for dealing with drug and alcohol abuse among Indian tribes and their members.
 - o The Department of Interior and HHS is working with the Indian tribes to help them develop Tribal Action Plans for preventing and treating alcohol and drug abuse at the local level.
 - o The Bureau of Indian Affairs has established an Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse. The Office is currently managing two task forces which are completing the development of strategies and action plans for implementation of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.
 - o The existing newsletter Linkages, which is widely circulated in Indian country, has been expanded to cover alcohol and drug abuse information as a separate, detachable section.
 - o Site selection criteria have been established for 11 regional treatment centers for youth and HHS is in the process of identifying centers for renovation.
 - o The Director of ACTION has initiated discussions on the use of ACTION demonstration grant monies in meeting the special needs of Native Americans, with a focus on intergenerational volunteer efforts.



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I. GOAL #1 - DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

1. **Accelerate development of a drug-free Federal Workplace.**

- A. Establish a strong policy against illegal drug use by Federal employees and direct the head of each Executive agency to establish programs to increase drug abuse awareness and prevention, identify and rehabilitate illegal drug users, and improve the quality and accessibility of treatment services for employees.

Administration Action:

- o Executive Order 12564 was signed by the President on September 15, 1986.
- o Presidential letters were issued on October 4, 1986 to the head of each Executive department and agency, with the President's personal communication to each and every Executive Branch employee, calling upon them to take a leading role in eliminating the use of illegal drugs.

Related Legislation: The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (ADAA), Title VI (Federal Employee Substance Abuse Education and Treatment), Section 6004, requires the head of each Executive agency to establish appropriate prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs and services for drug abuse and alcohol abuse for the employees of such agency.

Status - Overall Program Implementation:

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) issued its government-wide guidelines on implementation of Executive Order 12564 on November 28, 1986 in Federal Personnel Manual (FPM) Letter 792-16. (OPM-01/28/87)

Department of Justice (DOJ) - Although agencies are working on orders and other implementing directives for the establishment of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs, DOJ has received only one such directive for review at this time. The DOT Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), submitted the FAA Drug Testing Program for DOJ review in December 1986. Other agencies, such as the Department of Defense (DOD), are amending ongoing programs for compliance with the Executive Order. (DOJ-01/20/87)

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Status - Department/Agency Programs:

The White House: To set an example for the Federal workforce, drug testing for White House Senior Staff was conducted in late September 1986.

ACTION: Implementing guidelines have been received from OPM and have been reviewed by the agency General Counsel. Areas requiring agency policy for implementation have been identified and ACTION orders are being drafted. (ACTION-01/21/87)

Department of Defense: The Military Services have 400 nonresidential and 52 residential facilities for alcohol and drug treatment. Each of the Services has implemented programs to curb drug and alcohol abuse. The programs vary somewhat among the Services, but all emphasize education, detection and rehabilitation. Employee assistance programs are available for the treatment and rehabilitation of civilian employees in conjunction with the DOD civilian drug testing program. (DOD-01/30/87)

Department of Housing and Urban Development: HUD maintains an ongoing educational program for supervisors and all employees on drug abuse and its impact. In addition, pamphlets on drug abuse are available and reminders of the dangers of illegal drug use are printed on earning and leave statements. In Washington, HUD also has an employee assistance program which includes free private sessions with a board-certified psychologist who specializes in treating chemically-dependent persons. HUD is conducting preliminary planning for a drug-testing program pending the issuance of final guidelines. (HUD-02/01/87)

Department of Justice: DOJ has prepared an order establishing the Department's Drug-Free Workplace Program. Comments on this order have been received from DOJ components, and it is expected that the order will be sent to the AFGE for consultation by January 23, 1987. This order includes prevention programs, drug testing programs and treatment and rehabilitation referral programs as called for in Executive Order 12564. The Department has ongoing employee assistance programs to meeting employee counseling, treatment and rehabilitation referral needs. (DOJ-01/20/87)

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Department of Labor: The following initiatives have been undertaken in DOL:

- o DOL has prepared a memorandum on OPM guidelines to all agency heads.
- o The existing DOL employee assistance program for the national office and field employees has been reassessed and will be updated and changed to assure complete consistency with OPM guidelines.
- o DOL has directed that training will be provided to supervisors to assist them in understanding the Federal drug-free workplace and in identifying and assessing illegal drug use. A training program is being developed.
- o The **Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)** has created a videotape program for employee training and information. It was developed by their labor-management committee and will be previewed on March 19, 1987. After that date, DOL will make the tape available to other departments upon request. (DOL-01/29/87)

Department of Transportation: Pursuant to the President's Executive Order and statutory authorities, the Secretary has proposed a comprehensive program for DOT employees, which includes extensive drug awareness and education campaigns, drug testing of certain Departmental employees, and rehabilitation assistance.

- o DOT has developed a comprehensive policy document which establishes and describes the program. The policy statement informs all employees of the purpose of the document, i.e., to establish a drug-free Federal workplace as intending by Executive Order 12564 and the President's memorandum of October 4, 1986 to department/agency heads.
- o The directive emphasizes the importance of creating an awareness on the part of DOT employees of the problems associated with drug abuse, including a requirement that all employees be informed of the adverse health, family and community implications inherent in illegal drug use, the impact on the workplace, the availability of the employee assistance program and rehabilitation and abatement resources.

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- o Extensive requirements are included in the document regarding employee assistance programs. Strict standards for these programs are established and procedures set forth which Departmental elements must follow in providing these services. There is also a requirement that intensive training be provided to supervisors and managers in the operation of the program to ensure accomplishment of the objective.
- o The program provides for testing of employees in critical safety and security positions whose functions have a direct impact of public health and safety, the protection of life and property, or national security, including such positions as railroad, truck, aviation and highway inspectors, and air traffic controllers. These positions require the highest degree of trust and confidence.
- o Employees in these positions will be subject to pre-employment, random, reasonable suspicion, and accident or unsafe practice testing. In addition, employees whose jobs require periodic medical examinations will be routinely tested as part of that procedure. All other DOT employees will be subject to post-accident testing and will continue to be subject to reasonable suspicion testing.
- o The document also provides for the assessment of discipline where appropriate to employees who use illegal drugs.

Implementation of the DOT Program to establish a drug-free workplace is awaiting final clearance of the above mentioned policy document. (DOT-01/27/87)

The **United States Coast Guard** will implement the civilian drug testing program in concert with and administered similarly to the program planned by the Office of the Secretary of Transportation. (DOT-01/27/87)

The **Federal Aviation Administration** initiated its efforts toward a drug-free workplace in August 1985 by issuing an Agency Policy on Substance Abuse.

- o The policy directed to Federal Air Surgeon to develop a substance abuse urinalysis program for those employees who are engaged in safety-related activities. This screening program is currently scheduled to begin in mid-February 1987 and will

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be conducted in conjunction with employees' annual physical examinations.

- o For those employees who have problems related to substance abuse, the agency has in place an employee assistance program which will provide counseling and direct employees to an appropriate drug abuse rehabilitation center or alcohol abuse treatment program. An active EAP program is currently functioning in each employing jurisdiction.
- o The agency has embarked upon an extensive educational program to increase drug abuse awareness by each employee. The awareness programs have been quite successful and will continue in the future.
- o FAA is in the process of issuing procedural guidelines, which will be disseminated prior to beginning the agency's testing program in February 1987.

DOJ is currently reviewing the FAA program, and the actual implementation will commence when approval is received. The FAA program will be superseded by the Department's program when implemented. (DOT-01/27/87)

Department of the Treasury: The Treasury Department is actively engaged in the development of policies and procedures to implement the Executive Order for a drug-free Federal workplace. The Office of Enforcement has received input from all of the heads of offices and bureaus within the Department to assist in establishing a Departmental program. Responses have been received with a resulting informational base on the following issues:

1. Which positions are critical/sensitive;
2. The number of employees in sensitive positions, now and for the next two years;
3. Which positions should require applicants to be tested and how many tests are involved over the next two years;
4. The number of employees who might volunteer to be tested; and
5. The nature of all employee assistance programs in the Department.

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A Treasury working group is processing this survey data and collating it with the recently received OPM Guidelines as well as the Executive Order. Treasury is awaiting a third set of guidelines from HHS.

The working group has formulated a directive for implementation which involves delegation by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Assistant Secretary (Management), who in turn may delegate to the Director of Personnel. The final delegation of authority for the program is to the heads of the respective bureaus and offices.

The offices and bureaus should be able to make their modifications and have their respective programs operational by March 1987, with the only major obstacle which could delay this forecast being the suit against the U.S. Customs Service Drug Testing Program. (Treasury-01/28/87)

Office of Personnel Management: OPM is developing its own internal program, but is awaiting HHS's issuance of the scientific and technical guidelines before implementation. OPM has also reviewed its Employee Counseling Service Program (employee assistance program) and has determined that it is prepared to fulfill its functions as set out in the Executive Order. In addition, OPM's Administrative Group will sponsor a Drug-Free America Program to be held in the OPM auditorium on January 29, 1987. The theme of the program is "Bringing the Drug Problem to the Forefront in the Conscience and Consciousness of All Americans." (OPM-01/28/87)

- B. Federal agency heads to expand drug abuse awareness and prevention programs among the Federal workforce. HHS and OPM to ensure that Federal drug abuse prevention programs are using the most accurate and effective strategies and materials available.

Administration Action: Directive included in Executive Order 12564 of September 15, 1986 and Presidential letters of October 4, 1986.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title VI (Federal Employee Substance Abuse Education and Treatment), Section 6003 requires OPM, in consultation with HHS, to establish a Government-wide alcohol and drug abuse education program.

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Status:

The Office of Personnel Management's FED-INFO drug information hotline for Federal employees is ready to begin operation pending receipt of the HHS scientific and technical guidelines. A poster promoting the hotline, which was prepared in cooperation with Federal employee unions and employee groups, has been printed and is awaiting distribution. A series of radio and television public service announcement directed toward civil servants is being prepared in cooperation with HHS and FAA. A companion poster and brochure are being prepared and await the completion of the PSAs and the HHS guidelines. Additional printed informational materials such as press releases and articles will be distributed. (OPM-01-21-87)

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) developed a short drug abuse program for senior staff of Cabinet departments. The program, which took place in November 1986, clarified the issues surrounding drug testing of Federal employees and enlisted the support of the departments in dealing with drugs in the Federal workplace. NIDA also provided consultants for a training course for OPM supervisors and is preparing to participate in an orientation program for new DOL and HUD senior executives. (HHS-1/30/87)

Department drug abuse education and prevention programs are included under the comprehensive drug-free workplace programs detailed in 1A above.

Of note:

Health educational pamphlets and films on drug and alcohol abuse and smoking have been procured, produced and used in the **Department of Defense**. The Armed Forces Radio and Television Service has produced many radio and TV spot announcements. A total of 175 drug and alcohol audiovisuals are available for use within the Services and DOD. (DOD-01/30/87)

The **Federal Aviation Administration** began in November 1986 a series of briefings to explain to agency employees the nature and extent of its drug testing programs. The briefings were also designed to examine some of the more commonly raised myths regarding drug testing and to increase the level of drug abuse awareness among FAA employees. Further, FAA contracted with CompuChem laboratories, one of the world's most comprehensive laboratories specializing in testing for drug abuse, to provide technical support and to assist

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the agency in the development and implementation of the program. Employees were given detailed information on laboratory cutoff levels, specimen collection, and laboratory procedures. Further, over 40,000 booklets and pamphlets have been disseminated to employees covering practically all aspects of substance abuse in the workplace. The agency is also developing training courses to assist FAA supervisors and managers in dealing with drug-related problems. (DOT-01/27/87)

- C. OPM, in conjunction with DOJ and HHS, to develop guidelines for implementation of the Federal programs for drug testing, supervisory training and employee assistance programs.

Administration Action: Directive included in Executive Order 12564 of September 15, 1986 and Presidential letters of October 4, 1986.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title VI (Federal Employee Substance Abuse Education and Treatment), Section 6004, requires OPM to provide guidelines for Executive agency prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs and services for drug and alcohol abuse for agency employees; HHS is to provide technical assistance upon request.

Status:

The **OPM Guidelines**, set out in Federal Personnel Manual (FPM) Letter 792-16 issued November 28, 1986, is a model employee assistance program for agencies to use in implementing the Executive Order.

OPM has developed a supervisory training course. The pilot session of that course is scheduled for January 27-28, 1987 in Washington, D.C. The course will be offered in OPM's ten regions by early March 1987. During the preparation of the course, OPM consulted with DOD, HHS, DOJ, FBI and DEA. The course emphasizes the use of employee assistance programs as the primary resource for supervisors of employees with alcohol or drug abuse problems.

OPM has established a drug testing answer group which meets on a daily basis to discuss inquiries received about the program and to prepare responses to those inquiries. Since the issuance of FPM Letter 792-16, the group has provided information on the drug testing program in writing to 41 Members of Congress and 9 inquiries from Federal agencies, as well as inquiries from Federal employees and members of the public. In

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addition, OPM has responded orally to numerous inquiries from Federal agency officials. (OPM-01/21/87)

HHS Scientific and Technical Guidelines for Drug Testing Programs: A draft of the scientific and technical standards for urine testing of Federal employees has been prepared by NIDA. The draft has undergone initial reviews by CDC, NIH, HRSA, ADAMHA, all offices of the Assistant Secretary of HHS, the Department of Justice, and the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office. It is currently under review by the Office of the Secretary of HHS. (HHS-01/30/87)

The **Department of Justice** has provided assistance to OPM and HHS in preparing the drug testing guidelines called for by the Executive Order. (DOJ-01/20/87)

Status - Department/Agency Programs:

Department of Defense: Drug testing in the military has been in effect since the 1970s. Since this Administration first came into office, the military has shown a dramatic 67 percent reduction in reported drug use. In 1985, less than 9 percent of our military men and women report using illegal drugs in the preceding 30 days.

In April 1985, DOD authorized the establishment of the DOD civilian drug testing program. The Army is the only DOD component that currently has an ongoing program in this area. The Navy program is being reviewed. The Directive authorizing the program was revised to comply with the President's Executive Order 12564 and the OPM regulation of November 1986 establishing a drug-free Federal workplace. Department-wide implementation of the revised Directive is expected in Spring 1987. (DOD-01/30/87)

Department of Justice: DOJ specifically references and follows the draft guidelines provided by HHS and the November 28, 1986 guidelines distributed by OPM as these guidelines relate to drug testing, supervisory training and employee assistance programs. As stated in item 1A above, the Department has ongoing employee assistance programs. (DOJ-01/20/87)

Department of Transportation: DOT's program was brought into conformance with the OPM guidance issued on November 28, 1986. It will be reviewed when the HHS guidelines are issued and modified where appropriate. The FAA's drug testing program is currently being

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reviewed by DOJ for consistency with OPM and HHS guidelines. (DOT-01/27/87)

- D. Improve the adequacy of sources of payment for drug and alcohol abuse rehabilitation.

Administration Action: OPM negotiated improved Federal Employee Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) benefits covering drug and alcohol abuse rehabilitation with each of the FEHBP carriers last summer. The brochures summarizing each carrier's benefits included a new summary of drug and alcohol abuse rehabilitation afforded by each carrier. Those updated brochures were made available to all Federal employees in the most recent open season for changing FEHBP carriers.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title VI (Federal Employee Substance Abuse Education and Treatment), Section 6005 requires HHS, with the National Academy of Sciences, to conduct a study concerning the adequacy of sources of payment for drug and alcohol abuse rehabilitation and report to Congress within one year.

Status: OPM will continue to monitor and improve, when the opportunity exists to do so, the use of FEHBP to cover the expense of drug and alcohol abuse rehabilitation. (OPM-01/21/87)

- E. Requirement for annual report to Congress on Federal program.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title VI (Federal Employee Substance Abuse Education and Treatment, Section 6002, requires OPM in cooperation with the President, the Secretary of HHS and other agencies (a) to develop appropriate prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs and services for drug and alcohol abuse among employees and (b) to report to Congress on the above programs and services within six months and annually thereafter.

Status: OPM has started work on the report that is due to Congress by April 27, 1987. The report will be based on agencies' FY 1986 Annual Reports to OPM on their Federal Employee Counseling Programs as well as additional information required under the ADAA which agencies are now being asked to provide. (OPM-01/21/87)

- F. Initiate programs to prevent illegal drug users from entering Federal employment.

Administration Action: Title I of the Drug-Free America Act forwarded to Congress on September 15, 1986 to propose legislative changes to Title V of the Rehabilitation Act making current illegal drug use a disqualifier for entry into Federal employment and a basis for removal.

Related Legislation: Legislative change not included in Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

Status: OPM issued government-wide guidelines implementing the Executive Order in FPM Letter 792-16 that include the agency option of testing applicants for Federal employment for illegal drug use. (OPM-01/21/87)

- G. Initiate programs to prevent illegal drug users from entering Federal employment.

Administration Action: OPM to revise SF-85 and SF-86 to include illegal drug use questions for applicants.

Status: Illegal drug use questions are included on the revised forms, now in final clearance within OPM. External clearance process will begin in February 1987. (OPM-01/21/87)

2. Work with government contractors to establish a policy of drug-free work environments.

- A. Establish requirement for selected contractors, particularly those in positions involving public safety and national security, to meet the drug-free requirements established for the Federal workforce.

Administration Action: Legislative Review Task Force directed to study options and develop recommendations for consideration by the Working Group.

Status: The Legislative Review Task Force submitted a report to the DPC Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy on December 22, 1986. With the exception of the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, most agencies are not interested in imposing a government-wide requirement for government contractors. Other practical and legal considerations lead the Task Force to recommend that no such requirement be imposed at this time.

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These practical and legal considerations included:

- o The significant diversity among the sizes, responsibilities and missions of government contractors;
- o The potential damage to the ability of an agency to work with small contractors and public and private-sector groups or groups who may wish to donate a portion of their services;
- o The potential amendments to the Federal acquisition regulations and complexity of drafting a requirement which would meet the needs of all agencies and the varied agency contractors; and
- o The availability of laboratories to perform the resulting volume of drug tests, as well as state action considerations.

These difficulties generated by any government-mandated drug testing seem all the more unnecessary in light of the fact that a number of government contractors have already adopted drug testing programs on their own initiative and more may be expected to adopt such programs as employers' experience with employee drug testing continues to grow.

The recommendation does not preclude individual agencies from working with contractors to have specific contractors conduct employee drug testing or establish drug-free workplace policies. It also does not preclude agency encouragement of individual contractors to set up such policies and programs as they see fit. The Department of Defense is reviewing the DOJ position.

- B. Develop and promulgate guidance to all government contractors concerning the philosophy, importance and procedures for achieving a drug-free workplace.

Status:

Drug-free workplace issues as they relate to the contractors' workplace was discussed by the DPC Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy on February 3, 1987. The issue was referred back to the Legislative Review Task Force for further review. Based on consequent Work Group recommendations, the Legislative Review Task Force, in conjunction with HHS, could prepare a package that agencies may send to all or some of its contractors. (DOJ-01/20/87)

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NIDA is updating its manual entitled "How to Develop a Drug Abuse Policy." The manual is designed for private sector employers and can be very useful to government contractors. (HHS-01/30/87)

3. **Encourage state and local governments and their contractors to develop drug-free workplaces.**

- A. Send Presidential letters to state and local government officials outlining the President's six goals and asking them to follow his lead.

Administration Action: Letters completed to governors and state legislators. Additional correspondence to follow full implementation of Federal program.

- B. Send letters from appropriate Cabinet members and agency heads to the heads of their counterpart organizations in state and local governments.

Administration Action: Required in Presidential memorandum dated October 4, 1986.

Status:

The **Attorney General** and other Department of Justice Officials will send appropriate correspondence to their counterpart organizations in state and local governments following full implementation of the Federal program. (DOJ-01/20/87)

The **Secretary of Housing and Urban Development** has sent a letter to all Public Housing Authorities, encouraging them to take an active leadership role in eliminating illegal drugs from public housing developments. (HUD-02/11/87)

A letter is being drafted from the **Secretary of Labor** to send to state Commissioners/Secretaries of Labor. (DOL-01/29/87)

A letter to state transportation department executives is being drafted for signature by the **Secretary of Transportation**. The **Urban Mass Transportation Administrator** has sent a similar letter to the heads of the public transportation agencies as part of DOT's anti-drug abuse program. (DOT-01/27/87)

The **Office of Personnel Management's** Office of Public Affairs has provided copies of OPM's government-wide guidelines to state officials. OPM will prepare

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letters to counterpart organizations in state and local governments outlining the activities being undertaken by OPM in support of the President's initiative. (OPM-01/21/87)

4. Mobilize management and labor leaders in the private sector to fight drug abuse in the workplace.

- A. Mobilize CEO's of Fortune 500 companies, as "leaders of corporate communities," in the national crusade for a drug-free America.

Administration Action: Presidential letter drafted.

Status: Requires clearance, then dispatch. Estimated dispatch early February 1987. (DAPO-1/5/87)

- B. Mobilize major labor leaders, as protectors of workers' rights, in the crusade for a drug-free America.

Administration Action: Presidential memorandum dated October 4, 1986 directed DOL to work with labor leaders to promote goal of drug-free workplace.

Status: DOL prepared draft Presidential letter which was placed in White House clearance process on November 25, 1986. DOL has prepared a list of approximately 75 labor leaders who will receive the letter and provided that list to the White House on January 30, 1987. The letter will be sent upon clearance of the letter and list by the White House. (DOL-01/29/87)

5. Communicate accurate and credible information about how drug abuse in the workplace can be eliminated.

- A. HHS to establish and publicize a toll-free "Drug-Free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions about illegal drugs and how to eliminate their use by workers.

Administration Action: Presidential memorandum dated October 4, 1986 directed HHS to develop establish Helpline.

Status:

NIDA has established a toll-free "Drug-Free Workplace Helpline" -- 800-843-4971 -- to provide information to employers about eliminating drug abuse in the workplace.

- o Helpline staff have training and experience and are prepared to talk with callers about drug

testing, the use of employee assistance programs to help employees who use illegal drugs, and various approaches to education and prevention of drug abuse in the workplace.

- o The staff has assembled information materials which may be sent at a caller's request.
- o The staff is also working with national organizations to identify practitioners and consultants to provide on-site assistance to employers who need help to establish drug abuse identification, prevention and assistance programs in their companies.
- o NIDA's Director has written a letter to the chief executive officers of 105,000 companies, each with more than 100 employees, to inform them of the Helpline service.
- o NIDA is working with major business organizations to further publicize the new service.

The Helpline operates from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. (Eastern Time), Monday through Friday. (HHS-01/30/87)

- B. DOL to develop and disseminate a "what works" booklet on Workplaces Without Drugs to provide reliable and practical information about the problem of illegal drug use in the workplace and what can be done to stop it.

Administration Action: Presidential memorandum dated October 4, 1986 directed DOL to develop booklet.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title IV, Subtitle D, Section 4303 (Information on Drug Abuse in the Workplace) requires the Secretary of Labor to collect, analyze and report information concerning the incidence of drug abuse in the workplace and efforts to assist workers, including counseling, rehabilitation and employee assistance programs. The aggregate sum of \$3 million is authorized for FY 1987-88 to carry out this requirement, and a report to Congress is required within two years.

Status:

DOL is preparing to initiate various studies on drug abuse, prevention, and rehabilitation programs in the workplace as directed by the ADAA. DOL has also begun collecting samples of outstanding or innovative programs being used in the private sector and meeting

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with their originators to determine what aspects may be applied to other programs.

DOL, in conjunction with HHS/NIDA, is approaching the final draft of the booklet entitled "Developing an Occupational Drug Abuse Program." The booklet is an update of an earlier (1978) publication by HHS. Included in the booklet will be general guidelines and checklists along with detailed model programs already in place in the private sector. The booklet is expected to go to press by April 1987. (DOL-01/29/87)

- C. DOL to establish a team of experts to provide on-site technical assistance and training to businesses and unions developing or expanding programs to get illegal drugs out of the workplace.

Administration Action: Presidential memorandum dated October 4, 1986 directed DOL to establish team.

Status: DOL has met with HHS on the expert team. Discussions continue, with size and scope of the team(s) being the major issues to reconcile. Budget constraints are the major stumbling blocks to "on-site" provision of expertise. (DOL-01/29/87)

6. Ensure drug-free public transportation.

- A. The Secretary of Transportation to take lead in an effort to ensure safe transportation of people and goods and work with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Education, and the Attorney General to promote regulatory changes, drug-testing, prevention, and education leading to a drug-free transportation system.

Administration Action: Directive included in Presidential memorandum dated October 4, 1986.

Status:

Through regulation, the Department of Transportation will require pre-employment, post-accident and random testing for commercial airline pilots and crew, and other employees directly responsible for the safety of flight operations. In addition, periodic testing will be required as part of the annual physical for those who are required by DOT regulations to have such physicals.

In rail transportation, DOT implemented in 1986 the first rule in American history to deal with alcohol and

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drug abuse by railroad employees. Stronger measures are still necessary. For example, DOT does not have the statutory authority necessary to penalize railroad employees who tamper with safety devices such as cab warning whistles. The Secretary has called upon Congress to act immediately to give the Department authority to regulate directly the conduct of railroad employees who have safety-related responsibilities.

The National Highway Safety Administration (NHTSA) is working with the Department of Education to develop and distribute educational materials to state and local public transportation officials. A pamphlet has been drafted, "Anti-Substance Abuse and the School Bus Driver," with plans to distribute it in the third quarter of 1987.

In addition to these actions, DOT has a number of other current or proposed actions which are summarized below with their status as of January 1987:

Aviation:

- o Air Carriers, Commuters and General Aviation
 - Use of drugs prohibited for airman certificate holders. (Status: Program in effect.)
 - Drug testing program for safety-related industry personnel. (Status: ANPRM issued 12/09/86. Comments close 02/23/87.)

Water Transportation:

- o Commercial Marine Operating Personnel
 - Drug screening for mariners at physicals. (Status: NPRM in DOT coordination shortly.)
 - Optional post-casualty testing; "intoxication defined. (Status: Final Rule expected within few months.)
 - Mandatory post-casualty drug testing. (Status: NPRM in coordination shortly.)
- o Recreational Boaters
 - Establish Federal standards for intoxication and enforcement. (Status: NPRM sent to OMB 12/02/86.)

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Rail Transportation:

- o Certain Safety-Related Rail Crew
 - Post-accident and pre-employment toxicological testing. Breath and urine testing for reasonable cause. (Status: Rule in effect. Undergoing judicial challenge.)
- o AMTRAK
 - Testing of safety-sensitive employees at physicals, also covered by FRA testing program. (Status: In effect.)

Motor Carrier Transportation:

- o Interstate Truck and Bus
 - Pre-employment disqualification for alcoholism or use of certain drugs. (Status: In effect.)
 - Pre-employment and regular drug testing. (Status: ANPRM published 05/13/86.)
 - Post-accident testing. (Status: SNPRM in DOT coordination.)
- o Hazardous Materials Drivers
 - Mandate or recommend drug testing requirement. (Status: NPRM published 05/13/86.)
 - Random drug testing. (Status: SNPRM in DOT coordination.)

Urban Public Transportation:

- o Transit Bus Drivers, Urban Rail Motormen, Conductors
 - Encourage development of local drug and alcohol abuse programs. (Status: "Dear Colleague" letter sent to operators.)

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Other:

- o School Bus Operators
 - NHTSA working with Department of Education to develop educational material on drug abuse. (Status: NHTSA is drafting and expects to complete pamphlet by third quarter of 1987.)
- o Highway Vehicle Operators
 - Anti-drugged driving activities. (Status: Report due to Congress by 10/27/87.)
- o State Departments of Transportation
 - Send letter from the Secretary encouraging development of anti-drug and alcohol abuse programs. (Status: Being drafted by DOT Governmental Affairs.)

DOT Personnel:

- o All Employees
 - Drug awareness and education program. (Status: Proposed 01/21/87.)
- o Safety and Security-Related Employees
 - Random drug testing. (Status: Proposed 01/21/87.)
- o FAA Safety and Security-Related Employees
 - Periodic drug testing. (Status: Awaiting Department of Justice clearance.)
 - Random drug testing. (Status: Proposed 01/21/87.)
- o U.S. Coast Guard Military Personnel
 - Random drug testing. (Status: In effect since January 1983.)

(DOT-01/27/87)

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- B. Establish mechanisms to ensure that common carrier operators are not under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title I, Subtitle T (Common carrier operation under the influence of alcohol or drugs) establishes penalties of not more than five years imprisonment or not more than \$10,000 fine, or both, for an individual who operates or directs the operation of a common carrier while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Status: See comments under 6A.

In addition to the information in 6A, Federal Railroad Administration regulations of the Control of Alcohol and Drug Use have been in effect since February 10, 1986. Those regulations prohibit employees who are directly involved in train operations from using, possessing, being under the influence of, or being impaired by alcohol or drugs while on the job. The regulations require blood and urine testing of employees involved in major accidents. For example, the toxicological tests performed on employees involved in the fatal Amtrak/Conrail crash in Maryland on January 4, 1987 were done under the authority of FRA's rule. The regulations also permit urine and breath testing where reasonable cause exists, and require;

- (i) Adoption of railroad policies to identify and treat employees with alcohol or drug problems,
- (ii) Re-employment drug screening, and
- (iii) Improved reporting of the role of alcohol and drugs in accidents.

FRA will hold a hearing on February 18, 1987 to obtain information to assist in evaluating its regulations. Should that information indicate a need for revisions, a notice of proposed rulemaking would be issued at a later date.

FRA's regulations are being challenged in court by rail labor organizations which allege that the testing provisions violate the Fourth Amendment. The parties are awaiting decision by the United States Court of appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

In addition to the regulatory and enforcement action FRA has taken to ensure drug-free rail transportation, FRA provides leadership for a national voluntary

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alcohol/drug abuse prevention program known as "Operation Road Block." A joint effort uniting labor, management and FRA, this program stresses peer intervention, as well as general prevention and training activities.

As soon as Congress gives DOT authority to regulate directly the conduct of railroad employees who have safety-related responsibilities, the Department will set requirements similar to those planned for aviation. (DOT-01/27/87)

- C. Improve highway safety by implement programs to prevent drugged driving.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title III, Subtitle G (Transportation Safety), Section 3402 requires the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study, with a report submitted to Congress within one year, on the relationship between the use of controlled substances and highway safety.

Status: See comments under 6A above.

In addition to the information in 6A, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration is undertaking the study required by Congress. The report will contain a review of what is known about the effects of drugs on simulated driver behavior and the incidence of drugs in fatally injured drivers. It will also contain a description of ongoing research designed to provide more definitive information on the drug/highway safety hazard. The report will be submitted by October 27, 1987, as required by Congress. (DOT-01/27/87)

- D. Prevent the operation of commercial motor vehicles while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Related Legislation: Section 12008 of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (Title XII of the ADAA) requires the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to contract with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to conduct a study to determine the appropriate blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level (0.10 to 0.04 percent) by which a person operating a commercial motor vehicle would be deemed to be driving under the influence of alcohol. The Secretary of Transportation, guided by the study's results and rulemaking comments, will then promulgate a commercial motor vehicle driver BAC standard. Drivers who operate commercial motor vehicles in violation of this standard will be subject to disqualification and possible civil

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or criminal penalties. States would be required to enact similar laws providing that any driver who operates a commercial motor vehicle at or above the Federal level is deemed to be driving under the influence of alcohol. States not enacting a BAC level law mandating licensing suspension for violators risk the loss of Federal-aid highway funds. Failure by the Secretary to establish a BAC standard under Section 12008 by October 17, 1988 will result in the adoption of a 0.04 percent standard as the applicable Federal standard. The final report is due October 27, 1987.

Status: The FHWA has contracted with NAS for the study, which will cost \$275,000 and was awarded on January 12, 1987. Currently, the NAS is assembling a committee of alcohol and safety experts to study and research the contracts objective. (DOT-01/27/87)

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II. GOAL #2 - DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

1. **Communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.**

- A. Secretary of Education to send letter to all heads of state educational boards.

Status: EDUCATION

- B. Education to issue booklet Schools Without Drugs.

Administration Action: Booklet issued September 15, 1986.

Status: Over 1 million of the booklets have already been distributed. (DOEd-12/12/86)

2. **Encourage all schools to establish a policy of being drug free.**

- A. Secretary of Education to continue role as national advocate for drug-free schools.

Status: EDUCATION

- B. Provide additional funding for (a) state discretionary grants to school districts which have a sound plan for getting drugs out of their schools and keeping them out and (b) national prevention and awareness programs for students.

Administration Action: Title II (Zero Tolerance Act) of Drug-Free America Act forwarded to Congress on September 15, 1986 requested \$100 million annually (\$80 million for state discretionary grants and \$20 million for national programs).

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title IV, Subtitle B (Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986) authorizes \$200 million for FY-1987 and \$250 million for each of FY-1988 and FY-1989 to establish programs of drug abuse education and prevention for students through the provision of Federal financial assistance, including approximately 82 percent to be allotted to the states; 1 percent for U.S. Territories; 1 percent for Indian youth; 0.2 percent for Hawaiian natives; 8 percent for institutions of higher education; 3.5 percent for use by the Secretary of Education in carrying out national drug abuse education and prevention activities; and 4.5 percent for five regional centers to provide training and other

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assistance to educational personnel involved in drug abuse education and prevention.

Status: Education plans to award state grants by March 1, 1987, in time for states to get funds to LEAs before the start of the next school year. Education will not publish regulations; they plan instead to use extant generic regulations created for just this type of situation, supplemented by non-regulatory guidance to help states and LEAs understand the law.

Discretionary grants and contracts will be made by September 30, 1987. Among the activities the Secretary of Education will fund are: (a) additional "Schools Without Drugs" booklets; and (b) a national campaign to rid schools and communities of drugs. Schools which are most successful at fighting drug abuse will receive a large banner from Education that reads, "Schools Without Drugs: The Challenge."

Education is organizing a January 1987 conference of representatives from state governors' offices and state education agencies on the new Education program. (DOEd-12/12/86)

- C. Education to encourage local school districts to expand drug abuse education as part of an overall health curriculum.

Status: EDUCATION

- D. Education to encourage efforts to train student leaders in developing anti-drug activities.

Status: EDUCATION

- E. Education to work with Defense to develop model program for DOD schools.

Administration Action: Directive included in Presidential memorandum dated October 4, 1986.

Status: DOD is in the process of developing the Model Schools Program. The program will be ready in June 1987. Both DOD overseas dependents and Section 6 schools already have in place drug abuse education and information programs. These materials are available throughout the year to students, parents, and teachers. (DOD-01/30/87)

- F. Improve participation of private sector groups and organizations in achieving drug-free schools.

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Related Legislation: ADAA, Title IV, Subtitle D, Section 4302 establishes National Trust for Drug-Free Youth to assist Secretary of Education through charitable, nonprofit and nonpartisan corporation. The Trust shall consist of a three-member Board of Directors, one each appointed by President, Speaker of the House, and Majority Leader of the Senate.

Status:

ACTION has the following initiatives underway:

- o ACTION is discussing possible joint efforts with DOEd whereby ACTION's 350,000 Retired Senior Volunteers can provide volunteer support to local PTA's and schools in promoting drug abuse awareness among parents, teachers and students.
- o ACTION has launched an ongoing review through the agency's regional and state offices to identify the best models of community-based volunteer drug abuse prevention efforts directed at youth, including positive prevention models such as character-building, as well as "Just Say No Clubs" and others. The results, especially as they pertain to school-based programs will be shared with DOEd.
- o In consultation with DOEd, ACTION will invite representatives from major school districts to participate in a series of regional conferences for community-based volunteer groups to identify mutual efforts in achieving drug-free communities.
- o ACTION will coordinate with DOEd in the development of a national drug abuse prevention essay, poster and video contest for the Nation's students, with underwriting by the major corporations. (ACTION-01/21/87)

The **U.S. Coast Guard** is planning to adopt the First Lady's "Just Say No" program on five selected large installations which will allow them to expose the program to the greatest number of elementary school age children possible. The Coast Guard has obligated \$250,000 to this program and plan to hire a GS-11 civilian to administer the program. The Coast Guard Military and Family Social Actions Staff has already contacted the national Just Say No program administrators in California for the requisite materials and training aids; they expect the program to be operating by the end of FY 1987. (DOT-01/27/87)

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3. **Increase penalties for distributing drugs to students and for using juveniles for the distribution and/or manufacture of illegal drugs.**

- A. Attorney General and Secretary of Education to work together to ensure that Federal laws against distributing drugs in or near schools are known and enforced in cooperation with local authorities.

Administration Action: Directive included in Presidential memorandum dated October 4, 1986.

Status:

The Attorney General has caused to be distributed to all United States Attorneys and Assistant United States Attorneys a prosecution manual which analyzes sections dealing with distributing drugs to students and for using juveniles for the distribution and/or manufacturing of illegal drugs. In addition, the FBI and DEA, which have jurisdiction over drug matters, have likewise distributed materials to their agents in the field to acquaint them with this new statute. Both agencies have been instructed to bring the statute to the attention of all local law enforcement agencies where they operate. (DOJ-01/20/87)

- B. Expand "school yard rule" to college and university campuses.

Administration Action: Included in Title V of Drug-Free America Act forwarded to Congress on September 15, 1986.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title I, Subtitle C, Sections 1104-1105, extends "school yard rule" to colleges and universities and includes both manufacturing and distribution.

Status: The same actions are being taken as described under II-3A above. Additionally, DEA and the FBI will be speaking to college and university officials within respective geographic areas to discuss consistent enforcement of the statute. (DOJ-01/20/87)

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- C. Prevent the use of juveniles for the commission of drug violations.

Related Legislation: ADAA, Title I, Subtitle C (Juvenile Drug Trafficking Act of 1986), Sections 1101-1103, provide for additional penalties for individuals who hire or otherwise use a person under 18 years of age to commit drug violations.

Status: The same actions are being taken as described under II-3A above. (DOJ-01/20/87)

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III. GOAL #3 - EXPANDED DRUG TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

1. **Encourage states and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems.**

- A. Provide for emergency expansion of services in treatment centers which have a high demand for services by endemic drug users who could not otherwise afford treatment.

Administration Action: Presidential memorandum dated October 4, 1986 directed HHS to provide \$100 million for state allotments to be used for emergency expansion of services.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title IV, Subtitle A, Treatment and Prevention Rehabilitation), Section 4001 amends Title XIX by authorizing \$197 million for FY 1987 for emergency substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation, including:

- \$184 million for allotments to states;
- \$10.8 million for Veterans Administration outpatient treatment, rehabilitation and counseling; and
- \$2.4 million to ADAMHA to develop and evaluate alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs to determine the most effective forms of treatment.

Status:

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 provided \$162 million for allocation to the states for the treatment and rehabilitation of alcohol and drug abuse. The alcohol and drug monies are to be divided among states with 45 percent to be population based and 55 percent based on need. ADAMHA requested state applications for the 45 percent monies in a letter to all governors on November 24, 1986. As of January 23, 1987, 36 states have applied for these funds, and 29 states have received their share of these monies, as well as the first increments of the Part B ADMS Block Grants.

ADAMHA has developed a funding allocation formula for the 55 percent monies which was transmitted on January 20, 1987 to state governors for comment. An open meeting to discuss state feedback on the proposed formula was held at ADAMHA headquarters on January 30, 1987. When all comments are received and reviewed, a

final allocation amount can be determined for each state.

States must comply with legislative requirements in receiving these monies by completing an acceptable application. ADAMHA has developed application guidelines and requirements in line with the legislation's intent and has submitted this package to the Department for review and comment. It is anticipated that the application will be submitted for OMB clearance in the next few weeks and, upon approval, forwarded for state use soon thereafter. ADAMHA is making every effort to assure the timely distribution of these treatment and rehabilitation funds in accord with the legislative timeframe.

A total of \$2.3 million is available to ADAMHA to develop and evaluate alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs to determine the most effective forms of treatment. As a result of a series of internal planning meetings with leadership of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), ADAMHA plans to utilize these funds to study the efficacy and cost effectiveness of various alcohol and drug therapies in a variety of treatment settings. Prior to issuance of a special grants announcement implementing this effort, ADAMHA will initiate dialogue with representatives of various treatment providers and organizations on approaches to effective conduct of these evaluation projects.

- B. Establish Community Systems Development Projects to assist communities in mobilizing comprehensive, integrated treatment and prevention efforts to reduce illegal drug use.

Administration Action: Presidential memorandum of October 4, 1986 directed HHS to establish Community Systems Development Projects.

Status: HHS

- C. Remove Congressional quotas on ADMS block grants and extend the block grants for an additional five years.

Administration Action: Title III of Drug-Free America Act forwarded to Congress on September 15, 1986.

Related Legislation: The ADAA extended block grants but did not remove quotas.

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Status:

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act added \$13.8 million to the existing ADMS Block Grant (Part B). These additional funds, and all Part B Block Grant funds, remain subject to existing set-asides and earmarks. ADAMHA has submitted legislative proposals which support elimination of these earmarks (quotas) for Block Grant activities beginning in FY 1988.

- D. Ensure adequate insurance coverage for alcohol and drug abuse treatment.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title VI (Federal Employee Substance Abuse Education and Treatment), Section 6006 encourages employers and state insurance commissioners to ensure adequate insurance coverage for alcohol and drug abuse treatment.

Status: HHS

2. **Expand research in health-related areas, including drug testing.**

- A. Develop enhanced epidemiology and surveillance systems which will ensure accurate tracking of the incidence and prevalence of alcohol and drug use and improved identification of risk factors and risk groups.

Administration Action: Administration requested budget amendment of \$3 million for this purpose. HHS directed in Presidential memorandum dated October 4, 1986 to expand systems.

Status:

NIDA is recruiting four medical epidemiologists and expects at least two of these positions to be filled by March 1987. This will establish a capability for conducting field studies using qualified personnel on a full-time basis and should significantly improve NIDA's production in the field studies area. NIDA had established a small field studies effort over the past several years, including descriptive field studies done on its own and other studies done in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control; however, personnel used in these efforts had other major responsibilities.

NIDA's goal is to be invited to conduct field studies by city or state authorities. These studies will be conducted either by NIDA acting along or as a collaborative effort with CDC. To establish

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credibility and increase its visibility with state and local authorities, NIDA will first conduct a series of studies at its own initiation.

An interagency agreement is being prepared between NIDA and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to utilize FDA's Rapid Response Capability.

NIDA's is also partially funding the implementation of a probability sample for the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). At this point, NIDA has implemented the sample in four cities. Implementation in New York City is currently underway. (HHS-01/30/87)

- B. Expand research which will strengthen resources for preventing, identifying and treating illegal drug use.

Administration Action: Administration requested budget amendment of \$33 million for this purpose. HHS directed in Presidential memorandum dated October 4, 1986 to expand such research.

Status:

NIDA has set the goal to commit all of the research funds resulting from the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1987 within FY 1987. The Institute has also adopted the goals of broadening the base of researchers working in the drug abuse field and greatly expanding its efforts in the areas of treatment and prevention research. To meet these goals, NIDA:

- o Published 12 new grant announcements;
- o Contacted over 20,000 scientists (through direct mailings, announcements in the scientific media, notices to universities, and promotional activities with professional organizations) to convince them to undertake drug abuse related research projects;
- o Extended the grant receipt deadline for its new announcements from February 1, 1987 to April 1, 1987 in order to ensure that researchers will have additional time to prepare their applications and still receive their awards within FY 1987; and
- o Streamlined the grants review process to meet the anticipated increase in applications.

It is expected that NIDA can now comfortably absorb an increase of 300 grant applications per grant period

over its normal rate of approximately 150. There are contingency plans that should permit NIDA to handle 1,000 applications per period. In the first period of FY 1987, NIDA experienced a 14 percent increase in grant applications. (HHS-01/30/87)

- C. Ensure that alkyl nitrites are controlled appropriately to the health risk presented by these substances.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title IV, Subtitle A, Treatment and Prevention Rehabilitation), Section 4015 requires the FDA and NIDA to conduct a study on alkyl nitrites to determine their use by the public and the extent to which the nitrites present a health risk. A report is to be submitted to Congress within 180 days.

Status: HHS



IV. GOAL #6 - INCREASED PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

1. **Encourage all citizens and private sector organizations to join the First Lady's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.**

- A. President and First Lady to present nationally-televised call to arms to challenge and encourage citizens and private organizations to participate in the national crusade to eliminate the use of illegal drugs.

Administration Action: Completed September 14, 1986.

Cabinet Followup:

On January 13, 1987, the Secretary of Defense sent a memorandum (Attachment A) to all components outlining the Department's role in the President's crusade against illegal drugs and urged all DOD personnel to get involved and spread the word that drugs are dangerous. (DOD-01/30/87)

- B. Presidential letter to Fortune 500 CEOs to encourage personal and corporate support of the national crusade.

Administration Action: To be included in Presidential letter to Fortune 500 CEOs under Goal #1, Item 4A above.

- C. Encourage use of positive peer pressure by adopting the theme of "Just Say No" as the consistent message in all campaigns against the use of illegal drugs.

Administration Action: Ongoing.

Status: Since the September 14, 1986 nationally-televised address of the President and Mrs. Reagan:

- o The number of requests for information on "Just Say No" clubs has more than doubled from 500 to over 1,000 each week.
- o On November 18, 1986, "D-Day Against Drugs" was declared in 450 cities, sponsored by the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Citizens participated in parades, workshops and prayer breakfasts to focus attention on "Just Saying No."
- o In Paterson, New Jersey "Just Say No" messages are displayed across police cars.

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- o Britain has adopted the "Just Say No" campaign as a national priority.

ACTION initiatives:

- o In November 1986, ACTION met with the Just Say No Foundation to discuss future initiatives. "Just Say No Clubs" are established in nearly 12,000 schools throughout the country; however, that represents less than 20 percent of the public schools in the United States. Through grant assistance and technical assistance to community-based programs, ACTION is assisting in expansion of "Just Say No Clubs," particularly through increased volunteer and service group support.
- o ACTION obtained the talents of popular "rap" singer Kurtis Blow, who wrote and performed an anti-drug abuse song entitled "Ya Gotta Say No." Under sponsorship of ACTION, the recording was premiered January 29, 1987 and, in cooperation with the National Association of Broadcasters, will be released to top-40 stations throughout the Nation in March 1987.
- o ACTION is insuring that all agency-prepared radio and TV public service announcements, printed media releases, and program materials pertaining to drug abuse prevention and education are specific in projecting the message of saying "No!" to drugs.
- o The Director of ACTION has met with the President of the Just Say No Foundation. They are working together to develop long-term private sector support and involvement of volunteer organizations in the continuation and expansion of "Just Say No Clubs" in local communities nationwide. (ACTION-01/21/87)

Other Federal initiatives:

- o The U.S. Coast Guard is planning to adopt the First Lady's "Just Say No" program on five selected large installations. (See Section II-2F.)
- o HUD is encouraging the establishment of "Just Say No Clubs" as part of their drug-free public housing initiative. (See Section V-1F.)

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2. **Encourage corporations, service organizations and the media to develop prevention programs within their organizations, communities and our Nation.**

- A. Establish Presidential private sector initiative for a drug-free America with representative leaders from the media, advertising, business, entertainment, education, youth, labor and/or sports.

Administration Action: Blue Ribbon Panel approved.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title I, Subtitle S requires the establishment of a White House Conference for a Drug-Free America, with members to be appointed by the President and to include public and private sector representatives. Among its objectives, the conference will bring public attention to the dimensions of the drug abuse problem, evaluate existing anti-drug efforts, and formulate a national strategy for dealing with the problem.

Status: Objectives of the Blue Ribbon Panel and the legislation are being consolidated in the White House Conference for a Drug-Free America. The Conference is planned as a continuing Conference with preparatory activities in early 1987 and a meeting of the appointed membership in the Summer of 1987. (DAPO-1/5/87)

- B. Encourage media to redouble efforts in all media forms to stop illegal drugs and make their use unacceptable in our society.

Related Legislation:

- o The Congress, in the ADAA, Title IV, Subtitle A, Section 4018, encourages the entertainment and written media industry (a) to refrain from producing material meant for general entertainment which in any way glamorizes or encourages the use of illegal drugs and alcohol and (b) to develop films, television programs, records, videos, and advertising which discourage the use of illegal drugs and alcohol.
- o The Congress, in Title IV, Subtitle A, Section 4019, recommends that the Motion Picture Association of America incorporate a new rating in its voluntary movie system to clearly identify films which depict alcohol abuse and drug use.

Status:

Department of Defense: The Marine Corps is developing an anti-drug abuse video for use by high school students. The Armed Forces Radio and Television Service has produced many radio and television spot announcements and audiovisuals in the area of drug abuse for use within the Services and DOD. (DOD-01/30/87)

Department of Justice: DOJ's Office of Public Affairs is making every effort through its contacts with the media to encourage the development of films, television programs, records, videos, and advertising which discourage the use of illegal drugs and alcohol. The Office of Public Affairs has produced a video, "It Can't Happen to Me," for general distribution and geared to high school students, which depicts the negative results of drug abuse and encourages students to "say no" to drugs. This video is described more completely in item IV-3C below. (DOJ-01/20/87)

- C. Establish media advisory board to accelerate objectives of Item 2B above.

Administration Action: The objectives of the media advisory board will be consolidated in the White House Conference for a Drug-Free America.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title VIII, calls for the establishment of a President's Media Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention to examine existing public education programs and coordinate the voluntary donation of resources from the media, private business and professional sports organizations to implement new public information programs for drug and alcohol abuse prevention.

The Commission is to consist of 12 members appointed by the President, including representatives of advertising agencies; motion picture, television, radio, cable communications, and print media; the recording industry; other segments of the business sector of the United States; experts in the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse; professional sports organizations and associations; and other Federal agencies, including the Director of the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention.

The ADAA does not authorize government funding for the operation of the Commission; however, the statute permits the use the donations.

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Status: The Congressionally-mandated Media Commission has a broader membership and objectives than its name would indicate. It has been proposed that the objectives of the Media Commission be integrated into the White House Conference as a task force and accommodate the intent of the legislation. Discussions are continuing regarding the Commission. (DAPO-1/6/87)

- D. Encourage the development of public-private partnerships through an expanded drug abuse prevention program at ACTION.

Administration Action: The Administration requested a budget amendment of \$5 million for an expanded ACTION program in FY 1987-88. The ACTION program would require cooperation with other appropriate agencies and with the private sector to sponsor:

- Briefings to target involvement by selected networks of individuals;
- An honor roll for companies that contribute significant resources to drug abuse prevention;
- A national drug abuse prevention essay, poster and video contest for the Nation's students;
- A major media campaign of public service announcements featuring Administration officials, national celebrities and athletes;
- A speakers' bureau consisting of expert government and private sector speakers for addressing conferences, meetings and general media requests; and
- Annual drug abuse prevention symposium for community affairs/public affairs representatives and their foundation counterparts to share materials, films, goals and objectives.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title IV, Subtitle D (Action Grants) Section 4301, legislates the Administration's request by authorizing the Director of ACTION to engage in activities that mobilize and initiate private sector efforts to increase voluntarism in preventing drug abuse through public awareness and education, including grants; contracts; conferences; public service announcements; a speakers bureau; public-private partnerships; and technical assistance to nonprofit and for-profit organizations. Increases ACTION authorization for FY 1987 and 1988 by \$6 million. Appropriations total \$3 million for FY 1987.

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Status:

ACTION Drug Abuse Prevention Program:

The ACTION Drug Alliance Office, currently staffed with full-time personnel, continues to add experts and consultants as necessary. During 1987, the ACTION Drug Alliance will provide the impetus, through conferences and grants, for a lasting coalition of community-based volunteer drug abuse prevention groups; major community service and church organizations; youth organizations; media; state/local government; and the business and foundation sector. These public/private partnerships will ensure long-term financial and in-kind support for volunteer parents' groups and peer groups alike to prosper and expand without the need for Federal funding.

Negotiations are underway with a major non-profit positive prevention organization to develop the agenda and list for participants for a meeting of prospective coalition members, with an opportunity for community-based volunteer groups to articulate short-term and long term needs. This conference will be held in April 1987.

Separate efforts are underway, in concert with the White House Office of Private Sector Initiatives, to develop unified support of corporate Chief Executive Officers for nationwide drug abuse prevention and education programs. The ACTION Director will brief the Private Sector Initiative Board in February 1987, and plans for an honor roll of companies that contribute significant resources to drug abuse prevention will be finalized.

ACTION, in conjunction with its regional offices and with the participation of its National Volunteer Advisory Council members, will host a series of regional conferences during the third and fourth quarters of FY 1987 to strengthen and build local coalitions with a sound basis of self-sustainment independent of the Federal sector in the future.

An annual drug abuse prevention symposium is planned for the end of the year. In this symposium, senior representatives of the private sector will compile their respective accomplishments and future commitment for presentation to the President and the First Lady.

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ACTION Grants:

ACTION plans to award discretionary grants and contracts by September 30, 1987. An ACTION Task Force with representatives from both headquarters and the field is assessing potential drug abuse prevention and education grant funding priorities and will present recommendations to the Director by February 1987. Among the activities the Director of ACTION will fund are:

- (a) Additional state parents' networks;
- (b) Demonstration models for high-school and college-based youth peer prevention groups; and
- (c) Technical assistance for replicating existing successful community-based approaches through publication and dissemination of materials on "What Works" in volunteer drug abuse prevention efforts.

Other needs will be identified by community based groups in the context of national and regional conferences.

ACTION has to date made the following drug abuse prevention and education grants:

1. Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE), Atlanta, GA - \$151,000 for continuation of drug abuse information toll-free 800 line.
2. The Cottage Program International, Salt Lake City, UT - \$15,000 to assist in providing drug and alcohol abuse education and other self-esteem development programs for prison inmates.
3. Parents Communication Network of Minnesota, Apple Valley, MN - \$28,550 for training volunteer consultants in drug abuse prevention and education.
4. Just Say No Foundation, Walnut Creek, CA - \$49,900 for development of informational booklets for service organizations providing guidance on sponsoring "Just Say No Clubs."

Regional/State ACTION Volunteer Network:

ACTION has the unique advantage of extensive experience in successful community volunteer programs through its

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state and regional program offices. Several of these programs deal with drug abuse prevention and education, and many have become institutionalized without continued Federal support. ACTION's state and regional staff are working with ACTION's Drug Alliance Office to address programming needs. These efforts include:

1. In November 1986, the Director announced that programming in volunteer drug abuse prevention and education activities was a major priority for all programs currently funded by ACTION. Goals for increased drug abuse prevention programming have been articulated at all levels of the agency in the calendar year operating plans. Funding will be prioritized for those projects demonstrating the most promise for absorption by the private sector.
2. ACTION is collecting data on all current volunteer programs dealing with drug abuse, applicable to both youth and intergenerational populations.
3. Through its regional and state program offices, ACTION is conducting a survey of successful volunteer drug abuse prevention projects which have acquired private sector support. These projects will be analyzed to determine how and why they have become successful and if they can be replicated elsewhere. Examples of these self-sufficient models and programs will be made available for distribution to other Federal agencies, state governments, and grassroots organizations seeking to develop effective volunteer programs.
4. ACTION has developed a new and innovative agency-wide training program to be launched in March 1987. The program includes specific curricula on management and enhancement of drug abuse prevention and education projects using volunteers and private sector support. The training program will reach over 2,000 ACTION project directors and VISTA supervisors nationwide, as well as other interested community volunteer leaders.
5. ACTION will sponsor workshops on development and administration of successful community-based drug abuse prevention projects at the annual Association of Volunteer Administration Conference in Chicago during the Fall of 1987.

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6. ACTION has initiated contact with major volunteer organizations such as United Way, VOLUNTEER, and The Independent Sector to enlist their active support in expanding the ACTION Drug Alliance of community-based volunteer drug abuse prevention and education programs, service support groups, and the business community.

Major Media Campaigns:

ACTION's Public Affairs Office will organize five regional press seminars during April 1, 1987 through October 31, 1987. At these seminars, television, radio and print media executives will be asked to speak on their organization's efforts to encourage or otherwise advocate local voluntarism initiatives. Drug abuse prevention and education activities will be highlighted. Joining the news executives (managing editors, stations managers, news directors, etc.) will be key community leaders from profit and non-profit enterprises. State and local government representatives will also be included. Each participant will develop a paper for seminar presentation. Upon conclusion of the seminar series, ACTION will compile and publish appropriate abstracts and excerpts.

ACTION has initiated production of a series of television and radio public service announcements promoting public awareness in the area of drug abuse prevention and education. ACTION has developed a partnership with the National Association of Broadcasters to ensure widespread airing of the PSAs. The first such production premiered on January 29, 1987 and featured popular "rap" star Kurtis Blow performing an anti-drug abuse song entitled "Ya Gotta Say No" at the Duke Ellington School for Performing Arts. The song will be distributed to top-40 radio stations nationwide, and the video will be featured on local television during the week of March 11, 1987 as part of the youth-directed public service program "Operation Prom/Graduation" encouraging safe planning of high school prom and graduation parties.

A Speakers' Bureau for centralized clearance of nationwide requests for speakers to address groups on the topic of drug abuse prevention, education, volunteer opportunities, and private sector support of community-based programs is being housed within ACTION's Office of Legislative and Public Affairs. The names of suggested speakers will be solicited from all members of the DPC Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy,

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the Office of the First Lady, as well as appropriate private sector leaders.

An ACTION video brochure to be released in May 1987 will highlight volunteer opportunities in drug abuse prevention and education, as well as the need for business and community support of these efforts. This video brochure will receive widespread dissemination through ACTION's state offices and projects.

Interagency Cooperation:

An interagency agreement has been signed by ACTION and ADAMHA. The agreement defines common goals and outlines a working relationship to include exchange of information, development of ACTION's Speakers' Bureau, and reimbursable funding to ACTION for youth drug abuse survey data developed by PRIDE.

ACTION also participates in HHS, DOEd and other agency working group meetings and is a member of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Coordinating Council. A sample of mutual initiatives include:

1. Explore interagency agreement with the Department of Education to support expansion of Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) projects that address drug abuse prevention in schools;
2. Use of ACTION's Student Service Learning Program models to support DOEd Office of Post-Secondary Education grants directed to colleges and universities;
3. Provide technical assistance through ACTION regional and state offices to those states receiving Federal block grants and seeking to develop and expand community-based volunteer efforts.
4. Explore cooperative projects with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to enhance drug abuse prevention and education efforts on Indian reservations; and
5. Review all existing agency drug abuse literature to assist the HHS Office of Substance Abuse Prevention in its legislative "clearinghouse" mandate. (ACTION-01/21/87)

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3. **Ensure that Americans have access to accurate and effective information about illegal drugs and strategies for getting drugs out of their homes, schools, workplaces, communities, and Nation.**

- A. Establish an interagency prevention oversight mechanism 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.

Administration Action: Initiative currently implemented in the DPC Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives. Modifications will be made as required.

- B. Ensure coordination of Federal prevention activities.

Administration Action: See 3A above. In addition, the Federal Interagency Committee on Education, with members from Education, HHS, Justice, Interior, USDA, HUD, Interior, DOT, VA, DOD, DOT and USIA have been involved in coordinating specific drug abuse education programs.

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title IV, Subtitle D (Interagency Coordination), Section 4304, requires the Secretaries of Education, HHS & Labor to designate employee to coordinate interagency drug abuse prevention activities and requires report to Congress by above Secretaries within one year after enactment concerning the extent to which states and localities have been able to implement non-duplicative drug abuse prevention activities.

Status: EDUCATION/HHS/LABOR

- C. Establish Center for Substance Abuse Prevention in HHS to (a) facilitate, monitor and support Federal activities in cooperation with public and volunteer efforts; (b) disseminate knowledge gained from prevention and treatment research through statewide prevention networks; and (c) provide immediate aid to communities in drug crisis through rapid response technical assistance, needs assessment, and other appropriate strategies.

Administration Action: HHS directed in Presidential memorandum dated October 4, 1986 to establish Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. Budget amendment requested.

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Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title IV, Subtitle A (Treatment and rehabilitation) Section 4005 creates Office of Substance Abuse Prevention headed by a Director in ADAMHA with funding of \$23.4 million plus \$20 million in grants for projects to demonstrate effective models for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abuse and alcohol abuse among high risk youths.

Responsibilities include sponsoring regional prevention workshops; coordinating the findings of prevention research; developing prevention literature; working with Education to assure the widespread dissemination of prevention literature; supporting programs of clinical training of substance abuse counselors and other health professionals; working with the CDC to develop educational materials to prevent AIDS in IV drug users; conducting training, technical assistance, data collection, and evaluation activities of programs supported under the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986; supporting development of model community-based programs to prevent drug and alcohol abuse by young people; and preparing documentary films and PSAs for television and radio, using appropriate private sector organizations and business concerns in the preparation of such announcements.

Status: The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) is located in the Office of the Administrator, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration /PHS/HHS. OSAP was staffed in November 1986, developed preliminary action plans and held a national strategy conference in December 1986, and is completing the development of grant announcements and contract scopes of work to implement its legislative mandates in January 1987. Work is proceeding rapidly in all areas so that the funds can be obligated in FY 1987.

- D. All agencies to stimulate development of innovative community-based prevention programs.

Administration Action: Directive included in Presidential memorandum dated October 4, 1986.

Status:

Department of Defense: Military recruiters have been encouraged to help American youth say no to drugs in their frequent contacts with this target population. (DOD-01/30/87)

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Department of Justice: In addition to enforcement, the Department of Justice is using other tools to free our schools of drugs: prevention and education. DOJ believes that with all the facts about illegal drugs in hand and with support from parent and student groups, young people will find it easier to say "no" to drugs. DOJ is working hard to help America's students make the right choice.

- o The U.S. Attorneys, FBI and DEA agents and other department officials often visit with young people, spelling out the facts about drugs and drug use and explaining to them the law and its consequences.
- o DOJ has produced a series of videos on the dangers of illegal drug use and has made these videos available to schools and other community groups together with a brochure describing possible uses for the video program. The video and program are geared to the high school level student.
- o The first video (10 minutes) features five drug addicts in Pittsburgh and shows, often in graphic detail, the dangers and disturbing aspects of drug abuse. This video was subsequently shown to two high school assemblies which also featured a skit by RAP, Inc. (a local drug rehabilitation program) and presentations by a U.S. Attorney and Dr. Mark Gold, who established the 800-COCAINE Helpline. Excerpts from these assemblies were combined with the original video to make a new, four-minute video which was offered to all U.S. Attorneys, together with the descriptive brochure, for use with schools and community groups.
- o Office of Public Affairs representatives also traveled to 20 judicial districts to meet with school superintendents, local principals and community groups.
- o Film clips from the first two videos have now been combined with film messages from the President, the Attorney General and other individuals to make a new, 22-minute video entitled "It Can't Happen to Me" for distribution to any interested parties. The Office of Public Affairs is currently trying to identify an appropriate distribution agency for this new video.

DOJ components are participating in a working group designed to share information between components

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involved in the demand-side efforts. With coordination from the Office of Public Affairs, management level employees are accepting speaking engagements defending the President's Executive Order and directly rebutting the criticisms of the ACLU and others. (DOJ-01/20/87)

Department of Labor: The Department of Labor has been in contact with numerous unions, employers and assistance groups to discuss a drug-free workplace. In addition, DOL personnel have represented the Administration at conferences specifically devoted to drug abuse prevention, such as the ALMACA and NAWGA convention/ seminars. (DOL-01/29/87)

Department of Transportation: This type of activity is carried out by the Operating Administrations in their dealings with the public and the transportation industry -- for example, the USCG in boating safety efforts, the FAA in carrying out its safety and inspection responsibilities with pilots and airmen, etc. Also see DOT comments under Goal #1, item 6. (DOT-01/27/87)

Department of Housing and Urban Development: HUD has launched a major national campaign to achieve drug-free public housing, as described in Chapter V, Section 1.

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V. OTHER NATIONAL INITIATIVES

1. **Reduce the level of illegal drug activity in Public Housing Authorities.**

- A. The Secretary of HUD to take the lead in a cooperative national effort to reduce the level of illegal drug activity in Public Housing Authorities (PHAs). Includes partnership formed by HUD with DOJ, HHS and Labor to work with local Public House Authorities, law enforcement officials, and appropriate local authorities to achieve drug-free public housing.

Administration Action: Directive included in Presidential memorandum dated 10/04/86.

Status: The National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO) and HUD are jointly sponsoring a National Conference on Drug-Free Public Housing, which will be held on May 1-2, 1987 in Atlanta, Georgia. HUD estimates between 500-1,000 participants, representing Public Housing Authorities and resident leaders. The objective will be to present to the attendees the appropriate information from which they can form action plans for their own housing developments. Every Department in the Partnership (HUD, DOJ, HHS and Labor) will be represented by high-level officials. Also, all of the private sector organizations involved in the effort will actively participate. (HUD-12/29/86)

- B. HUD and DOJ cooperatively to target public housing developments with major illegal drug problems.

Status: In early 1987, the Partnership will select four or five public housing developments across the country for concentrated law enforcement, drug treatment and education, and job training activities. Each department is currently evaluating a list of possible sites: Houston, Texas; Oakland, California; San Francisco, California; Seattle, Washington; Tampa, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Columbus, Ohio; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (HUD-12/29/86)

- C. Secretary of HHS to assist in the development of drug abuse prevention materials for tenants of Public Housing Authorities.

Status: HUD has been working with the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and will be working with the new Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) to

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set up research and education programs in public housing. Their activities will be closely tied to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) prevention activities which are geared to the IV drug user. (HHS-12/29/86)

- D. Secretaries of HUD and Labor to ensure accessibility of information concerning Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) funds in public housing developments.

Status: DOL is working with HUD using the National Association of Private Industry Councils (NAPIC) to develop a mechanism for coordinating the use of JTPA funds for use by public housing residents to assist in the drug-free public housing efforts. By combining efforts with the Department of Education, a total package can be presented -- "Don't use drugs, stay in school, get a job." (DOL-01/29/87)

- E. Secretary of HUD to inform Public Housing Authorities of local agencies affiliated with the Departments of Labor and HHS for drug education, testing, treatment, job training and employment opportunities.

Status: Included under Items 1A-D.

- C. HUD to encourage all Public Housing Authorities to take an active leadership role in eliminating illegal drugs from public housing developments.

Status: On February 2, 1987, HUD issued a Notice for the Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program (CIAP) funding for public housing. CIAP is a \$1.4 billion fund which HUD allocates on a competitive basis. In the Notice, HUD is specifying that the PHAs may use this money to hire additional staff to coordinate drug education programs and to carry out timely evictions of disruptive tenants such as drug dealers. In this same Notice, HUD is announcing that extra points will be given to PHAs with existing or proposed efforts to achieve a drug-free environment. HUD is also looking at ways to prevent the allocation of CIAP funds to those PHAs where illegal drug activity affects the habitability of a development and which have not attempted to address the problem. (HUD-12/29/86)

- F. All Public Housing Authorities to be encouraged to facilitate access to treatment services for tenants and to do everything possible to initiate the formation of tenant groups, including parent groups and "Just Say No" clubs on the premises.

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Status:

- o On December 5, 1986, 15 public housing tenant leaders from across the country attended a meeting to discuss the drug abuse issue. The President's drug advisor addressed the group to explain the importance of their involvement in the national crusade for a drug-free America. HUD received very positive support from the group, which HUD hopes will become actively involved and serve as a conduit for other residents. (HUD-12/29/86)
- o HUD and "Just Say No" clubs are planning to jointly sponsor a poster contest for young people in public housing Just Say No Clubs. HUD anticipates having local, regional and national finalists by age groups. The finalists will be flown to Washington for an awards ceremony. (HUD-12/29/86)
- o On January 28, 1987, the Secretary of HUD sent a letter to PHA directors encouraging them to form Just Say No clubs in their developments.
- o The Jaycees will make the formation of Just Say No Clubs in public housing a priority for club activities.

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2. **Improve drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment programs available to Indians and Alaska natives.**

Related Legislation: The ADAA, Title IV, Subtitle C, authorizes the development of a comprehensive coordinated attack upon the illegal narcotics traffic in Indian country and the deleterious impact of alcohol and substance abuse upon Indian tribes and their members, including:

- A. Inter-Departmental Memorandum of Agreement - Section 4205 requires the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of HHS, within 120 days, to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement which identifies the scope of the problem, available resources, and a plan of action for dealing with drug and alcohol abuse among Indian tribes and their members.

Status:

On December 17, 1986, a letter was sent to each Tribal Chairperson requesting their comments on the issues and language of the MOA under Section 4205. A copy of the MOA that was signed on September 1986 between the Indian Health Service (IHS) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was included as a strawman MOA.

Additionally, regional meetings have been held throughout the country with tribal, IHS and BIA officials to review the law and receive additional comments on Section 4205. IHS and BIA have identified personnel who have been given the responsibility for drafting the MOA within the requirements of Section 4205.

The first draft will be ready by February 6, 1987 and will incorporate the comments from the December letter. The comments from the regional meetings are due February 7, 1987 and will be incorporated into the second draft which is due February 13, 1987. The final draft is due February 20th with signature schedule on February 24, 1987.

- B. Tribal Action Plans - Section 4206 provides the authority and opportunities for Indian tribes to develop and implement a coordinated program for the prevention and treatment of alcohol and substance abuse at the local level.

Status:

Joint BIA, IHS and Tribal regional consultation meetings were held in January 1987 to provide an

overview of the legislative mandates, to discuss Federal and Tribal roles and responsibilities, and to stimulate interest in and commitment toward meaningful action to address alcohol and drug abuse. Many tribes are in the process of adopting resolutions and subsequently will develop their Tribal Action Plans (TAPS). If reprogramming is determined to be necessary, the funding would, in turn, be used to assist tribes via a technical assistance grant.

- C. Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse - Section 4207 establishes an Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse within the Bureau of Indian Affairs to improve coordination of the various programs of the Bureau in carrying out this subtitle.

Status:

The Assistant Secretary of Interior for Indian Affairs has established an Alcohol and Substance Abuse Project Office with a director, a three-member management team, and a secretary. Two task forces are currently completing the development of strategies and action plans for the implementation of the law.

- D. Newsletter - Section 4210 requires the Secretary of Interior, in cooperation with the Secretaries of HHS and Education, to publish a quarterly newsletter reporting on Indian alcohol and substance abuse projects and programs.

Status:

As mutually agreed upon by the IHS and BIA, the existing contractor newsletter Linkages has been expanded to cover alcohol and drug abuse information as a separate, detachable section. The first expanded issue will be published at the end of February 1987, with subsequent issues released on a bi-monthly basis. The Linkages will receive wide circulation in Indian country as well as by Federal agencies.

- E. Indian Education Programs - Section 4212 requires the Bureau of Indian Affairs to develop and implement pilot programs in Bureau schools.

Status:

This section did not receive any appropriation. A review of funding is underway to determine if reprogramming is possible.

The Director of ACTION has initiated discussions with the Oglala Sioux Tribe in South Dakota as well as community leaders in Alaska on the optimal application of ACTION demonstration grant monies and volunteers in meeting the special needs of Native Americans, with a focus on intergenerational volunteer efforts.

ACTION has also approached the W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone Foundation with a view toward providing volunteer training for developing positive prevention models within the Native American population. (ACTION-01/21/87)

- F. Emergency Shelters - Section 4213 authorizes \$8 million for each of FY 1987-89 for the building and operation of emergency shelters or half-ways houses to provide emergency care for Indian youth who are alcohol or substance abusers.

Status:

Congress appropriated \$5 million for construction and no money for staffing and ongoing operations. Efforts are currently underway to develop a funding and siting criteria for construction selection.

- G. Treatment and Rehabilitation - Sections 4224-4230 require the Secretary of HHS, acting through the Indian Health Service, to provide a program of comprehensive alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment.

Status: HHS

DRAFT

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

February 17, 1987

Attorney General Meese, Chairman Pro Tempore

Secretary Hodel
Secretary Bowen
Secretary Pierce
Secretary Herrington
Director Miller
Deputy Secretary Myers
(Representing Secretary Lyng)

Gary Bauer, Assistant to the President for Policy Development
Ralph Bledsoe, Executive Secretary

For Presentation:

Donna M. Alvarado, Director, ACTION
Michael Baroody, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Department of Labor
Chapman B. Cox, Assistant Secretary for Force Management and Personnel, Department of Defense
J. Michael Dorsey, Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development bc
Hazel Elbert, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Tribal Services, Department of the Interior
Constance Horner, Director, Office of Personnel Management
William Kristol, Chief of Staff, Department of Education
Donald Ian Macdonald, Special Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy, Office of Policy Development
Stephen G. Olmstead, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Drug Policy and Enforcement, Department of Defense
Philip Hazeltine, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs, Department of Transportation
Deborah Steelman, Associate Director for Human Resources, Veterans and Labor, Office of Management and Budget
Richard K. Willard, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, Department of Defense

Additional Attendees:

Charles Hobbs, Assistant to the President for Welfare
Donald A. Clarey, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Cabinet Affairs
Thomas Gibson, Special Assistant to the President and Director of Public Affairs
Thomas Moore, Member, CEA
Francis A. Keating II, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Operations, Department of the Treasury
Kay Bulow, Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce
Becky Norton Dunlop, Senior Special Assistant to the Attorney General

1) IMPLEMENTATION OF INITIATIVES.

2) BUDGET

STEELMAN: RR REQUEST VS. CONG.
1) 3 B FY 88 - 4 B FY 88
a) 2 yr money
b) DIDN'T USE ALL 87
c) spending is actually 3 B - 87
INCREASING. 3.5 B - 88

MASSE

- 225 m - STATE & LOCAL
- will NOT go w/ second & 3rd yr.
- 2 yr money - HOW DO WE KNOW?
- APPROPRIATION '87
NOTIFICATION - 82-88

CONATE - EXECUTIVE ORDER

- HOW TO
- WHAT TO DO } DRUG DETECTION.
- NOTLINE FOR FEDS.

RICHARD WILLIAMS

- 3 CASES RULING ON CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS TO DRUG TESTS.
- BURDEN IS THAT "IT'S REASONABLE"
- CONTRACTORS
- ENERGY & DEFENCE.
- NO GOVERNMENT WIDE CONTRACTS.

BAITSON (LABOR & MANAGEMENT)

- PUBLICATION - HOW TO IN THE WORK PLACE.

PHIL HAZELTINE (DOT)

- REMAINING - ON ALL TRANSPORTATION MODES
"DRUG FREE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM"

STEVE AMSTAD - CHAPMAN CO. (DOD)

- ARMY PROGRAM ALREADY IN PLACE -
- NAVY 9 in effect - 2 weeks.
- OTHERS BY END OF MARCH.

KRISTOL - SCHOOLS WITHOUT DRUGS - (200 m - out)
- FOLLOW-UP PROGRAM - "THE CHALLENGE"



**Schools
Without Drugs**

The Challenge

THE CHALLENGE

The objective of this campaign is to ensure that the schools our children attend are drug-free and to unite local communities—parents, students, teachers, administrators, law enforcement officials and community organizations—to stop illegal drug use in schools.

The U.S. Department of Education in conjunction with the following organizations invites your school and community to join the nationwide campaign—**Schools Without Drugs: The Challenge.**

- American Association of School Administrators
- American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO
- Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development
- Council of Chief State School Officers
- Families in Action/National Drug Information Center
- International Association of Chiefs of Police
- National Association of Elementary School Principals
- National Association of Secondary School Principals
- National Association of State Boards of Education
- National Education Association
- National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth
- National School Boards Association
- Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education
- U.S. Chamber of Commerce

The campaign encourages communities and schools to form or sustain a drug program based on the principles of the Department of Education's handbook, *Schools Without Drugs*. The campaign also encourages communities and schools to draw upon the resources of the sponsoring organizations and others to gain the skills, information and advice necessary to establish that program.

Please provide the following information for our records:

School Name	

Address	

City	

State	Zip

Primary Contact	

Address	

City	

State	Zip

()	_____
Telephone Number	

If you have a model drug program, please send us a description of it for possible inclusion in the newsletter.

Mail correspondence (including signatures) to:

Schools Without Drugs: The Challenge
U.S. Department of Education
Washington, D.C. 20202
(202) 732-4161

A PLAN FOR ACHIEVING SCHOOLS WITHOUT DRUGS

The campaign is based upon the proven principles contained in the Department of Education's handbook, *Schools Without Drugs*. Four groups must participate:

PARENTS:

1. Teach standards of right and wrong, and demonstrate these standards through personal example.
2. Help children to resist peer pressure to use drugs by supervising their activities, knowing who their friends are, and talking with them about their interests and problems.
3. Be knowledgeable about drugs and signs of drug use. When symptoms are observed, respond promptly.

SCHOOLS:

4. Determine the extent and character of drug use and establish a means of monitoring that use regularly.
5. Establish clear and specific rules regarding drug use that include strong corrective actions.
6. Enforce established policies against drug use fairly and consistently. Implement security measures to eliminate drugs on school premises and at school functions.
7. Implement a comprehensive drug prevention curriculum for kindergarten through grade 12, teaching that drug use is wrong and harmful and supporting and strengthening resistance to drugs.

8. Reach out to the community for support and assistance in making the school's anti-drug policy and program work. Develop collaborative arrangements in which school personnel, parents, school boards, law enforcement officers, treatment organizations, and private groups (e.g., chambers of commerce) can work together to provide necessary resources.

STUDENTS:

9. Learn about the effects of drug use, the reasons why drugs are harmful, and ways to resist pressures to try drugs.
10. Use an understanding of the danger posed by drugs to help other students avoid them. Encourage other students to resist drugs, persuade those using drugs to seek help, and report those selling drugs to parents and the school principal.

COMMUNITIES:

11. Help schools fight drugs by providing them with the expertise and financial resources of community groups and agencies.
12. Involve local law enforcement agencies in all aspects of drug prevention: assessment, enforcement, and education. The police and courts should have well-established and mutually supportive relationships with the schools.

Please p
records

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Mail cor

Schools
U.S. Dep
Washing

(202) 733

E CHALLENGE

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U.S. Department of Education in conjunction with the following organizations invites school and community to join the national campaign—**Schools Without Drugs: Challenge.**

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- American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO
- National Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development
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- National Education Association
- National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth
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- Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education
- U.S. Chamber of Commerce

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CONDUCTING THE CAMPAIGN

Your school and community are encouraged to build upon these recommendations to form policies and effective programs tailored to local needs. Once your school and community have decided to unite to prevent drug use among students, and you have committed to forming a plan, have your participating members sign this form, then mail it to the address on the bottom of this page.

The Department of Education will be working to support you. When you send in the signed section, you will receive a letter from Secretary of Education William J. Bennett and you will become a subscriber to the Department's drug newsletter. The newsletter will provide you with descriptions of model programs and with practical information on recent research in the area of preventing drug use. Several cosponsors will send you information, while all will mobilize their local members to support you in your community efforts.

As a symbol of its participation in the program, your school can purchase a 2' x 4' **Schools Without Drugs: The Challenge** banner (see front cover). Make your check payable to "The Challenge Banner." Please allow 45 days for delivery.

To enroll in the **Schools Without Drugs: The Challenge** campaign, mail the signatures, your check for the banner (if you want one) and any future correspondence to:

Schools Without Drugs: The Challenge
U.S. Department of Education
Washington, D.C. 20202

Our community and school are implementing, or agree to implement, a plan to become drug-free.

Student Representative (signature)

(typed name)

Parent Representative (signature)

(typed name)

Teacher Representative (signature)

(typed name)

Principal (signature)

(typed name)

Superintendent (signature)

(typed name)

School Board Representative (signature)

(typed name)

Law Enforcement Representative (signature)

(typed name)

Other Community Organizations:

Name and Organization

Please send me _____ banner(s) at \$11.07 each including handling.

Enclosed is a check for _____.

(please cut on the dotted line)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

Tuesday, February 17, 1987

2:00 p.m.

Roosevelt Room

AGENDA

1. Drug Abuse Policy -- Working Group Members

FyI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

o DOT TRIED GETTING CLEARANCE FROM OMB
TO DENIER TESTIMONY TODAY ON
DRUG TESTING OF RR EMPLOYEES
INVOLVED IN THE ACTUAL