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U.S. Department of Justice

*National Drug Enforcement Policy Board*

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Attorney General, Chairman

18 June 1986

Honorable Jamie L. Whitten  
Chairman, Committee  
on Appropriations  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The DOD Authorization Bill for FY 1986 called for the establishment of an Air Force Special Operations drug interdiction air wing to provide peacetime air interdiction surveillance and detection assistance to drug enforcement authorities.

The conference report accompanying the FY 1986 Appropriations Act (appended to the Continuing Resolution) required the Department of Defense to configure one AC-130H-30 stretched variant gunship for drug interdiction surveillance deliverable not later than January 31, 1987. Thirty-five million dollars were appropriated for this purpose. The Conference Report also suggested that DOD should consider budgeting for an additional nine AC-130H-30 gunships during FY88-89.

In my letter to you on February 12, 1986, I expressed the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board's concern that the C-130 gunship was not the most cost effective means of providing air surveillance and detection (Enclosure 1). Further, I suggested that the Policy Board would work with the Congress to identify appropriate resources best suited for drug surveillance and intelligence needs, consistent with DOD mission requirements.

In an April 18, 1986 letter to the Vice President, Senator DeConcini and Representative English proposed a plan to implement the DOD Air Wing (Enclosure 2). This plan provides for seven aerostat radar surveillance balloons (two in the Bahamas and five along the U.S. Southern tier); ten C-130 aircraft retrofitted with target acquisition radars (two for SOUTHCOM; remaining eight divided equally between Florida and Arizona); and four Customs P-3A aircraft (or suitable platform) retrofitted with 360° radar.

The National Narcotics Act of 1984 empowered the Policy Board to review, evaluate and develop United States Government policy, strategy and resources with respect to drug law enforcement efforts. Accordingly, on May 19, 1986, the Vice President asked the Policy Board to review the Congressional plan. The Policy Board analyzed the plan and agrees that certain parts of it would help address the problem along the Southern tier.



Specifically, they are: placing five aerostats along the Southwest border, moving Air Force helicopter assets to Davis Monthan AFB, and providing two C-130's to SOUTHCOM to assist drug law enforcement on a not-to-interfere-with-mission basis. The Board believes that the location of the aerostats and other detection assets should be determined by those agencies responsible for their operation.

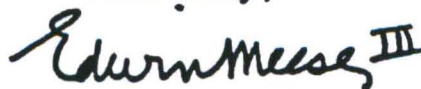
In addition to the above elements from the Congressional plan, the Policy Board proposes modifications which address interdiction needs and also provide an effective enhancement to the Government's overall anti-drug effort. The alternative proposal constitutes a Government-wide package that will initiate improvements in several of the critical components of the drug strategy. They are presented in Enclosure 3.

The total cost of our proposal is \$232.9 million (plus one year O&M of \$33M), compared with \$309M (plus \$61M O&M) for the Congressional plan. Not only would this alternative cost the taxpayers less, the Policy Board believes that it would also be more effective. Our proposal simultaneously addresses several of the key elements of the strategy in a balanced approach, rather than focusing solely on interdiction assets.

While I believe that our proposal fully addresses the needs along the Southwest border, the differences in terrain and threat along the Southeast border pose a more complex set of problems. As an interim solution, the Policy Board endorses the substitution of E-2C's for P-3A's as air surveillance platforms. The P-3A's would then be returned to DOD. (In our view, the E-2C is superior to the P-3A in terms of cost, effectiveness and availability.) However, the Policy Board must emphasize that it is prudent to study other air surveillance modalities before final determination is made for the Southeast border. We will forward to the Congress, following the Policy Board's expedited review, a complementary report for the Southeast border.

I know you share our concern over the adverse impact illicit drug trafficking has on our nation. On behalf of the Board, please be assured of our willingness to work with the Congress to effect measures to end this national scourge. I have sent identical letters to Chairmen Goldwater, Hatfield, and Aspin.

Sincerely,



EDWIN MEESE III  
Attorney General

Enclosures

cc: Honorable George Bush  
The Vice President  
of the United States



U.S. Department of Justice

*National Drug Enforcement Policy Board*

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Attorney General, Chairman

February 12, 1986

Honorable Jamie L. Whitten  
Chairman, Committee  
on Appropriations  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The National Narcotics Act of 1984 created the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board (NDEPB) and empowered it to review, evaluate and develop United States Government policy, strategy and resources with respect to illegal drug law enforcement efforts, including budgetary priorities and a National and International Drug Law Enforcement Strategy. Further, it designated the Attorney General as the Chairman of the NDEPB and the primary advisor to the President and Congress on national and international drug law enforcement programs and policies developed by the Board.

In carrying out the Board's responsibilities, we have recently analyzed our air interdiction surveillance capabilities. In the course of our review it was brought to the Policy Board's attention that the conference report accompanying the FY 1986 Appropriations Act requires the Department of Defense to configure one AC-130H-30 stretched variant gunship for drug interdiction surveillance. Thirty-five million dollars have been appropriated for this purpose. (It is important to note that the \$35M appropriation will not provide sufficient funds to fully equip the aircraft with all of the gunship unique subsystems described in the conference report.) Conference language states that the Air Force Special Operations Forces (SOF) would be the appropriate choice to carry out this new mission. The NDEPB has serious reservations about the effectiveness of such an approach.

The Defense Department has concluded that utilization of a gunship in a manner prescribed by the conference report will not satisfy highly intensive training requirements for personnel who operate sophisticated gunship systems aboard the aircraft. As the Chief of Staff of the Air Force stated in his July 3, 1985, letter to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees,

"SOF training requires highly accurate navigation


to a precise point to fulfill stringent training requirements attendant to clandestine infiltration/exfiltration and resupply of ground and naval teams. This mission is the antithesis of broad area search and surveillance which the drug mission requires. (my emphasis).

Accordingly, the NDEPB is concerned that the conference report is too specific regarding hardware and mission, and that it eliminates the flexibility to determine the most effective manner of implementing the intent of the conference report, consistent with the needs of military preparedness.

The members of the NDEPB have concluded that the AC-130H-30 is not the most cost effective means of providing air interdiction surveillance and detection. Accordingly, we believe that the Policy Board should work with the Congress and the law enforcement community to identify appropriate resources best suited to serve drug surveillance and intelligence needs that also meet DOD mission requirements.

The coordination and cooperation between the legislative and executive branches have been important factors in this country's battle against illicit drug trafficking. I look forward to continuing cooperation in the future. I have sent identical letters to Chairmen Goldwater, Hatfield, and Aspin.

Sincerely,



EDWIN MEESE III  
Attorney General



THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON

12 June 1986

Dear Mr. Vice President:

This responds to your May 19, 1986 letter concerning a DOD Congressional drug initiative offered by Senator DeConcini and Congressman English and a similarly constructed DOD plan.

The National Drug Enforcement Policy Board (NDEPB) will take the following action with regard to the DOD proposal:

- o Appoint an interagency working group, under the direction of the Policy Board's Staff, to determine the implications of the DOD plan on the other agencies.

- o Review the working group's recommendations in light of other possible drug enforcement expenditures.

- o Inform the Congress of our position. I am mindful of the time sensitivity of this issue and assure you that it will receive immediate consideration.

As Chairman of the Policy Board I wish to extend our appreciation for your continued support in these matters.

Sincerely,



Edwin Mcese III

The Honorable George Bush  
The Vice President of the  
United States  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20500





THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

May 19, 1986

Honorable Edwin Meese, III  
Chairman, National Drug  
Enforcement Policy Board  
U. S. Department of Justice  
10th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Ed:

Our staffs have been working together to ensure a proper response is made to Congressional interests on several issues having budgetary, resource or policy implications. I ask that as Chairman of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board (NDEPB) that you take the appropriate timely action on the attached letter as it contains a list of items not unlike the one recently sent to you by the Secretary of Defense for consideration.

My National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS) staff is available to assist your NDEPB staff in ensuring that all aspects of the Department of Defense and the Congressional proposal are considered. I look forward to working with you in continuing our mutual efforts to promote a workable strategy on drug law enforcement.

Best personal regards,



George Bush

Enclosure:

Copy of Senator DeConcini/Congressman English's  
letter dated April 18, 1986 to Vice President Bush





The Honorable George Bush  
Page Two  
April 18, 1986

in the Continuing Resolution to develop the first prototype of the ten aircraft and to initiate plans for full implementation of the Air Wing. Because of concerns within the Air Force over the designation of the AC-130 aircraft for the mission, we developed a compromise plan that would incorporate the initial concept contained in the enabling legislation i.e., for a full time drug interdiction "wing" within the Department of Defense, but which broadened the base of participation and the type of resources to be put into the new Air Wing program. Specifically, our plan, as proposed to the Air Force in February, contains the following elements:

AIR FORCE WILL PROVIDE:

- 7- Full scale aerostat radar surveillance balloons, to be located along the Southwest border (4); in the Bahamas at Georgetown (1); in the Panhandle of Florida (1); and in either the Turks/Caicos Islands; or in the southern end of the Bahamas archipelago.
- 10- C-130 aircraft to be retrofit with appropriate air target acquisition radar, probably F-15 or APG-164 radar, including eight (8) penetrating tanker model C-130 aircraft and two (2) regular C-130 models for deployment in SOUTHCOM out of Panama.

The C-130 tanker aircraft with radar would be deployed out of Duke Field in Florida (4) and Davis Monthan Air Force Base in Arizona (4) and be linked with existing HH-53 refuelable helicopters for use in the Wing.

- \* The 302nd Special Operations Squadron currently located at Luke Air Force Base in Arizona would be shifted to Davis Monthan Air Force Base near Tucson to be co-located with the C-130 Tanker Aircraft
- \* The 301st Special Operations Squadron would be located at Duke Field in Florida, also co-located with existing helicopter assets.



The Honorable George Bush  
Page Three  
April 18, 1986

NAVY WILL PROVIDE:

- 4- P-3A, P-3B, or other appropriate platforms to be retrofit with APS-138, 360-degree radar and turned over to the U.S. Customs Service to be used for drug interdiction and surveillance purposes in that important drug interdiction agency. The Navy would handle the integration of the radar on the P-3 or other aircraft; manage the contracts that would be awarded to complete this task; and provide technical assistance to Customs prior to and after delivery of the aircraft. Customs would then provide the operation and maintenance of the aircraft, as they are now doing with their P-3A model aircraft with F-15 radar.

It is our understanding that this proposal has been approved at certain levels within the Pentagon and is awaiting final approval by the Secretary of Defense. We are also informed that your staff may be cognizant of this proposal and would be willing to sit down with our respective staffs to discuss the details of the plan in the near future. More importantly, we strongly believe that you, as the head of the President's national interdiction effort, can play the crucial role in the implementation of this initiative and we encourage you to do so. Of course, we stand ready to work with you in anyway we can to see that this compromise plan will be approved and implemented as quickly as possible. The drug threat to our borders dictates that we must bring the military into the War on Drugs in a way that is proper, effective, and within the confines of the Posse Comitatus restraints imposed by law. The President's Commission on Organized Crime concurs. We believe that our plan, as outlined above, is a plan that will work and which can be put into action promptly.

Thank you for your commitment to the drug interdiction effort and for your willingness to consider this plan of attack against the narcotics trafficker. We look forward to working with you to accomplish our mutual objectives.

Sincerely,

  
Glenn English  
U.S. Representative

  
Dennis DeConcini  
U.S. Senator

POLICY BOARD'S ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL\*

Interdiction

Items from Congressional plan:

- o 5 Aerostats for Southwest border\*\* \$ 62.5M
- o Transfer 6 Air Force Helicopters to Davis Monthan AFB in Arizona\*\*\* \$ 15M
- o 2 C-130's to Southcom\*\*\* \$ 79.4M

Other items:

- o Customs Service Command, Control, Communication's Intelligence Center (C<sup>3</sup>I) for the Southwest border \$ 10M
- o An All-Source Intelligence Center to modify or replace the existing El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) \$ 15M
- o 4 E-2C's for Southern border\*\* \$ 14M

International/Intelligence

- o DEA foreign agents \$ 4M
- o Intelligence Community\*\* \$ 12M

Investigations

- o DEA voice privacy radios \$ 7M

Drug Prosecution

- o U.S. Attorneys \$ 6M

Drug Abuse Prevention

- o National Institute of Drug Abuse \$ 3M
- o ACTION \$ 5M

TOTAL: \$232.9M

- \* Additional O&M for full year operation is estimated at \$33M.
- \*\* Acquisition funded by DOD; O&M funded by other agencies.
- \*\*\* Acquisition and O&M funded by DOD.

ATTACHMENT 2



*Pre-~~edit~~*

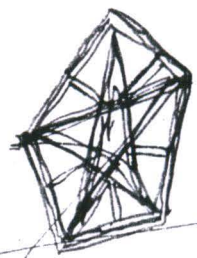


Office of the Director

*Meese helpful to talk to labor leaders to take from approach*

UNITED STATES  
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

July 18, 1986



*Damon - Remember Sandy hit  
Make Strategy - cost effective  
missing: peer groups*

*Congress act on  
Goal of Fed. Drug Free  
workplace*

MEMORANDUM FOR: EDWIN MEESE III  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM: CONSTANCE HORNER  
DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: OPM DISCUSSION PAPER  
ON SUBSTANCE DRUG POLICY

*Constance Horner*

*Enthusiasm about it*

*Strong counter*

*Community of caring  
Funds don't let  
friends drive drunk*

A General Approach to Policy

The operating principle in a new Federal substance abuse policy has been well articulated in the Organized Crime Commission's report. Policies should be framed that express the "utter unacceptability" of illegal drug use in the Federal workplace.

The principle of "utter unacceptability" can be operationalized a variety of ways beyond "suitable" testing for certain types of high-risk jobs: rehabilitation, education, illegal drug use prevention programs, employee assistance programs, public relations, revised security and suitability inquiries and the invocation of adverse action procedures for illegal drug users.

Any Federal substance abuse policy must be grounded in the distinction between Federal applicants and Federal employees. In pursuing a goal of a safe, healthful, drug-free workplace, we should seek to prevent the entry of users of illegal narcotics into the Federal workforce while simultaneously continuing a rehabilitational program for on-board employees. But, if on-board employees who use drugs illegally, test "positive" a second time, resist rehabilitation, or otherwise undermine the efficiency of the service, adverse action should be invoked, including dismissal.

There are no uniform, Governmentwide policies and standards encompassing various measures, such as drug testing, to exclude drug abusers from the Federal workplace. There is no systematic and uniform program of screening applicants for certain types of jobs Governmentwide, nor for testing employees in those areas. There is a Governmentwide policy geared toward rehabilitating drug and alcohol abusers once they are found in the workplace.

The following specific proposals are tentative, submitted for deliberation and further discussion and appropriate refinement. They are an attempt to provide a program of narcotics prevention, in consonance with the "utter unacceptability" criteria, as well as a program of rehabilitation.

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Suggested OPM Proposals

Recommendation No. 1: Propose Legislative changes to make current illegal drug use an absolute disqualifier for entry into Federal employment and a basis for termination, regardless of a claimed "handicapping" condition or effect on job performance. First, add a new section to Title V: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual who uses illegal narcotics or drugs without a prescription may not be employed in the competitive service." Second, amend the Rehabilitation Act to exclude illegal drug users as a category to be included among those who are deemed to be "handicapped" and strike the nexus between job performance and illegal drug usage.

Rationale: The President's Commission proposes the issuance of policy guidance that would communicate the "utter unacceptability" of illegal drug use in the workplace. At the same time, Federal law forbids the deprivation of Federal employment to any person solely on the grounds of prior drug abuse. The object of current law is rehabilitative. While the rehabilitative spirit of current law is laudable, the public has a right to expect not only the highest level of performance and productivity on the part of Federal applicants, but also their devotion to the laws of the country.



While there is no requirement to hire current drug abusers, and they are normally excluded under OPM "suitability" criteria, such applicants and employees can claim to be handicapped and come under the protective language of the Rehabilitation Act. It then becomes the taxpayers' duty to accommodate a disabling condition brought on by an illegal personal vice. The Federal government is forbidden to discriminate against the handicapped in hiring.

OPM should seek the removal of the "handicapped" protection from illegal drug users because such use is, after all, illegal and, moreover, it is a voluntary act. Those who persistently and voluntarily engage in illegal acts should not be permitted to enter or remain in the Federal workforce. They should be permitted re-entry only after demonstrated rehabilitation. Because of the legal status of alcohol consumption, the traditional nexus between alcoholism or alcohol abuse and performance criteria and its designation as a "handicapping condition" would be retained.

Section 7352 of Title V declares: "An individual who habitually uses intoxicating beverages to excess may not be employed in the competitive service." The same bar to employment should be imposed on drug abuse, with a clarification that current illegal drug use will not be considered a "handicapping condition" nor an absolute bar to future

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Federal employment. The enactment of such provisions will send a strong, clear message to the general public that drug abuse and Federal employment are incompatible.

Recommendation No.2: Inquire into Applicants' Past and Current Illicit Drug Usage on the SF-85 and SF-86, the Standard Suitability and Security Forms, as a means of deterring the hiring of current illegal drug users and providing appropriate information regarding past use for evaluation for security clearance.

Rationale: Just as with the habitual or excessive use of alcohol, the illegal use of narcotics, drugs or other controlled substances is potentially disqualifying for Federal employment under 5 CFR 731.202(b)(6). Despite the fact that illegal drug use is a major national problem, costing approximately \$100 billion in lost productivity each year, OPM currently does not even require a written response about the use of illicit narcotics among Federal applicants. As a first step in the prevention of the use of illicit narcotics in the Federal workplace, OPM should inquire into past, recent and current drug use or alcohol abuse on the part of applicants for Federal positions, on the SF-85 and the SF-86, i.e., forms for both sensitive and non-sensitive positions.

The questions can serve several purposes for Federal investigators and examiners in determining general fitness or access to classified



information. First, the Executive publicly charged with the faithful execution of the laws is entitled to services of those who privately obey the laws, including the Controlled Substances Act. A Federal position is one of public trust, not private right. This principle applies to both sensitive and non-sensitive jobs. Second, the inquiries are narrowly focused to elicit recency and frequency of illegal narcotics usage. The questions are designed to segregate current from more recent drug abusers, and, in turn, from those who, in the past, have enjoyed only a casual experimentation with illicit drugs. Such focused questions will also be of direct benefit to agency adjudicators making final employment decisions by giving them more detailed information on illicit drug use on a case-by-case basis. Third, with such narrowly focused questions, eliciting recency and frequency, OPM can expect to get a higher rate of positive responses. This can broaden the base for further inquiry. If the questions are answered affirmatively, they may be disqualifying. (It is not necessarily disqualifying.) It is a matter left to adjudication. If it is answered falsely and the applicant is hired under false pretences, it is grounds for dismissal. In that respect, the initial inquiry can serve as a front line deterrent to illegal drug using applicants. It can be first step toward prevention.

In OPM's draft revision of its SF-85 (Personnel Investigations Questionnaire for non-sensitive positions), the following questions are proposed:

Suitability Form

SF-85

Your Involvement with Alcohol and Dangerous  
or Illegal Drugs, Including Marijuana

This item concerns the abuse of alcoholic beverages and the supplying or using without a prescription of marijuana, hashish, narcotics (opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, etc.), stimulants (cocaine, amphetamines, etc.), depressants (barbiturates, methaqualone, tranquilizers, etc.), or other dangerous or illegal drugs.

A. At any time in the past 5 years, have you used alcoholic beverages habitually and to excess?  Yes  No.

B. In the past 5 years, have you used marijuana, narcotics, hallucinogens, or other dangerous or illegal drugs?

Yes  No.



C. Have you ever been a supplier or seller of marijuana, narcotics, hallucinogens, or other dangerous or illegal drugs?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No.

D. Are you currently (within the last 3 months) using alcohol in excess or using illegal drugs, including marijuana?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No.

If you answered yes to any of Questions A - D above, provide details including the periods of use and treatment.

Explanation (in your comments be sure to include a statement of the frequency of your use and efforts toward rehabilitation, if any, including the name,

From	To	Type of	address, and zip code, of person
<u>mo/yr</u>	<u>mo/yr</u>	substance or institution providing	<u>used treatment)</u>

In OPM's draft revision of its SF-86 (Personnel Investigations Questionnaire for Sensitive Positions), the following questions are proposed:

Security Form

SF-86

Your Involvement with Alcohol and Dangerous  
or Illegal Drugs, Including Marijuana

This item concerns the abuse of alcoholic beverages and the supplying or using without a prescription of marijuana, hashish, narcotics (opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, etc.), stimulants (cocaine, amphetamines, etc.), depressants (barbiturates, methaqualone, tranquilizers, etc.), or other dangerous or illegal drugs.

A. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages habitually and to excess?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No.

B. Have you ever used marijuana, narcotics, hallucinogens, or other dangerous or illegal drugs?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No.



C. Have you ever been a supplier or seller of marijuana, narcotics, hallucinogens, or other dangerous or illegal drugs?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No.

D. Are you currently (within the last 3 months) using alcohol in excess or using illegal drugs?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No.

If you answered yes to any of Questions A - D above, provide details including the periods of use and treatment, if any.

		Explanation (in your comments be sure to include a statement of the frequency of your use and efforts toward rehabilita- tion, if any, including the name, address, and zip code, of person or institution providing treatment	
From	To	Type of substance	
<u>mo/yr</u>	<u>mo/yr</u>	<u>used</u>	<u>providing treatment</u>

Admin

Because the questions are directed at applicants rather than employees, there is no perceived "negative" implication for the Federal workforce nor even a suggestion of widespread drug usage on the part of the workforce. It may be strongly supported by Federal employee organizations. It is likely to gain widespread support in Congress, particularly among members who serve on committees having jurisdiction over illegal narcotics.

Recommendation No. 3: Issue Federal Personnel Manual Guidance on the use of Drug Screening

Rationale: Certain agencies are already adopting or considering the use of drug tests as a condition for the receipt of clearances for critical or sensitive jobs. OPM can and should set forth some guidelines for the use of drug tests for personnel security reasons. Governmentwide guidance should continue to allow agency-head discretion and should indicate that national security, law enforcement, and health and safety-related positions would be likely candidates for drug testing before and during employment. The provision of security clearances is another case for serious consideration of testing, including those with access to classified information or classified facilities or materials, especially nuclear facilities and materials. In this case, guidance would remove security-related testing from the arena of labor negotiability.

- Recommend the use of corroborative, alternative tests in any case where an employee tests "positive" and establish minimal



Reg

reliability and quality control standards to enhance the protection of employees subject to any such tests. The main idea here is to prevent the use of any "positive" reading of a test for drugs or alcohol disqualification without strong confirmation. OPM's staffing experts have already developed language to ensure such confirmatory standards; including separate urinalysis or blood testing by a reputable laboratory; clinical examination by a physician; or admission by the individual. The language can later be issued as binding regulations.

Recommendation No. 4: Change Adverse Action Regulations to Mandate Termination for a Second Instance of Illegal Drug Use.

Rational: The proposal here is to specify at the conclusion of a one-time "opportunity period" for general rehabilitation, that a first instance of illegal drug use is grounds for referral to rehabilitation or confidential counseling. The second instance of illegal drug use, or being under the influence of an illegal narcotic at the Federal worksite, is to result in a mandatory dismissal from the Federal civil service. The exception to this rule would be, of course, the Agency Head's legal discretion to terminate on the basis of national security in the case of a single instance of illegal drug use. The General Rule: "Two strikes and you're out."

Admin

Recommendation No. 5: Proclaim an opportunity period for the rehabilitation of on-board employees who are using illegal drugs.

The Director, OPM, would issue a governmentwide "Employee Letter" outlining the Administration's policy of "zero tolerance" for the illegal use of drugs by Federal employees. The letter would contain an appeal to any employee who is an illegal drug user to seek help during a period of six months from the date of the letter's issuance.

The letter would:

1. Re-emphasize the role and value of employee assistance programs and their availability.
2. Make an appeal to all of those who need confidential counseling to seek it.
3. State that during the six month period, there would be no change in Federal personnel policy, but that at the end of that six months changes in policy would be expected, with a view toward mandating termination of any employees who use illegal drugs.

4. Announce:

(a) A Drug Hotline: The establishment of an OPM Drug/Alcohol "Help Hotline" for Federal employees who have a problem and need confidential professional help. The "Hotline" can be part of the governmentwide OPM Employee Assistance Program.

(b) Drug Education: A continuing Drug and Alcohol Awareness Program; the use of several hard-hitting film strips, educational materials to explain the costs and consequences of drug and alcohol abuse to Federal employees.

Recommendation No. 6: Initiate Immediate Discussion between OPM and OMB and the White House on the Feasibility of Upgraded or Increased Coverage for Alcohol and Drug Related Medical Programs in the Federal Employees Health Benefits.

Rationale: During the 1981 FEHB crisis, when OPM ordered across-the-board benefit reductions, medical benefits covering alcohol and drug abuse were included in those reductions. OPM, as a matter of policy, has nevertheless regularly pressed for the inclusion of alcohol and drug-related medical coverage as part of an overall FEHB benefit package. It has paid dividends. A national study of 3000 persons treated for alcoholism among FEHB enrollees in the Aetna plan, conducted



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by NIAAA, found that over a three-year time frame (1980-83) there was a net savings to the program; and the savings increased with time. ("Alcohol and Drugs in the Workplace," BNA Special Report, 1985).

In conjunction with other near-term measures, OPM may want to encourage upgraded coverage for drug and alcohol-related medical problems during this year's negotiation with carriers, consistent with market conditions and the need for a balanced benefits package for Federal employees.

Recommendation No. 7:      OPM Should Upgrade and Re-emphasize the Availability of Governmentwide Employee Assistance Programs.

Rationale: In the near term, OPM can perform a valuable service in upgrading and re-emphasizing the role of Employee Assistance Programs as part of any comprehensive Administration anti-drug effort. This can be done through the issuance of a new FPM guidance; a Governmentwide "employee letter" from the Director of OPM, to advise employees of agencies' confidential counseling services, could also be issued. Any employee having such problems can obtain confidential help and return to productive work. A renewed effort on the "rehabilitative" role of OPM to curtail illegal drug use and alcohol abuse would pay bountiful dividends both psychologically and materially.

In the private sector, employee assistance programs have proven to be a valuable resource in combatting illegal drug use, and they are growing.

12

Approximately 30 percent of the Fortune 500 firms have established EAP's. Their purpose is to get rid of the problem, not the employee. This is a positive, constructive and humane way to deal with "on-the-job" drug and alcohol abusers. Beyond that, EAP's are cost-effective. It is less costly to retain an otherwise good and well-trained employee through an "employee assistance program," than to incur again the initial cost of hiring and training a new employee. Moreover, an effective EAP program will reduce absenteeism, and early referrals to EAP's can have a positive impact on health insurance premiums.

Recommendation No. 8: OPM and the White House Should Initiate an Aggressive Public Relations Campaign Focusing on the Incompatibility of Illicit Drug Use and Federal Employment.

Rationale: A public relations campaign focused on the incompatibility of illicit drug use and application for Federal employment could be very effective. OPM could explore incorporating such a campaign into a broad-based recruiting program. The theme can be simple and direct: "If you are using drugs, get off drugs and get help before you join us." Peer pressure, especially among the young, is a contributing factor in illicit drug use. Making it clear that one's future employment is contingent upon conformity to the law creates an effective counter to peer pressure. An effective public relations campaign conducted by OPM, in cooperation with HHS or the White House, could very well serve the



President in communicating to the public "the utter unacceptability" of drug use in the Federal workplace. Such an effort would also contribute to the cultural delegitimization of illicit drug use.

Recommendation No. 9: OPM Should Issue Regulations Requiring Referral of a Drug or Alcohol Disqualified Applicant for Counseling and Rehabilitation before Reconsideration of the Applicant.

Rationale: Under Section 3301 of Title V, the President has the plenary authority to proscribe rules and regulations for entry into the Civil Service.

OPM can require agency referral of a drug or alcohol disqualified applicant for counseling and rehabilitation and allow, after an appropriate period of time, reapplication to the Federal service only after written certification from a reputable rehabilitation service that the applicant has been successfully rehabilitated. This can be done at no cost to the government.

Recommendation No. 10:

OPM Should Initiate the Collection of Governmentwide "productivity" Data Correlated with a Qualitative and Quantitative Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Agency Employee Assistance Programs.

Rationale: Though there is no evidence of widespread illegal drug usage in the Federal workforce, available evidence does suggest that the

Reg. 1 yr delay  
reapply

How? who



Federal workplace is not free of problems of alcohol addiction that affect the general society. What is needed is a strong data base to give us some idea of how well we are doing in the war against substance abuse. This data could include indices such as accidents on the job, absenteeism (particularly on Mondays) and sick leave usage. Much of the data is already collected in agencies, but the relationship of the data to alcohol or drug related problems is unclear.

Recommendation No. 11: In Consultation with HHS, OPM Should Issue Regulations Setting Forth Quality Control Standards Governing the use of any Biological Testing of Federal Employees.

*standards only -  
not certified  
labs*

Rationale: Drug testing has been a growing practice in private industry for the past two and one half years and it is growing among government agencies. Technology is evolving, but the most common method is urinalysis. Chemical reactions can reveal the presence of various narcotics or drugs, including cocaine, barbituates, amphetamines, marijuana, qualudes, PCP, and alcohol.

The major impact of the Civil Service Reform Act was the decentralization of the Federal management system. The determination as to whether such testing is appropriate and as to what class of employees should be subjected to testing should remain with the agency head.

Agencies, thus far, have been prudent in their approach to drug testing. They have identified categories of critical or sensitive jobs where

testing is appropriate in order to safeguard the safety and security of the public. They have tended to focus on the nature of a position, its performance requirements or the mission of the agency. Few can quarrel with testing for such occupations as Air Traffic Controllers, Firefighters, Pilots, Law Enforcement Officers, Health and Safety Inspectors, and employees at nuclear facilities.

However, every employee who is subject to a test of this sort has the right to the highest degree of accuracy that is humanly possible. Even in the best programs, there is the possibility of error. OPM should set forth regulations, after consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services and the National Institute for Drug Abuse, to ensure high standards for "positive" tests, the confirmation of "positive" results, standards for claim of custody of test specimens, and a high degree of quality control in the testing process.

ATTACHMENT 3



## THE ZERO TOLERANCE ACT

### Purpose

1. To protect our children from the threat of illegal drugs. Sixty-one percent of 1985 high school seniors (approximately two million young men and women) had used illegal drugs, 41 percent had used drugs other than marijuana. Drug use is now recognized as a serious problem in middle and in elementary grades. Our first duty is to protect our children and ensure that those who are not involved with drugs do not become involved.

2. To foster effective prevention measures and not merely "drug education." Many proposals now before Congress are limited to supporting the development of drug education courses and curricular materials. Seventy-two percent of 1985 high school seniors reported that they had had a drug education course or program, but 61 percent had used drugs. Research shows that significant number of students purchase and use drugs in school. Appropriate drug education is important, but it will not be effective without the creation and implementation of more effective disciplinary policies regarding drug use. The central goal must be to get drugs out of schools and to keep them out.

### Principles of the Zero Tolerance Act

1. Federal funds would be provided to help with some of the costs of developing and implementing effective prevention efforts, but would require at least one-third of project funding to be supported by the district itself.

2. School districts are not entitled to funding--they must compete.

3. In order to compete, they must submit a plan for getting drugs out of their schools that includes tough disciplinary provisions developed in conjunction with parents, law enforcement officials, and the courts.

4. Funds can be used for improving school security, as well as educational activities.

5. Grants would be made for up to three years, but funding for each year would depend on each district demonstrating specific progress in reducing drug use.

### Key Features of the Zero Tolerance Act

1. State set-asides for drug prevention activities at the state level. These would include teacher training, technical assistance to local school districts, and development of statewide programs with law enforcement agencies. These would be limited to no more than 20 percent of the total grant.

2. State discretionary grants to local school districts, which would account for most of the funds. These would require each district to submit to the state agency a plan to achieve "Drug-Free Schools." The plans would address the following issues--the extent of the drug problem, an enforcement plan to eliminate the use of drugs on school premises, the development of drug prevention curriculum, staff training, and community and parental involvement. These grants would require annual progress reports and a final assessment of program effectiveness. State and local education agencies would be required to ensure equitable participation for private non-profit elementary and secondary schools.

3. Federal discretionary grants for activities such as: development and dissemination of program models and materials on alcohol and drug prevention in the schools; workshops and seminars to encourage greater cooperation between schools and community agencies, including law enforcement, the courts, and social services; research into the effects of drug use in the schools, and into the effectiveness of possible solutions to the problem.

#### Allocations of Funds

1. The bill would authorize the appropriation of \$100 million for fiscal year 1987 through 1991.

2. The bill would authorize the Secretary of Education to reserve \$20 million for national programs.

3. Of remaining funds, the Secretary would be authorized to reserve up to one percent for Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. territories.

4. The Secretary would allot to each state the remaining funds in proportion to the number of children aged five to seventeen.

5. At the State level, State education agencies would be permitted to retain up to 20 percent of their grants for state-level projects up to 5 percent could be used for state administration.

6. At least 80 percent of state allotments must be distributed to local school districts on a competitive basis.





## ADAMHA COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION GRANTS

### ANNOUNCEMENT

#### Background and Purpose

Although major progress has been made in limiting illicit drug use among the nation's population, and specific gains have been made in reducing the use of such drugs as marijuana, barbiturates, amphetamines, and inhalants, drug use remains a major national health problem. To effectively address this major problem, integrated community approaches must be developed. This program announcement is being issued to encourage the submission of grant applications developing major demonstration initiatives, combining the efforts of both private and public institutions in addressing the prevention and rehabilitation needs of affected communities.

The goal of this program is to mobilize the community at all levels to make illicit drugs totally unacceptable to every citizen and to stimulate and mobilize prevention intervention and treatment activities to reduce drug use. To accomplish this objective, community demonstration projects will be developed coordinating all the resources in a community toward the goal of significantly reducing drug use. Every public and private institution, every health care delivery system and every social service system must be urged to join a common effort to eliminate drugs from their community.

The results of each of these demonstration efforts will be assessed in terms of reduction in drug use as measured through evaluation strategies described in the appropriate section of this announcement. Models of effective community integration and programming will be shared broadly for use by other communities.

#### Area of Interest

Communities are encouraged to submit applications in support of their efforts to mobilize the necessary resources in their area, both public and private, in an effort to prevent drug abuse. A community will be considered to be a county, municipality or other political subdivision. An applicant may be a public or private organization or a consortium of public and private organizations. The applicant may be a community working in conjunction with its State agency or a State acting on a community's behalf. In order to guarantee the appropriate expenditure of available resources, communities must provide the following in requesting funds:

- (1) a description of the illicit drug use problem in the community, citing available data and the sources of that data; a description of the demographic characteristics of the population to be served; and a detailed account of the community's current response to its illicit drug use problem;

- (2) a plan to mobilize all relevant agencies and organizations, both public and private, toward the resolution of the community's illicit drug use problem. Public and private agencies may be understood to include all relevant elements of the community health care system, social service system, juvenile and adult criminal justice systems, school system, etc. Organizations should include all public and private groups that can play a significant role in illicit drug use prevention and treatment services, including both professional societies and voluntary fraternal, civic, and parent organizations;
- (3) evidence of an ongoing drug abuse treatment system which is multi-modality in nature or capable of being transformed into a multi-modality system. There should be clear evidence of cooperation and support from the public and private hospital systems, the community mental health center systems, and the alcoholism treatment system;
- (4) evidence of both an administrative capacity and structure to monitor the use of funds responsibly and competently; and
- (5) evidence of capacity to assess the nature of program impact on the community's illicit drug use problem.

#### Prevention Programming

Communities applying for funds will be expected to stimulate and coordinate the efforts of agencies and organizations capable of playing a significant role in illicit drug use prevention. The applicant should submit a detailed plan indicating the nature of the coordination to be achieved, as well as the process to be employed. The applicant should specify the extent of coordination already existing in a community and should plan on having a fully coordinated prevention effort within six months of funding. While an integrated effort is emphasized, the specific elements to be included are as follows:

Voluntary Organizations - Fraternal, civic, and parent organizations have all played a major role in illicit drug use prevention in a number of communities. Parent organizations, in particular, have acted within their communities to create an intolerance for drug-taking behaviors and have helped to stimulate action in association with public officials and schools. The applicant must describe the manner in which the community would rapidly mobilize voluntary organizations in support of its prevention efforts.

Schools - Schools provide a major resource for targeting prevention and education messages to shape attitudes and behaviors. Each applicant must provide a detailed plan for school-based prevention activities. That plan may include the use of a particular curriculum or curricula with justification for its selection, and the teaching of health consequences of drug abuse in conjunction with the teaching of



strategies for rejecting drug use and drug users. It will be important for each school to develop its own policy designed to assure a drug-free environment.

The applicant should indicate in its plan the strategy it will employ for early identification of problem behaviors that may lead to substance abuse and the means it will use to resolve those problems. In addition, the applicant should provide a plan for working with those adolescent and preadolescent youngsters whose drug-related behaviors leads them to be disruptive within the school.

Primary Care Workers - In the spirit of early intervention, the applicant must detail, as a part of the plan, the efforts that will be made to train and involve the full range of health, mental health, school, criminal justice and social service professionals involved in identifying and containing substance abuse in the community. Such other community agents as can also be significant to the illicit drug use effort should also be specified, e.g., members of the clergy, recreation workers, etc.

Worksite - The work setting should be made a part of the community illicit drug use prevention effort. Efforts should be made to expand existing employee assistance programs or to implement new programs that permit the incorporation of illicit drug use issues. Programs should allow for counseling and assistance with regard to family illicit drug use concerns. Policy development in terms of illicit drug use detection should be a part of this effort.

Media Programming - The media is an important ally in creating an awareness of the risks of illicit drug use and of the community's power to rid itself of drugs. The applicant should detail a plan for bringing together representatives from the various media organizations serving the community to work with the illicit drug use prevention effort.

### Treatment and Rehabilitative Interventions

In organizing its service delivery system, the applicant will be expected to develop a coordinated effort of outreach, recruitment and treatment services. It will be the responsibility of the applicant to indicate the way in which those differing elements are currently coordinated within the community and to report its plans for guaranteeing a comprehensive and coordinated effort within six months of receipt of funding.

### Outreach/Early Intervention

The importance of intervening early in a person's illicit drug use career cannot be overemphasized. The capacity to change behaviors, improve productivity, and prevent community disruption is greatly increased by capturing and treating individuals who are not yet involved



in illicit drug use careers. The applicant should detail a plan for using community outreach workers in areas of illicit drug use, recruiting individuals directly from the streets, identifying and referring individuals located at different points in the social service system, in emergency rooms or other parts of the health care system and from the courts and probation/parole systems of the criminal justice system.

#### Treatment Services

The applicant community will already have in place treatment services and capacity to serve persons in need. Grant funds may be used to increase both the scope and quality of service delivery and to bring to bear the full array of community agencies on the client's behalf. The applicant should describe the existing treatment system, as well as the agencies with which the applicant will be expected to participate in the coordinated effort. Again, an integrated, community-wide service delivery system is expected to be in place within six months of receipt of funds.

In addition to illicit drug use treatment and counseling, the service delivery system should include vocational rehabilitation and other relevant private and public health and social services.

It is expected that each community will have service delivery needs and concerns specific to its own population and circumstances. Some communities may wish to put a greater emphasis on cocaine while others emphasize opiates and still others emphasize a range of drugs. Some may place greater emphasis on prevention activities while others emphasize treatment. The applicant may use grant funds to fill gaps in its service system in the context of a coordinated and comprehensive effort.

#### NIDA Assistance

The applicant may make use of technical assistance from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) in the form of contacts with NIDA staff regarding state-of-the-art information on prevention and treatment and may obtain publications and media materials from NIDA in developing a response to this announcement. Manuals detailing the development of prevention initiatives specific to the schools, the worksite, the primary care worker, etc. are available. In addition, a broad range of media products for illicit drug use prevention can be requested. Manuals are also available detailing the implementation of outreach and treatment components. Technical assistance will also be provided in relation to assessment strategies (see next section).

NIDA staff will continue to provide technical assistance to project staff after grant award. Through the life of the grant, NIDA staff will act to allow program personnel to remain current about the activity of other grantees and about research findings important to their program.

### Assessment

The applicant will be expected to submit a plan detailing the strategy to be employed in evaluating the impact of the comprehensive program. The applicant may plan to use social indicator measures of community health and safety. These measures can relate to (a) prevalence of illicit drug use in the community; (b) incidence of illicit drug use in the community; (c) measures of health-related consequences of illicit drug use; and (d) measures of crime-related consequences of illicit drug use. The applicant should identify the measures that will be used in gathering data at baseline, i.e., prior to the initiation of community program and at one year anniversaries after program has been implemented. In addition to social indicator data, the applicant may elect to use survey techniques. The applicant should describe the sampling plan and research design for a use of survey instruments and indicate the reliability of social indicator data to be used. The applicant is expected to submit a report of findings to the National Institute on Drug Abuse at the conclusion of the federally-funded portion of this project.

### Administration of Funding

Funds will be available for a period of up to three years. Throughout the three-year period, evaluation tasks will be funded up to a level of 100% by the Federal government.

The intervention program will be funded at 65% in the first program year with the community making available State, local and private funding, or funding equivalents, during that year. The Federal government share will be 45% in the second year and 30% in the third and last year of Federal funding. Effort will be made to work with the grantee in garnering additional funds to assure the continuation of worthwhile programs.

### Review Criteria

Preference for consideration under this announcement will be given to applicants in communities with an identified major problem of illicit drug use among preadolescents, adolescents, and young adults. Proposals should show evidence of program effectiveness and innovative approaches towards the prevention and reduction of illicit drug use. Such approaches should provide evidence that a full spectrum of community resources are being used, including school and other educational resources, health personnel, and existing treatment and rehabilitative facilities.

Applications for funding will be accepted for periods of one to three years. As this program is developmental in nature, applicants should provide a plan of continuation in which non-Federal support will continue the activity following expiration of the initial NIDA grant.



Award Criteria

Applications recommended for approval will be considered for funding on the basis of:

- (1) severity of the illicit drug use problem in the target area;
- (2) demonstrated ability to integrate illicit drug use activities in educational, health, welfare, educational and criminal justice systems in the target area;
- (3) demonstrated technical and administrative capability to carry out the project;
- (4) program priorities as stated in this announcement;
- (5) contribution to the areas identified in this announcement;
- (6) availability of funds.

(This announcement could be limited to the drug prevention, intervention and treatment sections and the education and judicial sections deleted.)



## PROPOSED PRESS RELEASE

Although major progress has been made in limiting drug abuse among the nation's population, drug use remains a major national problem and an individual and family tragedy. Drug use is eroding our nation's resources by attacking our most valuable treasure--our young people. Until drug use is seen not as the gateway to sophistication, glamour and pleasure, but as a one-way street to despair and problem filled lives, none of us can feel secure. Our nation --all of us--must agree on one message: the utter unacceptability of drug use.

Today I am announcing a program which builds upon the strengths of this nation: our young people and the network of volunteers and private sector organizations that provide support to our young people. Building on the idealism of young people who say no to drugs and by strengthening their resolve to lead drug free lives, we will plan a program to provide support to these young soldiers.

I have asked the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health Administration to develop a program to be implemented at the state and community level in support of an integrated comprehensive community approach to drug abuse prevention and treatment. This major demonstration effort combines the resources of both private and public institutions in addressing the prevention and treatment needs of our communities. It is designed to develop a capability which

ultimately can be sustained by the states and communities themselves.

This initiative will emphasize the development of new and improved methods for early detection, diagnosis, and referral of drug abusers. We will also place a priority on developing effective and innovative prevention and treatment services in a rapid nationwide dissemination of effective strategies.

This new approach will draw upon the organizations that represent the basic fabric of this nation: civic and volunteer organizations, schools, religious organizations, the workplace and the community. It build upon this country's tradition of people helping people.

By stimulating efforts of communities to bring together local resources and leadership to address this problem, we have the opportunity to construct integrated systems of prevention and treatment service delivery that incorporate the best hope for our nation.

This combined national effort is designed to develop a capability which ultimately can be sustained by the states and communities themselves.

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

Leader-      Legis-  
ship            lation            Funding

GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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

Maximum      YES

(\$158M)

FEHB \$129M  
Test \$24M

*all + 10%  
all + 25%*

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

All opport-  
unities      No

None

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

Cabinet      No

FY88 \$5M

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

All opport-  
unities      No

None

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

(\$100M)

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

Maximum      No

None

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

AG,  
DOEd      No

None

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

DOEd

2c & 2d  
Yes, Auth  
LegFund-  
ing

FY87&FY88  
\$100M  
100%  
trade-off-  
within DOEd

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

DOEd



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

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

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

Leader-  
ship

Legis-  
lation

Est. Cost

GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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FY87 \$163M  
FY88 \$168M

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

ALL

YES

FEHB \$129M  
Test \$24M  
(Hi \$34M)  
ea yr

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

ALL-

No

None

seek  
opport-  
unities

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

ALL

No

FY88 0

DOD lead

FY88 \$5M

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

ALL

No

None

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

-----

-----

FY87 \$100M  
FY88 \$100M

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

ALL

No

None

DOEd  
lead

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

AG,

No

None

DOEd

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

DOEd

2c & 2d  
Yes, Auth  
LegFund-  
ing

FY87 \$100M  
FY88 \$100M  
100%  
trade-off  
within DOEd

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

DOEd



	Leader- ship	Legis- lation	Est. Cost
<u>GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT</u>			<u>FY87 \$87M</u> <u>FY88 \$96M</u>
3a. Encourage states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems.	HHS	?	FY87 \$18M FY88 \$36M
3b. Accelerate research in health-related areas, including drug testing.	HHS	No	FY87 \$3M FY88 \$3M
3c. Stimulate development of innovative prevention programs.	HHS	?	FY87 \$5.5M FY88 \$12M
3new. Community demo grants, integrated drug abuse programs.	HHS	?	FY87 \$60M FY88 \$45M
<u>GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</u>			<u>FY87 \$24M</u> 139M <u>FY88 \$54M</u> 68M
4a. Recall for consultation U.S. Ambassadors in selected that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems, and support their anti-narcotic activities.	State	No	FY87 \$.1M Travel FY87 0 FY88 \$30M (INM & AID)
4b. Continue to expand appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug interdiction and destruction of illegal refineries.	DOD	No	FY87 \$20M-135M FY88 \$20M-34M
4c. Intensify efforts with other nations against production, drug trafficking and money laundering.	?	?	FY87 \$4M FY88 \$4M

	Leader- ship	Legis- lation	Est. Cost
<u>GOAL #5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	-----	-----	<u>FY? 343M</u>
5a. Expand sharing of knowledge and prestige of law enforcement personnel with those involved in drug prevention programs, particularly with young people.	DOJ, Treas.	No	+\$3M DOJ +\$.15 Treas.
5b. Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire criminal justice system for drug dealers operating close to users.	DOJ	No	FY?\$281M See OMB paper.
5c. Direct Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to prosecute violators of statutes against selling illegal drugs in or near school property.	DOJ	No	None
5d. Expedite development of a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the U.S.	DOJ	No	FY? \$59M -in NDEPB ltr to Hill See OMB paper.
<u>GOAL #6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION</u>			<u>NONE</u>
6a. Ask all citizens to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.	Maximum	No	None.
6b. Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.	Maximum	No	None
6c. Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.	All	No	In budget

OPM Proposals DAPO/7/28/86	Leader- ship	Legis- latio	Est. Cost
OPM #1 - Make current illegal drug use an absolute disqualifier for entry and basis for termination.	OPM	YES	Testing \$24-\$34M Sensitive Psns
OPM #2 - Revise SF-85 & SF-86 Security forms to include drug use questions.	OPM	No	No
OPM #3 - Issue OPM guidance on drug screening.	OPM	No	No
OPM #4 - Mandate termination for second instance of illegal drug use.	OPM	No	No
OPM #5 - Proclaim opportunity for rehabilitation of current employees who are using drugs.	OPM, Agencies	No	No, EAP
OPM #6 - Discussions on upgrading medical coverage in FEHB.	OPM, OMB	No	Possible \$129M
OPM #7 - Upgrade EAP and emphasize availability.	OPM, OMB	No	No
OPM #8 - Major PR on no drug use in Federal employment.	ALL	No	No
OPM #9 - Regulations for requiring referral for counselling before reconsideration of applicant.	OPM	No	No
OPM #10 - Collect gvmt productivity data, evaluate EAPs.	OPM	No	No
OPM #11 - Issue regulations on auality control standards in testing.	OPM, NIDA	No	No