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Folder Title: 07/24/1986 (2:00 pm) Roosevelt Room - DPC
Meeting re: National Maximum Speed Limit and Continuation of
Drug Abuse Policy (2)

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MEMORANDUM

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

July 25, 1986

ERP Suggestions
file
MB

TO: BERYL W. SPRINKEL
THOMAS G. MOORE
MICHAEL L. MUSSA

FROM: MARTIN B. ZIMMERMAN *MB*

SUBJECT: Suggestions for the Economic Report of the President 1987

1. The Regulation of Safety

While we have deregulated many areas of the economy, we continue to regulate safety in many sectors. Safety in the workplace, airline safety, auto safety, nuclear power plant safety, toxic wastes, food safety, are examples of where the government is heavily involved in setting regulations.

There are several aspects of safety that could be explored. A chapter examining this regulation could address issues such as the appropriate role of the federal government, of local governments, and of the private sector in providing safety. Furthermore, the tort system and the regulatory system could be contrasted in order to suggest when the courts might be preferred to standard-setting and vice-versa.

OMB, in their forthcoming Regulatory Program, will discuss risk assessment and the costs of saving lives. The proposed chapter would be a nice complement to the OMB piece.

2. Privatization

We only briefly touched on the issue of privatization in the 1986 Report. This is likely to be a prominent issue again and a chapter in the 1987 Report could amplify the analysis. The chapter would stress efficiency objectives and could consider specific privatization initiatives and measures of their efficiency gains. The chapter should discuss the problems faced by privatization initiatives, the British experience, and whether or not that experience is relevant to the U.S. situation.

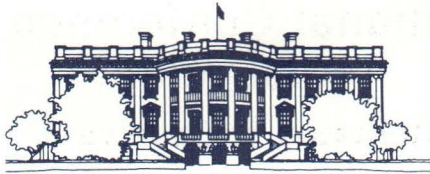
**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS**

Date: 7/24/86

To: Beryl Sprinkel

From: Greg Sidak

What about a chapter on small
business?



*The White House
Conference on Small Business*

**National Conference
August 17 - 21, 1986
Washington Hilton Hotel**

The White House Conference on Small Business invites you to participate in the 1986 National Conference in Washington, D.C. Whether you are a small business person, member of a trade association, academician, or an interested supporter of America's small business success story, we urge you to attend this historic event.

The White House Conference was authorized by Congress to increase public awareness of the contributions of small business; to identify the problems of small business; to examine the status of minorities and women as small business owners; to assist small business in carrying out its role as the nation's major job creator; to develop recommendations for government action on small business issues; and to review the status of recommendations adopted at the 1980 White House Conference.

The ultimate goal of the National White House Conference is to establish a clear statement of small business priorities that is representative of the concerns of this country's 14 million small business men and women.

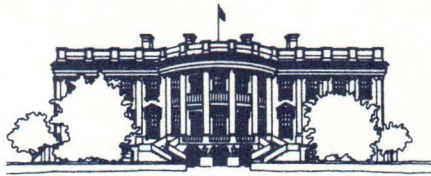
This statement of priorities, or agenda for action, will be presented to the President and the Congress to guide them in developing federal policies which allow small business to grow and prosper.

By June 28, 1986, sixty-three state and regional events will have been held to offer individual small business people the opportunity to present their views on issues and elect delegates to represent them at the National Conference. Over 2,200 recommendations will have been made by state conference participants and circulated among the 1,823 elected and appointed delegates. The work of the National Conference will focus upon the following eleven issue areas:

Economic Policy	International Trade
Education and Training	Liability Insurance
Finance	Payroll Costs
Future of an Agency for Small Business	Procurement
Innovation	Regulation and Paperwork
	Taxation

The National Conference agenda will be composed of seven recommendations from each state and those recommendations which have been brought up in at least 40% of the state conferences. The National Conference will begin with approximately 300 recommendations. The delegates, through the voting process, will narrow the recommendations down to approximately 40 prioritized recommendations for executive and legislative action.

Inside the brochure you will find information regarding registration procedures and hotel/housing arrangements available during your stay in the nation's capital.



The White House
Conference on Small Business

National Conference Registration

Alternates & Observers

(Delegates do **not** use this form)

Washington Hilton Hotel & Towers
Washington, DC • August 17-21, 1986

General Information

1. The Conference will be held at the Washington Hilton from August 17-21, 1986.
2. Anyone may attend the Conference. However, only **delegates** to the Conference may speak or vote at issue sessions.
3. All Conference activities are subject to space availability.
4. Pre-Registration is available through July 21, 1986.
5. Refund requests must be made in writing and postmarked by August 4, 1986.
6. BANQUET - There will be a Banquet dinner the evening of August 20th.

For further information on Registration, Housing, Air Travel and Exhibit Space, use the following numbers.

REGISTRATION & INFORMATION	202-653-9550*	HOUSING (HOTEL)	703-471-6180
AIRLINE RESERVATIONS **	800-368-3239	EXHIBIT SPACE	703-471-5761
Alaska, Hawaii & Virginia	703-471-0460		
	(call collect)		

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

First Name _____	MI _____	Last Name _____	Social Security # _____
Title _____	Business Name _____		
Mailing Address (please check) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Business	
City _____	State _____	Zip Code _____	
(_____)	State Delegation preference if any _____		
Daytime or Contact Telephone # _____			

PLEASE INDICATE WHICH DAY(S) YOU
WISH TO ATTEND BY CIRCLING:

Mon	Tue	Wed
8/18	8/19	8/20

PRE—REGISTRATION (by July 21)

LATE or ON-SITE REGISTRATION

1 Day \$ 45.00 _____	\$ 50.00 _____
2 Days \$ 80.00 _____	\$ 90.00 _____
3 Days \$115.00 _____	\$130.00 _____
Banquet \$ 40.00 X _____ = _____	\$ 45.00 X _____ = _____
# of tickets	# of tickets

TOTAL PAYMENT ENCLOSED \$ _____

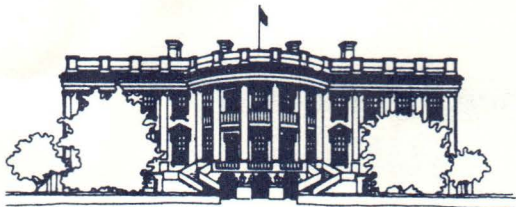
Please include **check** or **money order only** with your registration order.

Daily fees include Registration fee and Lunch. The closing session on August 21 will be open to all registrants as space permits.

Please return your registration form with your payment made out to:

The White House Conference on Small Business
P.O. Box 18359
Washington, D.C. 20036

**The White House Conference on Small Business' participation in providing these services does not in any way constitute an overt or implied endorsement of Conference Travel Center, Inc. or its services.



The White House
Conference on Small Business

Alternates & Observers
OFFICIAL HOTEL ACCOMMODATION REQUEST FORM
(Delegates do not use this form)

Washington Hilton Hotel & Towers
Washington, DC • August 17-21, 1986

Hotel reservation policies and procedures:

1. NO hotel reservations or changes will be taken by telephone. For general hotel information or suite information call (703) 471-6180.
2. Please carefully complete this form in its entirety (print or type). You may photocopy this form if you require additional forms.
3. ALL OFFICIAL HOTEL ACCOMMODATION REQUEST FORMS MUST BE POSTMARKED NO LATER THAN JULY 7, 1986 TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR PROCESSING THROUGH THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE HOUSING CENTER. You MUST be registered for the Conference to be eligible for hotel assignment at the Special Conference room rates.
4. Changes to hotel reservation requests must be submitted in writing to the White House Conference Housing Center and postmarked no later than July 25, 1986.
5. An advance GUARANTEE is required by all hotels BEFORE they will confirm your hotel reservations. This GUARANTEE must be made by the appropriate credit cards or by sending your ASSIGNED HOTEL a check or money order payable to that hotel AFTER you receive your Housing Acknowledgement from the White House Conference Housing Center. This is the only effective way you can guarantee you will have a room when you arrive in Washington, D.C. See the section titled: Credit Card Authorization.
6. Do NOT send any room deposit/guarantee checks or money orders to the White House Conference Housing Center. Deal directly with your CONFIRMED hotel. Arrive when you say you will. Otherwise the hotel may resell your room to another individual and KEEP YOUR DEPOSIT!
7. OFFICIAL ALTERNATES and OBSERVERS will be assigned housing (upon receipt of this form) at one of the hotels indicated below. This housing assignment will be based on the availability of accommodations at the hotel you have indicated at the time your housing form is processed. If your first choice is full, you will be assigned your second choice, and so on.
8. PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM AND RETURN IT IMMEDIATELY TO: The WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE HOUSING CENTER, P.O. Box 17413, Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041.

1. I am an ALTERNATE OBSERVER PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT DELEGATION

2. FULL NAME: _____ PREFERENCE: _____

ORGANIZATION/FIRM: _____

TITLE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____ TELEPHONE: () _____

3. I do require special housing due to a disability.

4. Please contact me with information on the availability of SUITES.

5. ARRIVAL DATE: ____/____/____ Time: _____ DEPARTURE DATE: ____/____/____ Time: _____

6. YES, I will be SHARING my room with another individual. Complete information on this individual is listed below:

Room Co-Occupant Name: _____

Room Co-Occupant Address: _____

Room Co-Occupant City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Telephone: _____

7. HOTEL PREFERENCE/ROOM RATE PREFERENCE: A. Indicate your hotel preference order by inserting a number starting with #1 (first choice), #2, etc.
B. CIRCLE the room rate you desire at each property.
C. You will be assigned the closest AVAILABLE hotel and the closest AVAILABLE room rate at the time your hotel accommodation request is processed.

CHOICE

NUMBER:	HOTEL NAME:	SINGLE ROOM RATES	DOUBLE ROOM RATES
_____	Highland Hotel	\$60	\$70
_____	The Mayflower	\$75	\$85
_____	The Willard Inter•Continental	\$99	\$119

Credit Cards Accepted for Room Deposits/Guarantees: American Express; VISA; MasterCard; Diners Club; Carte Blanche.

8. YES, please have a representative of the Conference Travel Center contact me regarding possible travel arrangements.

9. CREDIT CARD AUTHORIZATION - IMPORTANT!

Credit Card Company: _____ Credit Card Expiration Date: ____/____/____

Credit Card Number: _____

Bank Number (if applicable): _____

The White House Conference Housing Center and/or the Conference Travel Center are authorized to use the above credit card to guarantee my hotel reservations and/or to issue airline tickets reserved by me to attend the Conference. I understand that one night's room charge per room will be billed through this card if I fail to show up for my assigned housing on the confirmed date unless I have cancelled my reservation with the hotel within the "no cancellation penalty" time frame for that particular hotel. I also understand that I may return any unused tickets for travel purchased by this card for full refund as a result of this cancellation unless the fare terms published by the airline carry a cancellation penalty.

CARDHOLDER'S SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: ____/____/____

Tentative National Conference Agenda

Sunday, August 17:

12:00 - 9:00 pm
5:30 - 7:30 pm

REGISTRATION - Washington Hilton and Sheraton Washington
Reception* and Exposition Opening

Monday, August 18:

7:00 - 8:30 pm
7:00 - 1:00 pm
9:00 - 10:00 am
10:15 - 12:45 pm
1:00 - 2:30 pm
3:00 - 5:30 pm

Sponsored Breakfasts*
REGISTRATION - Hilton
Opening Session
Issue Breakout Session 1
LUNCH
Issue Breakout Session 2

Tuesday, August 19:

7:00 - 8:30 am
7:00 - 1:00 pm
9:00 - 11:30 am
12:00 - 1:30 pm
2:00 - 4:30 pm

Sponsored Breakfasts*
REGISTRATION - Hilton
Issue Breakout Session 3
LUNCH
Issue Breakout Session 4

Wednesday, August 20:

7:00 - 8:30 am
7:00 - 1:00 pm
9:00 - 12:00 pm
1:00 - 2:30 pm
3:30 - 6:00 pm
7:30 - 8:00 pm
8:00 -

Sponsored Breakfasts*
REGISTRATION - Hilton
Issue Breakout Session 5
LUNCH
Issue Breakout Session 6
Reception*
Banquet Dinner

Thursday, August 21:

9:00 - 11:00 am

Closing Session and
Presentation of Final Recommendations**

The White House Conference on Small Business Exposition will take place at the Washington Hilton, Sunday, August 17, through Wednesday, August 20. For information on exhibit space, please call (703) 471-5761.

*Contingent upon sponsorship.

**Closing session will be open to all registrants as space permits.

Breakfasts, receptions and other acknowledged events are being sponsored by various private sector groups and organizations.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CONFERENCE ON SMALL BUSINESS
P.O. Box 18359
Washington, D.C. 20036



Mr. Greg Sidak
Council on Economic Development
Room# 327
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

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

GOAL #5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Strong and visible drug law enforcement is needed to cause disruptions in drug trafficking and in trafficking routes. Law enforcement is also needed to create an environment in which health-related programs can advance. Building on the existing drug enforcement effort, the following actions would be emphasized:

- o Expand sharing of knowledge and prestige of law enforcement personnel with those involved in drug prevention programs, particularly with young people.
- o Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire criminal justice system for drug dealers operating close to users.
- o Direct Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to prosecute violators of statutes against selling illegal drugs in or near school property.
- o Expedite development of a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the U.S.

GOAL #6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

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

- o Ask all citizens to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.
- o Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.
- o Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.

There are numerous issues raised by the above goals. These include how to protect individual rights in drug testing and treatment programs; where funding would come from and what funding levels would be needed; how best to obtain cooperation

between labor and management; and how to ensure that the Administration's federalism principles are adhered to in the various partnership efforts on drug-free workplaces and in Federal, state and local government drug research, testing and treatment programs. These issues will be more thoroughly addressed and resolved by cooperative efforts of Federal departments and agencies, Congress, private industry, states, local governments, and public and private organizations.

A public relations/communications plan in support of these goals has been developed and will be presented separately.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 25, 1986

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL
Discussion Paper: Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What additional drug abuse actions should be taken to focus efforts on drug demand?

Background: During the two decades prior to the Administration taking office, the use of illegal drugs in the United States had spread into every segment of our society. Information was lacking, and national programs were focused on one drug - heroin - and on one strategy - supply reduction. Legal, criminal, and moral issues surrounding drug use were confusing to young and old citizens alike. Recognizing this, the President launched a campaign to improve drug law enforcement, strengthen international cooperation, expand drug abuse health functions, reduce drug abuse in the military, and create a nationwide drug abuse awareness effort to strengthen public attitudes against drugs.

The President and Mrs. Reagan have been national and world leaders in fighting drug abuse. The Vice President has coordinated interdiction efforts at our borders, and the Attorney General has directed drug law enforcement policy and activities. The President has carved out the Federal role of providing national leadership and pursuing drug abuse functions which lie beyond the jurisdictions and capabilities of individual states. Federal drug programs have been reoriented to meet specific regional needs, and strong law enforcement actions against drug production and processing laboratories in source countries have increased public awareness of the drug abuse problem.

Mrs. Reagan's leadership and dedication to the youth of America and the world have led to more private sector and government drug abuse awareness and prevention programs and "Just Say No" clubs around the country. The advertising industry, TV networks, high school coaches, the medical profession, the entertainment industry, law enforcement officers and many others have joined in the national effort because of her efforts.

The President's program has been successful, and now is the time to stress that more needs to be done. Compared to 1981, drug use is down in almost all categories. Public attitudes are against the use of illegal drugs and drug awareness is increasing. Drug use and drug problems are front page news, and a new understanding is evident: drug abuse is not a private matter - using illegal drugs is irresponsible behavior - and the costs are paid by all.

Discussion: The time is right to establish a national objective of at least a 50% reduction in illegal drug use within three years, and to communicate this in a major address.

The accompanying strategy would consist of six goals toward which government, industry, schools, and the whole American public can aim their efforts. The Domestic Policy Council has discussed the six goals, as well as the associated issues and options, to help focus efforts by all of the above institutions on the users of illegal drugs. They are presented below for consideration.

GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

This goal would be to protect the public and the workforce, and to increase productivity by ensuring that workers in sensitive occupations are clear-minded and free of the effects of illegal drugs. Four major actions would be proposed:

- o Establish a drug-free Federal workplace.
- o Encourage states and local governments to develop drug-free workplaces.
- o Work with government contractors to ensure drug-free workplaces.
- o Encourage private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

This goal would be to have every educational institution drug-free, from grade schools through universities. Four major steps would be explored.

- o Develop ways to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.
- o Seek to make it mandatory that all schools establish a policy of being drug free.
- o Inform heads of all educational institutions about the Federal law on distributing drugs in or near schools.
- o Encourage drug abuse to be taught as part of a health curriculum.

GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

The health dangers posed by drug use are more evident than at any time in recent history, and we need to make appropriate treatment available to those experiencing health damage and addiction. Three major actions would be considered.

- o Encourage states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems.
- o Accelerate research in health-related areas, including drug testing.
- o Stimulate development of innovative prevention programs.

Chen

Talking Points for BWS on Drug Abuse Policy
Domestic Policy Council Meeting
July 22, 1986

Reduction of drug abuse is one of the Administration's top priorities.

- o Any initiative, whether it applies to places of work or schools, should be sensitive to costs and freedom to make decisions with minimum Federal intervention.
- o The Federal government's role is to
 - enforce the law and support preventive activities
 - encourage employers and schools to take action
 - provide information and technical assistance.
- o Drug control in the workplace should be resolved by market forces, not Federal mandates.
- o Reduction of drug use benefits employers. Many companies have voluntarily instituted drug control programs to
 - increase productivity
 - increase safety
- o But the benefits vary across employers, as do the costs
 - for example, IBM and TWA have more to gain from drug control than MacDonalds
 - their labor turnover is lower
 - their production and safety will be improved more
- o Employers can also make better choices among drug-control activities than the government can, depending on their individual situations
 - for example, the costs and benefits of screening new hires may vary relative to programs of drug education or employee testing.
- o Federal Defense contractors may present special security problems but otherwise they should be treated like other employers.
 - sensible drug programs will reduce costs and improve output of successful bidders.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Cost benefits
→ Studies
gys*

CABINET AFFAIRS STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 7/24/86 Number: 317,159 Due By: _____

Subject: Domestic Policy Council Meeting - July 24

2:00 P.M. Roosevelt Room

	Action	FYI		Action	FYI
ALL CABINET MEMBERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CEA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vice President	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CEQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OSTP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Treasury	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Defense	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interior	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Labor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poindexter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HHS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Svahn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HUD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chew (For WH Staffing)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chief of Staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CIA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
UN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
USTR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
			Executive Secretary for:		
EPA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DPC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GSA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EPC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NASA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OPM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The Domestic Policy Council will meet on Thursday, July 24, 1986 at 2:00 P.M. in the Roosevelt Room.

Two background papers on Drug Abuse Policy are attached for your review.

RETURN TO:

Alfred H. Kingon
Cabinet Secretary
456-2823
(Ground Floor, West Wing)

Don Clarey
 Rick Davis
 Ed Stucky

Associate Director
Office of Cabinet Affairs
456-2800 (Room 235, OE0B)

THE WHITE HOUSE


WASHINGTON

July 23, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

FROM:

RALPH C. BLEDSOE
Executive Secretary



SUBJECT:

Background Materials on Drug Abuse Policy

Enclosed are two documents to serve as background materials for the July 24, 1986 discussion on Drug Abuse Policy. The first is a copy of the National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, prepared in 1984. This describes the strategy developed in 1981 by the President.

The second document is a typed Summary of the National Strategy.

An additional discussion paper will be handed out at the meeting, focusing on a more immediate issue.

**PRESIDENT REAGAN'S NATIONAL STRATEGY
FOR PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG TRAFFICKING**

SUMMARY

The National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking is a comprehensive, long-term approach to eliminate drug abuse and its effects in the United States. The President's five-point program includes:

- Drug abuse prevention,
- Drug law enforcement,
- International cooperation,
- Medical detoxification and treatment, and
- Research.

The Strategy goes beyond the Federal responsibilities and establishes a "national" strategy, recognizing that real success is achieved when those people most affected by drug and alcohol abuse are directly involved in solving their own problems.

The responsibility for the successful implementation of the Strategy to eliminate drug abuse is shared by government and the private sector. The National Strategy calls upon Federal government officials to take the following actions:

- To encourage and support the actions of parents and other concerned citizens in combating drug abuse in their homes, neighborhoods, schools, businesses and communities;
- To pursue those anti-drug activities which lie beyond the jurisdictions and capabilities of the individual states, including primary responsibility for enforcing Federal laws, for international cooperation and for certain research activities;
- To ensure that Federal drug programs effectively meet the specific needs which exist within communities throughout the United States, with priorities established on a local or regional basis; and
- To continue improvements in the use of Federal resources, with an emphasis on coordination and cooperation among officials at all levels of government and use of government resources as a catalyst for grassroots action.

In addition, the Strategy calls on each American to learn what needs to be done to eliminate drug abuse and to get involved in doing it. All individuals; all business, civic and social organizations; all levels of government and all agencies, departments and activities within each level of government are called upon to lead, direct, sponsor and support efforts to eliminate drug abuse in families, businesses and communities.

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

Drug abuse prevention -- through awareness, education and action -- is fundamental to long-term success in stopping drug abuse and drug-related crime in our society. Priority must be given to motivating our young children, before they become involved with drugs, to never use drugs, including alcohol; and we must also convince current users to stop drug use.

The drug abuse prevention strategy continues the partnership between government and the private sector to bring the full range of this country's resources to bear on reducing existing drug and alcohol abuse and ultimately to provide a drug-free environment for all Americans, especially our young people. The National Strategy calls for the following action by responsible Federal government officials, recognizing that success will not be achieved without the direct involvement and support of state and local government officials and the private sector:

- To provide all possible encouragement and support to a vigorous national drug abuse prevention and education effort;
- To ensure that accurate and credible information about drug and alcohol abuse is made widely and readily available to individuals and groups through nationwide public awareness campaigns, publications and technical assistance;
- To encourage and support prevention programs for young children which teach positive behavior, such as constructive handling of feelings and responsibilities;
- To support prevention activities which stimulate the participation of volunteers and the private sector;
- To encourage and assist the continued involvement in drug abuse prevention and education by private business, which has a unique capability to communicate accurate information about drug abuse in a credible way to large segments of the population;
- To integrate drug abuse education into the school system, and encourage its integration into private school programs, with emphasis on the destructive effects of drug use, including alcohol, on excellence in education, health and overall well-being;
- To encourage and assist adults in meeting their responsibility of providing youth with positive leadership and a sound role model;

- To discourage activities which deliberately promote drug use, such as the commercial exploitation of drugs of abuse and the associated "drug culture;" the artificial glamorization of mind-altering and mood-changing drugs, including alcohol; and the sensationalized reporting by the mass media of drug and alcohol use by contemporary sports and entertainment figures;
- To discourage use of terms which foster misconceptions and hinder understanding of the nature of drug problems, including "recreational use" of drugs, "responsible use" of drugs and alcohol, "substance abuse," "decriminalization," "getting high," and defining drugs as "hard" or "soft;"
- To encourage and support a nationwide, comprehensive, community-based effort to eliminate drunk driving;
- To provide strong support for efforts to stop alcohol use by school-age children by increasing the awareness of the significant hazards posed to children by alcohol and by increasing the involvement of adults in reducing these risks;
- To reduce the practice of encouraging drinking among youth as a marketing technique by increasing public awareness and visibility, including identification of the sponsors and holding them responsible;
- To encourage the alcoholic beverage produces and distributors to police their own industry in developing and marketing their products;
- To encourage all states to establish 21 as the minimum age at which individuals may purchase, possess or consume alcoholic beverages; and
- To encourage and assist the continued involvement by physicians, pharmacists and other health care professionals in finding ways to reduce the dangers of misuse of prescription drugs, in making people more aware of the risks involved in combining alcohol with prescription drugs, and in making full use of available information on drug abuse research, treatment and prevention.

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vigorous drug law enforcement reduces the availability of illicit drugs in the United States, deters drug-related crime and creates an environment favorable to reducing the production and abuse of illicit drugs. The Strategy continues the goal of bringing to bear the full range of Federal, state and local government resources on stopping the drugs, wherever they are grown, processed, transported and used, and apprehending and prosecuting those responsible for transporting and distributing illicit drugs, as well as the financiers and organizers.

The National Strategy calls upon each involved Federal official to work toward achieving the following objectives:

- Continued expansion of the involvement of every Federal enforcement agency which has any capability for contributing to the fight against drug abuse;
- Continued improvements in cooperation between law enforcement officials and prosecutors at all levels of government to achieve prompt and certain justice in prosecuting drug traffickers, seizing their assets, and destroying their criminal organizations; and
- Continued innovation in expanding the use and enhancing the effectiveness of all available government resources and jurisdictions in investigating and prosecuting illegal drug activities, deterring crime and preventing drug abuse.

Fundamental to the overall Strategy is the investigation and prosecution of drug traffickers and the destruction of their criminal organizations.

- The Strategy calls for Federal, state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors to pursue aggressive investigation and prosecution of the full range of criminal activities associated with drug trafficking organizations.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, other Federal investigative agencies, and the U.S. Attorneys will continue to ensure the investigation and prosecution of high level drug traffickers and the destruction of their criminal organizations through all possible means, including Federal action, intergovernmental action, or assisting action by state, local and foreign officials.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with involvement by other appropriate Federal agencies and state and local law enforcement officials, will continue to place emphasis on criminal

investigation of health care professionals who are trafficking in drugs.

- A high priority is established for pursuing the financial aspects of drug trafficking, including use of criminal and civil forfeiture laws, currency laws, tax laws and international agreements against tax evasion and money laundering.
- State and local governments are encouraged to adopt and use powerful criminal and civil forfeiture laws to combat organized crime and the drug traffic. States are also encouraged to use the money derived from asset forfeiture to construct and operate prisons to handle the increase in prisoner population.

The border program emphasizes major cooperative interdiction efforts which utilize all available resources, including enhanced intelligence and military support, to detect and intercept illicit drugs before they are smuggled into the United States. In addition to continued improvements in the coordination of the massive effort, which is the responsibility of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), the Strategy calls for the following actions by Federal agencies to improve the existing border program.

- The U.S. Customs Service will continue to improve detection of illegal drug shipments in legitimate cargo;
- The Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Aviation Administration and U.S. Customs Service should work together, with the support of other agencies as necessary, to implement added deterrents to smuggling by general aviation aircraft, including stronger penalties for violators.
- The Department of State, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Customs Service will enhance the screening process of foreign visitors to the United States to preclude those with prior drug smuggling involvement from entering the country. This includes denying entry visas to any foreign national who has a drug violation or is involved in drug trafficking.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration will work with other appropriate Federal agencies and with state, local and foreign government law enforcement officials to ensure use of all potential sources of interdiction intelligence, both in foreign countries and within the United States.

- NNBIS and all involved Federal departments and agencies will work to improve the detection capability throughout our border areas against attempted intrusions by air, land and sea.
- NNBIS will work with the Drug Enforcement Administration to develop and implement an expanded coordinating role for the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC).
- In addition to border operations, the Strategy calls for Federal agencies to work with state and local officials whenever possible to assist them in developing innovative programs to detect and intercept illicit drug shipments in transit within the United States.

The National Strategy calls for elimination of the production of illicit drugs in the United States.

- The Drug Enforcement Administration, with the assistance of other appropriate government agencies, will continue to improve the national cannabis (marijuana) eradication program through training, technical assistance and intelligence support.
- The Strategy calls for concerned private citizens to report the location of suspected marijuana production to their local law enforcement agency.
- The Strategy also calls for strong penalties for those who are producing or selling marijuana.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration will encourage and coordinate increased Federal, state and local law enforcement action against clandestine laboratories, including sharing information and technical assistance, as well as continued cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of major violators.

As lead agency, the Drug Enforcement Administration is required provide central leadership, management and coordination in the following areas which are essential to strong drug law enforcement and other efforts to reduce the availability of drugs.

- Federal, state and local agencies must continue to work together, and with the international, pharmaceutical and health care communities, to reduce the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs from legitimate uses into the illicit drug traffic and the illegal manufacture and distribution of such substances.

- Continued refinement must be made in the intelligence necessary to support investigative and interdiction priorities, diplomatic initiatives and international drug control programs, policy formulation, management and the development of future national strategies against drug abuse and drug trafficking.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration will develop objective statistical means for central reporting of the accomplishments of the Federal government in drug law enforcement and prosecution, including establishing a central system for maintenance and timely dissemination of statistics regarding drug seizures by Federal agencies.

The Strategy calls for swift and just punishment of individuals involved in drug trafficking and related criminal activities.

- Prosecutors at all levels of government are encouraged to aggressively prosecute drug criminals and to present drug cases in the Federal, state or local judicial system best suited to provide swift and certain justice.
- The full support of our citizens and the cooperation of the Congress in reforming our criminal justice laws will greatly enhance the effectiveness of drug law enforcement.
- Judges, probation officers and parole boards are encouraged to give full recognition to the seriousness of drug offenses. Judges are encouraged to provide for strict sentencing, including just punishment for first offenders in drug trafficking cases.

The Strategy calls for full involvement by all levels of law enforcement in contributing to drug abuse awareness and prevention and in encouraging and facilitating the involvement of private citizens in supporting strong law enforcement, including the reporting of illegal drug production, sales or use to their local law enforcement agency and supporting just punishment of drug criminals.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug abuse is an international problem requiring international cooperation to reduce the availability of illicit drugs in the United States by eliminating illegal drugs as close to their source as possible. The Strategy for international cooperation continues a multi-faceted approach directed at the cultivation, production and distribution of licit and illicit drugs; the flow of profits associated with illicit drugs; and the effects of the drug trade and drug abuse on other countries as well as the United States.

Strong diplomatic initiatives by the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, other Cabinet officers, Ambassadors, and by the senior officers of Federal departments and agencies are fundamental to raising international awareness of the illicit drug problem and encouraging increased action by affected governments -- producer nations, transit nations and consumer nations. Diplomatic initiatives are directed toward the following objectives:

- To improve and strengthen the relationships between the United States and the primary drug producing and transit countries; and
- To spur mutual concern and shared responsibility that will provide long-term improvement, both in the availability of a wider range of resources from a greater number of donor nations and in diplomatic initiatives which promote the political will necessary to control drugs.

The United States will continue to take the following actions to encourage and assist governments of producer countries to undertake crop control programs as the most effective means of curbing production:

- Pursuing diplomatic means to heighten the awareness of the governments of producer countries of not only the international effects of their country's drug cultivation and production, but also the internal effects on their own people;
- Encouraging the governments of producer countries to demonstrate their commitment to crop control through scheduled reduction in cultivation and production; and
- Encouraging and supporting foreign government programs to control drug production through bans on illicit cultivation and containing licit production to remain within legitimate needs, reinforced where appropriate by destruction of illicit crops including eradication by chemical spraying and other means.

The Strategy includes development assistance, when necessary, to produce alternative sources of income for the farmers and also increase a host government's ability to institute measures against illicit drugs.

- To ensure the effectiveness of development assistance, U.S. decisions on foreign aid and other matters, such as refinancing of debt, should be tied, where necessary and appropriate, to the willingness of the recipient country to execute a vigorous enforcement program against narcotics traffickers, including the people associated with producing, transporting or profiting from illegal drugs.
- The United States will encourage other developed nations to support international narcotics control programs, financially and with other resources, including developmental assistance linked with crop control and cooperative law enforcement efforts.
- The United States will encourage international organizations and development banks to link their assistance with narcotics control objectives, where appropriate.

The Strategy encourages concurrent, strong criminal legislation and aggressive drug law enforcement by the host government in all source and transit countries. To ensure strong drug law enforcement on an international basis, the United States will pursue the following activities:

- The United States will encourage and support the interdiction of illicit drugs at every opportunity, within the source countries, in transit countries along the trafficking routes and at any border crossing while being transported.
- U.S. investigative agencies will continue a high level of cooperation with foreign drug control agencies including multinational investigations and prosecutions of drug criminals, and the collection and sharing of intelligence on illicit drug production and trafficking.
- The United States will provide assistance to host government law enforcement agencies in the form of equipment, training and technical services, when necessary, appropriate and tied to a demonstrated commitment to drug law enforcement by the host government.
- U.S. law enforcement agencies will continue to be actively involved in and support international and regional organizations concerned with drug law enforcement.

- The United States will encourage governments to give illegal financial activities associated with drug trafficking a high level of attention and a priority for cooperative action by law enforcement agencies and by the regulators of the banking industry, nationally and internationally.
- The United States will promote the establishment of innovative mutual assistance treaties with foreign governments, directed at facilitating judicial actions against the drug trade, seizing assets derived from drug trafficking, eliminating banking procedures which hide illicit drug transactions, and extradition and other legal arrangements.

The United States will continue to work with other nations and with the international community to curtail the diversion of pharmaceuticals and chemicals from legitimate international commerce.

The United States will continue to take the following actions to reduce the international demand for illicit drugs, thereby reinforcing long-range efforts to eliminate the production of illicit drugs:

- Encourage the governments of producing and transiting countries to recognize that their populations can also be victims of drug abuse, and thereby enlisting their cooperation in international drug control;
- Encourage recognition of the social and economic effects of the immense sums of illegal money that challenge the legitimate economies of some nations;
- Foster an increased awareness on the part of other industrialized nations and their governments of their domestic drug abuse problems, both to stimulate internal prevention efforts and to encourage their participation in international drug control efforts;
- Provide technical assistance in planning and developing demand reduction programs; and
- Achieve active participation in demand reduction by international organizations and non-government groups, where appropriate.

In support of the international program, the United States must fulfill the same treaty obligations which the U.S. Government urges other nations to meet. This will be accomplished by controlling production and trafficking of illicit substances within U.S. borders. The Strategy calls upon all citizens and government officials to support this important objective.

MEDICAL DETOXIFICATION AND TREATMENT

Medical detoxification and treatment is essential if millions of Americans are to overcome the physical, psychological and social problems of drug abuse.

Federal agencies should encourage and assist all efforts to achieve more effective use of the existing national treatment system, including development of treatment programs which are more responsive to local priorities and the specific needs of a varied user population.

The Federal government will continue to place a high priority on providing information and guidance for drug abuse treatment based on the results of biomedical, clinical and epidemiological research, including the dissemination of research findings and general information to health professionals and their educators and to the general public.

The Federal government will continue to actively seek less expensive, more effective treatment alternatives and make these alternatives available to the national treatment system.

The Federal government will continue to support treatment and prevention activities through the block grant program, along with programs in the Bureau of Prisons and Social Security Administration, and through continued provision of services in the military establishment and the Veterans Administration. The U.S. Parole Commission will continue to provide drug and alcohol treatment through the U.S. Probation System, including early detection of abuse and provision for a quick return to custody if an individual poses a danger to the community.

The Strategy encourages states to support programs directed at youngsters who have just started using drugs and alcohol and who have not yet established a total lifestyle around drug use.

The Strategy calls for each local community to support treatment facilities and approaches appropriate to the special needs of the local community, including responding to immediate and acute medical treatment and of longer-term support in a non-drug environment.

The Strategy continues to call for the integration of drug and alcohol abuse treatment into general health care.

The Strategy encourages treatment facilities to promote drug-free treatment programs whenever possible.

The Strategy continues to call for efforts to educate health care professionals about drug and alcohol problems.

The Strategy calls for the National Institute of Mental Health and mental health specialists to seek active involvement in alcohol and drug issues, recognizing that alcohol and drugs are reported to be the number one and number two causes of mental health problems. NIMH should also sponsor research to study mechanisms by which alcohol and drug abuse create mental health problems.

A high priority must be given to the development and implementation of programs and procedures to identify, remove and treat individuals who are in jobs where their drug abuse endangers the public safety.

The Strategy sets a high priority for the establishment and operation of employee assistance programs in both the private and public sectors to save lives and reduce the health and economic costs of alcohol and drug-related problems.

The Strategy encourages private industry, religious groups, private organizations and state agencies to work together to support treatment programs.

The Strategy encourages the expansion of alcohol and drug abuse treatment services throughout the private sector, including the expansion of third-party payments for the treatment of alcoholism and drug abuse.

The Strategy emphasizes the need for state and private treatment programs to ensure that youthful drug and alcohol abusers are receiving appropriate treatment services.

RESEARCH

Research, carefully planned and widely undertaken, can reinforce all efforts to prevent, treat and control drug problem by expanding our knowledge concerning drug abuse.

The Strategy supports the development of new knowledge about drug use patterns, risk factors and the long-term effects of drugs, including interdisciplinary research integrating data from the criminal justice system, social sciences, biochemistry, etc. The Strategy calls for a balanced program between basic and applied research.

The Strategy objectives for research emphasize producing accurate and clearly written information about drugs and alcohol and making this information widely available in an understandable form for use in education and prevention efforts.

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) will continue to support longitudinal and other epidemiological research to expand knowledge of alcohol and drug use patterns, risk factors and the long-term health effects of alcohol and drug abuse.

ADAMHA, with input from other involved agencies, will critically review each component of the epidemiology program to maintain the quality and credibility of the methods and findings and to determine if there are more efficient and economical approaches which would increase their utility.

Other national epidemiological data systems operated by various government agencies will be used to augment the information needed for answering questions about alcohol and drug abuse whenever appropriate.

The Strategy calls for the development of an effective system to monitor the composition, potency and probable source of illicit drugs. The Department of Justice has responsibility for the project.

ADAMHA will continue its efforts at the Federal level to gain new knowledge of the basic mechanisms underlying drug and alcohol abuse and to develop new biomedical behavioral and pharmacological methodologies for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse. Specific research activities in support of the Strategy include:

- Investigating the biological interactions between the combination of alcohol and marijuana, between alcohol and other drugs, and in the development of alcoholism;

- Continuing the study of brain receptor mechanisms such as those identified for naturally occurring opiate-like peptides and those associated with reward sensations related to cocaine and heroin;
- Investigating the effects of alcohol consumption on neurotransmitters and their receptors;
- Continuing to investigate the basic biological and behavioral processes affected by alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, heroin and other psychoactive drugs;
- Studying the efficacy and cost effectiveness of different drug and alcohol abuse treatment approaches;
- Studying the adverse medical consequences of alcohol abuse and alcoholism and the genetic factors that may help explain why individuals seem to differ in their vulnerabilities to the medical problems associated with alcohol and drug consumption;
- Continuing efforts to determine the abuse and addiction potential of drugs;
- Developing testing methods which will identify persons under the influence of various drugs with at least the same degree of accuracy as present methods of testing to identify persons under the influence of alcohol;
- Developing techniques for effectively preventing alcohol-related and drug-related problems within various age groups; and
- Continuing to examine the biological and behavioral factors which may predispose some individuals to drug and alcohol addiction and tend to make others resistant.

One of the highest priorities for research efforts is the development of agonist/antagonist or antagonist drugs which reduce patient treatment costs and improve the success of rehabilitation efforts.

ADAMHA will enhance the effectiveness of scientists and research projects by regularly reviewing, aggregating and assessing new information and knowledge and by ensuring that the results are widely available within the research community.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse will be responsible for the development and general availability of comprehensive annotated bibliographic sources designed to provide practitioners, researchers and the general public with readily available subject-indexed information on principal drugs of abuse.

The Strategy encourages the pharmaceutical community, colleges, universities and professional health care organizations to undertake extensive drug research, including increased research on orphan drugs.

The Strategy supports the expansion of research directed at basic knowledge and the associated applications of the findings in drug and alcohol abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. A high priority will be assigned to basic work on the interrelationships between marijuana and alcohol and between alcohol and other drugs.

The Strategy also supports the recognition by the mental health community of the destructive role that drug and alcohol abuse play in mental health and calls for full recognition of the interrelationship and increasingly close cooperation between the three related Federal health institutes, particularly in the area of research.

Copies of the complete National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, published in 1984, may be obtained from the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office -- (202) 456-6554

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

Friday, July 25, 1986

11:00 a.m.

Cabinet Room

AGENDA

1. Drug Abuse Policy -- Carlton Turner
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy

CABINET MEETING

July 25, 1986

PARTICIPANTS

The President

The Vice President

Attorney General Meese

Secretary Shultz

Secretary Weinberger

Secretary Hodel

Secretary Bowen

Secretary Dole

Secretary Herrington

Mr. Regan

Director Miller

Deputy Secretary Myers

(Representing Secretary Lyng)

Under Secretary Whitfield

(Representing Secretary Brock)

Under Secretary Bauer

(Representing Secretary Bennett)

Acting Secretary Knapp

(Representing Secretary Pierce)

Admiral Poindexter, Assistant to the President for National
Security Affairs

Dennis Thomas, Assistant to the President

John Svahn, Assistant to the President for Policy Development

Alfred H. Kingon, Assistant to the President and Cabinet
Secretary

Ralph Bledsoe, Executive Secretary

For Presentation:

Carlton Turner, Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse
Policy

Additional Attendees:

William Ball, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs

Patrick Buchanan, Assistant to the President and Director of
Communications

Mitch Daniels, Assistant to the President for Political and
Intergovernmental Affairs

Larry Speakes, Assistant to the President and Principal Deputy
Press Secretary

Peter Wallison, Counsel to the President

David Chew, Deputy Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary

Thomas Dawson, Deputy Assistant to the President and Executive

Assistant to the Chief of Staff

Beryl Sprinkel, Chairman, CEA

Fred Khedouri, Deputy Chief of Staff to the Vice President

T. Kenneth Cribb, Counsellor to the Attorney General

Becky Norton Dunlop, Senior Special Assistant to the Attorney

General