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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1986

CABINET DISCUSSION PAPER
Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What are the next steps in the campaign against illegal drugs and drug abuse?

Background: The President will be calling for a "national crusade against drugs", and he will expand the First Lady's significant drug prevention and awareness campaign into a national campaign against the demand for illegal drugs. The dominant theme of the initiative will be "intolerance of illegal drugs - no excuses." Consistent with the President's aim to completely eliminate illegal drug use, and to be at least half-way there in 3-years, he will also announce six new goals to build on what has already been accomplished, and to lead us toward a drug-free America. The new goals are:

1. Drug-Free Workplaces
2. Drug-Free Schools
3. Expand Drug Treatment
4. Expand International Cooperation
5. Strengthen Law Enforcement
6. Increase Public Awareness and Prevention

Some of the problems and issues that could arise in each goal area are outlined below.

GOAL #1 - DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

This is perhaps the most controversial goal, particularly in Washington. It encompasses prevention, detection, and treatment of drug abuse for millions of Americans in the workplace.

- A. What kind of program should the Federal government have to prevent, identify, and treat illegal drug users?

Major problems will likely arise with user identification (drug screening and testing) and employee treatment programs.

The cost of a screening program for Federal employees in sensitive positions is estimated at \$25-35 million per year.

The screening of new hires is a separate issue from that of screening current employees, but it could involve some of the same issues. This could cost about \$14 million per year.

Should the Federal government program be centralized or agency-based?

Should the Federal government's program be authorized by Executive Order or by legislation.

- B. The second area under this goal is how we should go about encouraging State and local governments to follow the Federal government's example.
- C. The third area under the Drug-Free Workplaces goal is how to solicit commitments from Government contractors to establish drug-free work environments.
- D. The fourth area under this goal is how to mobilize private sector management and labor leaders in the fight.

GOAL #2 DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

This goal is one that most Americans will embrace because it is aimed at protecting children and young adults. Mrs. Reagan's "Just Say No" program has focused on many of these young people.

Secretary Bennett has proposed a Zero Tolerance Act, which includes provisions designed to require tough, effective measures to get drugs out of schools and keep them out.

Some have suggested that Education withhold funds under current programs if schools do not adopt a policy of having a drug-free institution.

Another proposal is to extend to colleges and universities the Federal penalties for drug pushing that now cover elementary and secondary schools.

GOAL #3 EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

This goal is perhaps the most problematical in that it could be turned into a major new Federal financial assistance program.

One initiative under this goal is to encourage communities and States to develop treatment programs for drug-related health problems.

A key issue is whether mandatory treatment by the states should be required for intravenous (IV) drug users.

The other initiatives under this goal pertain to increasing research in health-related areas, including developing new and less intrusive drug tests, and bolstering health programs aimed at drug use prevention.

GOAL #4 EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Mrs. Reagan's efforts have been of major significance in the international area.

One proposal has been to recall for consultation the Ambassadors to selected countries that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems.

We will continue to provide military support to operations against illegal drug trafficking and processing plants when requested by the governments of other countries.

GOAL #5 STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

This is an area in which much has been done.

The new Southwest border initiative is to be followed with a Southeast border.

Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys are to be told to prosecute to the fullest those who violate laws on selling drugs on or near school property.

A possible issue that may arise will be over stricter penalties for drug law violators, including the death penalty for certain violations.

Another law enforcement issue that requires attention is whether drug abuse screening and treatment programs will have to be specific regarding prosecution of individuals in those programs for their drug use.

GOAL #6 EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

This goal is primary, and Mrs. Reagan has been in the forefront. A wide range of public awareness activities are being planned.

Two other suggestions have been made related to this goal:

1) Establishment of a Blue Ribbon panel to lead the effort in the private sector, and

2) Convening a White House Conference on Drug Abuse in 1987.

FUNDING

Extensive debate will occur over the funding of initiatives being considered under each goal. Some very rough estimates developed by OMB suggest that we are well below the \$3-5 billion that the House Democrats are targeting.

A fundamental question that will have to be addressed is whether funds for additional and/or new projects will come from already authorized funds from each agency.

OMB admonishes that if we are to remain consistent with directions to adhere to budgetary targets for FY 1987 and beyond, any new funding for the fight against drug abuse should come from other programs of lesser priority.

LEGISLATION

In recent weeks, Congressional activity on this issue has been brisk. Over 20 bills have been introduced, and members of Congress have been searching for any idea that might be included in spending measures they can pass. These bills have addressed such topics as parolee treatment, designer drugs, forfeiture of assets, money laundering, anti-smuggling, mail order drug paraphernalia, Executive Branch reorganization, Coast Guard activities, and DOD narcotics enforcement assistance.

While some of the above will probably be supported by the Administration, we have developed draft legislation that would support the goals in your new initiative. These include a legislative proposal on drug testing, the aforementioned Zero Tolerance Act for drug-free schools, an amendment pertaining to handicap laws, restructuring the Narcotics Addict Rehabilitation Act, and a model statute for state-based treatment authorities.

A Working Group of the Domestic Policy Council will be active in coordinating the development of drug abuse policy initiatives.

Chew

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: August 4, 1986

NOTE FOR: JOHN A. SVAHN

The President has

- seen
- acted upon
- commented upon

the attached; and it is forwarded to you for your:

- information
- action

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
(x-2702)

cc: Donald T. Regan
Peter Wallison
Alfred Kingon
Original to Files

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: JOHN A. SVAHN JAS

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

GOAL #1 DRUG FREE WORKPLACE

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

- Yes By Executive Order
- Seek legislation

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

No

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

RR Yes

No

No, seek legislation

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

Yes

RR No I'd like to explore further this on a voluntary basis & ask for org's. - labor etc. to take the lead.

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

RR Yes, we will lead the way.

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

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

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

___ Yes, for all federal contractors - seek legislation.

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

GOAL #2 DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

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

RR Yes

___ No

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

___ Yes

X No *Wouldn't this penalize non drug users dependent on govt. grants & loans?*

GOAL #3 EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

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

RR Yes

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

___ Develop a federal requirement and program to do so.

___ No

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

R/R Yes

___ No

GOAL #4 EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

___ Yes

___ No

? Talk to George S.

GOAL #5 STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

- A. Does the President want to seek the death penalty for:
1.) All drug traffickers

___ Yes

___ No

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

___ Yes

___ No

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

___ Yes

___ No

GOAL #6 EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

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

R/R Yes

___ No

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

2

Yes

No, the steps we are taking are adequate.

CBS NEWS POLL The New York Times

From 330
Plz make copies
for Dick Williams
& Paul
9/24/86 Thx RCB

DRUGS IN AMERICA August, 1986

Concern about drugs in America may be at its highest level ever. More people name it as the country's most important problem than ever have before, and two-thirds of the public view drugs as a serious problem in their communities. Drugs are seen as a serious problem in rural and suburban America as well as in big cities.

With this rising concern has come a willingness to take harsh measures to fight illegal drug use. Most Americans want sellers of cocaine or crack sent to jail if convicted, even for the first offense, and are willing to pay \$100 more a year in taxes to build those jails if necessary. Over three-quarters think stiffer punishments for sellers would reduce the drug problem, and half think it would reduce it "a lot." A majority think possession of even a small amount of marijuana should be treated as a criminal offense, a reversal in attitudes from a decade ago.

American workers overwhelmingly say they personally are willing to submit to a drug test. Even those workers who think a policy of testing all workers would be an unfair invasion of privacy would be willing to submit to those tests themselves.

This poll was conducted among a nation-wide random sample of 1,210 adults interviewed by telephone August 18-21, 1986. The error due to sampling could be plus or minus three percentage points for results based on the entire sample.

This poll conforms to the standards of disclosure of the National Council on Public Polls.

THE PROBLEM OF DRUG USE

The proportion naming drugs as the country's most important problem has risen dramatically since April, when only 2% called it the country's most important problem. Drugs are now mentioned by 13%. Drugs have become at least as important as unemployment and other economic problems (each of which was named by 11%), and concern more people than the threat of war (9%), the budget deficit (8%) and tax reform (4%).

Drugs are cited by people in every region, and by residents of cities, suburbs and rural communities. But it is perceived as especially important by big city residents and people in the Northeast. In those parts of the country, 21% named drugs as the country's most important problem, far outstripping any other issue.

When asked to name the most important problem facing their communities, drugs was the second most frequently mentioned problem, following jobs. In cities of over half a million, however, drugs was the number one local problem. While drugs might not have been the number one local problem everywhere, recognition of it as a serious problem was universal. 60% of suburbanites, and 54% of rural residents admitted that drugs were a "serious problem" in their hometowns.

Many also see a problem with teenage drug abuse in their communities. Two out of five big city dwellers, one out of four suburbanites and one out of six rural residents view drug abuse among teenagers as "a very serious problem" in their communities.

Nearly all Americans say they have heard of or read about the drug called crack, and half are able to identify it or describe some of its characteristics. It is clearly viewed as dangerous. Over half believe someone becomes addicted to crack after using it a few times or even just once. 35% think they would be likely to die if they used it just once.

HOW MUCH DRUG USE IS THERE?

Americans view drugs as pervasive in this society. One fifth say they know where they could go to buy drugs in their hometown. 29% think at least half of all adults in this country use illegal drugs. 17% say someone they know well uses cocaine; 8% say they know someone who has used crack. One in ten workers say someone they work with daily uses drugs while on the job. And, while major league baseball has recently been hit with several drug scandals, two-thirds of the public think the drug problem there is no more serious than in the country as a whole.

Availability (cited most often as the chief reason for increased drug use) is not just a matter of where one lives. One-quarter of those in big cities know where to go to buy illegal drugs, but so do 22% of suburbanites and 14% of rural residents. Access to drugs is, however, related to age. Adults under 45 are much more likely to know people who use drugs and to know where to get drugs than are those 65 years old and older. The percentage who know cocaine and marijuana users is also highest among the better educated and the better off.

Most parents of children between the ages of 10 and 17 believe their children have not tried illegal drugs. Three-quarters say they are sure of it. One out of ten, however, are certain their children have tried illegal drugs. That proportion rises to one out of six among parents of children 15 to 17. Nearly all the parents interviewed claimed to have had a serious talk with their children about the dangers of drugs, and half don't think the schools in their communities have made enough of an effort to teach their children about the dangers of drugs.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

Half the public think the increase in the use of illegal drugs in the last 20 years means there has been a fundamental breakdown in American morals. That belief is most prevalent among older Americans, among people in the heartland of the South and the Midwest, and among those who attend church regularly. Majorities of those who know drug users do not think increased drug use means a breakdown in American morals.

When asked whether the drug seller or the drug user is more responsible for the current drug problem, 59% blame the seller and only 25% the user. This tendency to blame the seller underscores the willingness of the public to blame increased drug use on its greater availability and ease of access to drugs.

Americans would also like to blame the media. Nearly two-thirds believe that movies and television shows encourage illegal drug use by making it seem glamorous. But most of those could not name a specific movie or television program which did so. Among those who could, Miami Vice was the only example named by a sizable percentage of the public. In all, 11% of Americans think Miami Vice glamorizes illegal drug use.

DRUGS AND POLITICS

The last peak of concern about drugs occurred in early 1973, after a Presidential election in which the Democratic party was tagged as the party of "acid, amnesty and abortion." A Gallup poll conducted in February of that year found 10% naming drugs first as the country's most important problem.

During the current period of concern, however, it is not clear which party or which politicians stand to benefit from programs to fight the drug problem. More than half of the public don't think either the Republicans or the Democrats are better at handling the drug problem (although those with a preference are more likely to name the Republicans). And 60% think those officials who have made proposals for solving the drug problem are only using the issue to get publicity.

Most Americans would like the federal government to spend more than it does now to fight the drug problem, and most would be willing to pay more in taxes in order to have the government do that. Support for government action is broad-based. Even majorities of Republicans and conservatives favor more money being spent to fight the drug problem, and are willing themselves to kick in to help do that. The public also thinks government action could be effective -- a third think if the government made a much greater effort to fight the drug problem, drug use would be reduced a lot, and another third think government action would reduce drug use a little.

SOLUTIONS

A massive government program, however, is not seen as the most effective way of dealing with illegal drug use. Americans see success as more likely to come from stiffer punishments for sellers and users, and from increased education about drugs.

Drug testing, however, ranks as the most effective way of reducing illegal drug use. More drug treatment programs, commercial campaigns against drug use and military raids to destroy drugs in other countries are much less likely to be viewed as effective.

	WOULD A LOT	REDUCE ILLEGAL A LITTLE	DRUG USE NO EFFECT
DRUG TESTING	51%	28%	13%
PENALTIES FOR SELLING	48	31	15
EDUCATION PROGRAMS	45	36	15
PENALTIES FOR USING	42	36	16
MILITARY RAIDS	35	28	26
GREATER EFFORT BY GOVERNMENT	33	35	25
TREATMENT PROGRAMS	31	42	20
CELEBRITY ENDORSEMENTS	26	41	26

Older Americans are more likely than younger adults to think stiffer penalties for both users and sellers would have a major impact on illegal drug use. For other offered solutions, there is little difference by age.

DRUG TESTING

Americans are not only convinced that drug testing in the workplace could be the most effective way of reducing illegal drug use, but they are willing to submit to it themselves. While they have mixed feelings about whether or not drug tests violate the right to privacy, they would overwhelmingly be willing to take tests themselves, and want athletes and those in jobs involving safety to take tests as well.

When asked about a policy of testing workers in general, 44% said they would favor such a policy, while the same percentage thought it was an unfair invasion of privacy. Among employees, half viewed drug tests as an invasion of privacy, and only 43% favored them. But 51% of those who view drug tests in general as a violation of privacy say they would be willing to take them.

One-fifth of workers say they would view a test as an invasion of their privacy, but only 10% would refuse to take the test if they would be fired for refusing. Those individuals are more likely to be from cities and from the West. 20% of self-described liberals say they would refuse to take a drug test, even if it meant they would be fired.

STIFFER PUNISHMENT

Americans would like to see drug dealers go to jail, even for a first offense, and would be willing to pay \$100 more a year in taxes to see that they do. Two-thirds would like someone convicted of selling cocaine or crack for the first time to go to jail for at least a year (something that is not occurring now). One percent volunteered that the punishment for drug dealing should be death.

While they want tougher penalties (even the treatment of marijuana possession as a criminal offense), they are not sure the police and the courts in their own communities are making enough of an effort to fight the drug problem. As many think they are not as think they are. In big cities, the evaluation of the courts and police is decidedly negative, with a majority thinking they are not doing enough to fight the problem.

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES DRUG SURVEY
AUGUST 18-21, 1986

1. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Ronald Reagan is handling his job as president?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>REP</u>	<u>DEM</u>	<u>IND</u>
APPROVE	62%	85%	39%	63%
DISAPPROVE	25	8	46	19
NO OPINION	13	7	15	18

2. What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>APRIL 1986</u>
DRUGS	13	2
WAR/NUCLEAR WAR	9	10
TAXES	4	-
UNEMPLOYMENT	11	11
OTHER ECONOMY/INFLATION	11	11
DEFICIT	8	6
GOVERNMENT/RONALD REAGAN	1	2
DEFENSE/ARMS CONTROL/ COMMUNISM/U.S.S.R.	6	3
U.S. PRESTIGE/IMAGE	-	-
ENVIRONMENT/ENERGY	1	1
CENTRAL AMERICA	-	1
MIDEAST	-	1
FOREIGN POLICY	6	9
TERRORISM	1	15

2. CONTINUED

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>APRIL 1986</u>
U.S. POVERTY	7%	6%
OTHER DOMESTIC	1	3
FARMERS	1	3
SOCIAL SECURITY/ELDERLY	1	1
CRIME	2	1
MINORITIES/RACISM	1	-
EDUCATION	1	1
MORALITY	2	2
OTHER	2	3
NO OPINION	11	8

3. What do you think is the most important problem facing the community you live in?

DRUGS	13
TAXES	3
UNEMPLOYMENT	17
OTHER ECONOMY/INFLATION	6
POLITICIANS INEPT	2
NUCLEAR SITES	-
ENVIRONMENT	3
ROAD MAINTENANCE	1
DEVELOPMENT	2
POPULATION/TRAFFIC	2
MASS TRANSIT	-

3. CONTINUED

	<u>TOTAL</u>
WELFARE SYSTEM	18
HEALTH/AIDS	-
FARMERS	2
SOCIAL SECURITY/ELDERLY	-
POOR	1
CRIME	8
OIL	1
HOMELESS	1
MINORITIES	1
EDUCATION	3
HOUSING	2
IMMIGRANTS	1
GANGS	1
LABOR/STRIKE	-
YOUTH	-
MORALITY/VALUES	1
INDIFFERENCE	1
ALCOHOL	1
OTHER	1
NO OPINION	25

3.a. IF ANYTHING BUT "DRUGS" in Q.3 ASK: How important a problem do you think drug abuse is in your community: Is it one of the 2 or 3 worst problems, is it a serious problem but other things are worse, or is it not much of a problem in your community?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BIG *</u> <u>CITIES</u>	<u>SUBURBS</u>	<u>RURAL</u>
MOST IMPORTANT **	13%	23%	12%	13%
ONE OF 2 OR 3 WORST	21	23	20	15
SERIOUS PROBLEM	30	21	28	29
NOT MUCH PROBLEM	30	30	33	38
NO OPINION	6	3	7	5

b. IF "DRUGS" IN Q.3, OR ONE OF TWO OR THREE WORST PROBLEMS", IN Q.3a, ASK:
Which drugs in particular are a problem?

COCAINE	29
MARIJUANA	22
CRACK	8
ALCOHOL	5
HEROIN	3
SPEED	1
PCP	1
PILLS	1
STEROIDS	-
ALL OF THEM	2
NO OPINION	15

* Big Cities are cities with a population of 500,000 or more.

** Percentage of respondents to question 3 who named "drugs" as the most important problem facing their community.

4. There has been a lot of talk about how illegal drug use has increased over the last 20 years. What do you think is the main reason illegal drug use has increased?

	<u>TOTAL</u>
HAS NOT INCREASED	18
INCREASED AVAILABILITY	18
BORDER CONTROL/BIG SUPPLY	8
NEW DRUGS	1
POLITICS/CRIME	2
ACCEPTABILITY	3
MEDIA GLAMOURIZES	1
DECLINE IN MORALS	2
PUNISHMENT LAX	11
LACK OF EDUCATION	2
PROFIT OFF DRUG	8
UNEMPLOYMENT	4
AVOID REALITY	8
TEEN REBELLION/STRESS	5
NO FAMILY UNIT	5
NO OPINION	21

5. Which of these statements comes closest to what you think: Increased drug use means that there has been a fundamental breakdown in American morals, OR increased drug use is a serious problem but it doesn't mean our morals have broken down?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>OVER 64</u>
FUNDAMENTAL BREAKDOWN	50%	42%	46%	58%	61%
SERIOUS, NOT BREAKDOWN	42	53	50	31	23
NOT SERIOUS PROBLEM (VOL)	1	1	1	2	2
NO OPINION	7	4	3	9	14

6. What percent of all adults in this country -- that is, everyone 18 on up to old age -- do you think used illegal drugs?

UNDER 10%	2	1	2	2	3
10-19%	6	5	7	7	7
20-29%	15	15	17	16	9
30-39%	15	18	17	14	7
40-49%	10	11	12	10	4
50%	14	16	14	11	12
OVER 50%	15	25	17	9	5
NO OPINION	24	9	14	31	53

7. How many of the adults who use illegal drugs are otherwise law abiding citizens -- more than half, about half, less than half, or hardly any of them?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>OVER 64</u>
MORE THAN HALF	29%	34%	37%	26%	14%
ABOUT HALF	34	37	33	31	34
LESS THAN HALF	24	22	23	26	27
HARDLY ANY	5	5	3	5	8
NO OPINION	8	2	4	12	17

8. Do you happen to know of any specific place in the community where you live where illegal drugs are sold, or know of any person who sells them?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BIG CITIES</u>	<u>SUBURBS</u>	<u>RURAL</u>
YES	20	25	22	14
NO	77	69	77	84
NO OPINION	3	6	1	2

9. Have you heard or read anything about a drug called "crack"?

YES	83
NO	16
NO OPINION	1

9a. IF YES IN Q.10, ASK:
 Can you tell me what kind of drug
 crack is? IF RESPONSE IS NOT
 SPECIFIC, (SUCH AS, "It's a bad
 drug,") ASK: Can you tell me any
 of its characteristics?

	<u>TOTAL</u>
DERIVATIVE OF COCAINE	218
COCAINE	16
CRACK DANGEROUS	4
CRACK CHARACTERISTICS	11
INCORRECT	7
NO OPINION	24

10. How much should the federal
 government spend to fight the
 drug problem -- should it spend
 more money, spend less, or should
 it spend about what it is spending
 now?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>REP</u>	<u>DEM</u>	<u>IND</u>
SPEND MORE	56	55	59	55
SPEND LESS	5	4	3	6
SPEND SAME AS NOW	22	26	16	25
DEPENDS (VOL)	6	6	8	3
NO OPINION	11	9	14	11

11. Would you be willing to pay
 more in federal taxes in order
 to fight the drug problem?

YES	56	58	57	53
NO	32	28	29	37
DEPENDS (VOL)	9	11	10	8
NO OPINION	3	3	4	2

12. If the federal government made a much greater effort to fight the drug problem, do you think it would reduce illegal drug use a lot, reduce it a little, or would it make no real difference?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>REP</u>	<u>DEM</u>	<u>IND</u>
REDUCE A LOT	33%	35%	32%	33%
REDUCE A LITTLE	35	39	32	34
NO DIFFERENCE	25	20	27	27
NO OPINION	7	6	9	6

13. Regardless of how you usually vote, do you think the Republican party or the Democratic party is better at handling the drug problem?

REPUBLICAN	29	52	14	24
DEMOCRAT	17	2	35	15
BOTH (VOL)	7	6	7	7
NEITHER (VOL)	16	12	16	19
NO OPINION	31	28	28	35

14. There have been a lot of proposals recently for federal programs and more federal spending against drugs. Do you think most of the office holders who make these proposals are serious, OR do you think most of them are using the issue for publicity?

SERIOUS	24	29	25	19
PUBLICITY	60	54	61	63
BOTH (VOL)	9	8	8	10
NO OPINION	7	9	6	8

15. How effective do you think each of these proposals would be in reducing illegal drug use in this country. Would . . . reduce illegal drug use a great deal, reduce it a little, or wouldn't it have any real effect?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>OVER 64</u>
a. stiffer penalties for persons caught selling drugs...					
REDUCE A GREAT DEAL	48%	34%	44%	64%	60%
REDUCE A LITTLE	31	44	36	19	16
NO REAL EFFECT	15	19	18	10	9
DEPENDS (VOL)	2	1	2	3	5
NO OPINION	4	2	0	4	10
b. stiffer penalties for persons caught using drugs...					
REDUCE A GREAT DEAL	42	34	39	51	46
REDUCE A LITTLE	36	44	37	33	24
NO REAL EFFECT	16	15	19	11	17
DEPENDS (VOL)	2	3	2	-	2
NO OPINION	4	4	3	5	11
c. more educational programs about drug abuse...					
REDUCE A GREAT DEAL	45	46	47	44	43
REDUCE A LITTLE	36	38	38	34	31
NO REAL EFFECT	15	13	13	19	16
DEPENDS (VOL)	2	2	2	2	1
NO OPINION	2	1	0	1	9

15. CONTINUED

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>OVER 64</u>
d. more drug treatment programs...					
REDUCE A GREAT DEAL	31%	30%	30%	30%	34%
REDUCE A LITTLE	42	50	43	38	35
NO REAL EFFECT	20	18	22	23	16
DEPENDS (VOL)	2	1	2	2	1
NO OPINION	5	1	3	7	14
e. requiring drug testing in the workplace...					
REDUCE A GREAT DEAL	51	53	48	56	47
REDUCE A LITTLE	28	29	31	26	27
NO REAL EFFECT	13	14	16	10	11
DEPENDS (VOL)	1	2	2	-	-
NO OPINION	7	2	3	8	15
f. having celebrities come out against drugs					
REDUCE A GREAT DEAL	26	23	23	29	28
REDUCE A LITTLE	41	43	44	38	38
NO REAL EFFECT	26	31	28	24	21
DEPENDS (VOL)	2	1	3	3	2
NO OPINION	5	2	2	6	11
g. having the U.S. military make raids into other countries to destroy drugs produced there...					
REDUCE A GREAT DEAL	35	35	36	39	31
REDUCE A LITTLE	28	33	31	28	14
NO REAL EFFECT	26	27	26	21	32
DEPENDS (VOL)	2	-	2	3	5
NO OPINION	9	5	5	9	18

16. Would you favor a policy that would require workers in general to be tested to determine whether they have used illegal drugs recently, OR would that be an unfair invasion of privacy?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>EMPLOYED PEOPLE</u>	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>OVER 64</u>
YES, FAVOR	44%	43%	37%	41%	56%	48%
NO, UNFAIR	44	50	56	50	30	34
DEPENDS (VOL)	6	4	4	6	8	7
NO OPINION	6	3	3	3	6	11

17. Would you favor a policy that would require professional athletes to be tested to determine whether they have used illegal drugs recently, OR would that be an unfair invasion of privacy?

YES, FAVOR	64	59	57	57	75	75
NO, UNFAIR	28	35	37	36	18	12
DEPENDS (VOL)	3	3	2	4	2	3
NO OPINION	5	3	4	3	5	10

18. Would you favor such a drug testing policy for those responsible for the safety of others, such as surgeons, airline pilots and police officers, OR would that be an unfair invasion of privacy?

YES, FAVOR	83	82	85	78	87	80
NO, UNFAIR	11	13	12	14	10	8
DEPENDS (VOL)	3	3	2	5	2	4
NO OPINION	3	2	1	3	1	8

19. Who do you think is more responsible for the drug problem in our country today -- the person who sells illegal drugs or the person who uses illegal drugs?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>OVER 64</u>
SELLER	59%	47%	61%	68%	62%
USER	25	36	24	17	18
BOTH (VOL)	14	14	13	13	15
NO OPINION	2	3	2	2	5

20. Do you think the police and the courts in the community where you live are making enough of an effort to fight the drug problem?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BIG CITIES</u>	<u>SUBURBS</u>	<u>RURAL</u>
YES	44	36	43	44
NO	44	51	43	46
POLICE YES, COURTS NO (V)	2	5	3	2
COURTS YES, POLICE NO (V)	-	-	-	-
NO OPINION	10	8	11	8

21. What do you think should happen to people who are convicted of selling cocaine or crack for the first time? Should they be fined and put on probation, OR should they get 30 days in jail, OR a year in jail, OR more than a year in jail?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>OVER 64</u>
FINED & PROBATION	12%	15%	10%	11%	15%
30 DAYS IN JAIL	16	19	20	13	10
YEAR IN JAIL	22	29	21	19	16
MORE THAN YEAR	42	35	42	48	44
JAIL LESS THAN 30 DAYS	-	-	-	-	-
30 DAYS TO ONE YEAR	-	-	1	1	-
LIFE IMPRISONMENT	-	-	-	-	-
DEATH	1	-	-	1	2
WORK PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	1
NO OPINION	7	2	6	7	12

a. IF ANYTHING BUT FINED & PROBATION OR DK/NA, ASK: If that meant you would have to pay \$100 more a year in taxes to build more prisons, would you still feel that way?

YES	68	66	71	72	59
NO	10	14	9	9	7
NO OPINION	3	3	4	1	7

22. Do you think possession of small amounts of marijuana should or should not be treated as a criminal offense?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>OVER 64</u>	<u>GALLUP 1977</u>
SHOULD	57%	53%	56%	67%	51%	41%
SHOULD NOT	36	45	41	25	27	53
NO OPINION	7	2	3	8	22	6

23. Do you think that movies and television shows encourage illegal drug use in general by making it appear to be glamorous?

YES	63	61	64	68	60
NO	28	34	30	23	25
DEPENDS (VOL)	3	2	3	4	4
NO OPINION	6	3	3	5	11

a. IF YES, ASK: What movie or television program has done this?

MIAMI VICE	11
OTHER TV	5
MOVIES, GENERAL	8
NO OPINION	39

24. Which is a more serious problem in this country today -- illegal drug use or alcohol abuse?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>OVER 64</u>
DRUG	42%	38%	40%	45%	49%
ALCOHOL	32	42	37	23	18
BOTH EQUAL (VOL)	24	19	21	27	30
DEPENDS ON DRUGS (VOL)	-	-	-	1	-
NO OPINION	2	1	2	4	3

25. Do you think drug taking among major league baseball players is an especially serious problem, or do you think it's no more serious than in the country as a whole?

ESPECIALLY SERIOUS	27	22	20	34	38
NO MORE SERIOUS	65	73	76	57	45
NO OPINION	8	5	4	9	17

26. Do you personally know anyone who has ever used crack?

	<u>TOTAL</u>
YES	8
NO	89
NO OPINION	3

27. When you do think someone becomes addicted to crack -- after using it just once, after using it a few times, or does it take many uses before a person is addicted?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>OVER 64</u>
JUST ONCE	27%	29%	27%	28%	22%
A FEW TIMES	26	31	27	24	19
MANY TIMES	7	10	7	5	3
NEVER (VOL)	-	-	-	-	-
DEPENDS (VOL)	3	4	2	3	1
NO OPINION	37	26	37	40	55

28. Do you think you would be likely to die from the effects of crack if you used it just once?

YES	35	36	35	37	29
NO	24	30	24	19	20
DEPENDS (VOL)	8	5	10	8	9
NO OPINION	33	29	31	36	42

29. Does anyone you know well smoke marijuana?

YES	38	54	51	26	7
NO	60	45	47	72	91
NO OPINION	2	1	2	2	2

30. Does anyone you know well use cocaine?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>OVER 64</u>
YES	17%	32%	21%	6%	-
NO	81	68	77	92	97
NO OPINION	2	-	2	2	3

32. If your employer wanted to test all employees to determine if they had used illegal drugs recently, would you be willing to be tested, OR would that be an unfair invasion of your privacy? *

YES, WILLING	74	70	72	85
NO, INVASION	21	26	22	12
DEPENDS (VOL)	3	2	5	1
NO OPINION	2	2	1	2

a. IF NO, ASK: Would you refuse even if that meant you would be fired? *

YES	10	11	11	7
NO	9	12	10	5
NO OPINION	2	3	1	-

33. Do any of the people you work with every day use illegal drugs while at work? *

YES	9	14	8	4
NO	76	72	78	81
NOT SURE (VOL)	9	7	10	9
NO OPINION	6	7	4	6

*Question asked only of those who said they were employed.

34. How serious a problem do you think drug abuse is among teenagers in the community where you live -- a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, or not much of a problem?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BIG CITIES</u>	<u>SUBURBS</u>	<u>RURAL</u>
VERY SERIOUS	29%	39%	28%	16%
SOMEWHAT SERIOUS	42	26	43	48
NOT MUCH OF A PROBLEM	23	26	23	31
NO OPINION	6	9	6	5

IF ANY KIDS AGED 10-17 ASK:

36. Think of any children you have between the ages of 10 and 17. Do you think the schools have made enough of an effort to teach your (child/children) about the dangers of illegal drugs, or don't you think they have?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PARENTS W/KIDS 10-14</u>	<u>PARENTS W/KIDS 15-17</u>
YES, ENOUGH	49	47	48
NO NOT ENOUGH	45	46	46
DEPENDS ON CHILD	1	1	1
NO OPINION	5	6	5

37. Have you ever had a serious talk with (that child/those children) about illegal drugs?

YES	89	86	95
NO	11	14	5
NO OPINION	-	-	-

38. Many parents of children between 10 and 17 are concerned about whether their children might use illegal drugs. Think about a scale ranging between 1 and 5. One means you are certain none of your children has ever used drugs and 5 means you are certain that at least one of your children has, and the points in between mean you are less certain. Where would you place yourself on this scale of 1 to 5?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	PARENTS W/KIDS <u>10-14</u>	PARENTS W/KIDS <u>15-17</u>
ONE	73%	79%	62%
TWO	11	11	14
THREE	3	1	6
FOUR	-	-	1
FIVE	11	9	16
NO OPINION	1	-	1

SIZE OF SAMPLE 1210

<u>Size of Subgroups</u>	<u>Weighted</u>	<u>Unweighted</u>
Republican	359	393
Democrat	383	377
Independent	468	367
18-29	365	278
30-44	334	431
45-64	305	303
Over 64	193	182
Big Cities (500,000+)	145	138
Suburbs	460	464
Rural	238	229

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1986

CABINET DISCUSSION PAPER
Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What are the next steps in the campaign against illegal drugs and drug abuse?

Background: The President will be calling for a "national crusade against drugs", and he will expand the First Lady's significant drug prevention and awareness campaign into a national campaign against the demand for illegal drugs. The dominant theme of the initiative will be "intolerance of illegal drugs - no excuses." Consistent with the President's aim to completely eliminate illegal drug use, and to be at least half-way there in 3-years, he will also announce six new goals to build on what has already been accomplished, and to lead us toward a drug-free America. The new goals are:

1. Drug-Free Workplaces
2. Drug-Free Schools
3. Expand Drug Treatment
4. Expand International Cooperation
5. Strengthen Law Enforcement
6. Increase Public Awareness and Prevention

Some of the problems and issues that could arise in each goal area are outlined below.

GOAL #1 - DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

This is perhaps the most controversial goal, particularly in Washington. It encompasses prevention, detection, and treatment of drug abuse for millions of Americans in the workplace.

- A. What kind of program should the Federal government have to prevent, identify, and treat illegal drug users?

Major problems will likely arise with user identification (drug screening and testing) and employee treatment programs.

The cost of a screening program for Federal employees in sensitive positions is estimated at \$25-35 million per year.

The screening of new hires is a separate issue from that of screening current employees, but it could involve some of the same issues. This could cost about \$14 million per year.

Should the Federal government program be centralized or agency-based?

Should the Federal government's program be authorized by Executive Order or by legislation.

- B. The second area under this goal is how we should go about encouraging State and local governments to follow the Federal government's example.
- C. The third area under the Drug-Free Workplaces goal is how to solicit commitments from Government contractors to establish drug-free work environments.
- D. The fourth area under this goal is how to mobilize private sector management and labor leaders in the fight.

GOAL #2 DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

This goal is one that most Americans will embrace because it is aimed at protecting children and young adults. Mrs. Reagan's "Just Say No" program has focused on many of these young people.

Secretary Bennett has proposed a Zero Tolerance Act, which includes provisions designed to require tough, effective measures to get drugs out of schools and keep them out.

Some have suggested that Education withhold funds under current programs if schools do not adopt a policy of having a drug-free institution.

Another proposal is to extend to colleges and universities the Federal penalties for drug pushing that now cover elementary and secondary schools.

GOAL #3 EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

This goal is perhaps the most problematical in that it could be turned into a major new Federal financial assistance program.

One initiative under this goal is to encourage communities and States to develop treatment programs for drug-related health problems.

A key issue is whether mandatory treatment by the states should be required for intravenous (IV) drug users.

The other initiatives under this goal pertain to increasing research in health-related areas, including developing new and less intrusive drug tests, and bolstering health programs aimed at drug use prevention.

GOAL #4 EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Mrs. Reagan's efforts have been of major significance in the international area.

One proposal has been to recall for consultation the Ambassadors to selected countries that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems.

We will continue to provide military support to operations against illegal drug trafficking and processing plants when requested by the governments of other countries.

GOAL #5 STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

This is an area in which much has been done.

The new Southwest border initiative is to be followed with a Southeast border.

Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys are to be told to prosecute to the fullest those who violate laws on selling drugs on or near school property.

A possible issue that may arise will be over stricter penalties for drug law violators, including the death penalty for certain violations.

Another law enforcement issue that requires attention is whether drug abuse screening and treatment programs will have to be specific regarding prosecution of individuals in those programs for their drug use.

GOAL #6 EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

This goal is primary, and Mrs. Reagan has been in the forefront. A wide range of public awareness activities are being planned.

Two other suggestions have been made related to this goal:

1) Establishment of a Blue Ribbon panel to lead the effort in the private sector, and

2) Convening a White House Conference on Drug Abuse in 1987.

FUNDING

Extensive debate will occur over the funding of initiatives being considered under each goal. Some very rough estimates developed by OMB suggest that we are well below the \$3-5 billion that the House Democrats are targeting.

A fundamental question that will have to be addressed is whether funds for additional and/or new projects will come from already authorized funds from each agency.

OMB admonishes that if we are to remain consistent with directions to adhere to budgetary targets for FY 1987 and beyond, any new funding for the fight against drug abuse should come from other programs of lesser priority.

LEGISLATION

In recent weeks, Congressional activity on this issue has been brisk. Over 20 bills have been introduced, and members of Congress have been searching for any idea that might be included in spending measures they can pass. These bills have addressed such topics as parolee treatment, designer drugs, forfeiture of assets, money laundering, anti-smuggling, mail order drug paraphernalia, Executive Branch reorganization, Coast Guard activities, and DOD narcotics enforcement assistance.

While some of the above will probably be supported by the Administration, we have developed draft legislation that would support the goals in your new initiative. These include a legislative proposal on drug testing, the aforementioned Zero Tolerance Act for drug-free schools, an amendment pertaining to handicap laws, restructuring the Narcotics Addict Rehabilitation Act, and a model statute for state-based treatment authorities.

A Working Group of the Domestic Policy Council will be active in coordinating the development of drug abuse policy initiatives.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

August 5, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR APPROPRIATE CABINET, AGENCY HEADS

FROM: EDWIN MEESE III
SUBJECT: DRUG USE PREVENTION WORKING GROUP

The President has announced that the Administration is setting as a national goal the achievement of a drug-free society. The reduction of the demand of illegal narcotics in this country is a priority of the Administration as well as the reduction of the supply.

Toward this end I am establishing a drug use prevention working group to help in assessing the demand side problems and develop recommendations to deal with them.

Specifically the Group will:

- review all legislative proposals before Congress and bring recommendations to the DPC for Administration positions with respect to policy, budget, and cost effectiveness of the proposals;
- review all proposed legislation developed within the Administration and bring recommendations to the DPC;
- track funding of legislation moving through the Congress;
- develop implementation plan for the Administration for all policy goals approved by the President focusing immediately on drug testing and treatment; and,
- identify and develop model proposals for private sector implementation.

The Working Group will be chaired by ^gCarlton Turner, Deputy Assistant to the President. The following departments will be represented on the working group:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| DOJ - Willard | OPD - Suda Energy - Martin (C) Sedgala |
| HHS - McDonald | (FLO) - Jack |
| DOL - Broady - ProchColl | OPM - Homer HUD - Knapp |
| DED - Bauer | OMB - Steelman |
| DOS - Ann | DOT - Brunley |
| DOD - Chapman | TWA - Keating |

Other agencies and additional personnel from the member agencies will be requested to participate in specific areas. The Working Group should report to the DPC within 45 days.

Names for Mtg next week

Model re member?

*Week of 8 Sept
DPC Mtg -
Rpt by WG*

established: 8/8/86
revised list: 8/11/86

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON DRUG ABUSE POLICY

Michael E. Baroody
Assistant Secretary for Policy
Department of Labor
Room South 2524
523-6181 (Adella Edmondson or Patrick Cleary)

Jack Cordemanche - doesn't want to be a member. Recommends:

Ken Barun
Director of Projects for the First Lady
The White House
East Wing
x7905 (Shirley)

Gary Bauer (is a passholder)
Under Secretary
Department of Education
Room 4015
732-4000 (Macy Moy)

Chapman B. Cox (7/31/40)
Assistant Secretary for Force Management and Personnel
Department of Defense
Room 3E764, The Pentagon
695-5254 (Sheila or Woody Sadler)

John Knapp - doesn't want to be a member. Recommends:

Michael Dorsey (2/6/43)
Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Room 4100
755-0950 (Diane Murphy)

Joseph Selgado - doesn't want to be a member. Recommends:

Sylvester Foley (9/19/28)
Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs
Department of Energy
Room 4A-014
252-2177 (Michele)

Constance Horner
Director
Office of Personnel Management
Room 5518
632-6106 (Judy Freeman or Curt Smith)

Francis Keating
Assistant Secretary for Enforcement
Department of the Treasury
Room 4312, Main Treasury Bldg.
566-2568 (Robin or Jan)

Donald Ian Macdonald (4/15/31)
Administrator
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration
Department of Health and Human Services
Room 12-105 Parklawn Building/Rockville
443-4797 (Jane Harrison or Debbie)

James H. Burnley IV - doesn't want to be a member. Recommends:
Matthew Scocozza (10/13/48)
Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs
Department of Transportation
Room 10,228
366-4544 (Delores)

Debbie Steelman
Associate Director for Human Resources, Veterans and Labor
Office of Management and Budget
350 OEOB
x4852 (Connie)

Jack Svahn
Assistant to the President for Policy Development
The White House
West Wing, 2nd Floor
x6515 (Maria)

Carlton Turner, CHAIRMAN
Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy
The White House
220 OEOB
x6554 (Dena Cruz)

Henry "Rick" Ventura - (9/4/45)
Deputy Director
ACTION
806 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 5000
634-9380 (Dennis Stephens)

Richard Willard (9/1/48)
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division
Department of Justice
Room 3143
633-3301 (Rosalie Bern)

Ann B. Wrobleski (4/3/52)
Assistant Secretary Designate, International Narcotics Matters
Department of State
Room 7331
647-8464 (Linda Dougherty)

OTHERS (should be notified of meetings, receive papers and be and cleared in, if necessary):

Ralph Bledsoe (Chuck Kubic & Bob Sweet)
Domestic Policy Council
200 OEOB
x6640 (Fran)

Phil Brady
Vice President's Office
272 OEOB
x7928 (Kim)

Becky Norton Dunlop (10/2/51)
Senior Special Assistant to the Attorney General
for Cabinet Affairs
Department of Justice
Room 5111
633-1721 (Nancy)

James Stark
Director, Political and Military Affairs
National Security Council
392 OEOB
x7353 (Kay)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1986

Nancy:

Attached is the list of members serving on the Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy. Becky may want to call Carlton (456-6554) to find out what happened at yesterday's meeting.

Also, per our conversation, I've enclosed a copy of the memo establishing this Workin Group, with our changes highlighted. As far as "Blanks 1 & 2", I've also enclosed the items for each memo.

Please call me if you have any questions. If Becky gets a chance, I would like to have the A.G.'s schedule for early September.

Thank you!

Annabeth

- A. 1) SECRETARY OF LABOR
2) Michael Baroody
- B. not necessary
- C. 1) SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
2) Gary Bauer
- D. 1) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
2) Chapman B. Cox
- E. 1) SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
2) Michael Dorsey
- F. 1) SECRETARY OF ENERGY
2) Sylvester Foley
- G. 1) DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
2) * special paragraph should read: I understand that you have agreed to serve on this Working Group.
- H. 1) SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
2) Frank Keating
- I. 1) SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
2) Dr. Donald Ian Macdonald
- J. 1) SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
2) Matthew Scocozza
- K. 1) DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
2) Debbie Steelman
- L. see next paragraph
- M. 1) ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT
2) * special paragraph should read: I understand that you have agreed to serve on this Working Group, which will be chaired by Carlton Turner of the Drug Abuse Policy Office. Thank you for your cooperation and assistance. We shall expect a report to the Domestic Policy Council within 45 days from their initial meeting.
- N. 1) DIRECTOR, ACTION
2) Rick Ventura
- O. not necessary
- P. 1) SECRETARY OF STATE
2) Ann Wrobleski

August 12, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE blank #1

FROM: EDWIN MEESE III

SUBJECT: DRUG ABUSE POLICY WORKING GROUP

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- o track funding of legislation moving through the Congress;
- o develop implementation plan for the Administration for all policy goals approved by the President focusing immediately on drug testing and treatment, and;
- o identify and develop model proposal for private sector implementation.

The Working Group will be chaired by Carlton Turner, Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy. I understand that you have designated blank #2 to serve on the Working Group.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance. We shall expect a report to the Domestic Policy Council within 45 days from their initial meeting.

established: 8/8/86
revised list: 8/11/86

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON DRUG ABUSE POLICY

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Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy
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x6554 (Dena Cruz)

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Recommends:

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Director of Projects for the First Lady
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Office of Personnel Management
Room 5518
632-6106 (Judy Freeman or Curt Smith)

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x4852 (Connie)

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Room 10,228
366-4544 (Delores)

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Assistant Secretary for Enforcement
Department of the Treasury
Room 4312, Main Treasury Bldg.
566-2568 (Robin or Jan)

Joseph Selgado - doesn't want to be a member.
Recommends:

Sylvester Foley (9/19/28)
Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs
Department of Energy
Room 4A-014
252-2177 (Michele)

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Department of Justice
Room 5111
633-1721 (Nancy)

Note to Drug Abuse Policy Office:

Never give out any information on Working Groups. This includes membership, agendas, or schedules. And anyone calling from an agency can find out what they need from their agency's representative.
If you have any questions, please call me - or feel free to transfer any inquiry directly to me. Thanks, Mary Beth.

320

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

To: Officer-in-charge
Appointments Center
Room 060, OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on Monday, August 11, 19 86

for Carlton Turner of Drug Abuse Policy Office
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED LIST.

--Thank you.

MEETING LOCATION

Building OEOB

Requested by Mary Beth Riordan

Room No. 208

Room No. 200 Telephone x6640

Time of Meeting 1:30 p.m.

Date of request 8/11/86

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON DRUG ABUSE POLICY
Clearance List - Monday, August 11, 1986
2:00 p.m., Room 208 OEOB

Patrick Cleary - (10/23/55)
Department of Labor

James Colvard - (3/16/32)
Office of Personnel Management

Chapman B. Cox - (7/31/40)
Department of Defense

Michael Dorsey - (2/6/43)
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Sylvester Foley - (9/19/28)
Department of Energy

Donald Ian Macdonald, M.D. - (4/15/31)
Department of Health and Human Services

David Queen - (5/22/47)
Department of the Treasury

Matthew Scocozza - (10/13/48)
Department of Transportation

Richard Willard - (9/1/48)
Department of Justice

Ann B. Wrobleski - (4/3/52)
Department of State

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON DRUG ABUSE POLICY

First Meeting - Monday, August 11, 1986

2:00 p.m., Room 208 OEOB

Ken Barun

Director of Projects for the First Lady
The White House

Gary Bauer

Under Secretary
Department of Education

Patrick Cleary - representing Michael Baroody
Department of Labor

James Colvard - representing Constance Horner
Office of Personnel Management

Chapman B. Cox

Assistant Secretary for Force Management and Personnel
Department of Defense

Michael Dorsey

Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Sylvester Foley

Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs
Department of Energy

Howard Gehring - representing Phil Brady
Vice President's Office

Chuck Kubic - representing Ralph Bledsoe
Domestic Policy Council

Sharyn Lumpkins

Drug Abuse Policy Office

Donald Ian Macdonald, M.D.

Administrator
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration
Department of Health and Human Services

David Queen - representing Francis Keating
Department of the Treasury

Matthew Scocozza
Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs
Department of Transportation

James Stark
Director, Political and Military Affairs
National Security Council

Debbie Steelman
Associate Director for Human Resources, Veterans and Labor
Office of Management and Budget

Jack Svahn
Assistant to the President for Policy Development
The White House

Bob Sweet - representing Ralph Bledsoe
Domestic Policy Council

Carlton Turner, CHAIRMAN
Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy
The White House

Richard Willard
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division
Department of Justice

Richard Williams
Drug Abuse Policy Office

Ann B. Wrobleski
Assistant Secretary Designate, International Narcotics Matters
Department of State



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

*Dr B
This was
returned by
Bob Sweet
7*

August 5, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR APPROPRIATE CABINET, AGENCY HEADS

FROM: EDWIN MEESE III

SUBJECT: DRUG USE PREVENTION WORKING GROUP

*WG -
DRUG ABUSE
POLICY*

The President has announced that the Administration is setting as a national goal the achievement of a drug-free society. The reduction of the demand of illegal narcotics in this country is a priority of the Administration as well as the reduction of the supply.

Toward this end I am establishing a drug use prevention working group to help in assessing the demand side problems and develop recommendations to deal with them.

Specifically the Group will:

- review all legislative proposals before Congress and bring recommendations to the DPC for Administration positions with respect to policy, budget, and cost effectiveness of the proposals;
- review all proposed legislation developed within the Administration and bring recommendations to the DPC;
- track funding of legislation moving through the Congress;
- develop implementation plan for the Administration for all policy goals approved by the President focusing immediately on drug testing and treatment; and,
- identify and develop model proposals for private sector implementation.

The Working Group will be chaired by Carlton Turner, Deputy Assistant to the President. The following departments will be represented on the working group:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| DOJ - Willard <i>Y</i> | OPD - <i>Stahl Energy</i> | - <i>Man En (?) Selgado</i> | <i>Herrington Call</i> |
| HHS - <i>Mc Donald</i> <i>N</i> | (FLO) - <i>Jacke</i> | | |
| DOL - <i>Baroody</i> <i>N</i> | OPM - <i>Horn</i> | <i>HUD</i> | - <i>Knipp</i> <i>N</i> |
| DED - <i>Bauer</i> | OMB - <i>Stuchman</i> | | |
| DOS - <i>Ann Womlesky</i> <i>?</i> | DOT - <i>Burke</i> <i>N</i> | | |
| DOD - <i>Chapman Cox</i> <i>N</i> | Treas - <i>Keating</i> <i>Y</i> | | |

*DPC - Bob = Chuck
NP - Phil Brady*

Other agencies and additional personnel from the member agencies will be requested to participate in specific areas. The Working Group should report to the DPC within 45 days.

DOJ - BUD

*Names in
top next week
Model re
member?
Week of
8 Sept
DPC
Kept by WG*

Railph

8/6

Please note that we
would wish to have Phil
Brady at our office sit on
The working group for drug
matters.

F. Khedouri