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MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

RCB

YOU WERE CALLED BY-

YOU WERE VISITED BY-

Chester Newland

OF (Organization)

PLEASE PHONE ►

FTS

AUTOVON

916/442-6911

WILL CALL AGAIN

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Has a student in course doing paper on 55 mph. Have any info? I told him I didn't know if there was anything available that we could release - and of course, he understood.

RECEIVED BY

Mary Beth

DATE

Mon 7/28

TIME

6:30

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

*U.S.GPO:1985-0-461-274/20014

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 30, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

The following questions need to be answered to assist in final development of the Drug Abuse Initiative. They are outlined according to the six goals, and to Domestic Policy Council discussion.

GOAL #1 DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

- A. Does the President want a program for prescreening applicants for federal jobs for use of illegal drugs?

Yes

No

If yes, does the President want to require this by:

Executive Order

Seeking Legislation

If yes, should we restrict it to those applying for sensitive positions, i.e. law enforcement, safety, national security.

Yes

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 require government contractors to initiate drug screening and rehabilitation programs?

_____ Yes

_____ No

If yes, does the President want to do this by:

_____ Executive Order under current law

_____ Seeking legislation

_____ Encouraging 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 seek legislation and added funding for a Department of Education program on communication of information to schools and encouraging drug abuse to be part of a health curriculum rather than as a special curriculum?

_____ Yes

_____ No

B. Does the President want the Secretary of Education to withhold Federal funds from schools that do not establish a drug-free policy for their institution?

_____ Yes

_____ No

GOAL #3 EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

A. Does the President want the Secretary of HHS to provide assistance to states for adopting programs that require treatment for illegal intravenous drug users?

_____ Yes

_____ 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 for consultations his Ambassadors to selected countries that produce illegal drugs or have national drug problems?

_____ Yes

_____ No

GOAL #5 STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. Does the President want stricter law enforcement penalties for drug law violators?

_____ Yes

_____ Yes, but for those who do not volunteer for treatment.

_____ No, current penalties are satisfactory.

GOAL #6 EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

A. Does the President want to challenge other organizations to rally around the fight against illegal drug use?

_____ Yes

_____ No, keep it a quiet, low-key fight.

The above questions have been raised in discussions by the Domestic Policy Council. The following are questions yet to be discussed by the Council.

GOAL #1 DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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

_____ Yes

_____ No

GOAL #2 DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

A. Does the President want to seek legislative changes to extend penalties against drug pushing in or near elementary and secondary schools to colleges and universities?

_____ Yes

_____ No

GOAL #5 STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

_____ All drug traffickers

_____ Drug traffickers with three or more convictions

_____ Drug traffickers convicted three or more times for
selling to children on or near school grounds

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

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.



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.

Federal Drug Abuse
Funding Considerations

| | (BA in \$ millions) | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | <u>FY87</u> | <u>FY88</u> | <u>FY87-88</u> |
| Drug Free Workplace..... | +163 | +168 | + 331 |
| Drug Free Schools..... | +100 | +100 | + 200 |
| Expand Drug Treatment.... | + 87 | + 96 | + 183 |
| Expand International Cooperation..... | 139 +316 | 68 +115 | + 431 207 |
| Strengthen Law ^{1/} Enforcement..... | +343 | ? | + 343 |
| Expand Public Awareness.. | -- | -- | -- |
| Total.... | +1,009 832 | +479 432 | +1,488 1,264 |

^{1/} FY87 or FY88 levels to be determined.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL
SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What goals should be established to advance the Administration's efforts to achieve a Nation free of illegal drugs?

Background: During the two decades prior to your 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 had become 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, you launched a campaign against drug abuse 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. This was published as a blueprint for action.

You and Mrs. Reagan have led the Nation and the world in the right direction by encouraging government and private sector involvement in stopping drug abuse. The Vice President has coordinated interdiction efforts at our borders, and the Attorney General has directed drug law enforcement policy and activities. You have carved out a 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.

Your program has been successful in dealing with the drug abuse problem. Compared to 1981, drug use is down in almost all categories. Public attitudes are clearly 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

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drugs is irresponsible behavior - and the costs are paid by all. The time is right to establish and communicate very specific national goals toward which the government, industry, schools, and the general public can aim their efforts.

Discussion: The Domestic Policy Council has discussed issues and options associated with a series of six national goals for your consideration. These goals would help focus efforts by all of the above institutions on the users of illegal drugs.

GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

Four major thrusts would be proposed to achieve this goal:

- o Establish an objective for a drug-free Federal workplace.
- o Encourage states and local governments to seek to develop drug-free workplaces.
- o Apply pressure to ensure drug-free workplaces for government contractors.
- o Ask private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

The major initiative is to establish a national goal for every educational institution to be drug free, from grade schools through universities. Four major steps will be explored:

- o Making it mandatory that all schools establish a policy of being drug free.
- o Developing ways to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.
- o Informing heads of all educational institutions about the Federal law on distributing drugs in or near schools.
- o Exploring ways to require that drug abuse be taught as part of a health curriculum.

GOAL #3: DRUG TREATMENT

The health dangers posed by drug use are more widely evident than at any time in recent history. Additionally, much needs to be done to make available appropriate treatment to those experiencing health damage and addiction. Special attention will be given to intravenous drug users due to the strong links to AIDS and the spread of this new disease. Three major issues will be addressed in developing methods for achieving this goal:

- o Working with states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems. This will include forcing drug users into appropriate treatment, and making treatment mandatory for intravenous drug users.

- o Accelerating research in areas such as drug testing.
- o Developing means for assisting development of innovations.

GOAL #4: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The United States must work in concert with other countries on drug enforcement and treatment programs. Achievement of this goal will involve several actions:

- o Educate and work through U.S. Ambassadors in countries that produce drugs or that have national drug problems.
- o Provide Defense resources in support of drug interdiction and destruction of illegal refineries by other countries.
- o Intensify efforts with other nations to stop drugs and money laundering.

GOAL #5: LAW ENFORCEMENT

Strong and visible drug law enforcement is critical to changes in drug trafficking and in trafficking routes. While a major effort against drug demand focuses on health-related issues, strong law enforcement will be needed to provide the environment for the health programs to advance. Achievement of this goal will include the following actions:

- o Law enforcement personnel will be asked to expand their sharing of knowledge and prestige with those involved in drug prevention programs, particularly with young people.
- o The entire criminal justice system must provide prompt and strong punishment to drug dealers close to the user.
- o Law enforcement coordinating committees and U.S. Attorneys must work to prosecute violators of statutes against selling illegal drugs in or near school property.
- o We will expedite development of a comprehensive Southwest border initiative, directed at stopping illegal drug entry into the U.S.

GOAL #6: PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

The teamwork of you and Mrs. Reagan has brought significant gains in the fight against illegal drugs. Attitudes have changed, awareness has increased, and many people are ready to join in the fight. The following steps are recommended:

- o All citizens will be asked to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.
- o Efforts will be redoubled in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.
- o Accurate and credible information will be disseminated about the health dangers of drug abuse.

DRAFT

- o The national goal of a 70% reduction in drug use within three years will be established in a major Presidential address announcing the above goals and concerns.

There are numerous issues associated with accomplishing these goals, including individual Constitutional rights, labor-management relationships, public-private responsibilities, federalism principles, costs and funding and various moral and legal questions. These issues will have to be addressed and resolved through a coordinated, cooperative effort by several Federal departments and agencies.

Options: Several options are available relative to how these goals can be established and communicated.

OPTION #1. Simultaneously communicate all of the goals in a six-point program, announcing that specific means for accomplishing each will be developed by selected Federal departments and agencies.

Pros

- o This would be a bolder, more timely leadership act.
- o It would be consistent with your role of delegating the detailed to departments and agencies.
- o It would communicate the broad goals to Cabinet members, community leaders, labor and management, and others, including drug users, but would provide an opportunity for them to step forward with ideas on how to achieve goals.

Cons

- o It might be seen as an incomplete program, and would not leave the Administration open to criticism for not having done more detailed work.
- o It might lead to public speculation that we are going to deprive people of their public liberties through extensive testing and treatment programs.
- o It might been seen as a very costly effort at a time when Federal spending and deficits are too high.

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OPTION #2. Develop specific means for accomplishing each goal, and then announce all of the goals and the means by which they will be accomplished.

Pros

- o This would permit a more complete program to be announced on a timetable that we can determine and control.
- o This would permit more time prior to announcement for refining the legal, moral and other issues stated above.
- o This might reduce the criticism and lengthy debate over the means for achieving the goals.

Cons

- o Advance leaks and delays may give the appearance that the Administration is uncertain about its commitment.
- o Expectations have already been raised about your joining the First Lady in this effort, and further delays might create irrelevant questions.
- o Delays in development of one or more goal areas might cause unnecessary delays in the other areas or in the overall effort.

OPTION #3. Communicate some of the above goals, and announce that specific means for accomplishing them will be developed by selected Federal departments and agencies.

Pros

- o This would show your leadership and commitment early, and would permit moving ahead with the least complex goals and initiatives, some of which are already underway.
- o This would permit wider-spread participation in developing the more controversial goals at a pace we can determine and control.
- o The debate over funding may be lessened if the effort does not appear to be too ambitious.

Cons

- o The effort may be seen as a piecemeal and incomplete one.
- o Many people may leap to the wrong conclusions about how we intend to achieve the goals.

OPTION #4. Communicate goals individually when the specific means for accomplishing each is established.

Pros

- o This approach could stress that we have thought out each goal before we take actions.
- o This might reduce criticism about some of the legal, moral and other problem areas raised earlier.
- o This might permit more focused attention to each goal area as it is being developed, thus improving the quality by limiting diffusion of resources.

Cons

- o This might also be seen as a piecemeal approach.
- o We might be criticized for not having a coordinated, comprehensive effort.

DRAFT

7/23/86: 2:00 p.m.

July 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What additional drug abuse ^{actions} ~~policy goals~~ should the Administration ^{take} ~~establish~~ to focus efforts on ^{reducing} drug demand?

Background: During the two decades prior to your 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 had become 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, you 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.

You 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. You have 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.

Your program has been successful, and now is the time to stress that more needs to be done. Compared to 1981, drug use is down in almost all categories. Public attitudes are against the use of illegal drugs and drug awareness is increasing. Drug use and drug problems are front page news, and a new understanding is evident: drug abuse is not a private matter - using illegal drugs is irresponsible behavior - and the costs are paid by all.

Discussion: The time is right to establish a national objective of a ~~50%~~ reduction in illegal drug use within three years, and to communicate this in a major Presidential address.

The accompanying strategy would consist of six goals toward which government, industry, schools, and the whole American public can aim their efforts. The Domestic Policy Council has discussed the six goals, as well as the associated issues and options, to help focus efforts by all of the above institutions on the users of illegal drugs. They are presented below for your consideration.

GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

This goal would be to protect the public and the workforce, and to increase productivity by ensuring that workers in sensitive occupations are clear-minded and free of the effects of illegal drugs. Four major actions would be proposed:

- o Establish ~~an objective for~~ a drug-free Federal workplace.
- o Encourage states and local governments to seek to develop drug-free workplaces.
- o ~~Apply pressure to ensure drug-free workplaces for~~ government contractors ^{Work with}
- o ~~Ask~~ private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces. ^{Encourage}

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

This goal would be to have every educational institution drug-free, from grade schools through universities. Four major steps would be explored.

- o Develop ways to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.
- o Seek to make it mandatory that all schools establish a policy of being drug free.
- o Inform heads of all educational institutions about the Federal law on distributing drugs in or near schools.
- o ~~Explore ways to require that~~ drug abuse ^{to} be taught as part of a health curriculum. ^{Encourage}

GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

The health dangers posed by drug use are more evident than at any time in recent history, and we need to make appropriate treatment available to those experiencing health damage and addiction. Three major actions would be considered.

- o ~~Work with~~ ^{Encourage} states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems, ~~including directing drug users into appropriate treatment, and giving special treatment to intravenous drug users.~~
- o Accelerate research in areas such as drug testing.
- o ~~Develop means for assisting~~ development of innovative ^{prevention} ~~and treatment~~ programs. ^{Stimulate}

GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The goal would be to obtain cooperation from every country with which the United States must work in drug enforcement and treatment programs. Several actions would be taken:

- o Recall for ^{consultation} ~~discussion and support efforts~~ of 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 drugs and money laundering. ↳ trafficking

GOAL #5: COORDINATE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Strong and visible drug law enforcement is needed to cause disruptions in drug trafficking and in trafficking routes. Law enforcement is also needed to create an environment in which health-related programs can advance. Building on the existing drug enforcement effort, the following actions would be emphasized:

- o Expand sharing of knowledge and prestige of law enforcement personnel with those involved in drug prevention programs, particularly with young people.
- o Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire ^{law criminal} ~~law~~ enforcement system ^{to} drug dealers' ^{operating} close to the user.
- o ^{justice} ~~Encourage~~ 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 you 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. Your ongoing efforts would be supported through the following actions:

- o Ask all citizens to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.
- o Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.
- o Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.

There are numerous issues raised by the above goals, including the following:

Protection of individual rights. Every effort will be made to ensure that rights of individuals are protected, consistent with the public interest.

Funding. We will assign a justifiable target for first year expenditures, stating that any more than that at this time would be too much, and any less would not represent a national commitment.

Public-private responsibilities. The private sector will be encouraged to take the lead, and government will set the example by being a model employer and by enforcing laws.

Labor-management cooperation. We will challenge both labor and management, and sell them on the idea that it is in their mutual interests to participate in this effort.

Federalism principles. We will encourage partnership arrangements with states and local governments on ~~both~~ health and law enforcement efforts.

The above issues will be more thoroughly addressed and resolved in coordinated, cooperative efforts by Federal departments and agencies, private industry, states, local governments, and public and private organizations.

A public relations/communications plan has been developed and will be presented separately.

Edwin Meese III
Chairman, Pro Tempore

Decision:

Approve above policy goals _____ Disapprove policy goals _____

Further discussion necessary _____

DRAFT

7/23/86: 2:00 p.m.

July 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL
SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What additional drug abuse ^{actions} ~~policy~~ goals should the Administration ^{take} ~~establish~~ to focus efforts on ^{reducing} ~~drug~~ demand?

Background: During the two decades prior to your 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 had become 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, you 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.

You 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. You have 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.

Your 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.

70%
Discussion: The time is right to establish a national objective of a 70% reduction in illegal drug use within three years, and to communicate this in a major Presidential address.

The accompanying strategy would consist of six goals toward which government, industry, schools, and the whole American public can aim their efforts. The Domestic Policy Council has discussed the six goals, as well as the associated issues and options, to help focus efforts by all of the above institutions on the users of illegal drugs. They are presented below for your consideration.

GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

This goal would be to protect the public and the workforce, and to increase productivity by ensuring that workers in sensitive occupations are clear-minded and free of the effects of illegal drugs. Four major actions would be proposed:

- o Establish ~~an objective for~~ a drug-free Federal workplace.
- o Encourage states and local governments to seek to develop drug-free workplaces.
- o ~~Apply pressure to ensure drug-free workplaces for government contractors.~~
work with gov encourage
- o ~~Ask private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.~~

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

This goal would be to have every educational institution drug-free, from grade schools through universities. Four major steps would be explored.

- o Develop ways to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.
- o Seek to make it mandatory that all schools establish a policy of being drug free.
- o Inform heads of all educational institutions about the Federal law on distributing drugs in or near schools.
- o ~~Explore ways to require that drug abuse be taught as part of a health curriculum.~~
Encourage that

GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

The health dangers posed by drug use are more evident than at any time in recent history, and we need to make appropriate treatment available to those experiencing health damage and addiction. Three major actions would be considered.

- o ~~Work with states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems, including directing drug users into appropriate treatment, and giving special treatment to intravenous drug users.~~
Encourage provide technical information for to
- o Accelerate research in areas such as drug testing.
- o ~~Develop means for assisting development of innovations.~~

stimulate development of innovative prevention programs

GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The goal would be to obtain cooperation from every country with which the United States must work in drug enforcement and treatment programs. Several actions would be taken:

- o Recall for ^{consultation} ~~discussion~~ and support efforts of 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 ^{illegal} drugs ^{or} money laundering. ^{Trafficking}

GOAL #5: COORDINATE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Strong and visible drug law enforcement is needed to cause disruptions in drug trafficking and in trafficking routes. Law enforcement is also needed to create an environment in which health-related programs can advance. Building on the existing drug enforcement effort, the following actions would be emphasized:

- o Expand sharing of knowledge and prestige of law enforcement personnel with those involved in drug prevention programs, particularly with young people.
- o Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire ^{criminal justice} law enforcement system ^{for} drug dealers, ^{especially} close to the user.
- o ^{Encourage} 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 you 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. Your ongoing efforts would be supported through the following actions:

- o Ask all citizens to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.
- o Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.
- o Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.

There are numerous issues raised by the above goals, including the following:

Protection of individual rights. Every effort will be made to ensure that rights of individuals are protected, consistent with the public interest.

Funding. We will assign a justifiable target for first year expenditures, stating that any more than that at this time would be too much, and any less would not represent a national commitment.

Public-private responsibilities. The private sector will be encouraged to take the lead, and government will set the example by being a model employer and by enforcing laws.

Labor-management cooperation. We will challenge both labor and management, and sell them on the idea that it is in their mutual interests to participate in this effort.

Federalism principles. We will encourage partnership arrangements with states and local governments on ~~both~~ health, *education* and law enforcement efforts.

The above issues will be more thoroughly addressed and resolved in coordinated, cooperative efforts by Federal departments and agencies, private industry, states, local governments, and public and private organizations.

A public relations/communications plan has been developed and will be presented separately.



Edwin Meese III
Chairman, Pro Tempore

Decision:

Approve above policy goals _____ Disapprove policy goals _____

Further discussion necessary _____

Options: Several options are available for communicating the goals, and for beginning work on the actions and issues.

OPTION #1. Simultaneously communicate all of the goals, announcing that specific actions will be developed.

Pros

- o This would be a bolder, more timely leadership act.
- o It would be consistent with your role of delegating the detailed actions to departments and agencies.
- o It would communicate the broad goals to Cabinet members, community leaders, labor and management, and others, including drug users, but would provide an opportunity for them to step forward with ideas on how to achieve goals.

Cons

- o It might be seen as an incomplete program, and would leave the Administration open to criticism for not having done more detailed work.
- o It might lead to public speculation that we are going to deprive people of their liberties through extensive testing and treatment programs.
- o It might be seen as a very costly effort at a time when Federal spending and deficits are too high.

OPTION #2. Develop actions under each goal, and then announce all of the goals and actions.

Pros

- o This would permit a more complete program to be announced on a timetable that we can determine and control.
- o This would permit more time prior to announcement for refining the legal, moral and other issues stated above.
- o This might reduce the criticism and lengthy debate over the means for achieving the goals.

Cons

- o Advance leaks and delays may give the appearance that the Administration is uncertain about its commitment.
- o Expectations have already been raised about your joining the First Lady in this effort, and further delays might create irrelevant questions.
- o Delays in development of one or more goal areas might cause unnecessary delays in the other areas or in the overall effort.

OPTION #3. Communicate some of the above goals, and announce that specific actions will be developed.

Pros

- o This would show your leadership and commitment early, and would permit moving ahead with the least complex goals and initiatives, some of which are already underway.
- o This would permit wider-spread participation in developing the more controversial goals at a pace we can determine and control.
- o The debate over funding may be lessened if the effort does not appear to be too ambitious.

Cons

- o The effort may be seen as a piecemeal and incomplete one.
- o Many people may leap to wrong conclusions about how we intend to achieve the goals.

OPTION #4. Communicate goals individually when the specific means for accomplishing each is established.

Pros

- o This approach would stress that we have thought out each goal before we take actions.
- o This might reduce criticism about some of the legal, moral and other problem areas raised earlier.
- o This might permit more focused attention to each goal area as it is being developed, thus improving the quality by limiting diffusion of resources.

Cons

- o This might also be seen as a piecemeal approach.
- o We might be criticized for not having a coordinated, comprehensive effort.

DRAFT

7/23/86: 2:00 p.m.

July 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What additional drug abuse policy goals should the Administration establish to focus efforts on drug demand?

Background: During the two decades prior to your 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 had become 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, you 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.

You 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. You have 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.

Your program has been successful, and now is the time to stress that more needs to be done. Compared to 1981, drug use is down in almost all categories. Public attitudes are against the use of illegal drugs and drug awareness is increasing. Drug use and drug problems are front page news, and a new understanding is evident: drug abuse is not a private matter - using illegal drugs is irresponsible behavior - and the costs are paid by all.

Discussion: The time is right to establish a national objective of a 70% reduction in illegal drug use within three years, and to communicate this in a major Presidential address.

The accompanying strategy would consist of six goals toward which government, industry, schools, and the whole American public can aim their efforts. The Domestic Policy Council has discussed the six goals, as well as the associated issues and options, to help focus efforts by all of the above institutions on the users of illegal drugs. They are presented below for your consideration.

GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

This goal would be to protect the public and the workforce, and to increase productivity by ensuring that workers in sensitive occupations are clear-minded and free of the effects of illegal drugs. Four major actions would be proposed:

- o Establish an objective for a drug-free Federal workplace.
- o Encourage states and local governments to seek to develop drug-free workplaces.
- o Apply pressure to ensure drug-free workplaces for government contractors.
- o Ask private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

This goal would be to have every educational institution drug-free, from grade schools through universities. Four major steps would be explored.

- o Develop ways to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.
- o Seek to make it mandatory that all schools establish a policy of being drug free.
- o Inform heads of all educational institutions about the Federal law on distributing drugs in or near schools.
- o Explore ways to require that drug abuse be taught as part of a health curriculum.

GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

The health dangers posed by drug use are more evident than at any time in recent history, and we need to make appropriate treatment available to those experiencing health damage and addiction. Three major actions would be considered.

- o Work with states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems, including directing drug users into appropriate treatment, and giving special treatment to intravenous drug users.
- o Accelerate research in areas such as drug testing.
- o Develop means for assisting development of innovations.

GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The goal would be to obtain cooperation from every country with which the United States must work in drug enforcement and treatment programs. Several actions would be taken:

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

GOAL #5: COORDINATE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Strong and visible drug law enforcement is needed to cause disruptions in drug trafficking and in trafficking routes. Law enforcement is also needed to create an environment in which health-related programs can advance. Building on the existing drug enforcement effort, the following actions would be emphasized:

- o Expand sharing of knowledge and prestige of law enforcement personnel with those involved in drug prevention programs, particularly with young people.
- o Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire law enforcement system to drug dealers close to the user.
- o Encourage 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 you 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. Your ongoing efforts would be supported through the following actions:

- o Ask all citizens to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.
- o Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.
- o Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.

There are numerous issues raised by the above goals, including the following:

Protection of individual rights. Every effort will be made to ensure that rights of individuals are protected, consistent with the public interest.

Funding. We will assign a justifiable target for first year expenditures, stating that any more than that at this time would be too much, and any less would not represent a national commitment.

Public-private responsibilities. The private sector will be encouraged to take the lead, and government will set the example by being a model employer and by enforcing laws.

Labor-management cooperation. We will challenge both labor and management, and sell them on the idea that it is in their mutual interests to participate in this effort.

Federalism principles. We will encourage partnership arrangements with states and local governments on both health and law enforcement efforts.

The above issues will be more thoroughly addressed and resolved in coordinated, cooperative efforts by Federal departments and agencies, private industry, states, local governments, and public and private organizations.

A public relations/communications plan has been developed and will be presented separately.

Edwin Meese III
Chairman, Pro Tempore

Decision:

Approve above policy goals _____ Disapprove policy goals _____

Further discussion necessary _____

File 320
Drug Abuse

Fo: D.CLAREY (EOP027)
Fo: E.STUCKY (EOP028)
Fo: R.DAVIS (EOP029)
Fo: WH-RM (EOP043)
Fo: R.BLEDSE (EOP046)
Fo: DOJ (EOP100)
Fo: EDUC (EOP150)
From: WH-SPEECH (EOP047) Posted: Fri 25-July-86 18:19 EDT Sys 64 (171)
To: N.FINNEGAN (EOP307)
Subject: ss/Droby Briefing for Service Organization
Acknowledgment Sent

(Rohrabacher/ARD)
July 25, 1986
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DROPBY BRIEFING FOR SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1986

Thank you for being here today and for all that you are doing to help America. Drug abuse has been a major concern of Nancy's and mine... dating back to a time long before we came to the White House.

Our concern, of course, was not shared by everyone. During the late 1960's, and into the last decade, a flippant and irresponsible attitude toward drug abuse permeated too much of our society. The gurus of hedonism and permissiveness were given a respectable hearing back in those days...the heartache and misery came later.

Pundits and commentators have said a great deal about the positive changes America has gone through these last 5-1/2 years. I think one of the most heartwarming -- one which I am exceptionally proud to have helped along -- is the change in attitude toward drugs. I'm also very proud of the role Nancy's played in this. As you probably know, she has made the fight against drug abuse a personal crusade. Secretary of State Shultz said only the other day in a Cabinet meeting, how often in his discussions with foreign ministers on the problem they bring up Nancy and cite the work she's done and the example she's set.

Because of people like you and her, a new and dynamic consensus is emerging. The good and decent people of this country, and, yes, the world, are coming together in active opposition to the evil of drug abuse. More and more people are realizing how crucial it is to deal with this insidious problem. Those who smuggle and sell drugs are as dangerous to our future as any terrorist gang or foreign dictatorship

In 1981, we began our efforts to mobilize America against this danger. We operated under the assumption -- and I remain convinced this is true -- that a major effort to stop drugs from flowing into the country is only one element in an overall solution. As with most perplexing problems, to rely totally on Government is to fall prey to an illusion. Commitment from the men, women, and children of this country to get tough and to get involved is a prerequisite for success.

Nancy recently said we "must create an atmosphere of intolerance for drug use in this country." And I don't think I can say it any better.

The time has come to give notice that individual drug use is threatening the health and safety of ___ our citizens. We must find a way to reach those people using drugs and give them an incentive to cease and desist...for our sake and theirs. Our object is not to punish users, but to help them; not to throw them in jail, but to free them from dependency; not to ruin their lives by sending them to jail, but to prevent their lives from being ruined by drugs.

The first step, of course, is making certain that individual drug users, and everyone else, understands that in a free society, we are all accountable for our actions. If this problem is to be solved, drug users can no longer excuse themselves by blaming society. They are responsible. The rest of us must be clear that while we are sympathetic, we will no longer put up with it. The time has come for each and every one of us to make a personal and moral commitment to active opposition to drug abuse.

You and your organizations, not only in the United States but internationally, can be proud that you are leading the way in this noble endeavor. I simply don't have ample opportunity here and now to mention all of your organizations and all that you have done. But I must mention a few.

-- _____...of which I happen to be a lifetime member -- met with me in 1982. You made your anti-drug program a priority and went to work -- not just in the United States, but in 155 different countries.

-- _____...you've been terrific with the work you have done with Nancy and your billboard campaign.

-- _____...you have 1-1/2 million people involved in fighting drug abuse internationally. I also want to applaud you for helping the people from Oregon fight a misguided minority that would have legalized marijuana. That would have been the worst possible message to send to our young people.

-- _____...your GATE program to educate the young people of this country is exemplary. Nancy has told me of her visit to Atlanta and Texas and the fine work you are doing.

-- _____...I am proud to currently be the Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America. You know, last year when I was taking a short vacation in the hospital -- under doctor's orders -- Nancy stepped in for me. She attended the Jamboree you held for your anniversary in Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia.

-- _____...your new badge for drug education and prevention are good examples of what can be done. I can't tell you how appreciative we are of your efforts.

All of you and your magnificent organizations, in many ways, represent the best hope for America's youth. John Locke, a great

intellectual, whose ideas greatly affected those who laid the philosophical foundation of American freedom, once wrote, "A sound mind in a sound body, is a short but full description of a happy state in this world."

Our goal is to make certain that no American child is deprived by drugs of the happy state of sound mind and body. I want each of you and the members of your organizations to know how much Nancy and I, and your fellow citizens, appreciate what you are doing.

One day, with your help, children will read about drug abuse in America in their history books. And it will be just that...history.

We have a long way to go. But there is ample reason for optimism. International cooperation is increasing. This is no longer looked at as just a problem for the Americans.

Nevertheless, we must continue to prove we mean business at home. Now is the time to make significant strides towards the goal of a drug-free generation.

I know you have myriad demands on your time. And everyone seems to have a pet project they would like your help on. Well, there is no doubt about Nancy's and my pet project -- and no doubt as to how seriously we take our commitment. We will do everything in our power towards the goal of a drug-free world. I would like to call on you to help us out.

-- Go back to your organizations and have your membership work towards drug-free schools. Our children deserve no less.

-- Get your local television stations to air Public Service Announcements. And I mean at a time when most people are watching T.V., not burying them in the middle of the night with re-runs of "Bedtime for Bonzo."

-- Talk to your local and district prosecutors about getting tough on the low-lives who are selling drugs to your kids.

-- Talk to your local religious leaders about what they can do about drug abuse. This is a moral, as well as a health and safety issue.

-- Meet with the business leaders in your community. You may find that many are working on getting drugs out of the workplace. You have much in common.

-- Now may be the time for communities to launch a comprehensive campaign. In Boston, for example, the _____, along with the electronic media, the Bank of Boston, the police, and sports teams are launching a long-term effort to fight drug abuse in September.

Finally, I'm inviting all of you back a year from now. I'll want to hear the progress you've made -- in your communities as well as internationally. As I said earlier, please pass on my thanks to all your members who are doing much to make this the kind of country, the kind of world, God intended it to be.

Thank you, and God bless you.
Comments from: N.FINNEGAN (EOP307) Posted: Mon 28-July-86 8:56 EDT
Sys 64

Please provide comments directly to Tony Dolan in room 100 EOB with an
info copy to my office or telephone call (456-2823) by 1:00 this afternoon.
Thanks.

Alfred H. Kingon

WASHFAX

File Dmg 320
Hamm

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FROM CDR Bill Harlow
~~XXXXXX~~ OFFICER OASD/PA PHONE NBR 697-9312

SUBJECT DoD News Briefing by ASD/T&P Chapman Cox on June 20, 1986

PAGES 13

DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS:

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|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| WH | Edward P. Djeranian | Press | 174 OEOB | 456-2947 |
| WICA | Tom Gibson | Press | 160 OEOB | 456-7170 |
| WH | Larry Speakes | Press | 1st Flr, WW | 456-7873 |
| STATE | Bernard Kalb | Press | 2109 | 647-9606 |
| WH | Max Green | Public Liaison | 196 OEOB | 456-6270 |
| NSC | Karna Small | PA | 395 OEOB | 395-6536 |
| WH | Linas Kofelis | Public Liaison | 196 OEOB | 456-6573 |
| WH | Alfred Kingon | Cab. Secy | WW, Grd Flr | 456-2823 |
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REMARKS:

JUN 20 1986

Fred S. Hoffman
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary

Fred S. Hoffman

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DoD News Briefing
ASD/FM&P Chapman Cox
Friday, June 20, 1986 - 11:30 A.M.

PDASD/PA Fred Huffman: To bring you up-to-date on our involvement in drug interdiction efforts, we have with us today Chapman Cox, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management and Personnel. He is the key man in this whole thing.

Mr. Cox: Good morning. Fred's told you why I'm here so let me just get started. I'd like to make a few comments first and then let you ask questions, maybe I can develop a framework for the questions.

First, I'd like to explain the Department's role in the Administration's drug interdiction effort. Then describe to you the recent decision of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board relating to where the Administration is going in the future and then open it up to questions.

Let's talk about our role in the enforcement effort. Drug enforcement is primarily a civilian law enforcement function but it does have some national security implications. So the first question that we've had to answer and have struggled with for the last several years in dealing with our role, is how can the Department of Defense properly assist civilian law enforcement?

This is not something new, it's been an issue that's been around for a long time. There is a fundamental legal and small "c" constitutional issue in a democracy and that is, that we in our system do not approve of the military establishment arresting civilian criminals, or civilians of any type, whether they're suspected or they've already been convicted -- this is a civilian function.

And there is a law called the Posse Comitatus Act which makes it clear that that's not our role. So we've had to be careful about the military getting involved in making civilian arrests. This is not only because the way our system is developed, we want to keep the military out of civilian law enforcement. It is also a problem for the civilians when we get involved because we are not trained to make arrests; we are not trained to prosecute civilians; we're not trained to collect evidence and protect it and prepare it for production at a civilian court, etc. So there are two sides to that coin. But the point is that the law restricts us from being involved in making civilian arrests.

Outside of that, though, the Department can and has in the past, and will in the future, assist civilian law enforcement in their efforts when we are called upon to do so. How can we assist them without arresting civilian suspects? Well, we can give the civilian law enforcement people access to intelligence which we collect in accordance with our normal military duties or which we collect in support of them. We can provide surveillance. We can provide the civilian law enforcement people with some very

MORE

complex, highly sophisticated, very secure communications systems which we have available to us for our mission and which are very important when you're dealing with multi-national, multi-state, highly sophisticated organized drug trafficking.

Finally, we can loan the civilians equipment -- I mean at a local level you see ~~this happening~~ all the time. When someone is drowning in a lake and there's no helicopters available to the civilians, military helicopters come in and help with rescue efforts. Things like that. We can legally loan civilians our equipment to do their job and we have been doing all of these things. We'll talk a little bit about what we have been doing.

But there are three legal limitations on what we do. The first one I've already related to you and that's Posse Comitatus -- we can't arrest civilians. The second one is the Economy Act. It's a law which requires us whenever we provide our equipment or our funds to perform the function of another agency, that that agency has to reimburse us. That becomes a problem if we're providing equipment to the Coast Guard, which is an agency of the Transportation Department, or to Customs or to the FBI, they're required under this Act to reimburse us for it, unless we are getting some benefit for our mission out of what's being done.

The third legal restriction on us, is what we do cannot impair the department's force in its performance of its mission or in its readiness. The department has to maintain its readiness and has to be able to perform its mission irrespective of what we do to support these other agencies.

So there you have the three limitations and those are the things that give us some problem as we're helping.

Now, within these limitations, what have we been doing? I don't want to go back and weave you the litany of what's gone on the last three years. Let me just tell you, the level of support that we have contributed in the first eight months of Fiscal Year '86, which is over in September. There's not a lot of publicity given to this but it's a substantial amount of support and you understand that it's within the limitations that I've told you already.

It's always easier to communicate when you have some objective figures to give, so I'm going to give you some figures but you have to understand that there're limitations on these figures because we don't budget this way. I'm going to be giving you apples and oranges in terms of dollars. So you'll have to use some discretion with what I'm given you.

For example, there's O&M dollars; there's value of equipment; these things are not always easily comparable. This year, in 1986, in terms of surveillance, intelligence, communications, equipment, we have provided the following levels of O&M support. This is operations cost -cost of operating equipment that is on exercises, in training where we provided this support to the drug effort.

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In the Army; \$600,000 of O&M support which had to do with OPBAT Teams in the Bahamas and satellite communications teams. In the Navy, \$18.1 million of O&M support which had to do with the cost of steaming ships and flying aircraft for the effort. And in the Air Force, \$2.4 million worth of O&M costs which also had to do with the OPBAT operations in the Bahamas and in flying AWACS surveillance support.

Those are just O&M dollars relating to the pure costs of operating this equipment -- the planes and the ships. It does not include the operations costs of the personnel that were involved. So there is another substantial amount of costs, maybe another twice again as much as that in the operations costs that the Defense Department has contributed.

In terms of loaned equipment, the Army has equipment that is now loaned to other agencies, this year, of \$61.3 million in value. That equipment is basically helicopters and night vision equipment. The Navy has loaned some infra-red equipment and some aircraft valued at \$29.5 million. The Air Force has loaned some F-15 and F-16 radars, communication equipment and encryption devices worth \$20.7 million.

This equipment that has been loaned is equipment that is loaned 100 percent of the time to these agencies. So this is equipment that they are using and will be required to give back to us if we need it for a contingency. These numbers, which is a total of \$111.5 million in value of loaned equipment, does not include the capital investment cost of all the equipment that has been used in other operations, like training, where we have been involved in the Caribbean to provide information to the drug interdiction effort.

So you can see there are a lot of different numbers around here. If you want to give an expansive number, you could add the personnel costs; you could add of the ships that were in the Caribbean, and some sort of opportunity value that are not in these numbers. If you are low-balling it, as some of our detractors do, you wouldn't put any of the O&M costs in it and you'd only use a fraction of the value of the equipment that is loaned. So there are ways to play games with the numbers as you all know.

One comment before we leave the subject of what we've been doing. What we've done this year includes a very extensive military joint exercise in the Caribbean which involved a large number of ships and hundreds of aircraft where we used the Caribbean as a location to run a military exercise. We would practice, if you will, on the illicit drug traffickers as targets of opportunity for our surveillance and our intelligence. All of that intelligence collected was then fed through our communications network linkup with the civilian drug enforcement authorities so they could interdict the illicit traffic before it got to the United States or as it entered the United States. As a result of that operation, Hat Trick, which was a substantial amount of this financial resource that I just told you about, over \$2 billion worth of drugs were confiscated.

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The second main point that I wanted to make today is to describe the recent decision of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board which has received a lot of publicity both on the Hill and in some of the press. The National Drug Enforcement Policy Board is a board formed under statutory authorization in the executive branch of the government to coordinate the drug enforcement effort. It is chaired by the Attorney General. The members of the board include the Secretaries of Defense, Transportation, Treasury, State, the Director of Central Intelligence and others. This board is the one that tries to coordinate on a grand scale, at the highest levels of government, all of the diverse interests and diverse programs of the different agencies that have to do with drug enforcement.

I'll just run through a list of these so you can see how complex this job that Attorney General Meese has. In Justice, FBI, the Immigration Service, the Border Patrol, the Drug Enforcement agency, the Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms Agency. In Treasury, you have the Customs Agency. In Transportation, you have the Coast Guard. In the State Department there is an office on international narcotics matters, which is very significant in this effort because it is a multinational effort and has to be dealt with in foreign countries as well. As a mentioned, the Director of Central Intelligence. Then there is the link with all the state and local law enforcement agencies that have to be involved in terms of what we do domestically in dealing with the effort.

That policy board was just formed in January or so of this year and it has been working on coordinating a federal government policy on drug enforcement.

Just recently, and I say recently, the day before yesterday, Mr. Meese signed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives which said, "this is the basic framework of the next step in the Administration's plan for support of drug interdiction". I'm going to pass out to you a schedule which is attached to the back of the letter which indicates the support the Administration is going to be seeking from the Congress in terms of funding of equipment and systems in this next phase.

I think it would good to pass that out now and then I will sort of walk you through the chart.

Q: Could you take a policy question before we get to that?

A: Sure.

Q: The Vice President recently disclosed that drug interdiction and anti-drug efforts have recently elevated importance and are now a matter of national security. The President signed his memorandum, what, April 7th. Would you please address how that affects DoD's participation?

A: I will after we go through this. I think it is harder to answer your question until we go through this and we will do it in the context of all these comments. It is a good question.

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Q: Is there a letter or is it just the list?

A: I am not free to give you the letter. In fact I just got OMBs permission before coming here to give you the chart. The letter was signed and delivered to the Hill yesterday.

(List passed out to newsmen.)

This is a summary of what the policy board is going to advocate in the future and will become part of the budgets of the various agencies.

Some background on this is that we were being pressed by the committees that oversee the Department of Defense, that we were not doing enough in the drug interdiction effort. And we were saying that we are not responsible for the policy decisions. We are in a support role based on those limitations that I've already explained to you. The committees were saying that doesn't matter we want you to do more, they were pressing us to buy more equipment to loan to the civilian agencies. We went to the policy board and said, "look, there are some deficiencies in our ability to surveil our southern border. We are being pressed to improve those deficiencies in ways that are not the most efficient and are not the most cost beneficial. If the policy board wants us to fill those gaps, we have a proposal for a better way to fill those gaps". So we went to the policy board saying, here is what we would do to fill the air surveillance gaps. As a result of that proposal, the policy board debated what the total package should look like and the result of that is this position paper.

If you want to go down the line there, you will see that the double asterisks and triple asterisks relate to those things in the total package which the Defense Department will be expected to contribute.

Q: This is not everything, right? This doesn't include things that are have already been loaned out?

A: No, sir.

Q: This is in addition to?

A: This is in addition to things that we've already loaned out. These are things to fill the gaps in air surveillance and to improve the capabilities of some of the other agencies in addition to the things that are already being done.

Okay, I'll take questions now. I want to answer the question in the order they came. So the first question was about the NSDD.

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The NSDD, you are quite right. I can't discuss the NSDD in detail because as you know, it's classified but the Vice President has released portions of it so we can discuss that.

It does say that the drug situation is a national security concern. What that does for us, it does not alter those three legal limitations that I explained to you earlier, but what it does for DoD support is that it relaxes the interpretation of the purposes of training exercises so that we can broaden our scope as we conduct training exercises and the limitations imposed on us by the Economy Act, to develop more support for the law enforcement agencies in collecting information and passing on to them this information for their use.

Secondly, and probably more importantly, it liberalizes our ability to assist in the intelligence collecting effort in foreign countries which is very important. That's where the source of the drugs lies, and it's very important to a total approach to this problem to get at the source. So the NSDD, liberalizes our ability to conduct training exercises that the other agencies won't have to reimburse us for collecting surveillance kinds of information, and it permits us to be more involved in the intelligence collection effort in foreign countries.

Q: What impact will that have on traditional military missions? If you can go further afield now from those things that you would normally do to train, what impact will that have on regular military missions?

A: It will have to be balanced with all of our missions.

Q: What does that mean?

A: We have commitments around the world, and we're constantly involved in times of scarce resources of balancing which ones of these commitments have highest priorities and which don't. So this will become one of those commitments that we have to pay attention to.

Q: Can you clarify a couple of things here you just said about this liberalization? When you talk about intelligence collection overseas, would it be the case before where if you happen to pick up some information about drug trafficking you'd say, "Oh fine, we'll pass that on." And you just happen to come by it. Now you're going to actively go after that information? Is that what you're talking about? You're actively going to tap into drug traffickers with intelligence collection as best you can as opposed to just sort of picking it up routinely?

A: This is all going to be coordinated with the Director of Central Intelligence, but it becomes a target of military intelligence which we can go after.

Q: Two questions: one related to this recent exercise in the Caribbean. Did that take place under the Presidential finding already? Did the finding make it possible to gather the over \$27 billion worth of drugs?

A: I'm not aware of precisely what the timing was. The Hat Trick II was a follow-on to Hat Trick I. Hat Trick I

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clearly took place before the finding. Hat Trick II, I believe was in process when the finding went down. There may have been some more expansive exercises done after the finding went down. Harve, maybe you can help me on that.

Colonel Harve Pothier: The deliberation of whether or not that was the case, was ongoing at that point in time. The intelligence community did a national intelligence estimate, but it was targeted toward the drug problem world-wide. That estimate was published in November of last year. Hat Trick II started in October. So the process of putting together the National Security Decision Directive started really in December of last year.

Q: What I'm driving to is whether one can use that exercise as an example of the effectiveness of the NSDD?

Mr. Cox: I don't think you can, because it started back in October of last year.

Q: My second question, pertaining to the ability to participate in intelligence gathering. There have been allegations about General Noriega, the Chief of the defense forces in Panama for participating in drug trafficking. Has anything been collected through the Army defense...

A: I don't have any knowledge of that.

Q: The Hat Trick that you're talking about, that you gave us figures on, is that Hat Trick I or Hat Trick II?

A: That's Hat Trick II.

Q: And it started...

A: It started in October, the beginning of the fiscal year last year.

Q: These E-2Cs, the Navy planes, they will be manned by Customs people and not military people?

A: There is still some debate about whether they will be manned by Customs or Coast Guard.

Q: But they will be under the Customs service?

A: They may be under Coast Guard. But they will not be manned by military people, if that's the question.

Q: The balloons, could you tell us just a little bit about these balloons? Are they anchored to the ground by cables?

A: Yes.

Q: How big are they?

A: I think they're about 50 feet in diameter and they will be flown at 12,000 feet.

Q: Aerostats?

A: Yes. It's very important to understand technically the difference between that and a balloon tethered to a ship that can only give you some radar for a short distance. If you anchor these to the ground and fly them at 12,000 feet you can cover a large diameter, over 300 miles in diameter.

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Q: A question on the Hawkeye. These are very expensive planes. I don't have to go into the details, you know. But you've got \$14 million for four Hawkeyes. I don't understand. Not only that, but if you give four Hawkeyes to the, who are you giving them to?

A: I just told you that. There's still some debate as to who will man those, whether it's the Customs or the Coast Guard. That \$14 million is the first year O&M cost from our perspective. These are going to come out of the Navy's inventory. The cost of acquisition is still up in the air as to how much the cost attributable to the other purchases of E-2Cs by the Navy is attributable to these aircraft and how much is attributable to their new aircraft. This \$14M is O&M cost.

Q: So these will be four old model E-2Cs I assume, and then the Navy will go ahead and buy four new ones?

A: The plan is that as a part of the Navy's buy of its total E-2C fleet, there will be four additional planes put into the Navy's buy. These planes will be refitted with the 360 degree radar for Customs or Coast Guard use.

Q: What kind of guarantee is there that Congress in taking apart the Defense Authorization Bill or what have you, taking apart the procurement, won't cut out for...

A: Sir, you know as well as I there's no guarantee that Congress will fund any of this.

Q: But you said the reason for all of it is that Congress is on DoD's back to do more.

A: That's right. And the people that have been on our back, our reading of it--this has just been out two days, but we've been talking to them at staff level--is that they are pleased with this. Now whether the total Congress will accept what these people who have been pressuring us to do more have agreed to, we don't know.

Q: Are you optimistic that such an effort, if approved, will make an inroad in deterring drug imports into the United States?

A: Absolutely. The objective here is to make the trade-offs that give us the most effective use of the money to deter the traffic. One of the problems was if we created a system that collected all of this information, whether or not it was going to be available to be disseminated to those people who would interdict and arrest and prosecute, to have it be meaningful. You might have a flood of information and not anything happen. That's the reason the policy board said wait a minute, we've got to increase our number of U.S. attorney's for drug prosecution, do you see that line there? \$6 million for that. We've got to improve our communications network, you can see that under other items under interdiction, the command, control communications center. They intend to build an integrated communications center where all of these agencies can use the information that we give as a result of our surveillance and then fan it out to the right agencies to react to it.

Q: Where would that be built?

A: That's subject to some debate.

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Q: What are the choices right now?

A: The choices are somewhere along the Gulf Coast or somewhere along the Southwest border. The Southwest border--El Paso, Yuma. I'm just throwing out some names. Gulf Coast--Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston.

Q: On the C-130s going to SOUTHCOM, SOUTHCOM is a military installation in Panama.

A: Yes sir.

Q: Who will operate the C-130s...

A: SOUTHCOM will operate those and those will be used for some intelligence gathering that we talked about.

Q: Could we get back to your limitations? I look at that and I don't see any limitations. You've done away with posse comitatus, essentially. You say the economy act...

A: What do you mean done away with it?

Q: You cannot arrest civilians, but you turn them over to civilian law enforcement, so in effect it doesn't exist. Let me finish.

A: I'm not following you. We don't turn anybody over. We don't arrest.

Q: You say you can't arrest civilians under posse comitatus, but you can give civilian law enforcement agencies the knowledge so they go arrest them, and in effect we have no posse comitatus. You're involved in civilian law enforcement, indirectly maybe.

A: Sure. We've done that for centuries.

Q: Let's go to the economy act. You say you have to be reimbursed unless it's decided, and I'm not sure who decides this, that it's in the furtherance of your mission. If it's in the furtherance of your mission then you don't have to be reimbursed. That's no limitation.

A: Yes, it is. We have to be reimbursed for efforts that we do that are not training and are not intelligence collection with respect to this new mission we have. So when we operate helicopters that go out and follow in a chase effort, if we can't justify that as training we have to be reimbursed. Our planes that we give to people, if they have to be maintained, that has to be done by the agency. If they come to us and say, for example, some of these surveillance aircraft that are being run by other agencies, if they break, they don't have a facility to repair them. They come to our maintenance facilities and they reimburse us for that maintenance.

Q: Who decides that you're not getting any benefit from whatever is going on and that you have to be reimbursed? Do you decide? The other agency decides? I'm looking for a limitation and I don't see one.

A: The initial cut at that is made by our Comptroller. Of course, GAO and other people are looking over our shoulder all the time.

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Q: Are you saying that all your drug interdiction efforts have to be part of the military training, your normal military training?

A: Not all of them. As I said, the intelligence collection now under our new mission it will not have to be reimbursed. Hat Trick II does follow that logic. We are not reimbursed for Hat Trick II because it was a military training exercise.

Q: How much have you been reimbursed say for the last year or so?

A: I don't know.

Q: On the cost of the transfer of the six helicopters to Davis Monthan, for example. From now the Defense Department will not be reimbursed for these costs because these missions of the six helicopters and Air Force crews, just as with the planes of SOUTHCOM, they're only going to be conducting intelligence exercises in relation to drug enforcement?

A: C-130s in SOUTHCOM, we will not ask for any reimbursement. Those planes are involved in a military mission and I'm sure we won't ask for reimbursement for those operations. But the helicopters at Monthan is another question. It depends on what those helicopters are used for. If they are used to help chase aircraft that are being subject to an arrest by Customs or whoever else is involved, the local authorities, there may be some reimbursement required.

Q: Isn't that what the transfer is for? I mean, so that mission now will not only be military exercises, but will be only for drug enforcement. Isn't that what the transfer is all about?

A: These helicopters wherever they are now are involved in a training mission. So to the extent that training mission can be conducted at Davis Monthan in Arizona and have those planes available to do these other things, those costs will still be borne by us.

Q: Why is there such great emphasis on air interdiction and there is not much here for sea or ground?

A: The reason that there is emphasis on air interdiction now is because Hat Trick II was so effective. What happened is a major portion of the traffic in the Caribbean has shifted after Hat Trick II to Mexico and the southwest border and that's all coming across in low flying, low speed commercial aircraft. The point is that Hat Trick II was successful.

Q: You don't mean commercial...

A: I mean private. I didn't mean commercial.

Q: You said those balloons will give you 300 mile coverage. Does that mean diameter, I suppose? Or is it radius?

A: Diameter.

Q: This also would include, I assume, National Guard and Air Reserve training missions every week-end?

A: I don't think decisions have been made on what, if any, units will do some Guard and Reserve training. But if there is an

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ability to use those folks in this effort and give them some training, I'm sure that will happen.

Q: Does the posse comitatus law apply to civilians on the high seas, too?

A: There are some other laws involved when we get involved in with civilians in foreign countries, for example, civilians on the high seas. The basic legal restriction is the same concept and that is, we don't arrest civilians.

Q: You can't stop a ship on the high seas and board it?

A: We can stop a ship.

Q: (inaudible)

A: What happens when we stop ships is that we have Coast Guard people aboard. We have the authority to stop the ships, the military does. Then the Coast Guard people board the ship and they handle the very delicate issues about whether the ship is under our flag or under a foreign flag and what rules of engagement they have in making the arrest.

Q: Do you always have Coast Guard people on board?

A: We have to if we are going to engage in that kind of an operation.

Q: How many do you have? Yesterday, Senator D'Amato was claiming you only had two on board Navy ships.

A: Only two TACLETS? No, no, that's not true.

Q: You only had men aboard on two ships is what he said.

A: I don't know, but we can give you those figures.

Q: Do most ships carry Coast Guard people?

A: No, not most ships. We don't have them on ships in the Mediterranean. In the Caribbean is where the main emphasis has been. There are only a limited amount of resources that the civilian law enforcement agencies have to deal with this. As the major part of the threat shifted to the southwest border, a lot of the resources shifted over there.

Q: Do you anticipate to put in a supplemental request to cover some of these costs?

A: I think there may be some of it that we may be asked to swallow in '87. Right now I'm involved in the POM review which looks toward the '88 budget of making sure that our share of these things are in there.

Q: Do you anticipate a substantial capital expenditure of DoD in '87?

A: The conference on this urgent supplemental just reported out yesterday and there was \$38 million in there with some of this equipment in it for us to buy. I suspect in '87, some of the people interested in this will force it into the '87 budget and we'll have to take it out of our hide. Then in '88, we'll have to do it in a more programmatic fashion.

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Q: The all source intelligence center, where is that going to be located?

A: As I said, I don't know. That will be a decision made by the policy board and it will be somewhere along the southern tier, one of the Gulf Coast cities or El Paso or somewhere like that.

Q: You used a term in the beginning of OPBAT in association with what was happening in the Caribbean. Is that an operation?

A: It's an operational term; its an acronym that has to do with the flying of helicopters in support of the interdiction aircraft and in support of the interdiction land units.

Q: This is an on going operation?

A: Yes, in the Bahamas.

Q: It's termed, and it on-goes?

A: It is equipment that we have in the Bahamas that once the intelligence is provided to Customs and to the Coast Guard -- the intelligence collection platforms are standoff. Once it is determined where the plane is going to land -- a lot of them have been landing in the Bahamas -- high-speed helicopters are used to follow them into the landing area and help the Customs and Coast Guard make the arrest.

Q: What you are talking about now is in addition to OPBAT? Is that correct?

A: No, that is OPBAT.

Col. Pothier: ...technical distinction, there is a provision in the law wherein the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense sign an emergency declaration that suggests, that states, the situation is so serious, that without the military support in that role, there is no chance of overcoming drug trafficking problems. That has been in effect in the Bahamas now since May of '83, where two helicopters are used to airlift Bahamian national police and then they interdict the druggers. We just provide an airlift for them, but we stand in a dedicated mode where we respond to those emergency situations.

Q: Who makes that certification?

A: The Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense.

Q: Who makes the request?

A: The Bahamian Government.

Q: Given all the restrictions that you've pointed out, and given the costs that are involved in all of this...and involved here and given the fact that you were pressed to do something, is this something that the Department of Defense doesn't really get involved in if you had your druthers?

Mr. Cox: No, the Secretary is very committed being involved in it. The problem is that he doesn't have the lead role. We were being pressed by Congress because they didn't feel like the policy board was moving fast enough, that's what was happening. So we said, "look, in order to get the decision making process

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moving, we probably ~~should take the~~ initiative and make the proposal to the ~~policy board~~". So we made the proposal to the policy board as to ~~what~~ additional equipment was necessary to fill these surveillance gaps.

Q: ...money in effect here where the Congress is trying to cut out money.

A: When I say pressed by Congress, I'm talking about those interests in Congress that want to give us more money for this effort.

Q: In the category of international/intelligence, you have under intelligence community, \$12 million, double asterisks meaning acquisition funded by DoD but then being funded by other agencies. To me that means capital equipment purchases. Can you tell me something about capital equipment purchase?

A: I can't talk to you about the intelligence gathering equipment.

Q: ...based in the U.S. or both?

A: Probably both.

END