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(Rohrabacher/ARD)
August 5, 1986
8:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOL AND
DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION
CRYSTAL CITY, VIRGINIA
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1986

Thank you. I appreciate this opportunity to express my thanks for all you are doing to meet one of the most serious challenges our country faces. The use of illegal drugs and abuse of alcohol can no longer be shrugged off as somebody else's business. Today it's everybody's business, every man, woman, and child who loves his country, community, and family. It is time to stand up and be counted. So it is a pleasure to be here with individuals who are doing just that.

The usual format for speeches such as this is opening with a bit of humor to get things moving. Today, if you will excuse me, I think the gravity of the problem we are discussing precludes humor. Drug and alcohol abuse are taking the lives of people we love. What can be more important than putting a stop to that? On the casualty list you'll find the poor, the middle class, the rich and famous; hundreds, even thousands, per year, dead. Who has not felt the heartache of hearing the news of a friend or family member, someone who had so much to live for, but is now gone, forever? Who has not felt the frustration of watching helplessly as loved ones or dear friends slide to personal ruin?

[Len Bias and Don Rogers, gifted athletes who had so much more to achieve, are only two of the most recent fatalities.]

One doesn't have to be a conservative to appreciate that the vitality and resilience of America flows from the strength of the

American family. How many wives and husbands weep at night knowing their spouse is drifting toward disaster? In my own family, as a boy, I remember my mother's tears and the heartbreak that visited our family with my father's addiction to alcohol.

Today, we must all be as one family in tackling this problem. The young fellow down the street using marijuana must no longer be a problem just for his own mother and father. The fellow at the next desk at work who gets stoned and at times is groggy on the job, must no longer be just the boss's headache. The young coed, popping pills or snorting coke, must no longer be excused for just doing her thing. If we care, we will be firm with these members of the American family. If we care, we must act. That doesn't mean put them in jail -- that means help free them from drugs.

A few days ago, I called on all Americans not simply to support a Government anti-drug effort, but to be an active part of a crusade against drugs. Nancy recently said -- and it isn't every day a fella gets to quote his own wife -- "We must create an atmosphere of intolerance for drug use in this country." That's the way to tangible progress. Intolerance doesn't mean punishing users. We are against the use, not the user. We are talking about the pressure the rest of us, who care, can put on the user to mend his or her ways, get straight, and live right.

Having quoted Nancy, I just want to say how proud I am that she, in these last 5 years, has been an outspoken crusader on this serious national problem. We could not be more pleased that others, at long last, are joining the fight. When it comes to

curing this plague that ravages our land and infects our loved ones, there are no Democrats or Republicans, just Americans. Nancy, over these last 5 years, has shown how much one individual with commitment can accomplish. She was out in Oakland speaking to young people about drugs and she mentioned that perhaps the most important thing young people could do to fight drugs is "just say no." Today, "Just Say No" is a national organization with 10,000 chapters across America.

Nancy, with her tireless efforts, I think, has contributed to an overwhelming change in consciousness that is taking place in America. The flippant attitude about drugs is changing. Even in my old business, the film business, there seem to be hopeful signs. Historically the film industry has been a responsible force in our society, something well understood by those in the corporate office, as well as those of us in front of the cameras. I would hope that in the months ahead we will hear public expressions of support for those in the entertainment world who use their enormous influence, especially on the young, to oppose drugs. This is especially true of rock stars, who should be encouraged to have courage on this issue and give a public thumbs down to drugs.

Like rock stars, sports figures have a tremendous influence. I hope every athlete will reflect on the impressions he or she gives as a role model to young, adoring fans. All those in the sports world should understand what a great force for good they can be.

I know Secretary Bowen has already spoken with you. I want to thank Dr. Bowen and his team over at H.H.S. for the leadership they are providing on this issue. One example is the enlistment of major league ballplayers like Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies, to participate in an education program against cocaine, the killer drug.

And a special word of thanks to Dr. MacDonald of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration who is a real champion on this issue. "Mac" was actually active with Nancy's campaign long before joining our Administration.

The number of crusaders is growing. We mean to create an anti-drug environment in this country, an environment that will strengthen those who are making the right decisions and will cast the scowl of disapproval on those who would use drugs and misuse alcohol.

Early on in the Administration, we focused on interdiction and eradication, on hitting the growers, the transporters, and the sellers. Well, our assault on supply has had some notable success and will continue. But what we've launched in the last few days has been an offensive against demand. This, in the long run, is the answer: Let's take the customers away from the drug peddlers.

It is clear that our domestic drug demand fuels international drug trafficking and cuts at the social, political, and economic fabric of friendly countries. Today I am announcing that, in September, I will be calling back for special consultations our ambassadors from major drug producing,

transporting, and consuming countries. I will outline the steps we are taking to strike at the heart of this monster by curbing domestic demand so they can take the message back with them. Together, all countries must send the message: No drug networks will remain alive. We mean to have a drug-free country, and the world should know we mean business.

There are already reasons for optimism. In our Armed Forces in general, drug use has been cut by 67 percent since 1980. The daily use of marijuana among our high school students is down, as is the use of a variety of drugs for high school and college students.

The sum total of this can be looked at as a good first step. One of the joys of my Presidency is getting to meet and know this generation of American youth. I think it is one of the finest we've ever had. It could well be that this generation will lead America out of the swamps of illegal drugs. Drug use is a pervasive problem that afflicts all ages, all races, and all income levels. Today's young people, with their energy and ideals, with their commitment to a better future, could well have a greater impact on the rest of us than any generation before. I say we should give them every bit of support we can.

Earlier this week, I announced six goals for us to focus our attention on, goals that will end America's drug epidemic. The first is a drug-free work place. It is particularly vital that those in sensitive occupations have clear minds. But we're looking for a drug-free work place for every working person, in Government and out.

Number two is drug-free schools, and that means grade school through the university. Local authorities, parents, and educators can do it, and the time is now. This fall everyone should be made aware from day one that drugs on campus, used or sold by anyone, are a thing of the past, and that strong action will back up that pronouncement.

Our third goal is tackling the health dangers stemming from drug abuse. Research can find better treatments, more effective prevention, and better methods of drug testing.

Our fourth goal is nothing less than a total international commitment to defeat this evil. And now that other countries know we are attacking the demand side, this should be much easier.

Fifth, we plan to strengthen our enforcement effort; that means building upon what we've already done, including, where appropriate, increasing the support given by the United States military in this effort.

The sixth goal, and the one which is essential if the others are to have a chance for success, is increasing the public's awareness and involvement in the fight against drugs.

This is not just a fight for Government. It's not just leadership from the White House and the State House, but leadership from the pulpit, the union hall, the corporate office, the school board, and from the media that will permit us to rid our land of this scourge.

Consistent with the theme of your conference, "Sharing Knowledge for Action," we must make drug use the top item in the

national dialogue, so that every citizen realizes what the stakes are, for the individual and for the country. Plato said long ago, "For our discussion is on no trifling matter, but on the right way to conduct our lives."

Well, we must determine how we, as free people, will conduct our lives, what our standards are, what behavior we will and will not tolerate. The time has come to decide on this issue and act, each of us. I want to thank each of you for the magnificent work you are doing, and will continue to do, to ensure that America meets this challenge.

Thank you, and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: August 4, 1986

NOTE FOR: JOHN A. SVAHN

The President has

seen
acted upon
commented upon

the attached; and it is forwarded to you for your:

information
action

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
(x-2702)

cc: Donald T. Regan
Peter Wallison ✓
Alfred Kingon
Original to Files

11 3 11 -P 1000

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

RR

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?

RR Yes

No

No, seek legislation

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

Yes

RR No

I'd like to explore further this on a volunteer basis & ask for org's. - labor etc. to take the lead.

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

RR 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.

RR 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?

RR 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

X No *Wouldn't this penalize non drug users dependent on govt. grants & loans?*

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)?

RR Yes

RR 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?

RV 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 ? Talk to George S.

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?

RV Yes

___ No

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

2
,

___ Yes

___ No, the steps we are taking are adequate.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 8/4/86 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 checked="" 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:

NOE VNE -P M @ SA

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

MINUTES
DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

July 15, 1986

2:00 p.m.

Roosevelt Room

Participants: Messrs. Meese, Brock, Bowen, Pierce, Ms. Dole, Bennett, Miller, Darman, Ms. McLaughlin, Messrs. Martin, Kingon, Bledsoe, Svahn, Sprinkel, Ms. Maseng, Ms. King, Ms. Horner, Messrs. Turner, Wallison, Courtemanche, Gibson, Brashear, McDaniel, Tuck, Khedouri, Golden, Cribb, Ms. Dunlop, Messrs., Clarey, Davis.

Drug Abuse Policy

Attorney General Meese began the meeting by stating that we intend to increase the focus of drug prevention efforts on drug users. He introduced Mr. Turner who briefly described the background of drug abuse efforts by the President since 1981. These include cooperation with international organizations and leaders, the First Lady's awareness and prevention campaign, research and development, interdiction programs, and detoxication efforts. Mr. Turner referred to charts on marijuana usage, the ten worst influences on drug users, and cocaine-related emergency room visits and deaths. He suggested that we concentrate on the major health problems being experienced by drug users. He felt we can achieve results with this approach, and offered as evidence the 67% reductions of drug use in the military. He also cited IBM and other private industry drug testing and urinalysis programs. He indicated that patterns have evolved in organizations in which the first response by individuals is opposition to drug programs, but following implementation they change behavior to accept and embrace these programs. He cited USA Today polls to support this argument.

Secretary Bowen said that we must repeat the message over and over that drugs create health problems, and he committed his department to the development and certification of drug-testing procedures. Mr. Meese asked that the discussion be treated with the utmost confidentiality out of respect for the President's interest in this very sensitive problem area. Regarding the proposed goal of drug-free schools, Secretary Bennett described actions that would be taken by the Department of Education. These include promulgating accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school. He pointed out that a booklet is being prepared on model school programs that have shown promise. He stressed that in any program school administrators, parents, and the entire community should play a major role. Regarding the issue of making it mandatory that all schools have a policy of being drug free, he felt some authority now exists to encourage this, but additional authority might have to be

prescribed through legislation. Secretary Dole and Mr. Miller commented on the importance of schools and communities being treated differently, according to the situations they face. They felt communities must be involved in the decision making. Mr. Bennett said it will take time for such a program to work. Mr. Meese said if we propose legislation, we might be able to measure Congressional sincerity about this issue. Secretary Bennett agreed we should inform the heads of institutions about the laws regarding distributing drugs near public or private schools. He also agreed we must include drug abuse in health curricula.

Mr. Bowen discussed the health proposals, and said he concurs that we need programs for assisting states in addressing the special health problems of intravenous drug users. Discussion ensued on fundamental and constitutional issues associated with identifying drug users and forcing them into treatment. Mr. Darman and Mr. Wallison asked about IV users and their connection to AIDS transmission. Mr. Turner said that 75% of arrestees are drug users. In addition, these people are more likely to contribute to the AIDS problem. Secretary Brock commented that we must base solutions on what we are trying to solve -- health problems. He asked about treatment for cocaine users. Mr. Turner described several ways this is handled. Mr. Darman suggested that the various issues be arrayed and resources for each determined so that priorities can be given to those with the best return. Mr. Meese said that in some instances we may not want the Federal government to fund programs. Mr. Wallison again raised the question of individual constitutional rights and forced drug testing, and suggested we must have solid grounds before proceeding. He felt legislation would be preferred. Mr. Meese felt there should be no constitutional problem or deprivation of liberties, and pointed out that states can and do require testing and treatment now. Further discussion continued on the forced treatment issue. Mr. Meese suggested this should be pursued at a later time.

On the second health issue of accelerating research in critical areas, Mr. Turner said we should try to increase the accuracy of tests, and do more research and development on herbicides that would be used for eradication programs. Mr. Darman raised the problem that with the large number of young people in the drug susceptibility age, it is important that we identify the range of strategic alternatives. Mr. Turner said there is some work under way to do this, and that priorities will be set. Mr. Meese said we are not setting priorities at this meeting, but are looking for comments. Secretary Dole described the Department of Transportation's experience with Federal employees testing, and agreed we must be careful of constitutional liberties. She pointed out that the traveling public and those who must rely on Federal employees, whether on airplanes or railroads, deserve to be served by drug-free Federal workers. Mr. Meese suggested we look at research on drug-related accidents.

Mr. Turner briefly described the third health issue as one of

providing seed money for promising initiatives. The Council then discussed safety/productivity issues. Mr. Turner mentioned that the first issue has to do with preemployment screening of applicants for Federal jobs. Ms. Horner said there is a need to control drug use by Federal employees, and she supported Ms. Dole's views that there are a number of occasions when screening should be done. She felt if we go with a government-wide initiative, we could be undermining the authority of Cabinet members, and might provide political opportunity to those who oppose our programs. Ms. Horner indicated that the Federal government is more drug-free than the total work force, and we are now considering rules to offer rehabilitation on discovery of first use, and firing on second use. Mr. Golden supported moving from a gradual approach to a complete testing program for large numbers of Federal employees. Mr. Brock felt we should differentiate between current employees and job applicants. He felt we have a right to say to job applicants that we do not want drug users. Mr. Bennett felt that children deserve protection first. Mr. Darman said the Treasury Department's approach of negotiating with unions has resulted in a program for testing employees in sensitive jobs, now more than 90% of the Department's workforce. Mrs. Horner agreed that the Treasury experience was valuable, providing we have valid testing procedures. Mr. Meese agreed that the way to a drug testing program is to sell it to employees and employee groups. Mr. Wallison felt that present employment testing for sensitive occupations would likely be okay, but testing of others could result in 4th Amendment violations.

Mr. Meese said that due to time considerations, the legal questions should be discussed at a follow-up meeting. It was agreed that the Office of Legal Counsel in the Department of Justice would look at the legal questions.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1986

CABINET DISCUSSION PAPER
Drug Abuse Policy

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

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

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

Some of the problems and issues that could arise in each goal area are outlined below.

GOAL #1 - DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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

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

Major problems will likely arise with user identification (drug screening and testing) and employee treatment programs.

The cost of a screening program for Federal employees in sensitive positions is estimated at \$25-35 million per year.

The screening of new hires is a separate issue from that of screening current employees, but it could involve some of the same issues. This could cost about \$14 million per year.

Should the Federal government program be centralized or agency-based?

Should the Federal government's program be authorized by Executive Order or by legislation.

- B. The second area under this goal is how we should go about encouraging State and local governments to follow the Federal government's example.
- C. The third area under the Drug-Free Workplaces goal is how to solicit commitments from Government contractors to establish drug-free work environments.
- D. The fourth area under this goal is how to mobilize private sector management and labor leaders in the fight.

GOAL #2 DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

This goal is one that most Americans will embrace because it is aimed at protecting children and young adults. Mrs. Reagan's "Just Say No" program has focused on many of these young people.

Secretary Bennett has proposed a Zero Tolerance Act, which includes provisions designed to require tough, effective measures to get drugs out of schools and keep them out.

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

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

GOAL #3 EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

This goal is perhaps the most problematical in that it could be turned into a major new Federal financial assistance program.

One initiative under this goal is to encourage communities and States to develop treatment programs for drug-related health problems.

A key issue is whether mandatory treatment by the states should be required for intravenous (IV) drug users.

The other initiatives under this goal pertain to increasing research in health-related areas, including developing new and less intrusive drug tests, and bolstering health programs aimed at drug use prevention.

GOAL #4 EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Mrs. Reagan's efforts have been of major significance in the international area.

One proposal has been to recall for consultation the Ambassadors to selected countries that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems.

We will continue to provide military support to operations against illegal drug trafficking and processing plants when requested by the governments of other countries.

GOAL #5 STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

This is an area in which much has been done.

The new Southwest border initiative is to be followed with a Southeast border.

Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys are to be told to prosecute to the fullest those who violate laws on selling drugs on or near school property.

A possible issue that may arise will be over stricter penalties for drug law violators, including the death penalty for certain violations.

Another law enforcement issue that requires attention is whether drug abuse screening and treatment programs will have to be specific regarding prosecution of individuals in those programs for their drug use.

GOAL #6 EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

This goal is primary, and Mrs. Reagan has been in the forefront. A wide range of public awareness activities are being planned.

Two other suggestions have been made related to this goal:

1) Establishment of a Blue Ribbon panel to lead the effort in the private sector, and

2) Convening a White House Conference on Drug Abuse in 1987.

FUNDING

Extensive debate will occur over the funding of initiatives being considered under each goal. Some very rough estimates developed by OMB suggest that we are well below the \$3-5 billion that the House Democrats are targeting.

A fundamental question that will have to be addressed is whether funds for additional and/or new projects will come from already authorized funds from each agency.

OMB admonishes that if we are to remain consistent with directions to adhere to budgetary targets for FY 1987 and beyond, any new funding for the fight against drug abuse should come from other programs of lesser priority.

LEGISLATION

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

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

A Working Group of the Domestic Policy Council will be active in coordinating the development of drug abuse policy initiatives.

(Rohrabacher/Dolan)
August 1, 1986
7:00 p.m.

*David -
The comments
I have on
rhetoric and
tone are
not. The
facts
are
OK
Peter*

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DRUG MESSAGE
MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1986

During one of my first press conferences as President, I pledged that fighting drug abuse would be a major goal of our Administration. I am proud of the enormous effort that has been made in these last 5-1/2 years to follow through on that pledge. We've waged a good fight. The military services have dramatically reduced drug use by 67 percent; we've been on the offensive attacking the peddlers, the transporters, the smugglers, the growers -- everyone who is part of the international network that channels drugs into America's neighborhoods and communities. Arrests are up, confiscations are up, cooperation with other nations has increased. So, much has been accomplished and I am encouraged that so many others from every walk of life are now joining the struggle.

And yet drug use continues and its consequences escalate, claiming so many victims including promising young athletes, and bringing sorrow and heartbreak into homes across our country. Drug use threatens the health and safety of millions of Americans, it extracts a high cost; the cost of crime stemming from drugs; the cost of drug-related health problems; the cost in productivity; the cost in the quality of American manufactured goods as we compete on the world market. Drugs, in one way or the other, are victimizing all of us.

That is why I am here today: to announce six major goals of what we hope will be the final stage in our national strategy to

eradicate drug abuse. I should point out that each of these goals includes a number of Federal policy options that I will mention as we go along. But as you know, I have always insisted that such steps be the subject of a full discussion and debate within the Administration before any final decisions are made; so I must leave until the fall a more detailed description of these steps.

~~Yet I have another, far more important reason for not dwelling on these points today; for~~ the key to our anti-drug strategy -- my very reason for being here this afternoon -- is not to announce another short-term Government offensive but to call instead for a national crusade against drugs, a sustained, relentless effort to rid America of this scourge -- by mobilizing every segment of our society against drug abuse.

~~But, as I say,~~ The solution does not lie simply within the realm of Government, Federal or State. It is time to go beyond Government. All the confiscation and law enforcement in the world will not cure this plague as long as it is kept alive by public acquiescence. So, we must now go beyond efforts aimed only at affecting the supply of drugs; we must ^{reduce} affect not only supply, but demand.

I believe we have come to a time when the American people are willing to make it clear that illegal drug and alcohol use will no longer be tolerated, a time when we will take those steps necessary to rid America of this deeply disruptive and corrosive evil.

This is very defensive. We don't have to apologize because the plots will say there's no meat in this. When the President calls on all the people to act on a matter of national importance that's significant and may be his most far-reaching power. I would say something like this: I will talk of goals, in succeeding deep the Federal Government will take. But as I've said so many times, the Government -- federal or state -- did not solve such problems. We, as individuals in families, working together, will solve our problems. Sometimes so, in a hundred days, I

Indeed,

Will announce the actions I hope

I hope to announce actions that will be taken by schools, by business and by individuals to deal with the scourge of drugs

Today, in succeeding deep the Federal Government will take. But as I've said so many times, the Government -- federal or state -- did not solve such problems. We, as individuals in families, working together, will solve our problems. Sometimes so, in a hundred days, I

So, starting today, Nancy's crusade to deprive the drug peddlers and suppliers of their customers becomes America's crusade. We mean to reach out to the drug user; and we mean to prevent others from becoming users. 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 pressure the user at school and in the workplace to straighten up, to get clean. We will refuse to let drug users blame their behavior on others; we will insist they take responsibility for their own actions. 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."

If this battle is to be won -- and it must -- each and every one of us has to take a stand and get involved. Leadership and commitment must be evident, not only in the White House and the State House, but also in the pulpit, at the work place, in the union hall, in our schools, and in the media.

If we are to defeat this enemy, we've got to do it as one people, together, united in purpose and committed to victory. And victory in this case is a drug-free generation. Those who know this country understand that once the American people set their minds to something, there is nothing we can't accomplish. Precisely because the realization is finally taking hold that drugs threaten our Nation, neighborhoods, and families, the time has come for a national mobilization, one that strikes now at the heart of the problem.

In 1982 we released our first strategy -- a Federal strategy. We revised it and made it a national strategy in September 1984. Today I'm announcing 6 initiatives to build on what we've accomplished and lead us toward a drug-free America.

1. We seek a drug-free workplace for all Americans.

Progress in this area is needed to protect working people and the public and to increase the productivity of our country. It is particularly important that workers in sensitive occupations are clear-minded and free from the effects of illegal drugs. To accomplish this we propose:

- To create a drug-free workplace for all Federal employees.
- To encourage State and local government to follow the Federal Government's example.
- To solicit commitments from Government contractors to establish drug-free work environments.
- To mobilize management and labor leaders in the private sector to fight this problem.

2. Our second goal is drug-free schools, from grade schools through universities. Four major steps are being considered:

- Enlisting the help of local educators and school officials.
- Making certain that Federal laws against distributing drugs in or near schools are known and enforced in cooperation with local authorities.
- Encouraging local school districts to expand their drug abuse education as part of an overall health curriculum.
- Seeking a commitment from local and State government to require schools within their jurisdiction be drug-free.

Is this the only Fed. law on the subject? We haven't



... NO problem, unless that sentence implies that we don't want to bother enforcing other laws.

3. The health dangers posed by drugs are increasingly evident. Our third goal is ensuring the public is protected and those involved in drugs are treated. Three steps are under consideration:

- Encouraging States and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems.
- Improving research in health-related areas, including drug testing.
- Bolstering medical and health programs aimed at prevention.

4. Fourth is international cooperation; we must build on what we've already accomplished and move forward. Earlier this year I raised the priority of drug abuse by declaring it a threat to our national security. Now our goal is nothing less than the full and active support and cooperation of every country with which the United States must work to defeat international drug trafficking. To accomplish this we can:

- Take additional steps to expand our joint efforts in attacking drug and narcotic traffickers at the source.
- Continue Vice President Bush's initiatives to increase the support given by the United States military to drug law enforcement operations whenever it is appropriate.
- Intensify efforts with other nations to hit the traffickers where it hurts, in the pocketbook, by further clamping down on money laundering and other transactions conducted with drug money.

5. Our fifth goal is strengthening law enforcement. Here again much has been accomplished, but we can build upon existing

programs to hit drug traffickers with the force and power of a renewed sense of purpose. The following actions could be part of this:

- Insisting that the criminal justice system give prompt and severe punishment to drug peddlers, the big guys and the little guys.
- Directing Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to prosecute those who sell drugs in or near school property to the fullest extent of the law.
- Instructing the Vice President and Attorney General to expedite a comprehensive new effort on our Southern border, complimenting current programs, to stop illegal drug entry into the United States.

See
Comment
P. 4

6. The sixth goal is primary. We must expand public awareness and prevention. We've come a long way on this front. Attitudes are changing, so now is the time to enlist those who have yet to join the fight. We can do this by:

- Reaching out to all Americans and asking them to join Nancy's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.
- 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.
- Disseminating credible and accurate information about the danger posed by drugs. Users should know we are concerned, and understand there is a legitimate reason to be concerned.

In these next few weeks, the Administration will be preparing for an action campaign, based on many of the points

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I've made here today, to be launched when the kids start returning to school in the fall. So this is chapter one, more to come. Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALFRED H. KINGON *AK*

SUBJECT: Cabinet Meeting of August 4, 1986

You will be holding a Cabinet meeting on August 4, 1986 that has two purposes. First, you will hear about the issues that will have to be decided in the weeks and months ahead as the departments and agencies seek to put into effect those programs to fulfill the goals of your Drug Abuse Program which you were presented and approved at the last Domestic Policy Council meeting.

Secondly, you will have the opportunity to communicate to the departments and senior agencies what your thinking is regarding this program.

The attached paper is not a decision memorandum, it is designed to give you an idea of the scope of the program, as well as the decisions that will have to be made in the weeks and months ahead.

Attorney General Meese will guide the meeting.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy

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

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

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

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

GOAL #1 - DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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

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

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

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

Those who favor drug screening argue that testing is required to assure the public that Federal employees are clear-minded and able to provide services safely. Most Council members feel that mandatory drug screening programs for employees in sensitive positions (i.e. law enforcement, national security, and safety-related jobs) have worked in several agencies, and should be extended to all other agencies with sensitive positions.

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

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

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

Another issue will be whether the Federal government's program should be authorized by Executive Order or by legislation. Those with legal concerns feel we should obtain legislation containing permissive authorities for screening and treatment programs.

Others feel we could more quickly and readily tailor a program to our needs if it is done by Executive Order.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOAL #2 DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

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

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

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

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

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

GOAL #3 EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

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

A key issue that has been raised is whether mandatory treatment by the states should be required for intravenous (IV) drug users. It appears possible that states could develop health-related programs that meet constitutional standards. The correlation between IV drug users and individuals with the AIDS virus may be sufficient to warrant this action. Evidence exists that IV users are a major threat to the spread of AIDS to the heterosexual population.

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

GOAL #4 EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Mrs. Reagan's efforts have been of major significance in the international area. And, you are well aware of the other diplomatic and military steps being taken. One additional proposal has been to recall for consultation your Ambassadors to selected countries that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems. This would be for the purpose of instructing them on the facets of your program and developing plans for their support of your efforts.

GOAL #5 STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

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

GOAL #6 EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

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

FUNDING

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

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

Thus far, we are well below the \$3-5 billion that the House Democrats are targeting. A fundamental question that will have to be addressed is whether funds for additional and/or new projects will come from already authorized funds from each department and agency. OMB admonishes that if we are to remain consistent with your directions to adhere to budgetary targets for FY 1987 and beyond, any new funding for the fight against drug abuse should come from other programs of lesser priority. OMB warns that to do otherwise would create a "budget-buster".

LEGISLATION

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

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

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

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.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

Discussion Paper: Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What additional drug abuse actions should the Administration take 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 a 70% reduction in illegal drug use within three years, and to communicate this in a major Presidential 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 various aspects of 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

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- 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.

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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.
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- 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: COORDINATE 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:

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- 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.

A public relations/communications plan in support of these goals will be prepared. It would call for involvement by as many members of the Administration as possible.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL
Discussion Paper: Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What additional drug abuse actions should the Administration take to focus efforts on drug demand?

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- 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: COORDINATE 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.

A public relations/communications plan in support of these goals will be prepared. It would call for involvement by as many members of the Administration as possible.

President's remarks

A BILL

To establish a drug testing program which will provide for a drug-free workplace and allow testing to identify and hold accountable users of illegal drugs.

- ① ~~Act~~ Rehabilitation Act, Drug Abuse Act
- ②
- ③ Civil Service Reform Act, NLRA, FLRA
- ④
- ⑤ Federalism - preemption

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Drug Testing Act of 1986."

FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds and declares that --

(1) The United States has a compelling interest in eradicating drug abuse not only through criminal law enforcement efforts but also by taking action to lessen the demand for illegal drugs.

(2) Employers and educational institutions should establish clear policies to ensure that illegal drug use will result in discipline.

(3) Drug testing is a diagnostic tool designed to create a healthier work environment, increase productivity, improve public safety, and protect national security. Proper testing will identify those individuals who need help and allow them to get help.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act --

(1) "federal employee" includes all members of the Civil Service, the Armed Forces and the Uniformed Services as defined by section 2101 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) "federal employer" means the Executive Agencies as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

4th Amend.

Govt has an interest in eradicating unlicensed guns used for crime

Search Houses, persons, etc

5th Amend.

(3) "illegal drugs" means the use of a controlled substance as defined by Chapter 13 of title 21, United States Code, without a valid prescription or other lawful authorization.

DRUG TESTING

SEC. 4. Drug Free Federal Workforce

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a federal employer may require as a condition of hiring or continued employment that federal employees refrain from the use of illegal drugs.

SEC. 5. Federal Drug Testing Program

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be lawful for a federal employer to conduct biological testing of its employees to determine if they are using illegal drugs. The Office of Personnel Management shall promulgate regulations to implement a drug testing program consistent with this subsection.

SEC. 6. Penalties

If as a result of biological drug testing by a federal employer, it is determined that a federal employee has used illegal drugs or if the employee refuses to participate in the drug testing program, the federal employer may take appropriate disciplinary action against the employee, including removal from employment. The penalties described in this subsection are appropriate regardless of whether the illegal drugs were used while on duty.

SEC. 7. Drug Abuse in Private Employment

(a). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any employer may require as a condition of hiring or continued employment that employees refrain from the use of illegal drugs.

(b). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be lawful for any employer to conduct biological testing of its employees to determine if they are using illegal drugs.

(c). If as a result of biological drug testing by an employer, it is determined that an employee has used illegal drugs, or if the employee refuses to participate in the drug testing program, an employer may take appropriate disciplinary action against the employee, including removal from employment.

The penalties described in this subsection are appropriate regardless of whether the illegal drugs were used while on duty.

SEC. 8. Drug Abuse In Educational Institutions

(a). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any educational institution may require as a condition of admission or continued enrollment that students refrain from the use of illegal drugs.

(b). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be lawful for any educational institution to conduct biological testing of its students to determine if they are using illegal drugs.

(c). If as a result of biological drug testing by an educational institution, it is determined that a student has used illegal drugs, or if the student refuses to participate in a drug testing program, the educational institution may take appropriate disciplinary action against the student, including expulsion from the institution. The penalties described in this subsection are appropriate regardless of whether the illegal drug use was committed while at the educational institution.

SEC. 9. Savings Clause

The provisions of this Act shall not be interpreted to require any employer or educational institution to conduct drug testing.

SEC. 10. Preemption

The provisions of this Act shall preempt and supersede any State law to the extent such law is inconsistent with the limitations contained in such provisions.

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DRAFT July 31, 1986

Six Point
SUBJECT: ¹ Drug Abuse Policy ^{Plan} 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.