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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER J. WALLISON

FROM: PETER D. KEISLER *PK*

SUBJECT: H.R. 5484 -- The Omnibus Drug Enforcement,
Education and Control Act of 1986

This memorandum summarizes the principal provisions of the drug bill passed last week by the House of Representatives.

International Cooperation

The bill would increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for assistance for international narcotics control. This assistance would include the leasing or lending of helicopters or other aircraft to foreign nations for use in eradication and interdiction. Additional funding would be available to assist foreign countries in protecting foreign officials who may be targets of narcoterrorists attacks, and to expand USIA drug education program aboard.

The bill contains two other significant revisions of current law. It would permit United States officers and employees, in those countries designated by the Secretary of State, to assist foreign officials who are effecting arrests. It would also permit the Secretary of Defense to assign military personnel to operate and maintain military equipment used for narcotics control when requested to do so by a United States government agency providing such assistance to a foreign country.

International Trade

If the President determined that a foreign country was a source of narcotic drugs significantly affecting the United States and was not cooperating with the United States in efforts to control those narcotic drugs, the President would be required under this bill, to the extent he considered necessary, to deny to products of that country tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences, the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, or other laws providing preferential tariff treatment, and to apply to those products additional duties.

Multilateral Development Bank

The United States would be required to use its voice and vote within the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Asian

Development Bank to promote the development of programs for drug eradication. The United States would oppose loans or other benefits to countries which fail to develop eradication programs, unless those loans or benefits were directed to programs serving the basic human needs of its citizens.

Armed Forces

The bill would significantly expand the role of the Armed Forces in preventing the introduction of controlled substances into the United States.

The Secretary of Defense would be authorized, upon the request of an appropriate federal agency, to assign members of the Armed Forces to assist Drug Enforcement officers in searches, seizures and arrests outside the land area of the United States. The bill would instruct the President to deploy Armed Forces equipment and personnel sufficient to halt the penetration of United States borders by aircraft and vessels carrying narcotics. The Armed Forces personnel would be used to locate, pursue and seize these vessels and aircraft and to arrest their crews.

The President would be further instructed to deploy radar aircraft sufficient to provide continuous aerial radar coverage of the southern border, and to pursue and seize the intruding aircraft that are discovered. The President would make use of members of the Reserves and the National Guard in carrying out these provisions.

Coast Guard

Coast Guard funding and manpower would be increased. Coast Guard personnel would be assigned to naval vessels to assist in law enforcement and interdiction. The bill would strengthen the authority of the Coast Guard with respect to ordering the landing, boarding and inspection of aircraft, as well as the stopping, boarding and inspection of sea vessels.

Importation and Smuggling

The bill seeks to strengthen the customs laws in a variety of ways.

First, it would establish new requirements for the immediate reporting of the arrivals into the country of vessels, vehicles and aircraft from outside the country. The bill would provide for increased civil penalties for the violation of reporting requirements, including the seizure of goods brought into the United States on conveyances that were not properly reported, and would establish criminal penalties for intentional violations.

Second, the bill would strengthen laws against aviation smuggling by making it unlawful to transport merchandise by air with the knowledge that the merchandise would be illegally introduced into the United States, and by outlawing transfers of prohibited merchandise between aircraft and sea vessels. Violators would be subject to criminal and civil penalties, including seizure and forfeiture of the aircraft or vessel.

Third, the bill would provide for the seizure and forfeiture of any merchandise introduced or attempted to be introduced into the United States contrary to law.

Fourth, the bill would permit the Secretary of the Treasury, when authorized by treaty or executive agreement, to station customs officials in foreign countries where they would be permitted to conduct inspections and seizures and to make arrests.

Fourth, the bill would amend the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act to reach acts of manufacture and distribution committed outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. It would be unlawful for any United States citizen on board an aircraft to manufacture or distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture or distribute, any controlled substance, or to manufacture or distribute a controlled substance knowing that it would be imported into the United States or into waters within twelve miles of its coast.

Additionally, the bill would establish procedures for undercover Customs operations and would increase the authorized appropriation for the Customs Service.

Increased Criminal Penalties

The bill would increase criminal penalties for the manufacture, distribution and dispensation of controlled substances, or the possession of controlled substances with the intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense them. Possible terms of imprisonment would extend up to 30 years for a first offense and up to life for subsequent offenses. The bill would severely restrict the availability of probation, suspension and parole.

The bill would provide for a sentence of from 20 years to life when violation of certain of the provisions above led to death or serious bodily injury. The same sentence would be available for serious drug traffickers -- those who commit subsequent offenses under the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act with respect to significant amounts of certain illegal drugs.

The bill would provide for a further increase in the penalties for manufacture when the manufacture took place near a school, and would require life imprisonment for distribution near a school. In addition, any person at least 18 years of age who induced someone younger to manufacture or distribute a controlled

20-40

Same

Same substance would be subject to twice the sentence otherwise allowed, and three times that sentence in the event of a second or subsequent offense. Distribution by someone over 21 years of age to someone younger would be punishable by life imprisonment without parole. No Analogy

An individual who intentionally engaged in conduct during the course of a continuing criminal enterprise involving violation of narcotics laws and thereby knowingly caused the death of another individual would be subject to the death penalty. Same

Exclusionary Rule

The bill would modify the exclusionary rule by allowing the introduction of evidence obtained as a result of a search or seizure if the search or seizure was undertaken with a reasonable good-faith belief that it was in conformity with constitutional requirements. Same

Drug Paraphernalia

The bill would prohibit the importation of drug paraphernalia, the use of the U.S. Postal Service to sell drug paraphernalia, and the sale or transportation of drug paraphernalia in interstate commerce.

Controlled Substance Analogues

Controlled substance analogues, also known as designer drugs, i.e. drugs with chemical structures and physiological effects similar to those of controlled substances, would be treated as controlled substances under Schedule I. Same

Federal Employees

The bill would require the Office of Personnel Management to develop treatment and rehabilitation programs for federal employees who are drug or alcohol abusers. It would establish a government-wide education program on the problems of abuse and the availability of treatment and rehabilitation. The head of each Executive agency would be required to develop programs for abusers within his agency.

The bill also would require the Office of Personnel Management to conduct a demonstration project for three years to determine the feasibility and desirability of including benefits relating to the treatment of drug and alcohol abuse among the health benefits available to federal employees.

Money Laundering

The bill would create a new crime of "money laundering." It would be unlawful to knowingly engage or attempt to engage in a Same

financial transaction involving property derived from certain criminal offenses, including those involving controlled substances. Knowing involvement in a scheme to conceal property or disguise its source or ownership would be illegal as well. Violation of these provisions would be punished by imprisonment for up to 20 years and fines of up to one million dollars.

The bill contains several provisions designed to discourage money laundering and make it easier for the government to detect the crime. Additional reporting and recordkeeping would be required with respect to larger transactions. Failure to report properly the export and import of monetary instruments would subject the violator to civil penalties, including the seizure and forfeiture of the monetary instruments involved and also of any interest in property, such as a deposit in a financial institution, traceable to that instrument. The Secretary of the Treasury would be authorized to examine the records of any domestic financial institution and summon its officers to give testimony under oath with respect to a possible violation of the reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and could issue a temporary hold upon giving notice of his intent to effect a seizure. "Financial institution" would be defined to include foreign subsidiaries and affiliates, and "monetary instrument" would be defined to include transfers of funds.

The appropriate federal banking agencies would monitor the compliance of insured banks, savings and loan associations, thrift institutions and credit unions with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements, and would be authorized to issue orders requiring such institutions to cease and desist from any violation of those provisions.

The appropriate federal banking agencies would be allowed additional time in which to review proposed acquisitions of banks and savings and loan associations. They would be required to solicit public comment, and to undertake a more thorough investigation of the principals involved in the acquisitions.

Education

The bill would establish a program of federal financial assistance to the States for drug abuse and education programs, a program of grants to institutions of higher education for studies and training programs on drug abuse education and prevention, and special programs of assistance to Indians with respect to drug abuse education and prevention among Indian children.

In addition, the bill would require the Secretary of Education to establish a national education and prevention program on drug abuse to disseminate information and promote technical assistance to State and local education agencies.

Treatment

The bill would authorize the appropriation of funds to be allotted to the States to provide treatment and rehabilitation for persons suffering from drug abuse.

Enforcement

The bill would authorize the appropriation of additional funds for the Drug Enforcement Administration, for the Offices of United States Attorneys, and for the construction of federal penal and correctional institutions. It would establish a grant program to State and local governments to assist in the enforcement of State and local laws that establish offenses similar to those in federal law.

Violation of Aviation Regulations

The bill would establish additional criminal penalties for the illegal air transportation of any controlled substance when use is made of an aircraft which is not properly registered or certified, when its operator lacks a valid airman's certificate, when its operation violates the regulations dealing with the display of navigation and anticollision lights, or when the aircraft is operated with a fuel tank or fuel system that has not been installed or modified in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Indians

In addition to the education programs described above, the bill would establish several other programs of assistance to Indian communities, including emergency shelters and halfway houses for Indian youth, juvenile detention and rehabilitation centers, and training of Indian law enforcement personnel and community health workers.

Athletes

The bill would establish an Advisory Commission on the Comprehensive Education of Intercollegiate Athletes to advise Congress on issues relating to athletic programs at colleges and universities.

White House Conference

The bill would require the President to call a White House Conference on Drug Abuse and Control. The Conference would assist in formulating a national strategy to control drug trafficking and to prevent and treat drug abuse, and to focus public attention on the problems of narcotics control and abuse.

SYNOPSIS

The principal provisions of the bill would:

- ° provide additional assistance to foreign nations for narcotics control
- Same* ° authorize trade penalties with respect to products from foreign nations which do not cooperate in narcotics control efforts
- Same* ° require that the United States use its position within the Multilateral Development Banks to press for support of eradication programs abroad and denial of benefits to foreign nations which do not cooperate in developing and implementing such programs
- None* ° expand the role of the Armed Forces in preventing the introduction of controlled substances into the United States
- Same* ° strengthen the customs laws against smuggling in order to discourage illegal importation and make such importation easier to detect
- Same* ° increase criminal penalties for drug offences up to and including life imprisonment and death
- Same* ° modify the exclusionary rule to allow a good-faith exception
- Same* ° outlaw the sale, transportation and importation of drug paraphernalia
- Same* ° provide for the treatment under law of controlled substance analogues as controlled substances
- None* ° establish programs for the education, treatment and rehabilitation of federal employees, and create a pilot program of health benefits for those suffering from alcohol- and drug-related problems
- Same* ° establish a crime of "money laundering" and strengthen reporting and recordkeeping requirements
- ?* ° establish new grant programs for drug abuse education and prevention, treatment, and enforcement
- None* ° authorize the appropriation of funds for the constuction of new prisons

- Same* ° establish criminal penalties for the air transportation of controlled substances when aviation regulations are violated in the course of such transportation
- None* ° establish special programs of assistance for Indians;
- None* ° establish a commission on intercollegiate athletics; and
- None* ° provide for the calling of a White House Conference on Drug Abuse.

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>House</u>
<u>Distribution/Manufacture</u>			
1st Offense; no death	Up to 20	5-40	10-30
1st Offense; death	Up to 20	20-life	20-life (or serious injury)
2nd Offense; no death	Up to 40	10-life	20-life
2nd Offense; death	Up to 40	Mandatory Life	20-life (or serious injury)
<u>Importation</u>			
1st Offense; no death	Up to 20	5-40	10-30
1st Offense; death	Up to 20	20-life	20-life
2nd Offense; no death	Up to 20	10-life	20-life
2nd Offense; death	Up to 20	Mandatory Life	20-Life
<u>Continuing Criminal Enterprise</u>			
1st Offense	10-life	Same;but	Same;but
2nd Offense	20-life	(1)Mandatory life for principal adminis- trator, and (2) life-death for inten- tionally participa- ting in an act con- templating that death will result	Optional death penalty if par- ticipant in CCE knowingly causes the death of another

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>House</u>
<u>Manufacturing Near School</u>			
1st Offense	(Same as manuf-acturing else-where)	Twice normal sentence	Twice normal
2nd Offense		Three times normal sentence	Three normal
<u>Distribution Near School</u>			
1st Offense	Twice normal	Twice normal	Twice normal
2nd Offense	Three times	Three times normal	Man-datory life
<u>Distribution to Persons under 21</u>			
1st Offense	Twice normal	Twice normal	Twice normal
2nd Offense	Three times normal	Three times normal	Man-datory life
<u>Use of Persons under 21</u>			
1st Offense	(No provi-sions)	Twice normal	Twice normal
2nd Offense		Three times normal	Three times normal

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THOMAS F. GIBSON, III
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM: PETER J. WALLISON *PJW*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Briefing Materials for President's
Drug Speech, Etc.

Counsel's office has reviewed the above-referenced materials and has indicated our proposed changes on the attached copy.

Regarding the fact sheet on the Executive Order, we recommend that specific reference be made to the important findings contained in the Executive Order. We also believe that the fact sheet focuses too heavily on the drug testing aspects of the Executive Order. It is essential to keep in mind that testing is but one of several methods of identifying illegal drug users authorized by the Executive Order. In fact, programs to identify illegal drug users are but one of the five elements of the agency plans for achieving a drug-free workplace called for by the Executive Order. As drafted, approximately two-thirds of the fact sheet is devoted to drug testing.

We have attached a suggested alternative version of the fact sheet that reflects these observations.

THE PRESIDENT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER FOR A DRUG FREE FEDERAL WORKPLACE.

The President, as head of the 2.8 million civilian Federal workforce, has signed an Executive Order which will significantly further the goal of providing all Americans with a drug free workplace. The Executive Order establishes a policy that Federal employees may not use illegal drugs.

In taking this important step, the President acknowledges the serious adverse effect that drug use has on the efficiency and integrity of the Federal workforce. The President also affirms the leading role that the Federal Government, as the nation's single largest employer, must take in achieving a drug free work place for all Americans.

Programs to be Implemented by Agency Heads

- ° The head of each Executive agency is required to develop a plan for achieving the objective of a drug-free workplace with due consideration to the rights of the government, the employee and the general public.
- ° Agency plans must include:
 - (1) A statement of agency policy regarding drug use.
 - (2) Employee Assistance Programs emphasizing education, counseling, referral to rehabilitation and coordination with community resources.
 - (3) Supervisory training to assist in identifying and addressing drug use by agency employees.
 - (4) Procedures for individual employees to voluntarily seek counseling for rehabilitation services and for supervisors to make such referrals which protect personal privacy.
 - (5) Procedures for identifying illegal drug users.

Measures to be Taken Against Illegal Drug Users

- ° All employees found to use illegal drugs will be referred to an Employee Assistance Program for counseling and appropriate treatment or rehabilitation.
- ° First-time drug users will also be subject to appropriate discipline (such as reprimand or suspension) unless they voluntarily come forward and seek assistance before being caught.
- ° Employees who use illegal drugs and who refuse counseling or rehabilitation or who do not stay clean after a rehabilitation effort will be removed from Federal service.

- In most circumstances employees in sensitive positions who are found to use illegal drugs will not be permitted to remain on duty in that sensitive position prior to their successful completion of rehabilitation.

Drug Testing

- The Executive Order enlists the assistance of drug testing programs to identify drug use in certain circumstances and among certain employees.
- The head of an agency can order the testing of any employee (1) when there is a reasonable suspicion that an employee uses drugs, (2) as part of an investigation of an accident or unsafe practice, and (3) as part of or as a follow-up to counseling or rehabilitation through an Employee Assistance Program.
- The head of an agency must establish a testing program for employees in sensitive positions based on the agency's mission, the employees' duties, available resources, and the potential consequences of employee drug use to public health and safety or to national security.
- Voluntary testing programs will be set up for nonsensitive employees. Applicants may be tested at the discretion of the hiring agency.

Protection of Employees

- Testing procedures must include notification, an opportunity to submit documentation to support legitimate use of drugs, procedures for testing and to protect the confidentiality of test results and medical records.
- Procedures for providing urine specimens must allow individual privacy, unless the agency has reason to believe that a particular individual may alter or substitute the specimen to be provided.
- All testing must be done in accordance with technical and scientific guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services. Unconfirmed test results will not be used as a basis to discipline any employee.
- Any disciplinary action must be taken in compliance with otherwise applicable procedures. An employee will be able to challenge any finding that he uses drugs, including the results of any underlying drug test.

- Testing pursuant to the Order cannot be done to gather criminal evidence, and agencies are not required to report any such evidence, found as a result of a testing program, to the Attorney General for criminal action.

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/13/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3:00 p.m. TODAY

SUBJECT: BRIEFING MATERIALS FOR PRESIDENT'S DRUG SPEECH, ETC.

	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WALLISON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GIBSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>TURNER</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MASENG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please provide any comments/recommendations on the attached materials directly to Tom Gibson by 3:00 this afternoon, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE CHEW

FROM: TOM GIBSON *16*

SUBJECT: Drug Initiatives Package

Attached, for staffing, are the following consensus components for Monday's package. They will be stand alone documents but will be tabbed within the package behind the executive summary. The tabs will be as follows:

- TAB 1 -- Legislation; will contain proposed legislation and its transmittal letter,
- TAB 2 -- Executive Order; will contain a summary of the Executive Order and a copy of the E.O.,
- TAB 3 -- Ongoing Programs; NOTE: this section needs to be beefed up.
- TAB 4 -- Accomplishments; a collection of accomplishments, focus should be on programs that are attributable to Federal efforts
- TAB 5 -- Summary; A summary of the President's six goals

Comments and additional information on these sections should come to my office. Staff from OMB and the Carlton Turner's office will be present to help incorporate changes. Comments by 3:00 PM today would be appreciated.

Thanks very much.

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR RELEASE AT X:00 AM
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1986

Presidential Initiatives In America's Crusade Against Drug Abuse:
Executive Order for a Drug Free Federal Workplace and
The Comprehensive War Against Drugs Act of 1986

Monday, September 15, 1986

BRIEFING PACKAGE

NEW PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES IN AMERICA'S CRUSADE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

Personal Leadership

The President has committed the prestige of his office, the leadership of his own personal example, the example of his immediate staff and that of the Federal government in leading America to becoming a drug-free society.

- o Drug abuse was a major national problem when President Reagan took office in 1981, and fighting drug abuse became one of his earliest priorities. There have been many successes. But there is more to be done.
- o On August __, 1986 The President declared a redoubled effort to lead America in ending the ruined lives, destroyed families, and weakened communities caused by drug abuse. Drug abuse is not a private matter. Its social, health, and economic costs for all Americans are severe. For the sake of our nation, drug abuse must end.
- o The Federal role in fighting drug abuse is vital, but only a component of what must be a total national resolve. All segments of American society -- labor, business, the clergy, educators, and those in sports and media must share in the role of making drug abuse unacceptable.
- o The President's national strategy involves six central initiatives: eliminating drug abuse from our workplaces; eliminating drug abuse from our schools; providing effective treatment for those suffering from past drug abuse; improving international cooperation to stop the inflow of illegal drugs; further strengthening law enforcement; and increasing public awareness and drug abuse prevention.

The President has committed to using all of the tools at his disposal to accomplish his six initiatives and to ensure that the Federal government does its share in the crusade against drug abuse.

Executive Leadership -- Executive Order to Achieve a Drug Free Federal Workplace

Consistent with his authority as President and as head of America's largest employer (2.8 million civilian employees), the President has determined that the Federal workforce should be a model for eliminating drug abuse from the workplace.

thereby

In coordination with proposed changes in laws governing federal employment (Title I, Comprehensive War Against Drugs Act of 1986), the President has ordered reforms that will improve the health, safety, and productivity of Federal workers and further encourage state and local governments and private sector employers to work for a drug free workplace.

Congressional Leadership -- Comprehensive War Against Drugs Act of 1986

Drug Free Clinic

The President has sent to Congress his "~~Comprehensive War Against Drugs Act of 1986~~" -- without question one of the most important, and one of the most critically needed pieces of legislation that any president has ever proposed. The President is strongly committed to its passage before adjournment of the 99th Congress.

The President's proposed legislation contains six titles that will, when enacted, be the cornerstone of the Administration's anti-drug abuse effort. The six Titles are in parallel with the President's six initiatives. Title I is intended to work in tandem with the President's Executive Order for a drug free federal work place. Specific provisions include:

The Act with II and the Execut Order

together with the Executive Order, this assists

- o Title I -- the "Drug-Free Federal Workplace Act of 1986" -- ~~recognizes~~ that the Federal Government, as the Nation's largest employer ~~can and should set an example~~ in ensuring a drug-free workplace for every American. ~~It emphasizes~~ that the use of illegal drugs by current or prospective Federal employees will ~~in no way be condoned~~. [Proposed funding for this initiative \$118 million.] *to facilitate?*
- o Title II -- the "Drug-Free Schools Act of 1986" -- authorizes a major new grant program (at \$100 million in fiscal year 1987) to assist State and local governments in establishing drug-free learning environments in elementary and secondary schools. Proposed funding for this initiative \$100 million. *not*

Do this per testing?

- o Title III -- the "Substance Abuse Services Amendments of 1987" -- responds to the grave health threat that the use of illegal drugs presents. It would extend from 1988 through 1992, the block grant under which funds are made available to the States for alcohol and drug abuse and mental health programs. The Title would also eliminate several unnecessary restrictions contained in current law which limit the flexibility of the States in putting these funds to work where they are most needed. Proposed funding for this initiative \$551 million.

- o Title IV -- emphasizing the need for increased and better international cooperation, would improve the procedures used in seizing the proceeds of narcotics-related crimes committed in other countries, facilitate the participation of U.S. law enforcement personnel in drug enforcement operations abroad, and ensure that aliens in this country who are convicted of illegal drug offenses can be deported.

- o Title V -- contains several measures that will make it clear to drug traffickers that the Nation will make whatever tools are necessary available to our law enforcement personnel and our courts to ensure that those convicted of illegal drug offenses are both suitably punished and deprived of the fruits of their unlawful labors.

Proposed funding for Title IV and V initiatives \$2,358 million.

- o Title VI -- the "Public Awareness and Private Sector Initiatives Act of 1986" -- urges and encourages the increased cooperation between the private sector and the government in educating the public about the hazards of drug abuse. Proposed funding for this initiative \$16 million.

Title?

ALREADY BEEN
STAFFED

9/12

ALREADY IN
STAFFING

9/12

We are preparing a new draft for this.

THE PRESIDENT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER FOR A DRUG FREE FEDERAL WORKPLACE

The President, as head of the 2.8 million civilian Federal workforce, has signed an Executive Order to establish a policy that Federal employees may not use illegal drugs, whether on-duty or off-duty.

The first of the six goals announced by the President in August was to provide all Americans a drug-free workplace. The President's Executive Order gives the millions of Federal workers the same opportunity to enjoy a drug-free workplace as is available to workers in the private sector.

Programs to be Implemented by Agency Heads

- o The head of each Executive agency would be instructed to implement this policy by developing a plan to achieve the objective of a drug-free workplace with due consideration to the rights of the government, the employee and the general public.

(The military services have separate procedures for detecting drug use and are not covered by this order.)
- o The head of each agency would establish and conduct a program to test any employee in a sensitive position for illegal drug use.
- o Each agency head would determine the positions deemed to be sensitive, from within broad categories of eligible positions defined by the order (generally, positions involved in law enforcement, national security, the protection of life and property, and public health and safety) and the frequency with which drug tests would be conducted.
- o In addition, the order would authorize heads of agencies to require testing for employees in non-sensitive positions if the agency had reasonable suspicion that an individual was using drugs.
- o Each agency head would also establish a program for voluntary employee drug testing, pursuant to the President's policy that persons who use drugs should be encouraged to come forward and take voluntary steps to solve their own problems.

Testing Procedures

- o The agency drug testing programs would be conducted pursuant to scientific and technical guidelines established by the Secretary of the Health and Human Services.

- o Agencies would be required to notify employees, 60 days in advance of the implementation of their new drug testing programs, that testing for use of illegal drugs would be conducted and that employees may seek counseling and rehabilitation.

Treatment and Disciplinary Actions

- o Under the President's Executive Order, agency heads would be required to take disciplinary action where any employee is found to use illegal drugs, unless the employee voluntarily identifies himself as a drug user or volunteers for drug testing, and thereafter obtains drug counseling or rehabilitation.
- o Upon a first determination that an employee is using illegal drugs, if that employee refuses to obtain rehabilitation or thereafter uses illegal drugs, the agency head would be required to remove that person from service.

ONGOING PROGRAMS

MAJOR ONGOING FEDERAL EFFORTS AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

(Note: The current organization here, of the efforts segregated according to the President's six initiative may be modified. More information is needed.)

DRUG FREE WORKPLACE

- o Civilian employees and applicants in sensitive positions are currently tested for illegal drug use in about 20 civilian agencies. The armed forces test virtually all members and all applicants at an annual cost of \$50 million.
- o Employee Assistance Programs provide drug and alcohol abuse counselling and referral, training in supervisors, and information dissemination on illegal drug use; total annual cost is \$12 million.
- o Most major health insurance carriers, provide some form of drug and alcohol rehabilitation in their coverage of Federal employees.

DRUG FREE SCHOOLS

- o The First Lady's "Just Say No" Program -- Since the First Lady became involved in 1981 as a national and international leader in the fight against drug abuse, the number of parent groups created to fight drug and alcohol abuse has grown from 900 to 9,000 groups nationwide. And our school-aged children have formed over 10,000 "Just Say No" Clubs around the country.
- o Five regional training centers, funded under contract by the Department of Education, train 700 school personnel per year to establish specific action plans for combating drug abuse in their schools.
- o The Department of Education has compiled a booklet, Schools Without Drugs, to inform parents, school officials, and students about drug abuse prevention. It is available to all elementary and secondary schools and made available to the public free of charge.

EFFECTIVE DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT

- o Several Federal agencies work to prevent drug abuse. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds State and local treatment services, supports research into the causes and prevention of drug abuse, and directs efforts to prevent drug abuse. The Department of Defense, Veterans Administration, and other agencies fund employee treatment programs.

(Need More specific information here)

IMPROVED INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- o On August 14, 1986, the Reagan Administration announced Operation Alliance, a major new cooperative drug law enforcement effort along the 2,000 mile U.S.-Mexico border. Under the program, more than 20 U.S. agencies -- including federal, state and local authorities -- will coordinate efforts to choke off the flow of drugs, weapons and other contraband across the border. More than 500 federal law enforcement personnel will be hired or reassigned to the area. The Administration has asked Congress for \$266 million over the next two years to hire additional agents and prosecutors and buy new air surveillance equipment.
- o Drug interdiction, which aims to physically interdict the shipment of drugs prior to their entry into the U.S., is performed primarily by the Coast Guard and Customs Service, with supporting assistance provided by the Department of Defense.
- o Intelligence activities conducted by the DEA, FBI, Customs Service, Coast Guard and others directly contribute to the effectiveness of investigations, interdiction and international programs.
- o State Department funds programs targeted for foreign crop control and eradication efforts while DEA's foreign program places agents and analysts overseas.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT

- o In 1982, the President asked the Vice President to establish a South Florida Task Force to respond to the drug trafficking emergency there. The effort pooled the resources of nine federal agencies, including the military, with state and local authorities.
- o The unprecedented successes of the South Florida Task Force led in 1983 to the creation of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System -- now a model for coordinating interdiction efforts around all our borders.
- o The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center provides training for most Federal law enforcement agencies and some State and local officers.
- o Currently, criminal drug investigations conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), FBI and IRS target high-level drug traffickers.
- o Federal prosecutions conducted by Justice Department attorneys focus on mind and high-level traffickers.

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- o Federal criminal justice grants are awarded for a variety of activities that include prevention, prosecution, research and other programs.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

- o ACTION provides grants to community organizations to promote and assist youth, parent, and community groups in their efforts to prevent drug use among young people.
- o Education materials and technical expertise are provided to State, local, and private sector organizations to increase public intolerance of illegal drug use.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

September 15, 1986

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

Early in the first year of his Administration, President Reagan described drug abuse as "one of the gravest problems facing us." The President warned that "we run the risk of losing a great part of a whole generation" if we fail to act, and he launched a nationwide campaign against drug abuse and drug trafficking.

The President's Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking was published in 1982, and was followed with the publication of a National Strategy in 1984. The Strategy provided a comprehensive plan of action in five areas:

- o International Cooperation
- o Drug Law Enforcement
- o Drug Abuse Prevention
- o Drug Abuse Treatment
- o Research

Also included was a major initiative to rid our military of drug abuse.

International Cooperation

- o President Reagan has fulfilled his pledge to establish "a foreign policy that vigorously seeks to interdict and eradicate illicit drugs, wherever cultivated, processed or transported."
- o Today, 14 countries are eradicating narcotic plants, compared to one country in 1981. Shortages of marijuana are now being reported throughout the country, primarily as a result of eradication.
- o In mid-1984, the Government of Colombia implemented a cannabis eradication program using herbicides, a significant milestone in international narcotics control.
- o The precedent-setting Colombia program was the capstone of efforts in several other Latin American and Caribbean countries. In 1985, Panama and Belize eradicated cannabis with herbicides.
- o The Government of Peru began eradicating coca bushes in mid-1983, the first agreement under the U.S. strategy to couple enforcement and eradication support with development assistance.
- o Aggressive enforcement activity against cocaine manufacturers in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia is disrupting the flow of cocaine.

- o Operation "Blast Furnace" in Bolivia is an example of how the U.S. military is helping foreign police attack the drug traffic.
- o The United States Information Agency has mobilized its media elements -- the Wireless File, the Voice of America, the Television and Film Service -- to communicate drug abuse awareness messages to overseas audiences.
- o The global priority of drug control was made clear at the economic summit in May 1985, when President Reagan and the heads of the other governments declared their collective commitment to eliminating the supply and use of illegal drugs worldwide.
- o Prevention efforts also received a strong global boost through the "mother-to-mother" conferences which Mrs. Reagan hosted in April and October 1985 for first ladies from around the world.
- o In April 1986, President Reagan declared the international drug traffic to be a threat to national security, authorizing the use of military surveillance and intelligence capabilities in the fight against illegal drugs.

Drug Law Enforcement

- o Under the Reagan Administration, Federal spending for drug law enforcement will triple -- from about \$700 million in 1981 to \$2.4 billion in 1987.
- o In 1982, the President asked Vice President Bush to establish a South Florida Task Force as a major new interagency initiative against critical crime problems in Florida, including the massive drug smuggling and associated illegal financial activities.
- o The President expanded this interagency concept to all borders of the United States in early 1983 by establishing the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, also headed by Vice President Bush. This is the first time the Nation has had a national cooperative drug interdiction system.
- o In 1982, President Reagan set up the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces, directed by the Attorney General, to attack drug trafficking by major criminal organizations. The Task Forces are operational in 13 locations throughout the Nation.
- o The Administration provided leadership for a national eradication campaign to stop marijuana production in the United States. Participation expanded from seven states in 1981 to all 50 states.

- o On January 21, 1982, the Administration brought the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the fight against illegal drugs.
- o Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees, established by the Attorney General in each of the 94 Federal judicial districts, focus Federal, state and local investigative and prosecutorial resources on the most serious crime problems in the district.
- o On July 28, 1983, President Reagan named a President's Commission on Organized Crime to study organized crime involvement in the drug traffic and to recommend ways of dealing with it. The Commission made its report to the President in March 1986.

Drug Abuse Treatment and Research

- o The Reagan Administration has assisted efforts to achieve more effective use of resources within the existing national treatment network, including the development of treatment programs which are more responsive to local priorities and the specific needs of a heterogeneous population with drug and alcohol abuse problems.
- o In 1982, the Federal share of funding for treatment support was incorporated in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services block grants to provide the states with more flexibility in determining specific treatment needs and responding accordingly.
- o The Administration's approach also supports the integration of drug and alcohol services into the general health care system for more effective and efficient treatment.
- o A priority has been established to recognize the special needs of young people with drug, alcohol and related problems and to encourage state and private treatment programs to make appropriate provisions for counseling and medical services.
- o The Administration's research efforts have focused on developing more appropriate and cost effective treatment for drug users, including the development of new drugs for potential use in the treatment of narcotics addiction.
- o Knowledge has been expanded about both the acute and chronic effects of marijuana and cocaine use.

Drug Abuse Prevention

- o The First Lady is truly the leader in the prevention effort. Mrs. Reagan has traveled over 100,000 miles to 53 cities in 28 states and 6 foreign countries in her campaign to fight school-

age drug and alcohol use. She has hosted two international conferences on drug abuse, one attended by 17 First Ladies from around the world and the second attended by 30 First Ladies.

- Insert last bullet*
- o Since 1981, the parent movement in the United States has expanded from about 1,000 loosely organized groups to 9,000 groups, with national organization and their own national and international resource center. The parent groups have taken a no-nonsense position on youthful drug use and have brought about new laws, public policies and attitudes.
 - o Our school-age children have formed over 10,000 "Just Say No" Clubs around the country to provide positive peer pressure to hundreds of thousands of young people to say no to drugs.
 - o Businesses and civic organizations are working to communicate accurate information about drug abuse in a credible way to large segments of the population.
 - o A Weekly Reader survey, sponsored by Xerox Education Publications as a community service, filled the gap in our knowledge about children's attitudes concerning drugs and alcohol.
 - o Over four million special drug awareness, adventure comic books have been distributed to elementary school students. The comic books were sponsored by D.C. Comics, The Keebler Company, the National Soft Drink Association, International Business Machines (IBM), and the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth.
 - o IBM is sponsoring another million comic books for distribution in late August 1986. Also, for the first time, 300,000 will be published in Spanish, courtesy of IBM.
 - o In 1982, McNeil Pharmaceutical made a commitment to Mrs. Reagan to begin a national awareness campaign with the local pharmacist as the focal point for information on drug abuse within the community. The "Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse," program is now firmly established across the country and has been expanded to several foreign countries.
 - o The President and Mrs. Reagan met with the heads of professional sports associations in late 1982 to enlist their help in the campaign against drug abuse.
 - o The International Association of Lions Clubs, which represents 1.4 million members in 155 countries, has launched a Lions' War Against Drugs.

- o The National Broadcasting Company (NBC) sponsored the "Don't Be a Dope" drug abuse awareness campaign for parents and young people.
- o "The Chemical People" Project, a simultaneous nationwide series of television broadcasts and local community events, resulted in an unprecedented number of organized "town meeting groups" across the Nation. The campaign was aired by public broadcasting stations, produced by WQED (PBS) in Pittsburgh, sponsored by the National Coalition for the Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, and hosted by the First Lady.
- o The Keebler Company, an early sponsor of the drug awareness comic books, expanded their drug abuse prevention efforts to include traveling shows in shopping malls across the country. In the Fall of 1986, Keebler will make educational video tapes available featuring Mrs. Reagan and an excellent message for third to fifth grade youth.

- Should go first*
- o ^{The following} These are only examples of the many private sector awareness and prevention programs underway across the Nation. The Federal government has provided information and technical assistance for many of the private sector initiatives and is committed to supporting the action of citizens in the national prevention effort.

Drug Abuse in the Armed Forces

- o The Department of Defense has been in the forefront of creating a drug-free workplace for its military and civilian employees.
- o The number of military personnel reporting illegal drug use dropped 67 percent between 1980 and 1985 reflecting the Department's aggressive program of testing, education and rehabilitation.
- o In August 1986, the Department established a civilian drug testing program for employees in critical positions.

SUMMARY

DRAFT

THE NATIONAL CRUSADE AGAINST ILLEGAL DRUGS

President Reagan has announced six new goals in a national crusade to build upon what has been accomplished and lead us toward a drug-free America:

- o **Drug-Free Workplaces** for all Americans;
- o **Drug-Free Schools** from elementary to university level;
- o **Expanded Drug Abuse Treatment and Research** to tackle the health dangers posed by drugs;
- o **Improved International Cooperation** to achieve full and active involvement by every country with which the United States must work to defeat international drug trafficking;
- o **Strengthened Drug Law Enforcement** to take additional initiatives which will hit drug traffickers with renewed force; and
- o **Increased Public Awareness and Prevention** -- the goal on which success ultimately depends -- to help every citizen understand the stakes and get involved in fighting the drug menace.

President Reagan called for the commitment of all Americans in "taking a stand in every city, town, and village in this country and making certain drug users fully understand their fellow citizens will no longer tolerate drug use."

The President stated, "Our goal is not to throw users in jail, but to free them from drugs. We will offer a helping hand; but we will also...refuse to let drug users blame their behavior on others... And finally, yet first and foremost, we will get the message to the potential user that drug use will no longer be tolerated; that they must learn to "Just say no."

President Reagan believes there is an important role for each American in this effort.

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

GOAL #1 - DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

This goal is to protect the public and the workforce and to increase productivity by ensuring that workers are clear minded and free of the effects of illegal drugs.

Five initiatives are proposed to achieve a drug-free workplace. A balance between strong intolerance of illegal drug use by workers and fair treatment for the individual is fundamental to the goal.

INITIATIVES:

1. Accelerate development of a drug-free Federal workplace.

- o An Executive Order has been prepared, implementing a strong policy against illegal drug use by Federal employees.
- o Drug abuse awareness and prevention programs among the Federal workforce will be expanded, so as to:
 - (1) Increase each employee's awareness of the health, economic, and social costs of illegal drug use;
 - (2) Ensure that each employee is aware that unauthorized possession of a controlled substance is a crime; and
 - (3) Increase each employee's awareness of what can be done to identify and combat illegal drug use, not only in the workplace but also in their homes and communities.
- o Federal agencies will be directed to develop programs to identify illegal drug users among Federal employees.
 - (1) The Office of Personnel Management will develop training for Federal supervisors to assist them in identifying and addressing illegal drug use in the workplace.
 - (2) Agencies will enable any employee to voluntarily submit to drug testing and encourage employee participation in such voluntary programs.

Where is this. Not in EO. OPM needs?

It is unclear from this discussion what is in the EO or what is not. Should be responsible to indicate when agencies (such as OPA) are taking action on their own, with direction from EO

individual employees

-- those involving health and safety, law enforcement and national security --

(3) Agencies will test for illegal drug use under the following circumstances:

- (a) When there is a reasonable suspicion that an employee uses illegal drugs;
- (b) In examinations authorized by the agency regarding an accident or unsafe practice; or
- (c) ~~During or after admission of an employee's~~ *In connection with* ~~into a rehabilitation program.~~

participate in

(4) Agencies will be permitted to test all employees in sensitive positions, at the discretion of the head of each agency.

o Agency heads will establish guidelines and resources to ensure effective handling of employees who use illegal drugs. The following provisions are recommended:

- (1) A "grace period" between notification to employees of mandatory testing program and initiation of actual testing, during which employees may volunteer for counseling and rehabilitation services without penalty;
- (2) Upgraded and re-emphasized availability of Employee Assistance Programs;
- (3) Counseling and referral to rehabilitation, when appropriate, for employees who have been identified as illegal drug users; and
- (4) Suggested actions for correcting and disciplining employees who fail to stop using illegal drugs.

o Agency heads will initiate programs to preclude illegal drug users from entering Federal employment:

- (1) The Office of Personnel Management is revising Standard Forms 85 and 86 to include questions about prior drug use for applicants to both sensitive and non-sensitive positions with the Federal Government.
- (2) Agency heads ~~will provide~~ *may provide* for drug screening of applicants for ~~sensitive~~ positions before appointment or selection.

all

(3) Agency heads will be permitted to test applicants to identify drug users before selection to any position.

(4) Agency heads may prescribe referral of a drug or alcohol disqualified applicant for counseling and rehabilitation before reconsideration of the applicant.

o The Office of Personnel Management will issue further guidance on testing for illegal drug use. This guidance will be developed in consultation with other agencies and provide for agency discretion, fairness and consistency.

o Legislative changes will be proposed to title 5 of the United States Code, and Section 7 of the Rehabilitation Act making current illegal drug use a disqualifier for entry into Federal employment and a basis for removal. Drug users or addicts with no other handicap would no longer be deemed "handicapped" for purposes of the Act's job protections.

2. ^{so that} Work with government contractors to establish a policy of drug-free work environments.

o Agency heads will be allowed to require selected contractors, particularly those in positions involving public safety and national security, to meet the drug-free requirements established for the Federal workforce.

o Guidance will be developed and promulgated to all government contractors concerning the philosophy, importance and procedures for achieving a drug-free workplace.

3. Encourage state and local governments and their contractors to develop drug-free workplaces.

o President Reagan will send a letter to state and local government officials outlining the six goals and asking other levels of government to follow his lead. (Letters to governors and key state legislators are completed.)

o Cabinet members and agency heads will send letters to the heads of their counterpart organizations in state and local governments, encouraging drug-free policies.

that will assist the federal government in removing drug users from the federal workplace.

Where does this come from?

What is this? Not in E

will be amended to eliminate the requirement

4. **Mobilize management and labor leaders in the private sector to fight drug abuse in the workplace.**
 - o Agencies will work with government contractors to establish a policy of drug-free work environments.
 - o President Reagan will send a letter to CEO's of Fortune 500 companies, asking them to establish a company policy of a drug-free workplace.
 - o President Reagan will send a letter to major labor leaders, asking for their action and support to rid the workplace of illegal drug use.

5. **Communicate accurate and credible information about how drug abuse in the workplace can be eliminated.**
 - o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will establish and publicize a toll-free "Drug-Free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions about illegal drugs and how to eliminate their use by workers.
 - o The Secretary of Labor will develop and disseminate a "what works" booklet on Workplaces Without Drugs, to provide reliable and practical information about the problem of illegal drug use in the workplace and what can be done to stop it. This will include examples of effective programs, a summary of issues, technical guidance, and a basic resource guide.
 - o The Secretary of Labor will establish and make available a team of experts to provide on-site technical assistance and training to businesses and unions developing or expanding programs to get illegal drugs out of the workplace.

GOAL #2 - DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

This goal is to promote excellence in American education by achieving and maintaining a drug-free environment in our Nation's educational institutions, from elementary schools through universities.

INITIATIVES:

1. **Communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.**
 - o The Secretary of Education will send a letter to all heads of state educational boards outlining the President's six goals, and the important role of school administrators and teachers.
 - o The Department of Education is issuing a pamphlet titled Schools Without Drugs to provide parents, school officials, students and communities with reliable and practical information about the problem of school-age drug use and what they can do to achieve drug-free schools. The booklet will be disseminated to all elementary and secondary schools, and will be available free of charge.
2. **Encourage all schools to establish a policy of being drug free.**
 - o The Secretary of Education will continue his role as national advocate for drug-free schools.
 - o The Zero Tolerance Act is being forwarded to Congress to provide \$80 million in 1987 to be used as state discretionary grants to school districts which have a sound plan for getting drugs out of their schools and keeping them out.
 - (1) The plan must include tough disciplinary provisions that are developed in conjunction with parents, law enforcement officials and the courts.
 - (2) States and localities must demonstrate their own commitment to prevention by providing at least one-third of the cost of the program.
 - (3) Grants may be made to individual school districts for up to three years, but funding for each year would depend on a district's

demonstration of specific progress in reducing drug use.

- (4) Grants will include a state set-aside for drug prevention activities at the state level. Set-aside funds would support teacher training, technical assistance to local school districts, and development of statewide programs with law enforcement agencies. The set-aside will be limited to no more than 10 percent of the total grant.
 - o The Department of Education will encourage local school districts to expand their drug abuse education.
 - o The Zero Tolerance Act will also authorize the Secretary of Education to reserve \$20 million (of the total \$100 million in 1987) for national prevention and awareness programs for students.
 - o The Department of Education will encourage efforts to train student leaders in developing anti-drug activities in their schools and communities.
 - o The Department of Education will work with the Department of Defense schools to develop a model drug prevention program for those schools.
3. **Ensure that Federal laws against distributing drugs in or near schools are known and enforced in cooperation with local authorities.**
 - o The Attorney General and the Secretary of Education will ensure that all appropriate educational and law enforcement officials are aware of this law and are working together to enforce it.
 - o The Administration will propose legislation extending Federal laws against distributing drugs in or near schools to university and college campuses.

GOAL #3 - EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

This goal is to ensure that appropriate treatment is available to illegal drug users who are experiencing health damage and addiction, and that illegal drug users receive the professional assistance they need to quit using illegal drugs.

INITIATIVES:

1. **Encourage states and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems.**
 - o The Administration will seek a \$100 million State capacity-building grant in 1987 for emergency expansion of services in treatment centers which have a high demand for services by endemic drug users who could not otherwise afford treatment.
 - o The Administration will seek establishment of Community Systems Development Projects. The Projects will:
 - (1) Provide short-term financial assistance (on a matching basis with a declining Federal share) to communities to assist them in mobilizing comprehensive, integrated treatment and prevention efforts to reduce illegal drug use;
 - (2) Build on existing public and private sector institutions to develop a permanent capability which can be sustained by the states and communities themselves;
 - (3) Integrate alcohol and drug abuse services into the mainstream of health care;
 - (4) Involve all segments of the community in enhancing the local treatment and prevention system; and
 - (5) Establish coordinated alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment systems nationwide.
 - o The Administration will propose legislation to remove various restrictions now imposed on States on the uses of funds under the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant, thereby giving the states and restore the state's spending flexibility as originally intended by the Administration, and extend the Block Grants for an additional five years.

2. Expand research in health-related areas, including drug testing.

- o The Administration will develop enhanced epidemiology and surveillance systems which will assure accurate tracking of the incidence and prevalence of alcohol and drug use and improved identification of risk factors and risk groups.
- o The Administration will seek to expand research which will strengthen resources for preventing, identifying and treating illegal drug use, including:
 - (1) More effective methods of preventing, detecting, diagnosing and treating illicit drug use and intervening with high risk children and adolescents;
 - (2) Alternative, improved and less costly illegal drug detection mechanisms; and
 - (3) National accredited system for laboratory testing.

3. Bolster medical and health programs aimed at prevention.

- o The Administration will establish a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Center will carry out a national program of prevention, education and early intervention activities so as to:
 - (1) Facilitate, monitor and, as necessary, support Federal activities in cooperation with public and volunteer efforts;
 - (2) Disseminate knowledge gained from prevention and treatment research through statewide prevention networks; and
 - (3) Provide immediate aid to communities in drug crisis through rapid response technical assistance, needs assessment, and other appropriate strategies.

4. **Support the drug-free Federal workplace initiative (Goal #1) by providing appropriate information and technical assistance.**
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will work closely with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to ensure that Federal drug abuse prevention programs are using the most accurate and effective strategies and materials available.
 - o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will provide assistance to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management in ensuring that agency employee assistance programs are using the most accurate and effective strategies and materials.
 - o The Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, will develop and issue guidelines on drug testing and rehabilitation programs.

GOAL #4 - IMPROVE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

President Reagan has implemented a foreign policy that vigorously seeks to interdict and eradicate illegal drugs in foreign source and transshipment countries. Earlier this year, the President raised the priority of illegal drugs as a threat to national security. This goal will build on what has already been accomplished and move forward to obtain full and active cooperation from every country with which the United States must work in drug enforcement and prevention programs.

1. A conference for U.S. Ambassadors will be convened in October 1986 to convey an international sense of urgency and to discuss increased regional cooperation.
2. Legislative change will be sought concerning the participation of Federal officers in drug arrests in foreign countries.
3. Legislation will be sought to authorize confiscation of property in the United States owned by drug dealers who violate foreign laws.
4. Immigration requirements will be amended to allow deportation of alien drug traffickers.

GOAL #5 - STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vigorous drug law enforcement reduces the availability of illegal drugs in the United States, deters drug-related crime and creates an environment favorable to the implementation and development of long-range programs to eliminate the production and use of illegal drugs. Since the early days of the Administration, President Reagan has provided strong personal leadership to the drug law enforcement effort, expanding Federal drug law enforcement to the highest level in U.S. history. This goal will build upon the existing major programs by taking steps to hit drug traffickers with renewed force.

1. Operation Alliance was recently begun to increase cooperative drug law enforcement along the United States-Mexico border.
2. A major law enforcement initiative is being planned.
3. Law enforcement directed at money laundering and penalties related penalties will be strengthened.

GOAL #6 - INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

This goal is primary. Every person must each get involved in making illegal drug use unacceptable in our society. Attitudes have changed, awareness has increased, and many people are seeking ways to join in the fight.

INITIATIVES:

1. **Encourage all citizens and private sector organizations to join the First Lady's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.**
 - o President and Mrs Reagan will continue to challenge and encourage citizens and private organizations to participate in the national crusade to eliminate the use of illegal drugs.
 - o President Reagan will send a letter to selected foundations, encouraging their personal and corporate support of the national crusade.

- o A series of White House briefings will be held in Washington and around the country to encourage participation in the national crusade.
 - o A Presidential "Honor Roll" is proposed as an incentive for companies that contribute significant resources in the area of drug abuse prevention.
 - o The President and First Lady will sponsor a national drug prevention essay and poster contest for the Nation's students, with awards presented at a White House ceremony.
 - o The Administration will encourage the use of positive peer pressure by adopting the theme of "Just Say No" as the consistent message in all campaigns against the use of illegal drugs.
 - o The Administration will encourage and support a major media campaign of public service announcements featuring Administration officials, national celebrities and athletes.
- 2. Encourage corporations, service organizations and the media to develop prevention programs within their organizations, communities, and our Nation.**
- o A Presidential private sector initiative for a drug-free America will be established, with representative leaders from the media, advertising, business, entertainment, education, youth, labor, and/or sports. The initiative will promote and identify related private sector efforts and potential sources of support within the private sector for drug prevention activities, and will be encouraged to:
 - (1) Identify and work with appropriate contacts in corporations, organizations and foundations and develop strategies for encouraging drug prevention support among these contacts;
 - (2) Encourage national corporations specializing in children's services or products, such as Mattel, Walt Disney Productions, Shakey's, Wendy's, etc., to review their available resources and assist in launching programs for young people.

- (3) Encourage multi-national corporations to develop prevention programs both within the United States and in foreign countries where they operate, particularly source countries.
 - (4) Encourage Employee Assistance Programs to broaden counseling programs to include prevention and education for their employees, their families and their communities.
 - (5) Develop incentive and recognition programs for government agency employees who work with the private sector in developing new and innovative programs.
- o A media advisory board will be established to redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.
- 3. Ensure that Americans have access to accurate and effective information about illegal drugs and strategies for getting drugs out of their homes, schools, workplaces, communities, and Nation.**
- o An interagency prevention oversight mechanism will be established to provide central oversight of the national effort; provide necessary support in implementing initiatives included in the President's program, encourage private sector support and participation; and assist the First Lady's efforts. Private sector participation will be included to insure that Federal programs respond effectively to community needs.
 - o The proposed Center for Substance Abuse Prevention in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration will establish a central reference point with a toll-free number for technical assistance, information and general referrals.
 - o A Speaker's Bureau will be established, consisting of expert government and private sector speakers for addressing conferences, meetings and general media requests.
 - o Agencies will stimulate development of innovative community-based prevention programs, including:
 - (1) Determining and pursuing opportunities to increase drug abuse prevention activities by

the constituency groups of each agency through workshops, meetings, special events and material distribution; and

- (2) Developing and distributing training and educational materials specifically geared toward targeted groups, e.g., ethnic groups, physicians, parents, teachers, etc.

- o The Administration will sponsor an annual drug abuse prevention symposium for community affairs/public affairs representatives and their foundation counterparts to share materials, films, goals and objectives.

4. Propose legislative or regulatory changes to remove certain restrictions concerning solicitation of funds, private sector donations, and use of materials developed for foreign audiences.

Existing regulations restrict the use of certain materials and the formation of public-private partnerships in which the unique resources of business and government are brought together for community-based programs.

- o The Administration will develop appropriate guidelines which facilitate seeking corporate support and funding for various drug abuse programs.
- o The Competition and Contracting Act of 1984 will be reviewed to determine appropriate permanent exceptions to full and open competition, and request any necessary legislative changes to allow private companies to donate services, e.g., communications, technical advice, film production, etc. for government-funded drug abuse programs with reduced administrative burden.
- o The Administration will re-examine the restrictions which limit domestic use of materials developed for foreign consumption by the Department of Defense and the United States Information Agency and propose any necessary legislative changes or exemptions.

5. Reduce the level of illegal drug activity in Public Housing Authorities.

- o Drug-free public housing will be established as a specific goal. The Federal Government will work with those Public Housing Authorities where illegal drugs

are a problem to stop drug trafficking and use. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will seek changes in regulations to provide incentives for achieving drug-free public housing.

- o The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will form a partnership with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Labor to work with local Public Housing Authorities, state and Federal law enforcement officials, and appropriate local agencies to achieve drug-free public housing.
- o The Federal government will work with local authorities to identify public housing developments with major drug problems, and:
 - (1) Target selected housing developments for increased law enforcement to eliminate illegal drug activity; and
 - (2) Cooperatively prepare training materials for dealing with drug trafficking in public housing.
- o The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will inform all Public Housing Authorities of local agencies affiliated with the Departments of Labor and of Health and Human Services for drug education, drug testing, treatment, job training, and employment opportunities.
- o The Department of Health and Human Services will develop drug abuse prevention materials and programs to benefit the employees and tenants of Public Housing Authorities.
- o The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Labor will work together to ensure that Public Housing Authorities are aware of the availability of Job Training Partnership Act funds to ensure that the housing development does not witness a resurgence of illegal drug activities.
- o All Public Housing Authorities will be encouraged to facilitate access to treatment services for tenants and to do everything possible to initiate the formation of parent groups and "Just Say No Clubs" on the premises.