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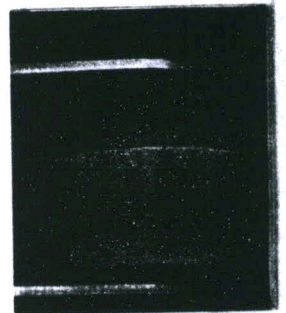
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/1/86

TO: MITCH
BILL
FRED

For your information.

Dennis



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 31, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: DONALD T. REGAN
DENNIS THOMAS

FROM: PETER ROUSSEL *PR*

In the fall when the President hits the campaign trail, thought might also be given to his scheduling along the way forum-type events on campuses on the drug issue. I'm thinking of the type of events for education in 1984 -- very effective. In this case, too, we could continue the anti-drug thematic effort while fulfilling campaign commitments and doing so before youth audiences.

Dennis
Good idea

WJA
7-31-86





THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/1/86

David:

I presume our system is such that
the Vice President will be
alerted as to what we are doing
on Monday on drugs?

Dennis



DRAFT July 31, 1986

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Goals

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

o Establish a drug-free Federal workplace.

-Mandatory drug screening for those employees in sensitive positions: public safety, law enforcement, national security, and other sensitive positions as determined by the department head.

-Seek voluntary compliance for those not in sensitive positions.

-Treatment to be provided for those individuals seeking help.

-Supervisors to be trained to detect symptoms of drug use by any employee.

o Encourage states and local governments to develop drug-free workplaces.

o Call on private citizens and local politicians to incorporate this goal in their own agendas.

o Call on various organizations to press for government to follow the lead of the Federal government.

o Work with government contractors to ensure drug-free workplaces.

o Encourage private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.

o Issue Executive Order regarding drug testing in the Federal Government.

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

o Secretary of Education develop ways to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school, including universities and colleges.

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

o Inform heads of all educational institutions about the Federal law on distributing drugs on or near school property.

o Encourage that education on drug abuse to be taught as part of a health curriculum rather than as a special curriculum.

GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

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

GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

GOAL #5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

GOAL #6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 31, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN
PAT BUCHANAN
AL KINGON
ADM. POINDEXTER
DENNIS THOMAS ✓

FROM: MITCH DANIELS *mits D.*

FYI.

Mailed by the Australian Embassy to all American state
legislators and who knows how many others.

"I am confident that will continue and I think we can look forward to the maintenance of a robust alliance based on mutual advantage, mutual respect and an increasing familiarity with each other."

NICARAGUA: FEW PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

New United States military aid to the Nicaraguan rebel Contra forces would escalate tensions in Central America to the detriment of prospects for peace in the region, the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Bill Hayden, said on July 2.

Mr Hayden said the vote in the US House of Representatives on June 25 to approve \$100 million in aid was one of a number of recent events which left few grounds for optimism about any real improvement in the Central American situation.

He also noted that the provision of military aid to the Contras would raise serious questions of principle about the conduct of relations between sovereign states.

The International Court of Justice, which Australia supported, has ruled that some actions already taken by the United States against Nicaragua had contravened international law, he said.

Mr Hayden reiterated his support for a regional negotiating framework known as the Contadora process.

The decision to provide aid to the Contras and the subsequent Nicaraguan decision to close down the newspaper La Prensa were to be regretted, he said.

The House of Representatives vote would do nothing to promote a peaceful settlement of Central America's problems. Nor was it likely to encourage the Sandanista Government in Nicaragua to improve political freedoms or to negotiate with the Contras.

Mr Hayden said Australia had been repeatedly disappointed after putting its views on Central America consistently for the past three years, and there was little ground for optimism.

He noted that the United States maintained diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and had a resident Ambassador in Managua.

The government of Nicaragua was elected and had popular support, he said. US military assistance to the Contras, who were lacking much support, would raise serious questions of principle.

Mr Hayden called on Central American countries and others with an interest in the region to make concessions and exercise tolerance to give life to the Contadora peace process.

Mitch
Don't see
all this?
ok
just
get it
Paul
Hayden

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 28, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: DENNIS THOMAS

SUBJECT: Drug Initiative

Issue

What follows is a suggested schedule for kicking off our drug initiative. My concern is that we do not have sign-off on the substance of the initiative. We have not decided whether screening of Federal employees is even legal, let alone good policy. If we are to go forward tomorrow and telegraph the President's intentions to announce a major initiative, we must make a number of policy decisions in the next two days. Otherwise we will again rush forward and give Presidential remarks before the policy debate is concluded.

Schedule

Attached is a possible schedule that would allow the President to kick off his drug initiative next week and as written this approach would have a major address in early September.

DRUG INITIATIVE
Possible Schedule

Wednesday, July 30

Service Organizations remarks by RR "previewing" his intentions to announce program next week

Friday, August 1

RR interview with Newsweek
Feature story on drugs

Monday, August 4

RR announces drug initiative

- 6 point program
- press room

Thursday, August 7

RR meets with Bipartisan Leadership on drugs only

- outlines legislative package
- requests action before adjourn for year

August 11 - 14

RR "Washington Event"

- briefing by Straight Participant
- visit to HHS
- other "Henkelism" (?)

August 13

De la Madrid Visit

- Enforcement statement/Attorney General

August 23 (California)

Radio Address

August 26-29 (California)

RR sign Executive Order implementing action on screening, et al.

September 9 ??

Speech/nationwide as return from summer vacation and go back to school/college/work place -- need to address a national emergency.

September 11

Meeting with leaders of business/labor/education (including Ueberroth)

-- What they doing for drug free work place/school

September 15

Meeting with leaders/political/church/community (including black leaders)

-- How work together to achieve drug free communities/problems we all share

Week of September 22

Recall Ambassadors for consultations (from drug producing countries)

Copy. 7/28/8

KICK-OFF OF DRUG INITIATIVE

Possible Schedule

Wednesday, July 30th

- RR "preview"/announce plan to have major effort and nation-wide speech -- Remarks to Service Organization group.

Tuesday, August 5th

- Bipartisan Leadership Meeting on Drugs
- Enlist the support of Congress -- state going to have address and seek legislation/a part of package

Sunday, August 10

- Nationwide live address -- POTUS and FLOTUS outlining program and 5-6 point proposals.

The above sequence could launch the kick-off and then would be followed up with ongoing events -- signing of Executive Order, radio address, meetings with leaders of business, labor, sports, etc.

Rational for above:

1. Not time to properly prepare remarks for POTUS/FLOTUS by Wednesday of this week (necessary if doing tape on Friday).
2. Live presentation allows for broader coverage by networks and greater impact on audience.
3. Builds interest to a speech, rather than waiting and having a speech launch the effort.
4. Accommodates schedules and does not compete with crowded calendar the last week before Congressional recess.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER J. WALLISON
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Drug Program

Jack Svahn's memorandum of July 29, 1986, sets out a number of "issues" which he says must be answered prior to the "final development of the Drug Initiative". Since the memo is organized with places for an "answer" to be checked, I am assuming that the memo's intention was to seek responses from the President without further briefing. I believe this would be a serious mistake.

Not only is this not a complete list of the basic issues, but it is essential that the President have a good deal more background before being asked to react. Moreover, many of these items are not "issues" in the sense that they can simply be answered as a matter of policy choice. For example:

1. Under Goal #1, (Option A) the Svahn memo asks: "Does the President want to prescreen applicants for federal jobs for use of illegal drugs." I assume that what is meant by "prescreening" is urinalysis testing.

After sitting through several discussions of this issue, Svahn should know -- or at least suggest in the memo -- that pre-screening of all applicants for Federal employment pursuant to an Executive Order is very likely to be unconstitutional. It is even doubtful that a statute authorizing pre-employment screening would be constitutional. The same analysis applies to testing all current employees (Option C); in this case, however, the argument against testing is even stronger if the ultimate result of one or more positive tests is dismissal from employment. Accordingly, things like this should not be presented to the President as options, or even appear in papers that are likely to be leaked.

What is more, urinalysis testing is a highly intrusive program which requires someone other than the tested person to be present when the sample is given. The President's endorsement of this idea -- even if it were

constitutional -- will provoke outrage, derision and revulsion. The Svahn memo does not give any background which would enable the President to consider whether he wants to step into this morass.

2. Also under Goal #1, the Svahn memo asks (Option E) "Does the President want to require government contractors to initiate drug screening and rehabilitation programs?" The President may not be able to "require" any such thing. States have privacy laws and labor laws -- and individual companies have collective bargaining agreements -- which may make it impossible for some contractors to comply with such a requirement. Questions of this kind need thorough analysis; they can't be answered at this time.
3. Goal #3 misstates the question we have been reviewing since a drug initiative became a live option. That question is whether the Federal Government should provide funding to the states if they adopt mandatory treatment programs for intravenous drug users.

The Svahn memo does not mention funding (a subject that has not yet been reviewed by OMB and others) and suggests that a Federal program might also be developed. Where the resources for such a program might come from is integral to a decision by the President.

4. Under Goal #5, the Svahn memo asks "Does the President want to seek the death penalty for" certain offenses involving the sale of drugs. This idea reeks of frustration and ill-temper, and as far as I know has never been proposed as an "issue" in prior discussions of a drug initiative.

At the very least, the President (i) should be told that drug pushing is generally a crime prosecuted under state and local laws (the Federal Government does not have local resources to arrest people selling drugs at the street level), (ii) should be made aware of existing penalties, (iii) should consider the views of the Sentencing Commission that he has appointed, and (iv) should understand the adverse experience at the state level with draconian penalties -- e.g. Rockefeller's mandatory life imprisonment for drug pushers in New York.

Among the issues not covered in the memorandum are:

1. Assuming an employee tests positive after counseling, is dismissal warranted? (New legislation is probably necessary.)
2. Should the President make an issue of testing

government employees in sensitive positions? (This is going on now, quietly. Drawing attention to what is happening could reverse the progress being made.)

3. To what extent should we take funds from AIDS research and treatment to deal with intravenous drug use? (That is where the money is supposed to come from, and may slow research on a cure.)
4. Should the President seek further expansion of use of armed forces resources for interdiction? (New legislation, opposed by defense, would be necessary.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER J. WALLISON 
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Drug Policy Program

The memorandum on Drug Policy that went to the President for the Domestic Policy Council Meeting today says that one "goal" is to "establish a drug-free Federal workplace".

It is not clear exactly what is intended by this language, but the President should be alerted not to commit himself to drug testing for Federal employees generally, or to all applicants for Federal employment. The following matters are important to an understanding of why this would be a major mistake:

1. The testing method is urinalysis, a highly intrusive program which (to assure reliability) requires someone to be present when the sample is given.
2. Urinalysis, everyone concedes, is a search and seizure under the Fourth Amendment, and for that reason the courts will find it constitutional only where the government's interest in testing outweighs the employee's or applicant's interest in personal privacy.
3. Only in the case of national security jobs, some law enforcement and some safety-related jobs is there any hope that the government's interest in testing will be deemed strong enough to overcome the court's revulsion at the idea of across-the-board testing without any suspicion of wrong-doing or evidence of lack of performance on the job.
4. Testing of uniformed military has been approved by the courts because the military is a special case involving readiness and a reduced expectation of personal privacy. Legal challenges to testing of Army civilian employees are now underway.
5. It should also be noted that current law may not permit dismissal of employees who test "positive," unless it can be shown that job performance has been impaired. New legislation may be required.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1986

TO: DENNIS THOMAS
FROM: CARLTON TURNER

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 15, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOE RODOTA

FROM: *CT*
CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Talking Points on Drug Abuse

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

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

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

AMERICA'S CRUSADE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

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

The Reagan Commitment

- o In 1982, President Reagan published a comprehensive five-point strategy to stop drug abuse and drug trafficking. The strategy included international cooperation, drug law enforcement, drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research.
- o Thirty-seven different federal agencies are working together in the vigorous national effort.
- o President Reagan implemented a tough foreign policy to cut off drugs at their source.
- o Under the Reagan Administration, federal spending for drug law enforcement will virtually triple -- from about \$700 million in 1981 to an anticipated \$2.1 billion in 1987.
- o In 1982, the President asked the Vice President to establish a South Florida Task Force to respond to the drug trafficking emergency there. The effort pooled the resources of nine federal agencies, including the military, with state and local authorities.
- o The unprecedented successes of the South Florida Task Force led in 1983 to the creation of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System -- now a model for coordinating interdiction efforts around all our borders.
- o In 1982, President Reagan set up the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces under the Attorney General to attack drug trafficking by major criminal organizations.
- o In 1981, Mrs. Reagan began a major program to increase public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and to get people involved in helping young people "Just Say No" to drugs.
- o Since that time, the First Lady has traveled over 100,000 miles to 28 states and 6 foreign countries in her campaign. She has hosted two international conferences and has clearly become the national leader in the effort to stop drug abuse by young people.

The President's Program Has Made Gains

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

The President's New Crusade Will Focus on the User

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

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

Will All Federal Employees be Tested For Illegal Drug Use?

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

A Role for All Americans

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

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

-- President Reagan
July 30, 1986

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

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

I don't think so

Negative approval

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

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

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

A Role for All Americans

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

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

-- President Reagan
July 30, 1986

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

head, and would provide for access to treatment and rehabilitation to those who are addicted.

AMERICA'S CRUSADE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

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

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

The President's Commitment

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

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

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

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

ACCOMPLISHMENT

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

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

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

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

The President's Accomplishments

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

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

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

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 8/11/80 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

SUBJECT: MINUTES OF DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL MEETING

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MILLER - ADMIN.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POINDEXTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BARBOUR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	THOMAS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WALLISON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



REMARKS: The attached is for your information.

RESPONSE:

REVISED

MINUTES
DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

July 24, 1986
2:00 p.m.
Roosevelt Room

Participants: Messrs. Meese, Hodel, Lyng, Brock, Bowen, Ms. Dole, Messrs. Herrington, Miller, Bauer, Kingon, Bledsoe, Svahn, Sprinkel, Wallison, Turner, Ms. King, Ms. Maseng, Messrs. Tuck, Gibson, Petrosky, Khedouri, Cox, Ms. Horner, Messrs. Knapp, Cribb, Cooper, Ms. Dunlop, Messrs. Clarey, Davis, Ms. Steelman.

Drug Abuse Policy

Attorney General Meese began the meeting by indicating that the President has asked the Council to quickly develop initiatives to move ahead on drug abuse policy. He referenced the 1984 National Strategy document sent to Council members as the background document we should build upon. Mr. Turner described the development of the strategy beginning in 1981, and the results to date. He cited statistics about the use of various types of illegal drugs, focusing on crack and cocaine. Mr. Meese directed the Council's attention to a discussion paper containing six proposed goals. Mr. Kingon asked why the reduction goal was expressed numerically (70%). The pros and cons of a specific number were discussed. One concern expressed was whether any lesser percent would be considered a failure. Mr. Turner felt a number was needed for people to be able to commit to. Drug use in the military has been reduced by over 65%, thus this might be a feasible goal. Mr. Meese suggested a compromise in wording, in which the goal would be "at least 50 percent." This was felt to be reasonably attainable in next three years. The Council concurred.

Mr. Meese reviewed the first of the six goals, Drug-Free Workplaces, and the specific initiatives under this goal - seeking to make the Federal government drug-free, encouraging states and local governments to seek drug-free workplaces, encouraging government contractors to eliminate drug usage, and motivating private industry to be drug-free. The Council felt these are appropriate objectives. He said the second goal is Drug-Free Schools. Mr. Bauer agreed with this goal, pointing out that Congress wants to move ahead with legislation in this area. The third goal is to Expand Drug Treatment. Secretary Bowen concurred that this goal is desirable and that we should work with states and local governments to upgrade the number and quality of drug treatment facilities. Mr. Miller raised a question about Federal involvement in treatment. Mr. Meese said this will be considered as these goals are further developed. Ms. King suggested we not require that states develop treatment programs without giving them the necessary resources.

The fourth goal cited is to Expand International Cooperation. The Council concurred in proposing this goal. The fifth goal is to Coordinate Law Enforcement. The Council felt that "Strengthen Law Enforcement" would be better wording. The sixth goal proposed is to Increase Awareness and Prevention. Secretary Herrington said that in presenting these goals, we should stress our successes.

Mr. Meese directed that we prepare a decision memorandum for the President containing these six goals, and stressing the military experience as an example of our success in drug abuse prevention. Mr. Knapp asked how funding would be treated. Mr. Sprinkel said we need to address costs and other issues as well. Mr. Svahn said the intent should be to present the broad goals to the President, and then develop the specific initiatives under each. Mr. Miller said we need to begin the development of cost-benefit analyses also. Mr. Meese asked Mr. Williams to coordinate the cost-benefit activities. Mr. Brock said we may be using the wrong term, and we should be prioritizing expenditures rather than trying to assess benefits. Mr. Miller said we need to determine where we can get the biggest reductions. Mr. Meese said the DPC must work hard on these issues, and the President will decide on the general direction and goals.

Maximum Speed Limit

Secretary Dole described the issues associated with the National Maximum Speed Limit Act, a law passed in 1974 as a conservation measure. She indicated that concerns have been expressed by many states about the enforcement of these laws, and that various options have been developed to address these concerns. She cited repealing the law, modifying the law to permit each state to establish their own limits contingent upon increased enforcement of safety standards, and modifying the law to permit states to raise the limit to 65 mph on rural Interstates as three that are appropriate. She stated that a national 55 mph speed limit is really a violation of our Federalism principles, even though it has been proven as a safer speed and opinion polls show support for retaining this limit.

Ms. Dole described the National Academy of Sciences study of highway safety, which found that highway deaths have been reduced, but if the law were repealed they would increase by 2,000 to 4,000 per year. She stated that Governors have passed a resolution asking for repeal of the limit, and that several Senators will likely move a bill on this issue. The House of Representatives will probably hold the line on the 55 mph limit. She said that the 55 mph limit has had an impact, and that in looking at tradeoffs we should focus on keeping fatalities down. She said that the Department of Transportation supports the option to permit states to raise the limit to 65 mph on rural Interstate highways. As to compliance, she explained that if 50% of the drivers in a state exceed the national speed limit, DOT

must withhold that state's highway funding. Under the law there is no discretion. By August 15, she will have to penalize another five states. Eleven states that have not fully policed their highways have indicated they would rather forfeit the funds than comply with the statute. At this point the meeting was adjourned briefly.

When the meeting reconvened, Mr. Miller thanked Ms. Dole for the excellent analysis. He felt that her arguments supported the option that would permit states to set their own limits as long as safety standards were emphasized. Secretary Brock agreed, suggesting that we can still stay with our Federalism principles if safety standards are measured and enforced, but states set their own limits. Mr. Sprinkel said that if we believe in Federalism, we should leave speed to the states, and let the consumers decide the speed they will travel. He felt the 55 mph limit is bad regulatory policy, and that we need to be sensitive to costs as well as safety. He said he prefers the repeal of the Act. Mr. Svahn agreed with Mr. Sprinkel.

Secretary Hodel said he also agreed with the option to repeal the Act. He felt we should not support Federally mandated traffic laws. He said we should do what is right. He felt that politically the facts are arguable, so we can and should leave this up to the states. He said they can look at the same data and reach their own conclusions about speed limits. He pointed out that we are in a position to say that we have had an excellent test, but now let the Constitution prevail and return this responsibility to the states. He said if we support a Federal limit of 65 mph, we could be held responsible for increased deaths. Ms. King said that a very rough survey of the states showed that none wanted a repeal of the limit, and that we should support rather than propose law modifications. Mr. Hodel said he thought a political reading has tainted this as a clear philosophical issue.

Mr. Brock said that if we are wrong on this issue we can lose votes. He said he had earlier supported modifying the Act to raise the limit to 65 mph on Interstates, but now feels that we can and should move from enforcing speed standards to enforcing safety standards. He said it is not only a Federalism issue, but also a safety issue since we build highways. Mr. Kingon asked if DOT is satisfied with the numbers about safety. Mr. Meese felt they were not scientifically derived. Ms. Dole said they are soft, but that she feels the 55 mph limit has saved lives. She cited other contributing factors, such as child seats, seat belts, and sensitivity to drunk driving. Mr. Hodel felt these arguments can be made known to the states, and they can make the same decisions we can.

Mr. Meese asked about the urgency of resolving the issue. Ms. Dole said that a bill is moving on which she should probably take a position. Secretary Bowen did not think we should ignore the political fallout that might occur and the importance of us

winning the Senate. Mr. Meese felt this is a good issue to put off until December, or politically we will be seen as raising the speed limit. He asked that we prepare the options and arguments for the President, to be discussed at a time determined by the President.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 8/11/80 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

SUBJECT: MINUTES OF DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL MEETING

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MILLER - ADMIN.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POINDEXTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	THOMAS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WALLISON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



REMARKS: The attached is for your information.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

MINUTES
DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

July 25, 1986
11:00 a.m.
The Cabinet Room

Participants: The President, the Vice President, Messrs. Meese, Shultz, Weinberger, Hodel, Bowen, Ms. Dole, Messrs. Herrington, Regan, Miller, Myers, Whitfield, Bauer, Knapp, Thomas, Svahn, Kingon, Bledsoe, Turner, Ball, Buchanan, Daniels, Speakes, Wallison, Dawson, Sprinkel, Khedouri, Cribb, Ms. Dunlop, Messrs. Williams, Davis, Clarey.

Drug Abuse Policy

The President asked Attorney General Meese to discuss the progress made in developing new directions for drug abuse policy. Mr. Meese indicated that an aggressive program is being developed to address the demand side of the drug abuse problem. He said it would be based on six goals. He asked Mr. Turner to discuss the first goal, which is to encourage drug-free workplaces. Mr. Turner pointed out that the new directions in drug abuse policy would build upon the work begun in 1981, and the overall strategy approved by the President and described in a document produced in 1984. Mr. Turner said the time is right to focus on holding the user responsible for drug abuse. In the military, illegal drug use has been cut by 67% because of such a focus. The proposed effort will call for encouraging government contractors to adopt policies for being drug-free, and this will also extend to all of private industry. He mentioned several companies and unions that are moving ahead with drug and alcohol abuse programs, and said that public support is firm. Business leaders support these efforts because of the need to improve worker effectiveness. Mr. Meese said that drug-free workplaces is the first goal under the overall aim to achieve a drug-free society.

The President said that with all the horrible things happening on the drug front, he wants to launch a national campaign which would appeal to the pride of Americans to volunteer to get off drugs. He said he hoped we would not make it compulsory for people to take tests or treatment, but that they would do it voluntarily. He pointed out that we have a right to demand drug-free workers in government, and it would help if government took the lead. He said we should not make tests mandatory, but if employees don't want to take tests, they can go into treatment. Mr. Svahn said the Drug Abuse Policy Office has already taken voluntary tests. Mr. Meese indicated that OPM is working on a screening plan, in which the costs would be about \$30-\$35 per test. For 2 million employees this could be quite expensive. He said that it would be possible to select sensitive occupations to be tested.

The President said that if we want a national movement, how about laboratories providing less expensive testing as a contribution to the effort. Mr. Meese said there is also great room for positive peer pressure. Secretary Dole stated that unions at first resisted screening, but after working with them quietly, they have supported voluntary programs. The President said that if we supported screening maybe Lane Kirkland would have his policy board take it. Secretary Shultz asked about the illegal aspects of drug abuse, and wondered why more aren't arrested. Mr. Meese answered that many are, but the Federal laws only cover possession and sale, not use.

Mr. Shultz said we need a hard law enforcement effort to back up the voluntary programs. Mr. Weinberger said that in voluntary tests, people would be waiving their rights. Mr. Meese indicated that we probably would not prosecute those who volunteer for screening. The President concurred that we give people freedom from prosecution if they volunteer for screening. Mr. Shultz said we have been making good progress in discouraging drunk driving, and suggested we balance the voluntarism with strong law enforcement efforts. Mr. Meese pointed out that we have proposed that local law enforcement organizations devote more of their resources to counter drug abuse. Mr. Weinberger stated that in the military, the threat of discharge is a severe deterrent.

Mr. Bauer expressed concern over using a numerical goal as a goal for reducing drug abuse. The President agreed that 50% might be seen as accepting half, when we want all drug abuse stopped. Mr. Svahn said we would not be settling for half, in that we say that at least 50% reduction would be the goal. The President thought the goal should be total eradication, not just a reduction, and that we should state we intend to be half-way to the goal in three years.

As to the second goal, drug-free schools, Mr. Bauer said that schools are a major part of the battleground, which the Democrats have just now discovered. He described Tip O'Neill's legislative package that would cost \$3-5 billion, and said the Education Department has drafted a drug-free schools bill that would cost about \$100 million, but that funding would be taken from other programs. Under this bill, schools would get money if they show progress. Mr. Meese said the bill is not the key issue here, but that we would seek mandatory drug-free school policies, we would communicate information to schools, we would inform the heads of schools about laws against distributing illegal drugs on or near school property, and we would encourage that drug abuse courses are part of a health curriculum. Mr. Bauer mentioned that three of the above are in the draft bill. The President hoped that school children would be encouraged to think that they are not squealing on a friend when they call attention to their use of illegal drugs, so much as they are saving a friend.

Regarding the third goal, Secretary Bowen said the stress would be on treatment of drug users who wish to quit. At present there

are an inadequate number of treatment centers, and those that exist are not integrated into the total health system. He said we would educate health care professionals, and seek employee assistance programs in both public and private organizations. He indicated we would work with interest clubs and associations, and try to expand insurance and third party payment for treatment programs. He said that much research is already underway on risk factors, epidemiology, treatment, and rehabilitation, with prevention as a major priority. The President commented that we should get clubs, churches, and communities to rally around this effort, and not totally concentrate on things that cost money. Mr. Bowen said we must get communities involved. Mr. Meese said the private sector effort will be larger than the government's.

For the fourth goal, expanding international cooperation, Mr. Turner cited that 14 countries have worked with us on eradicating plants that produce illegal drugs. He said that efforts to fight drug abuse are now a world program, pointing out Mrs. Reagan's efforts and contacts throughout the world. He felt we should bring ambassadors in to send a signal to countries that produce drugs or have drug problems, and to educate them about drug abuse programs. Mr. Meese stated that ministers from drug countries had met with Mr. Shultz in a very helpful meeting. The President acknowledged that the First Lady has been a leader. Mr. Shultz said she dominated the Bonn Summit, without being there. Her drug prevention efforts were heavily discussed. He commented that you can see the results and the impact of what Mrs. Reagan has done. Mr. Shultz said however it costs money to keep this up, and our foreign program is being cut. Mr. Weinberger agreed with Mr. Shultz, and pointed out that we have had some success on the supply side of the problem, despite recent leaks about foreign operations. He said we will continue to support any country that asks for our assistance in this area. The President said we have to get Tip O'Neill converted to earmark funds for this effort. Mr. Meese agreed that Congress is whacking away at our good programs.

The fifth goal discussed was to strengthen law enforcement. Mr. Meese said that law enforcement personnel should be able to help the treatment programs in this emphasis on health. He agreed with Mr. Shultz that strong action is needed by the entire criminal justice system to back up treatment programs. Mr. Meese mentioned that a southwest border initiative has been developed, and will be introduced soon. The sixth goal in the program is increased prevention and awareness, which will highlight renewed emphasis on communications. Mr. Buchanan outlined that the time is right to highlight this issue, with the recent deaths of athletes, the publicity about the drug Crack, and media focus on all of these. He said the First Lady's approval rating for her efforts in this area are about 80 percent. And, the President has an 82 percent approval rate among the 18-24 year old age group. Mr. Buchanan felt we should take the high road, and let departments do the specifics. He said the President should challenge the media, corporations, clubs, and state and local

governments. Mr. Buchanan thought that prior to August 15 we could use the White House to launch a campaign, because the country is ready and it is an opportune time.

The President cited a recent national poll about major problems, in which 71% of the people were concerned about drugs. Mr. Meese pointed out some other concerns in this area of which we need to be aware. They include our legislative strategy, individual rights, our Federalism principles, and perhaps most of all funding. Secretary Herrington suggested another problem that had to do with logistics in testing programs. He recalled that we had been buried in samples, causing labs to become clogged. Overall, he felt the punitive aspects were a lot better than treatment. The President concluded the meeting by stating he thinks we are on the path to something that will make a difference, and that we should move ahead as quickly as possible.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 8/11/80 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: --

SUBJECT: MINUTES OF DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL MEETING

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MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: The attached is for your information.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

MINUTES
DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

July 30, 1986

2:00 p.m.

Roosevelt Room

Participants: Messrs. Meese, Hodel, Lyng, Brock, Bowen, Pierce, Herrington, Miller, Burnley, Bauer, Bledsoe, Wallison, Ms. Maseng, Messrs. Turner, Gibson, McDaniel, Tuck, Gray, Ms. Horner, Ms. Steelman, Messrs. Cox, Keating, Habicht, Willard, Ms. Dunlop, Ms. Wrobleski, Messrs. Clarey, Davis, Ms. Crawford.

Quiet Title

Secretary Hodel opened the meeting and asked Mr. Habicht to describe the issue and controversy over amendments to the Quiet Title Act. Mr. Habicht said that quiet title action is action brought by citizens, or other entities having claims against the United States over land titles. He said that if claimants prevail, the government can turn over the land or pay the claimant. Under the Act, there is currently a 12-year statute of limitations for states. States have raised concerns about this on the basis that they are sovereign, and believe a procedural ban is wrong. Several Federal officials have discussed this with State Attorneys General, and a congressional hearing is scheduled for August 14. Mr. Habicht said the issue is whether we should let states challenge claims at any time. The problems are that there could be many suits costing too much money and creating too much uncertainty. The benefits are that we would be returning lands to states and would be advancing our Federalism principles.

Mr. Habicht said that Justice doesn't think there will be that many suits, or that claimants will necessarily prevail. He presented two options developed by the Energy, Natural Resources and Environment Working Group. Option 1 is to waive the statute of limitations for all lands. Option 2 is to waive the statute of limitations for submerged lands only. In both options lands used for defense purposes would be off limits. Also, a 6-month pre-litigation consultation period would be included. The costs to the government, other than for litigation, would include any damages awarded, and costs for acquiring the challenged property. Secretary Hodel argued that if the Federal government has improved land, it doesn't make sense for others to be able to come along and claim it. However, he felt that land should go to the states if possible, and Option 1 is consistent with this approach. He thought Option 2 would leave us open to law suits, and if there is litigation, the costs of surveys could be great. Secretary Herrington said Energy supports Option 2, since they have numerous critical facilities, and don't think we should open ourselves to claims. Mr. Herrington felt we should seek out properties against which claims might be filed, categorize them,

and then deed some and litigate others. Mr. Habicht said we could do this and Congress might go along with it. Mr. Herrington felt we would suffer if states filed claims on valuable property. Secretary Hodel said we are always open to this likelihood. OMB supported Option 3 that no action be taken.

Secretary Herrington asked if offshore lands are covered. Mr. Habicht said they are not. Mr. Herrington suggested giving submerged lands to states. Secretary Hodel said we cannot give away Federal assets. We should say that if states have a clear claim, we can negotiate. Secretary Lyng said the Forest Service supports Option 2. He said Option 1 would cause too many suits and will make forest service management difficult. Secretary Brock thought that Option 1 is the least we can do. Mr. Meese said the Administration would ordinarily support Option 1. He felt the Working Group has done a good job raising the issue, and asked if there is a way to have a board of claims that operates in a non-bureaucratic way. Secretary Herrington asked about a special referee. Discussion ensued over a board of claims litigation and difficulties. Mr. Hodel said we may precipitate lawsuits if we don't waive the statute of limitations. Mr. Meese asked whether Option 1 would work if two exceptions are added, one for critical energy facilities and one for national forests. Secretary Hodel said these exclusions may provide better protection. Secretary Herrington asked if the Justice Department would fight lawsuits under Option 1. Mr. Habicht said they would. Secretary Herrington felt we should try to limit court cases, regardless.

Mr. Meese suggested a decision memorandum be prepared for the President with these alternatives, including a variation to Option 1 that would limit suits and claims, and make explicit the limits of damages. Mr. Hodel supported such an addition. Mr. Meese said we need to propose a solution that will cover the ongoing problem.

Drug Abuse Policy

Mr. Meese said the President has tentatively approved the six new goals and directions, and that we must now look at funding. Mr. Turner introduced Mr. Williams, who discussed the problems with cost benefit approaches that focus on the user. Mr. Williams said we can readily calculate costs and benefits for drug-free workplaces. Using the Federal government, if one assumed 10 percent of employees are users, and there is a 15 percent productivity loss; or even assuming 20 percent users with a 25 percent productivity loss, at the lowest level we could recover \$12.50 for every dollar spent. In the worst case, the maximum benefits would provide \$1.29 return per dollar spent. Using a simpler screening test we could obtain a return of \$30 per every dollar spent. Mr. Williams was confident that return on productivity would be enough to warrant testing.

Ms. Steelman went through an initial costing of initiatives associated with each of the six goals. She cited the drug-free workplace proposal by OPM, the drug-free schools bill drafted by Education, and treatment programs likely to be proposed by HHS. She also cited law enforcement initiatives that are pending, including the southwest and southeast border initiatives, and the likely increases in prisons and prosecutions. Time did not permit detailed review of these initiatives. Mr. Meese suggested the Council meet on July 31 to continue the discussion.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: JOHN A. SVAHN *JAS*

The following questions need to be answered prior to final development of the Drug Initiative. I have outlined them according to each goal of the six point program.

GOAL #1 DRUG FREE WORKPLACE

A. Does the President want to prescreen applicants for federal jobs for use of illegal drugs?

Yes By Executive Order

Seek legislation

Yes, but only for those applying for sensitive positions, i.e. law enforcement, safety, national security.

No

B. We all agree that current federal employees in the above sensitive positions may be tested under current law. Does the President want to require testing for these positions by Executive Order?

Yes

No

No, seek legislation

C. Does the President want to seek legislation authorizing drug screening of all current federal employees?

Yes

No

D. Does the President want to establish a drug testing program for the White House staff?

___ Yes, we will lead the way.

___ No, not at this time, wait for the rest of federal employees.

E. Does the President want to require government contractors to initiate drug screening and rehabilitation programs?

___ Yes, for defense contractors to the extent possible by Executive Order under current law.

___ Yes, for all federal contractors - seek legislation.

___ No, prefer to encourage them and the rest of the private sector to work for a drug free workplace.

GOAL #2 DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

A. Does the President want to extend the existing federal law doubling the penalty for a drug pusher distributing drugs in or near elementary and secondary schools to colleges and universities?

___ Yes

___ No

B. Does the President want to seek legislation allowing the Secretary of Education to withhold federal funds from educational institutions which do not establish a drug-free policy for their institutions?

___ Yes

___ No

GOAL #3 EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

A. Does the President want IV drug users (herion, cocaine, others) to be required to seek treatment (to reduce drug use in general and the spread of AIDS in the heterosexual population)?

___ Yes

___ Encourage states to adopt such programs and direct the Secretary of HHS to develop ways to provide assistance to states which do so.

___ Develop a federal requirement and program to do so.

___ No

B. Does the President want to accelerate health research in the drug area, specifically focusing on new drug screening techniques and cocaine research?

_____ Yes

_____ No

GOAL #4 EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

A. Does the President want to recall his Ambassadors in selected countries that produce illegal drugs or have national drug problems, for consultations?

_____ Yes

_____ No

GOAL #5 STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. Does the President want to seek the death penalty for:

1.) All drug traffickers

_____ Yes

_____ No

2.) Drug traffickers who have been convicted three times or more

_____ Yes

_____ No

3.) Drug Traffickers who have been convicted three times or more of selling to children on or near school grounds.

_____ Yes

_____ No

GOAL #6 EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

A. Does the President approve of the establishment of a Blue Ribbon panel to lead the effort for a drug-free society in the private sector?

_____ Yes

_____ No

B. Does the President want a White House Conference on Drug Abuse in 1987?

_____ Yes

_____ No, the steps we are taking are adequate.