

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Bledsoe, Ralph C.: Files
Folder Title: [Drug Abuse Policy - July 1986] (11)
Box: 21

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

This information has been collected by OMB working with agency personnel where possible. It is intended as a discussion document and as such, presents alternatives that an eventual omnibus proposal could include.

GOAL NO. 1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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

o Establish a drug-free Federal workplace.

Current Efforts

Current government-wide policy requires agencies to provide short-term counseling, and treatment referral services.

Alternative

Horner recommendations.* No cost data available from OPM.

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

Current Efforts

Minimal

Alternative

WH IGA campaign.
DOL promotional campaign.

o Work with government contractors to ensure drug-free workplaces.

Current Efforts

There are no government-wide efforts to work with federal contractors in this regard.

Alternative

The President/Administration could:

* These recommendations were handed out at the July 22 DPC meeting.

2

(1) Direct, through Executive Order, Presidential memoranda, or OFPP Policy Letter, that agencies encourage their contractors to use their "best efforts" to educate their employees in matters of drug abuse, and to screen, detect and treat those employees requiring such treatment.

FY 87 Amendment: 0 (can be accomplished with existing resources)

FY 88 Request: 0

(2) Direct, through Executive Order, Presidential memoranda, or OFPP Policy Letter, that the Federal Acquisition Regulation be amended to require that contractors, as a condition of doing business with the federal government, certify that they have instituted a comprehensive, viable program for ensuring a drug-free environment in their facilities.

FY 87 Amendment: 0 (can be accomplished with existing resources. Contractor costs of establishing these programs would, however, be passed back to the government in the form of higher contract prices.)

FY 88 Request: 0

(3) Using the Affirmative Action Program as a model, seek legislation to (a) require that contractors (at least those whose products have life threatening or national security characteristics) establish comprehensive drug detection, prevention, educational and treatment programs, and (b) establish a program in an

appropriate federal agency with sufficient personnel and funding resources to review and approve contractor drug programs, and once approved, to monitor contractor adherence to those programs.

FY 87 Amendment: 0

FY 88 Request: \$5 M (To fund start-up costs in the appropriate federal agency for implementing the approval and surveillance aspects of the program.)

o Encourage private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.

Current Efforts

Minimal

Alternative

(1) Emphasize employer/union responsibility for prevention of drug-abuse in the workplace in speeches of Secretary Brock and other DOL officials.

(2) Develop letter from Secretary Brock to be sent out to governments, company and union officials using various interest group mailing lists.

(3) Have DOL's Bureau of Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative programs develop state/regional conferences on cooperative worker-management drug control programs, involving public and private employer and employee representatives. Working in conjunction with HHS, provide technical assistance on testing and treatment.

4

These activities would be accomplished
within existing resources.

GOAL NO. 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 Seek to assure that all schools establish a policy of being drug free.

Current Efforts

Speeches by Secretary Bennett calling on college presidents to notify students and parents that schools will be drug free this fall.

Alternative

Booklets distributed by Secretary Bennett to postsecondary, secondary, and elementary school officials encouraging schools to declare goal of becoming drug free.

1987 Amendment:

0 (can be accomplished within existing resources)

1988 Request: 0

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

Current Efforts

Rely on existing information networks to make local officials aware of law.

Alternative

Joint letter from Attorney General and Education Secretary to heads of public and private school systems informing them of federal law and penalties regarding distributing drugs on or within 1,000 feet of private or public elementary or secondary schools.

Promotional campaign with brochures and publicity as part of new ED program as discussed below.

1987 Amendment: 0
(can be accomplished within existing resources)
1988 Request: 0

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

o Encourage drug abuse problems to be taught as part of a health curriculum.

Current Efforts

Through its Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program ED supports five regional centers that provide intensive training to teams of school personnel (700 per year) on how to train local personnel in combatting drugs in schools. Over 600 schools are affected each year. Over 33,800 individuals have been trained over the last 12 years.

ED will also be publishing a booklet on drug-free schools in the near future.

1986 Actual: \$3 million
1987 Budget: \$3 million

Alternative

Propose legislation for a new \$100M ED program, program: 20 percent to be reserved for national level activities, to include ED's ongoing activities and new efforts such as development and diffusion of model programs and distribution of pamphlets. Remainder allocated to states and localities for drug abuse prevention activities, including development and purchase of new health textbooks dealing with drug abuse.

1987 Amendment: \$97 million
1988 Request: \$100 million

GOAL NO. 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. Community-based efforts in three major areas would be considered.

Over the last ten years, a wide variety of approaches to the treatment and prevention of illicit drug use have been implemented across the nation. While many of these programs have been successful in reducing drug abuse in their "target" populations, they have rarely had a significant, lasting impact on overall drug use in a community as a whole. It has become increasingly clear that only integrated, community-wide attack on illicit drug use including prevention, intervention, and treatment activities combining the resources of private, public and voluntary organizations in the community can be effective. Using this approach will create a climate of intolerance to drug use, which alone can bring about a lasting reduction in illicit drug abuse.

- o Encourage states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems.

Current Efforts

States are not permitted to use Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Block Grant funds for in-patient treatment of drug abusers. Out-patient treatment is permitted, but no data are available, given the nature of the block grant reporting guidelines.

Alternative

Establish an Office for Technical Assistance for Drug Abuse Prevention (TADAP) within the Office of the HHS Secretary. Upon Request of States, TADAP would provide model referral/treatment criteria.

Within the context of a consolidated grant for a SWAT-team like approach to address high drug abuse areas, include a sub-program to assist states in improving or developing treatment referral programs.

While ADAMHA has the facilities to develop a model treatment research center, no intramural research on the treatment of cocaine or heroin dependence is currently being conducted. Extramurally, most treatment research is concentrated on the evaluation of established narcotic treatment techniques, with relatively little research being conducted on the treatment of cocaine or the treatment of narcotic users in conjunction with AIDS risks reduction.

1986 Actual: \$6.6 million
1987 Request: \$8.4 million

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) conducts research into new and innovative drug abuse treatment techniques.

1986 Actual: \$8 million
1987 Budget: \$9 million

o Accelerate research in health-related areas, including drug testing.

Current Efforts

Expansion of the ARC inpatient treatment research program to conduct research on opiate and cocaine detoxification. Further expansion of extramural research to cocaine and alternatives, to methadone maintenance in the treatment of opiate users. (approximately 20 grants)

1987 Amendment: \$14 million
1988 Budget: \$23.4 million

Expand research into new and innovative drug abuse treatment techniques, including greater emphasis on less-expensive, outpatient modalities. Increase the number of patients in research protocols.

1987 Amendment: \$4 million
1988 Request: \$13 million

Alternative

Conduct pilot studies in 50 laboratories to develop standardized procedures for monitoring

quality control for drug urine testing. Develop a plan to either encourage non-federal organizations to administer the certification process or to establish user fees if certification is conducted by a federal agency.

1987 Amendment: \$1 million
1988 Budget: Privatize or user fee

ADAMHA is currently supporting analytical methods developments for the detection of illicit drugs and their metabolites in body fluids. Current efforts are focused on the analysis of blood and urine samples.

1986 Actual: \$0.9 million
1987 Request: \$1 million

Expand all current efforts to develop sensitive and reliable assays for illicit drugs and their metabolites. Initiate research to investigate and develop alternative assay techniques, such as assays of saliva, which are more likely to be acceptable by society.

1987 Amendment: \$2 million
1988 Budget: \$3.1 million

o Stimulate development of innovative prevention programs.

Current Efforts

ADAMHA sponsors research to determine the efficacy of family-based prevention programming targeted at secondary school populations, programs organized at the work site, and other community level interventions. Prevention research also involves the evaluation of early intervention efforts targeted to pre-adolescent populations located in the school and in community agencies.

1986 Actual: \$2.4 million

Alternative

NIDA will organize a comprehensive program of evaluation of prevention interventions emphasizing the school, the family and the work sites as points of contact, and the pre-adolescent, adolescent, and young adult as the focus of concern. The efforts will involve the evaluation both of efforts to prevent the initiation of drug use and early intervention strategies designed to identify and serve the incipient drug user and his or her family.

1987 Amendment: \$4 million

1987 Request: \$2.5 million

ADAMHA is currently supporting five programs looking at early indicators of mental health problems as well as a limited number of investigations of the influences of the family on illicit drug use and possible genetic bases for illicit drug use.

1986 Actual: \$3.1 million
1987 Request: \$3.3 million

o Support integrated, community-wide demonstration grants to assist communities mobilize their efforts to fight illicit drug use and to determine the efficacy of integrated, community-wide programs.

Current Efforts

Integrated, community-wide illicit drug use prevention, intervention, treatment programs have never been attempted.

1988 Budget: \$6.8 million

Supplement currently funded NIMH grantees to support research on how parents, teachers, and the community can combine to avert the development of drug alcohol problems in high risk children. Expand current extramural research on biological and behavioral bases of illicit drug use with special emphasis on investigations of why some individuals appear "invulnerable" to illicit drug use.

1987 Amendment: \$1.5 million
1988 Budget: \$5 million

Alternative

Support 30 community-wide demonstrations.

1987 Amendment: \$60 million
1988 Budget: \$45 million

GOAL NO. 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.

The Department of State's International Narcotics Matters Bureau is responsible for the international narcotics control program. The major elements of this program are country programs for crop eradication, drug interdiction, training of foreign personnel for narcotics enforcement, and drug prevention and education. The INM Bureau also contributes to international organizations devoted to suppressing the production, trafficking and abuse of narcotics in major narcotics-producing countries. Over half of the funds provided for the international narcotics program in 1986 (\$60.1 million) were devoted to eradication programs, INM's highest priority. Colombia, Mexico, Burma, and Peru have the largest eradication programs.

Under this program several actions could be taken:

- o **Recall for consultation U.S. Ambassadors in selected countries that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems, and support their anti-narcotics activities.**

Inasmuch as INM's program focuses on major narcotics-producing countries, this action would require major increases in the programs activities.

<u>Current Efforts</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Alternative</u> (\$ in millions)
Eradication 37.4	56.1
Interdiction 11.4	17.1
Education & Training 11.3	17.0
 Total 60.1	 90.2

- o **Continue to expand appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug interdiction and destruction of illegal refineries.**

Current Efforts (\$ in millions)

40

Alternative (\$ in millions)

60

o **Intensify efforts with other nations to stop drug trafficking and money laundering.**

Efforts under this heading could be directed to smaller producing countries and/or non-producing countries.

Current Efforts (\$ in millions)

8.5

Alternative (\$ in millions)

12.75

GOAL NO. 5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Strong and visible drug 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.

Current Efforts

FBI and DEA coaches Program \$1 M

No drug prevention training program currently provided for state/local officers at FLETC.

Alternative

+\$3M

Begin Treasury Department (FLETC) training program for street officers +\$150K.

- o Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire criminal justice system for drug dealers operating close to users.

Current Efforts

Federal efforts are aimed primarily at high-level distributors.

30% of Federal prisoners are drug offenders, few are low level traffickers. Housing them costs \$155 M.

Purchase DEA investigation equipment \$7M.

Alternative

Seek mandatory sentencing for all drug distributors.

Increase drug offenders population by 50% (consisting of low level traffickers) requires +\$39 M for housing, +\$120 M for construction.

Purchase \$7M more equipment.**

Justice grants aimed at drug problems \$16M.

Direct all Justice grant money in 1987 budget to drugs +\$3M.

Encourage states to use unobligated grant funds for drug programs +\$116M.

** Items included in June 18, 1986 Policy Board letter to Congress

o **Direct Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to prosecute violators of statutes against selling illegal drugs in or near school property.**

Current Efforts

Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorney efforts directed at drug prosecutions \$96M

U.S. Marshall support provided for increased prisoner movement and security \$37M

Alternative

+\$6M to double the efforts of attorneys for OCDE task forces and narcotics prosecutions**

+\$3M for additional prisoner movements and security*

o **Expedite development of a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the U.S.**

Current Efforts

Existing DEA intelligence center \$10M

Intelligence Community programs \$12M

Alternative

Install a new All-Source Intelligence Center +\$15M **

Intelligence Community programs +\$12M **

* Items included in President's 1987 Budget.

** Items included in June 18, 1986 Policy Board letter to Congress.

DEA foreign program 320 positions and
\$38M

+40 more DEA foreign agents + \$4M **

No existing FBI computer program

Advanced FBI computer program for inter-
diction +\$9M *

Customs Service high altitude
radar balloon funded for SW border
(not yet in use).

+5 high altitude balloons along SW border
+\$19M/yr. **

Customs Service currently uses FAA and
Air Force radar for tracking smugglers.
\$3M/yr.

Enhanced Customs Service C31 Center along SW
border +\$7M. **

Customs Service currently uses 4
surveillance (P-3A) aircraft \$14M/yr.

Replace with 4 newer longrange surveillance
(E2C) aircraft. \$14M/yr - **

* Items included in President's 1987 Budget.

** Items included in June 18, 1986 Policy Board letter to Congress.

GOAL NO. 6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

Continued leadership by the President and Mrs. Reagan is vitally needed to achieve more gains in the fight against illegal drugs. Attitudes have changed, awareness has increased, and many people are ready to join in the fight. The President's ongoing efforts would be supported through the following actions.

- o Ask all citizens to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.

Current Efforts

ADAMHA supports communities' efforts to form "Just Say No" antidrug abuse clubs to increase parental and school professionals' awareness about the signs of drug abuse, and available treatment/intervention approaches.

Alternative

Continue within existing resources

- o Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.

Current Efforts

Working closely with the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), the American Association of Advertising Agencies ('4As') is about to embark on a \$500 million media campaign against drug abuse. In addition, ADAMHA has an on-going effort to develop media materials, such as the "Just Say No" campaign, and has just begun a new cocaine campaign -- COCAINE: THE BIG LIE.

Alternative

Continue within existing resources

- o Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.

Current Efforts

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) has an on-going program of information preparation and dissemination. In 1985, the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse information answered over 83,000 requests for information and distributed over 3 million publications relating to the "Just Say No" campaign.

1986 Actual: \$5 million
1987 Request: \$5 million

Alternative

Continue within existing resources

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 30, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWIN MEESE III

FROM:

RALPH C. BLEDSOE



SUBJECT:

Fifty-First Meeting of the Domestic Policy Council

The Domestic Policy Council will hold its fifty-first meeting today at 2:00 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room. Secretaries Lyng, Herrington, Brock and Director Miller will join you as principals. Ann McLaughlin will represent Secretary Hodel, Gary Bauer will represent Secretary Bennett and Ann Wrobleski will represent Secretary Shultz. Also, Connie Horner will attend for OPM.

The Council is scheduled to discuss two issues: Quiet Title and Drug Abuse Policy.

Quiet Title

You may wish to discuss this topic first, since it has been pending for some time and the positions are pretty well known. The issue is over our support of pending legislation which would exempt states from the 12-year statute of limitations in the Quiet Title Act. This Act bars land claims against the United States 12-years after the claim accrued.

Hank Habicht will present the issue on behalf of the Working Group that prepared the paper which was sent out when the meeting was announced.

Three options are presented in the paper:

1. Waive the statute of limitations for all lands, with some protections.
2. Waive the statute of limitations for submerged lands only, with protections against defense facilities.
3. Take no action.

Interior is in favor of waiving the statute of limitations, based on federalism concerns (Option 1).

Agriculture wishes to limit the waiver authority to submerged lands, river bottoms, etc. (Option 2). They are concerned about the large workload, legislation, and political upheaval that might result from a complete waiver.

Defense is concerned about protecting defense properties, and will support Option 1 or 2, provided their lands are protected.

OMB feels that no action is needed (Option 3), and is concerned about potential costs.

The Federalism Working Group supports Option 1, again on the belief that cooperative federalism dictates that states should determine title to the lands.

We have attempted to get the involved agencies to settle their differences, but this has not worked. They all agreed that the Council should be involved.

Drug Abuse Policy

This is a continuation of previous drug abuse policy discussions, but will focus on cost-benefit analysis and legislation.

Dick Williams and Debbie Steelman of OMB are prepared to present cost data on the initiatives listed under each of the six goals. Dick will describe some of the projects in cost-benefit terms. We will mail out a paper today containing OMB's analysis of costs for each initiative presented thus far. Agencies have been asked to comment on these costs and initiatives, and to present any others they wish included in the President's program.

Connie Horner and Gary Bauer are prepared to discuss OPM and Education legislative proposals, respectively. They should be consistent with the previous discussions of costing.

The meeting should produce guidance for use in Administration support of the various initiatives under each of the six goals, and for the specific legislative proposals identified thus far.

The Council's discussion should be transmitted to the White House planning group that has worked on communications, and to a Legislative Strategy Group meeting on drug abuse legislation.

cc: Becky Norton Dunlop
Alfred H. Kingon

This information has been collected by OMB working with agency personnel where possible. It is intended as a discussion document and as such, presents alternatives that an eventual omnibus proposal could include.

GOAL NO. 1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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

o Establish a drug-free Federal workplace.

Current Efforts

Current government-wide policy requires agencies to provide short-term counseling, and treatment referral services.

Alternative

Horner recommendations.* No cost data available from OPM.

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

Current Efforts

Minimal

Alternative

WH IGA campaign.
DOL promotional campaign.

o Work with government contractors to ensure drug-free workplaces.

Current Efforts

There are no government-wide efforts to work with federal contractors in this regard.

Alternative

The President/Administration could:

* These recommendations were handed out at the July 22 DPC meeting.

(1) Direct, through Executive Order, Presidential memoranda, or OFPP Policy Letter, that agencies encourage their contractors to use their "best efforts" to educate their employees in matters of drug abuse, and to screen, detect and treat those employees requiring such treatment.

FY 87 Amendment: 0 (can be accomplished with existing resources)

FY 88 Request: 0

(2) Direct, through Executive Order, Presidential memoranda, or OFPP Policy Letter, that the Federal Acquisition Regulation be amended to require that contractors, as a condition of doing business with the federal government, certify that they have instituted a comprehensive, viable program for ensuring a drug-free environment in their facilities.

FY 87 Amendment: 0 (can be accomplished with existing resources. Contractor costs of establishing these programs would, however, be passed back to the government in the form of higher contract prices.)

FY 88 Request: 0

(3) Using the Affirmative Action Program as a model, seek legislation to (a) require that contractors (at least those whose products have life threatening or national security characteristics) establish comprehensive drug detection, prevention, educational and treatment programs, and (b) establish a program in an

appropriate federal agency with sufficient personnel and funding resources to review and approve contractor drug programs, and once approved, to monitor contractor adherence to those programs.

FY 87 Amendment: 0

FY 88 Request: \$5 M (To fund start-up costs in the appropriate federal agency for implementing the approval and surveillance aspects of the program.)

o Encourage private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.

Current Efforts

Minimal

Alternative

(1) Emphasize employer/union responsibility for prevention of drug-abuse in the workplace in speeches of Secretary Brock and other DOL officials.

(2) Develop letter from Secretary Brock to be sent out to governments, company and union officials using various interest group mailing lists.

(3) Have DOL's Bureau of Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative programs develop state/regional conferences on cooperative worker-management drug control programs, involving public and private employer and employee representatives. Working in conjunction with HHS, provide technical assistance on testing and treatment.

These activities would be accomplished within existing resources.

GOAL NO. 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 Seek to assure that all schools establish a policy of being drug free.

Current Efforts

Speeches by Secretary Bennett calling on college presidents to notify students and parents that schools will be drug free this fall.

Alternative

Booklets distributed by Secretary Bennett to postsecondary, secondary, and elementary school officials encouraging schools to declare goal of becoming drug free.

1987 Amendment:

0 (can be accomplished within existing resources)

1988 Request: 0

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

Current Efforts

Rely on existing information networks to make local officials aware of law.

Alternative

Joint letter from Attorney General and Education Secretary to heads of public and private school systems informing them of federal law and penalties regarding distributing drugs on or within 1,000 feet of private or public elementary or secondary schools.

Promotional campaign with brochures and publicity as part of new ED program as discussed below.

1987 Amendment: 0
(can be accomplished within existing resources)
1988 Request: 0

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

o Encourage drug abuse problems to be taught as part of a health curriculum.

Current Efforts

Through its Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program ED supports five regional centers that provide intensive training to teams of school personnel (700 per year) on how to train local personnel in combatting drugs in schools. Over 600 schools are affected each year. Over 33,800 individuals have been trained over the last 12 years.

ED will also be publishing a booklet on drug-free schools in the near future.

1986 Actual: \$3 million
1987 Budget: \$3 million

Alternative

Propose legislation for a new \$100M ED program, program: 20 percent to be reserved for national level activities, to include ED's ongoing activities and new efforts such as development and diffusion of model programs and distribution of pamphlets. Remainder allocated to states and localities for drug abuse prevention activities, including development and purchase of new health textbooks dealing with drug abuse.

1987 Amendment: \$97 million
1988 Request: \$100 million

2

GOAL NO. 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. Community-based efforts in three major areas would be considered.

Over the last ten years, a wide variety of approaches to the treatment and prevention of illicit drug use have been implemented across the nation. While many of these programs have been successful in reducing drug abuse in their "target" populations, they have rarely had a significant, lasting impact on overall drug use in a community as a whole. It has become increasingly clear that only integrated, community-wide attack on illicit drug use including prevention, intervention, and treatment activities combining the resources of private, public and voluntary organizations in the community can be effective. Using this approach will create a climate of intolerance to drug use, which alone can bring about a lasting reduction in illicit drug abuse.

o Encourage states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems.

Current Efforts

States are not permitted to use Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Block Grant funds for in-patient treatment of drug abusers. Out-patient treatment is permitted, but no data are available, given the nature of the block grant reporting guidelines.

Alternative

Establish an Office for Technical Assistance for Drug Abuse Prevention (TADAP) within the Office of the HHS Secretary. Upon Request of States, TADAP would provide model referral/treatment criteria.

Within the context of a consolidated grant for a SWAT-team like approach to address high drug abuse areas, include a sub-program to assist states in improving or developing treatment referral programs.

While ADAMHA has the facilities to develop a model treatment research center, no intramural research on the treatment of cocaine or heroin dependence is currently being conducted. Extramurally, most treatment research is concentrated on the evaluation of established narcotic treatment techniques, with relatively little research being conducted on the treatment of cocaine or the treatment of narcotic users in conjunction with AIDS risks reduction.

1986 Actual: \$6.6 million
1987 Request: \$8.4 million

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) conducts research into new and innovative drug abuse treatment techniques.

1986 Actual: \$8 million
1987 Budget: \$9 million

o Accelerate research in health-related areas, including drug testing.

Current Efforts

Expansion of the ARC inpatient treatment research program to conduct research on opiate and cocaine detoxification. Further expansion of extramural research to cocaine and alternatives, to methadone maintenance in the treatment of opiate users. (approximately 20 grants)

1987 Amendment: \$14 million
1988 Budget: \$23.4 million

Expand research into new and innovative drug abuse treatment techniques, including greater emphasis on less-expensive, outpatient modalities. Increase the number of patients in research protocols.

1987 Amendment: \$4 million
1988 Request: \$13 million

Alternative

Conduct pilot studies in 50 laboratories to develop standardized procedures for monitoring

quality control for drug urine testing. Develop a plan to either encourage non-federal organizations to administer the certification process or to establish user fees if certification is conducted by a federal agency.

1987 Amendment: \$1 million

1988 Budget: Privatize or user fee

ADAMHA is currently supporting analytical methods developments for the detection of illicit drugs and their metabolites in body fluids. Current efforts are focused on the analysis of blood and urine samples.

Expand all current efforts to develop sensitive and reliable assays for illicit drugs and their metabolites. Initiate research to investigate and develop alternative assay techniques, such as assays of saliva, which are more likely to be acceptable by society.

1986 Actual: \$0.9 million

1987 Request: \$1 million

1987 Amendment: \$2 million

1988 Budget: \$3.1 million

o Stimulate development of innovative prevention programs.

Current Efforts

ADAMHA sponsors research to determine the efficacy of family-based prevention programming targeted at secondary school populations, programs organized at the work site, and other community level interventions. Prevention research also involves the evaluation of early intervention efforts targeted to pre-adolescent populations located in the school and in community agencies.

1986 Actual: \$2.4 million

Alternative

NIDA will organize a comprehensive program of evaluation of prevention interventions emphasizing the school, the family and the work sites as points of contact, and the pre-adolescent, adolescent, and young adult as the focus of concern. The efforts will involve the evaluation both of efforts to prevent the initiation of drug use and early intervention strategies designed to identify and serve the incipient drug user and his or her family.

1987 Amendment: \$4 million

1987 Request: \$2.5 million

ADAMHA is currently supporting five programs looking at early indicators of mental health problems as well as a limited number of investigations of the influences of the family on illicit drug use and possible genetic bases for illicit drug use.

1986 Actual: \$3.1 million
1987 Request: \$3.3 million

o Support integrated, community-wide demonstration grants to assist communities mobilize their efforts to fight illicit drug use and to determine the efficacy of integrated, community-wide programs.

Current Efforts

Integrated, community-wide illicit drug use prevention, intervention, treatment programs have never been attempted.

1988 Budget: \$6.8 million

Supplement currently funded NIMH grantees to support research on how parents, teachers, and the community can combine to avert the development of drug alcohol problems in high risk children. Expand current extramural research on biological and behavioral bases of illicit drug use with special emphasis on investigations of why some individuals appear "invulnerable" to illicit drug use.

1987 Amendment: \$1.5 million
1988 Budget: \$5 million

Alternative

Support 30 community-wide demonstrations.

1987 Amendment: \$60 million
1988 Budget: \$45 million

GOAL NO. 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.

The Department of State's International Narcotics Matters Bureau is responsible for the international narcotics control program. The major elements of this program are country programs for crop eradication, drug interdiction, training of foreign personnel for narcotics enforcement, and drug prevention and education. The INM Bureau also contributes to international organizations devoted to suppressing the production, trafficking and abuse of narcotics in major narcotics-producing countries. Over half of the funds provided for the international narcotics program in 1986 (\$60.1 million) were devoted to eradication programs, INM's highest priority. Colombia, Mexico, Burma, and Peru have the largest eradication programs.

Under this program several actions could be taken:

- o **Recall for consultation U.S. Ambassadors in selected countries that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems, and support their anti-narcotics activities.**

Inasmuch as INM's program focuses on major narcotics-producing countries, this action would require major increases in the programs activities.

Current Efforts (\$ in millions)

Alternative (\$ in millions)

Eradication	37.4	56.1
Interdiction	11.4	17.1
Education & Training	11.3	17.0
Total	60.1	90.2

- o **Continue to expand appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug interdiction and destruction of illegal refineries.**

Current Efforts (\$ in millions)

40

Alternative (\$ in millions)

60

o **Intensify efforts with other nations to stop drug trafficking and money laundering.**

Efforts under this heading could be directed to smaller producing countries and/or non-producing countries.

Current Efforts (\$ in millions)

8.5

Alternative (\$ in millions)

12.75

GOAL NO. 5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Strong and visible drug 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.

Current Efforts

Alternative

FBI and DEA coaches Program \$1 M

+\$3M

No drug prevention training program currently provided for state/local officers at FLETC.

Begin Treasury Department (FLETC) training program for street officers +\$150K.

- o Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire criminal justice system for drug dealers operating close to users.

Current Efforts

Alternative

Federal efforts are aimed primarily at high-level distributors.

Seek mandatory sentencing for all drug distributors.

30% of Federal prisoners are drug offenders, few are low level traffickers. Housing them costs \$155 M.

Increase drug offenders population by 50% (consisting of low level traffickers) requires +\$39 M for housing, +\$120 M for construction.

Purchase DEA investigation equipment \$7M.

Purchase \$7M more equipment.**

Justice grants aimed at drug problems \$16M.

Direct all Justice grant money in 1987 budget to drugs +\$3M.

Encourage states to use unobligated grant funds for drug programs +\$116M.

** Items included in June 18, 1986 Policy Board letter to Congress

o Direct Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to prosecute violators of statutes against selling illegal drugs in or near school property.

Current Efforts

Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorney efforts directed at drug prosecutions \$96M

U.S. Marshall support provided for increased prisoner movement and security \$37M

Alternative

+\$6M to double the efforts of attorneys for OCDE task forces and narcotics prosecutions**

+\$3M for additional prisoner movements and security*

o Expedite development of a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the U.S.

Current Efforts

Existing DEA intelligence center \$10M

Intelligence Community programs \$12M

Alternative

Install a new All-Source Intelligence Center +\$15M **

Intelligence Community programs +\$12M **

* Items included in President's 1987 Budget.

** Items included in June 18, 1986 Policy Board letter to Congress.

DEA foreign program 320 positions and
\$38M

+40 more DEA foreign agents + \$4M **

No existing FBI computer program

Advanced FBI computer program for inter-
diction +\$9M *

Customs Service high altitude
radar balloon funded for SW border
(not yet in use).

+5 high altitude balloons along SW border
+\$19M/yr. **

Customs Service currently uses FAA and
Air Force radar for tracking smugglers.
\$3M/yr.

Enhanced Customs Service C31 Center along SW
border +\$7M. **

Customs Service currently uses 4
surveillance (P-3A) aircraft \$14M/yr.

Replace with 4 newer longrange surveillance
(E2C) aircraft. \$14M/yr - **

* Items included in President's 1987 Budget.

** Items included in June 18, 1986 Policy Board letter to Congress.

GOAL NO. 6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

Continued leadership by the President and Mrs. Reagan is vitally needed to achieve more gains in the fight against illegal drugs. Attitudes have changed, awareness has increased, and many people are ready to join in the fight. The President's ongoing efforts would be supported through the following actions.

- o **Ask all citizens to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.**

Current Efforts

ADAMHA supports communities' efforts to form "Just Say No" antidrug abuse clubs to increase parental and school professionals' awareness about the signs of drug abuse, and available treatment/intervention approaches.

Alternative

Continue within existing resources

- o **Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.**

Current Efforts

Working closely with the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), the American Association of Advertising Agencies ('4As') is about to embark on a \$500 million media campaign against drug abuse. In addition, ADAMHA has an on-going effort to develop media materials, such as the "Just Say No" campaign, and has just begun a new cocaine campaign --
COCAINE: THE BIG LIE.

Alternative

Continue within existing resources

- o Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.

Current Efforts

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) has an on-going program of information preparation and dissemination. In 1985, the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse information answered over 83,000 requests for information and distributed over 3 million publications relating to the "Just Say No" campaign.

1986 Actual: \$5 million
1987 Request: \$5 million

Alternative

Continue within existing resources