

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Thomas, W. Dennis: Files
Folder Title: Drug Initiative II (2)
Box: 12

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1986

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN M. POINDEXTER 

SUBJECT: Summary of Drug Enforcement in the Military

Attached at Tab I is a note from Secretary Weinberger forwarding two papers on drug enforcement in the military. The first (Tab A) reviews our programs aimed at reducing the incidence of drug abuse by military personnel, and shows that drug use has declined by two-thirds since 1981. The second paper (Tab B) summarizes the very substantial DoD support for the drug interdiction efforts of our law enforcement agencies.

As Cap points out, we have made enormous progress. For example, urinalysis testing had a major impact on deterring drug use in the Navy.

Many people are unaware of the significant effort made by DoD to support our drug interdiction efforts. We are seeking to reflect this more accurately in our cost accounting and in our reports to the Congress. A recent NSDD identified international drug trafficking as a significant threat to U.S. national security and directed a series of actions to counter this danger. One result will be the expansion of Defense programs such as those in Tab B aimed at stemming the flow of narcotics.

Attachments

Tab A - Control of Drug and Alcohol Abuse in the Armed Forces

Tab B - DoD Drug Interdiction Support

cc Vice President
Don Regan
Pat Buchanan
John Svahn

Carlton Turner
Dennis Thomas
Larry Speakes

TAE

I

4767



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

19 JUN 1986

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

With reference to our breakfast conversation on Thursday, I have enclosed brief summaries describing our programs relating to control of drug and alcohol abuse in the Armed Forces (Tab A), and our Department's support of the Administration's drug enforcement effort (Tab B).

As the data suggests, we are maintaining aggressive, effective, and vigorous programs in both areas. I can assure you of my continuing personal commitment to these most important programs.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "F. S. P.". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

Enclosures

CONTROL OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE
IN THE ARMED FORCES

Record of Drug Use Reduction

At the beginning of the Administration we conducted independent studies to determine the existing level of drug use in the Armed Forces. These studies indicated 27% of all military personnel used drugs; in some units the rate of enlisted usage was almost 50%. This situation had severe detrimental impact on readiness and retention, and caused a poor public image which hampered recruiting. We instituted an aggressive program of detection, prevention, rehabilitation and education to reduce the use of drugs by military personnel. Recent statistics indicate these efforts are successful. Independent studies in 1985 indicated 8.9% of military personnel used drugs, a dramatic two thirds reduction, but with improvement still possible.

Drug Urinalysis Testing (Military)

Key to this success was the development and implementation of compulsory urinalysis testing in all Services. All inductees are tested and random tests of Service members in all grades and at all stations occur regularly. This program has matured and is in place as a standard personnel management system in each of the Services.

The Department conducted urinalysis testing on more than 2.3 million specimens using nine military drug testing laboratories and two contract laboratories during FY 85. In addition, approximately 400,000 specimens were field tested by the Army and Navy prior to submitting presumptive positives to a drug testing laboratory for further analysis.

During FY 85 the Army tested all specimens for at least two drugs (marijuana and cocaine), the Navy tested each specimen for six drugs (marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, barbiturates, phencyclidine, opiates), and the Air Force tested all specimens for at least one drug (marijuana) and additional drugs on a request basis.

Based on the urinalysis data reported by the Services, marijuana continues to be the most abused drug followed by cocaine. The positive rate for marijuana per 1000 specimens tested was 16 for random specimens.

Drug Urinalysis Testing (Civilian)

The Department of Defense took the lead in authorizing a program of drug urinalysis testing of incumbents in, and applicants for, critical jobs. These jobs include those related to national security, physical protection of personnel and property, and others requiring a high degree of trust. The full implementation of this policy is pending the outcome of litigation. However, each of the Military Departments has proposed a comprehensive program to be instituted as soon as the litigation is resolved.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education

Each of the Services has an aggressive education program during basic enlisted and officer training regarding the problems, dangers, and consequences of drug and alcohol abuse. These programs include lectures, pamphlets and films on drugs, alcohol and smoking.

The American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), which broadcasts to our forces overseas, has produced numerous radio and television spot announcements on the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse, including spots on intoxicated driving. In addition, AFRTS routinely uses public service spots produced by other Federal agencies.

A DOD Education and Training committee meets on a monthly basis to review print and audiovisual materials commercially available for consideration for joint-interest purchase requests. A total of 175 drug and alcohol and 15 smoking audiovisuals are available for use within the Services and DOD covering all audiovisual media such as films, videotapes, and slide sets.

The most recent initiative in this area is a comprehensive Department Directive establishing a training program on the adverse health and readiness impacts of smoking.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment

In FY 85 the Services treated almost 9900 personnel in 52 residential treatment facilities. Approximately 46,000 personnel were treated in 400 non-residential treatment facilities. In addition to those personnel requiring treatment, over 61,000 personnel entered into awareness/education classes.

DoD Instruction 1010.6 "Rehabilitation and Referral Services for Alcohol and Drug Abusers" provides alcohol and drug abuse rehabilitation and referral guidance for DoD military and civilian personnel. It requires standardized criteria for the selection and certification of personnel who serve in clinical roles as alcohol and drug abuse counselors; and it prescribes criteria for staffing, programs, and quality assurance in residential and non-residential treatment.

Fiscal and Manpower Impact

In FY 1985 the total costs (\$M) of DoD drug and alcohol abuse programs were:

	<u>Treatment & Rehab</u>	<u>Urinalysis Testing</u>	<u>Total</u>
Army	24.9	11.2	36.1
Navy/Marines	34.2	33.9	68.1
Air Force	<u>52.2</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>54.9</u>
Total	111.3	47.8	159.1

In FY 1985 the following numbers of enlistees were discharged for drug and alcohol related problems:

	<u>First Term</u>	<u>Career</u>
Army	3698	1948
Navy	4608	1079
Air Force	2361	1657
Marines	<u>1329</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	11,996	4693



DOD DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT

DoD has provided substantial support to the drug law enforcement agencies as a by-product of mission and training activity. The preponderance of costs associated with DoD assistance are absorbed within the Military Services budgets. The Military Departments reported combined expenditures of \$15.8M for law enforcement support in FY84 and \$14.6M for similar assistance in FY85. Additionally, DoD has \$111.5M in equipment on loan to drug law enforcement agencies.

In the first half of FY86, Hat Trick II consumed \$22.1M of DoD resources in a four-month resource intensive interagency operation. This operation represented the single most intensive DoD support contribution to date. The following is a breakdown of the DoD resources contributed Hat Trick II and equipment currently on loan to drug law enforcement agencies.

<u>ARMY:</u>	<u>O&M*</u>	<u>Equipment Loaned</u>
OPBAT (Georgetown, Bahamas) (344 hrs)	.5M	
Satellite Communications Teams	.1M	
Aircraft & Equipment Loans (UH-60, OV-10 OH-6, C-12C, AH-1G, night vision equip)		61.3M
TOTAL O&M + Equipment		<u>61.9M</u>
 <u>NAVY AND MARINES:</u>		
Ship Steaming Costs (1097 ship days)	10.6M	
E-2 (829.8 hrs)	1.2M	
P-3 (3734.5 hrs)	5.9M	
OV-10 (507 hrs)	.4M	
Aircraft & Equipment Loans (P3A, infrared)		29.5M
TOTAL O&M + Equipment		<u>47.6M</u>
 <u>AIR FORCE:</u>		
OPBAT (Nassau, Bahamas)(415.5 hrs)	.5M	
AWACS (160 hrs)	1.9M	
Equipment Loans (F-15/F-16 radars, communications encryption devices)		20.7M
TOTAL O&M + Equipment		<u>23.1M</u>
<u>TOTAL DOD</u>		<u>132.6M</u>

* Does not include personnel costs nor capital investment costs of ships, planes and other support equipment and facilities operated by DoD

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.

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.

R.R. -

- Been of a mind - the customer away from drug
- That time to make to - will be going
- See what happens in spots / unless rising of it
objection - need to have a volunteer effort as well - mandatory program
- would it help if found to take the lead
- would it help if we stopped journal + take the test
in ready
- and then who don't protest and lose their job
but no given help.
- what's wrong with liberty; drug tests contribute
by reducing cuts

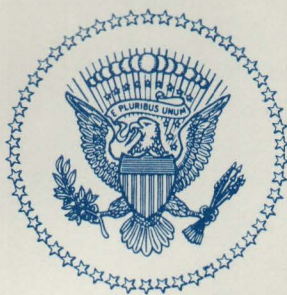
Shulth -

- why not more arrests for use + possession as well as selling?
- If you take a test + it shows possession doesn't this get
into self in minutes + as a result give you a legal problem
- top - this is implied consent language that can be used this
- Shulth - why not get tough - like MADD - when get hung if caught
this has had an impact - do some with drugs / voluntary is o.k.
but present - is what will do it.

R.R. - would you exempt from present if it's not a partner
if the secret treatment?

R.R. - selling for 5000 reduction in 3 years - sounds like saying
take care of 1/2 the problem / perception that any out to reduce
it - rather than one goal being to totally eradicate
goal is total eradication or plan be at least 1/2 way in 3 yrs.

R.R. should give some thought to addressing concern by putting
to spread a friend - but rather - it would be called some friend



1984
NATIONAL
STRATEGY
FOR
PREVENTION OF
DRUG ABUSE
AND
DRUG
TRAFFICKING

Reagan Presidential Library

Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This marker is used as an administrative marker by the Ronald W. Reagan Presidential Library Staff. This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Reagan Presidential Library's Research Room.
