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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 29, 1986

**TO:** MR. REGAN

**FROM: THOMAS C. DAWSON**  
**Office of the Chief of Staff**

Dennis and Jack would like  
to meet with you on this.



000 707 50 61 e

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: JOHN A. SVAHN

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

GOAL #1 DRUG FREE WORKPLACE

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

Yes  By Executive Order

Seek legislation

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

No

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

Yes

No

No, seek legislation

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

Yes

No

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

\_\_\_ Yes, we will lead the way.

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

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

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

\_\_\_ Yes, for all federal contractors - seek legislation.

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

GOAL #2 DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

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

\_\_\_ Yes

\_\_\_ No

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

\_\_\_ Yes

\_\_\_ No

GOAL #3 EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

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

\_\_\_ Yes

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

\_\_\_ Develop a federal requirement and program to do so.

\_\_\_ No

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

Yes

No

GOAL #4 EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

Yes

No

GOAL #5 STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

1.) All drug traffickers

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

GOAL #6 EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

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

Yes

No

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes

\_\_\_\_\_ No, the steps we are taking are adequate.

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

DRUG ABUSE POLICY

COORDINATION PLAN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DRUG ABUSE POLICY

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## I. THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM - STRATEGY AND GOALS

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.

The President has said that the time is right to establish a national objective of total eradication of drug abuse and illegal trafficking. He intends that we be half-way toward that objective within three years.

The accompanying strategy will 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.

GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

This goal is 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 will 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 is to have every educational institution drug-free, from grade schools through universities. Four major steps will 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 will 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 will be to obtain cooperation from every country with which the United States must work in drug enforcement and treatment programs. Several actions will 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 will 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 will 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.

## II. ORGANIZATION

### A. Internal

The organization structure for coordinating the President's drug abuse policy effort must be decided as soon as practicable. At present two organizations play major roles, 1) the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, chaired by the Attorney General, and 2) the Drug Abuse Policy Office, headed by Carlton Turner and reporting through the Assistant to the President for Policy Development. Both have made presentations to the Domestic Policy Council on their respective efforts.

Several options are available. These include:

1. Expand the Drug Enforcement Policy Board to include the entire drug abuse program.
2. Establish a new drug abuse health policy board, equivalent to the Drug Enforcement Policy Board.
3. Create a new board that would coordinate health and law enforcement policies.
4. Establish the Drug Abuse Policy Office as a separate agency within the EOP, to coordinate all drug abuse policy efforts, including the Drug Enforcement Policy Board.
5. Establish a Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy reporting to the Domestic Policy Council, to coordinate all drug abuse policy efforts.
6. Make no change.

Congress will likely demand some organizational focal point in the Administration for coordination of drug abuse policy. The Domestic Policy Council can provide final policy determination, but some entity is needed to coordinate day to day policy interpretation and interactions with the many organizations that are employed in fighting drug abuse.

## B. External

The White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy has active contact with over fifty major national organizations engaged in fighting drug abuse. They have worked with numerous publications in producing materials used in drug abuse prevention and awareness. Since this will likely expand, and all Cabinet departments will increase their interactions with external organizations and groups, coordination of these will be needed. Various options are available, but they must be keyed to the internal structure.

### Drug-Free Workplaces

- o Business and Sports
- o Labor Unions

### Drug-Free Schools

- o Communities and School Districts
- o Colleges and Universities

### Improve Health Treatment

- o Hospitals and Medical Associations
- o State Governments

### Expand International Cooperation

- o Foreign Governments
- o International Organizations

### Strengthen Law Enforcement

- o Law Enforcement Agencies
- o Banks and Financial Institutions

### Increase Prevention and Awareness

- o Media
- o Churches and Volunteer Organizations

### III. COMMUNICATIONS

A major element of the President's program will naturally be the communication of his and the First Lady's previous commitment to fighting illegal drug abuse, and his new directions and goals.

On the following pages are numerous events proposed in conjunction with the above strategy. These have been proposed in previous planning meetings involving White House staff members.

It is recommended that this group continue to manage the communications activities of the President, the First Lady, and all Administration spokespeople.

#### IV. LEGISLATION

Congress has initiated a major effort to enact legislation that would call for spending large sums on drug abuse efforts. Much of that legislation is unnecessary, and will be spurious in nature.

The Administration has submitted legislative proposals that have not been enacted. Also, additional proposals are being prepared consistent with the President's new goals and directions.

It will be appropriate to work with Congress to ensure that the more desirable and less costly bills are given consideration, and that the unnecessary bills are discarded.

It is recommended that a Legislative Strategy Group session be called to determine the best means for cooperating with Congress on drug abuse legislative proposals. It should include the key organizational participants, in addition to the regular members.



GOALS WORKSHEET -- DRAFT 7/28/86  
 Drug Abuse Policy Office

AL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

1a. Establish a drug-free Federal workplace. (OPM-agencies)

Leadership

Legislation

Funding

(\$158M)

Maximum

YES

FEHB \$129M  
 Test \$24M

*all + 10%  
 all + 25%*

1b. Encourage states and local governments to develop drug-free workplaces.

All opportunities

No

None

1c. Work with government contractors to ensure drug-free workplaces.

Cabinet

No

FY88 \$5M

1d. Encourage private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.

All opportunities

No

None

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

(\$100M)

2a. Seek to assure that all schools establish a policy of being drug free.

Maximum

No

None

2b. Inform heads of all educational institutions about the Federal law on distributing drugs in or near schools.

AG,  
 DOEd

No

None

2c. Develop ways to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.

DOEd

2c & 2d  
 Yes, Auth  
 LegFund-  
 ing

FY87&FY88

\$100M

100%

trade-off-  
 within DOEd

2d. Encourage that education on drug abuse to be taught as part of a health curriculum rather than as a special curriculum.

DOEd

	Leader- ship	Legis- lation	Funding
<u>GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT</u>			87 (\$82.5M) 88 (\$83M)
3a. Encourage states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems.	HHS	?	FY87 \$14M FY88 \$23M
3b. Accelerate research in health-related areas, including drug testing.	HHS	No	FY87 \$3M FY88 \$3M
3c. Stimulate development of innovative prevention programs.	HHS	?	FY87 \$5.5M FY88 \$12M
3new. Community demo grants, integrated drug abuse programs.	HHS	?	FY87 \$60M FY88 \$45M
<u>GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</u>			(\$62.85M)
Recall for consultation U.S. Ambassadors in selected that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems, and support their anti-narcotic activities.	State	No	FY8? \$.1M Travel  Support FY88+\$30M (INM & AID)
4b. Continue to expand appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug interdiction and destruction of illegal refineries.	DOD	No	Est. \$20M Cost
4c. Intensify efforts with other nations to stop drug trafficking and money laundering.	?	?	Est. ? \$12.75M

	Leader- ship	Legis- lation	Funding
<u>GOAL #5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>			(FY86 \$68M) (FY87\$290M)
5a. Expand sharing of knowledge and prestige of law enforcement personnel with those involved in drug prevention programs, particularly with young people.	DOJ, Treas.	No	+\$3M DOJ +\$.15 Treas.
5b. Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire criminal justice system for drug dealers operating close to users.	DOJ	No	\$281M See OMB paper.
5c. Direct Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to prosecute violators of statutes against selling illegal drugs in or near school property.	DOJ	No	FY87 \$6M (in budget)
5d. Expedite development of a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the U.S.	DOJ	No	FY86 \$68M -in NDEPB ltr to Hill See OMB paper.
<u>GOAL #6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION</u>			(FY87 \$5M)
6a. Ask all citizens to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.	Maximum	No	None.
6b. Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.	Maximum	No	FY86 ? FY87 ? FY88 ?
6c. Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.	All	No	FY87 \$5M (In budget request- ADAMH)

## V. ADMINISTRATION DRUG INITIATIVE FUNDING REVIEW

The Administration's initiative against drug use is creating interest on the part of department and agency heads to develop new programs and to expand existing drug prevention programs. These new and expanded activities will create pressures on an already overburdened federal budget.

Budget pressures can be held to a minimum if adherence to some basic funding principles are maintained.

### Principles of Funding

- o There is far too much emphasis on federal funding measures and too little emphasis on private sector initiatives. Government programs must have active participation of the private sector as a top priority.
- o All new programs and initiatives must have offsets for each funding component.
- o This Administrations budget policy will be adhered to throughout the administration of this drug initiative.

The planning stages of this drug initiative will create a wealth of ideas and programs that can be used to combat the use of illegal drugs in our country and the world. Throughout the planning process budget figures will be changing to accommodate respective priorities attached to each program.

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	Carlton	ner
Don Regan	Dennis	as
Pat Buchanan	Larry	es
John Svahn		

4767



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

10 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 dark ink, appearing to be "C. M. ...".

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 &amp; 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	<u>111.3</u>	<u>47.8</u>	<u>159.1</u>

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&amp;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

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER J. WALLISON

FROM: ROBERT M. KRUGER *RMK*

SUBJECT: Draft Executive Order re Drug Testing

Attached to this memorandum is a very rough draft of an executive order calling for the implementation by departments and agencies of programs to identify drug use among certain employees in certain types of positions. My hope is that your feedback at this early, conceptual stage will keep me from straying too far off course.

As I try to deal with some of the unresolved issues that we have discussed, I begin to better appreciate their practical import. For example, even under OLC's aggressive view of the government's ability to base personnel actions on drug testing results, the executive order probably should not suggest that employees in law enforcement or public safety positions may be terminated for drug usage. A more conservative reading of the restrictions imposed by the Drug Abuse Act and the Rehabilitation Act suggests a wholly non-punitive approach, one which emphasizes referrals for counseling and treatment. Obviously, these statutes also affect how the executive order might distinguish between incumbent employees and applicants.

The attached draft is basically a combination of the existing executive order on security requirements for government employees and the DOD directive on civilian drug testing. As such, several authorities and certain sections cited therein have not been fully examined.

I have also attached copies of selected pleadings in AFGE v. Weinberger, the law suit challenging DOD's civilian drug testing program that is presently pending in the Ninth Circuit.

Attachments

## Workplace

Pres. says program should be voluntary  
we should go to the unions and get them  
to agree. Treatment instead of dismissal

Messe says person who has drugs  
in his veins has been held to  
be in possession for purposes of  
Federal law

Discussion of  
Goal - RF thinks  
50% looks too weak.  
Should be eradication  
and expect to be  
half way  
there in  
3 years

## Schools

Drug-free school bill

Only get money if, after 3 yrs, school  
shows progress in eradicating drugs

Pres. suggests - not squealing on a friend;  
they're saving a friend.

Shultz & Weinberger point out that we can't give help on relocating farmers in other countries if the foreign affairs budget is cut so heavily.

---

### Hayward - Meese

1. Bad legislation - heavy spending bills
  2. Individual rights - we should be concerned. The answer is voluntary compliance and peer pressure
  3. Efforts to get Fed. govt. into doing things that violate Federalism principles
  4. Cost questions
- 

President reiterates that dismissal should not be the penalty for use of drugs, but treatment.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

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

FROM: PETER J. WALLISON   
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Drug Policy Program

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

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

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

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

**SUMMARY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

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

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

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



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

## DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

investigation of health care professionals who are trafficking in drugs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## MEDICAL DETOXIFICATION AND TREATMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## RESEARCH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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