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Congressional Research Service
The Library of Congress

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POLICY ALERT

NARCOTICS CONTROL AND THE USE OF U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL:
OPERATIONS IN BOLIVIA AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS

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July 29, 1986

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Narcotics Control and the Use of U.S. Military Personnel:
Operations in Bolivia and Issues for Congress

The Issue

On April 8, 1986, President Reagan reportedly signed a secret National Security Decision Directive that designates the international drug trade as a national security concern. The U.S. military's July 1986 support operations for anti-narcotics raids in Bolivia set a precedent for the possibility of expanded operations elsewhere, and raise a number of issues for Congress in connection with the implementation of this directive. These issues include: (1) the use of U.S. military personnel in counternarcotics operations; (2) implications for other U.S. foreign policy interests; and (3) the appropriate role for Congress.

Background

On July 14, 1986, six U.S. Army Black Hawk transport helicopters, with American pilots and approximately 160 support troops landed in Bolivia to help the Bolivian police conduct raids on cocaine processing facilities in the Beni province. The U.S. helicopters were used to ferry specially trained civilian Bolivian anti-drug strike force personnel to the site of these raids. The United States assisted in the operation at the request of the Bolivian Government.

Under the rules of engagement agreed upon with the Bolivian Government, American personnel are permitted to use weapons only if fired upon first.

While the use of U.S. forces in such a support capacity is not entirely new, the Bolivia operation represents a departure from past practices in several key ways. Since 1983, Air Force helicopters have been periodically used to transport Bahamian anti-drug personnel to narcotic strike sites. In addition, unconfirmed press reports, have stated that last February, U.S. Air Force helicopters ferried Colombian police to a strike staging site in Colombia.

Nevertheless, the Bolivian support operation appears to differ from previous ones because: (1) U.S. military forces are armed and carrying a full complement of weapons, including machine guns, for defensive purposes; (2) the number of troops involved is larger--160 as opposed to 12-15 in the Bahamian operation; and (3) the possibility of engagement is potentially higher since the targets are processing labs and not transshipment facilities as in the Bahamas. (Processing operations tend to require more personnel who may not have access to aircraft and the immediate means to escape.)

The Bolivian support operation is the first commitment of military personnel to a narcotics control mission on foreign soil since President Reagan reportedly signed a relevant secret national security decision directive on April 8, 1986. According to public sources, the directive provides that the international drug trade is a national security concern because of its ability to destabilize democratic institutions. Although a national security threat is not necessarily a military threat, the new directive provides the policy framework for an expanded role for U.S. military forces in supporting counter-narcotics efforts abroad and opens the door to the expansion of overseas operations to implement such a policy.

- Such a mission is a military mission since trafficking organizations pose a threat to the security of foreign governments worldwide. In some instances, analysts suggest the threat posed may be greater than that of Communist-backed insurrection--not to mention the disruptive effect of foreign-source drug use on our own society. These activities offer the further advantage of providing operational training to American forces.
- The presence of U.S. military personnel is needed if such operations are to be effective. Assistance in the form of equipment alone would raise the possibility of misuse or require extensive training. Moreover, corrupt foreign personnel may hinder the effective use of such equipment, while U.S. military presence adds stability and an aura of incorruptibility to such operations.

Critics of such use of U.S. troops argue:

- Drug interdiction is a law enforcement mission and not a military mission. If given the proper funding, equipment, and training, U.S. civilian law enforcement agencies--or perhaps a multinational regional anti-narcotics police force--could provide effective alternatives to military involvement.
- Using the military for drug interdiction detracts from military readiness in other areas.
- Use of the military in civilian law enforcement activities runs contrary to a longstanding tradition which goes back to colonial times against the use of troops in an active or direct role for civilian law enforcement purposes. This tradition is codified in the Posse Comitatus Act (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1835 et seq.) which permits only passive or indirect military assistance to civilian law enforcement authorities, but does not specifically authorize such a role on foreign territory. The 1981 Posse Comitatus Amendment (10 U.S.C. sec. 371 et seq.) does permit assistance by Department of Defense personnel to civilian law enforcement officials outside the United States in emergency circumstances. However, the Amendment does not specifically provide for such assistance to be rendered to foreign civilian law enforcement officials.
- Using the military sets a precedent for subsequent military use in other countries where the danger for U.S. personnel would be much higher. If U.S. forces were used in Colombia, for example, where M-19 guerrillas are reportedly linked to drug traffickers, the chance of military conflict and U.S. casualties would be much greater.
- Use of military may result in U.S. troops being placed in situations where their safety may be dependent on foreign

escalate when the troops used are of foreign origin. United States assistance may be portrayed as a U.S. invasion, U.S. intervention, or a resurgence of U.S. imperialism. Foreign leaders under pressure of the threat of possible U.S. aid reductions may reluctantly accept offers of U.S. military assistance and then be portrayed as subservient to Uncle Sam.

- In order to be effective, a commitment of military assistance cannot be an isolated, one-shot affair from which the United States withdraws--leaving the host nation without the resources and support to pursue operations it has undertaken. Unless coupled with long-term, effective crop eradication programs (costing tens of millions of dollars), military involvement in small scale operations of a non-regional, non-continuing character do little to combat drug trafficking. At best it temporarily disrupts traffickers who may move elsewhere. Consequently, such military operations may have a disruptive regional impact as traffickers flee one country and set up in a neighboring state.
- The possibility exists of associating U.S. troops with armed forces and law enforcement agencies involved in human rights abuses. (e.g., Colombian armed forces, for example, have recently come under attack from human rights monitoring groups.)
- Given the multinational character of the international drug trade and reported links with terrorists, trafficking organizations might seek to "retaliate" against U.S. military personnel and other American targets worldwide, should the military counternarcotics role expand sufficiently to pose a serious threat to traffickers.

ISSUE No. 3: Was the Administration remiss in not involving Congress more fully and effectively regarding the use of military units in the role of enforcing law in foreign countries?

Many in Congress think that the President had full powers to carry out the operations in Bolivia, while observers outside the Congress have suggested that the actions in Bolivia trigger operation of the War Powers Resolution (P.L. 93-148) and are contrary to a longstanding tradition against military involvement in civilian law enforcement activity codified in the Posse Comitatus Act. Aside from the legal arguments, such outside observers maintain that Congress may not have been effectively consulted in this instance because the ultimate success of operations may depend on congressional commitment of

Observers who believe the Administration acted responsibly in the involvement of Congress say:

- The War Powers Resolution does not apply in this situation because it applies only to military actions and not law enforcement activities such as support operations in Bolivia. Furthermore the danger of "imminent hostilities"--a requirement of the Act--is not present as U.S. forces reportedly have been instructed not to go near areas of imminent hostilities. Finally, troops assisting in Bolivia are not equipped for offensive combat in the traditional sense, but are merely serving as a taxi service in a temporary support capacity.
- Likewise, the Posse Comitatus Act does not apply here because the Act has generally been held to pertain only to direct military participation in law enforcement activity. The Bolivian operation is merely an indirect military support activity that does not involve the use of military force against civilians. Furthermore, the Act is a criminal statute and, like most U.S. criminal statutes, has never been held to apply outside the U.S.
- U.S. military support actions in Bolivia are fully authorized under existing law governing military cooperation with civilian law enforcement officials. The Posse Comitatus Amendment [10 U.S.C. sec. 374 (a)] provides that the Secretary of Defense, upon the request of the head of an agency with jurisdiction to enforce the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) or the Controlled Substances Import or Export Act, (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.) may assign Department of Defense personnel to operate and maintain equipment made available to civilian law enforcement officials for law enforcement purposes. [Note: the provisions cited do not refer to foreign law enforcement officials.] In this instance statutory prerequisites for extraterritorial application have been complied with as both a representative of the Secretary of Defense (on June 16, 1986) and the Attorney General (on July 10, 1986) have signed a letter declaring that an emergency exists (posing a serious threat to U.S. interests), and that the scope of Bolivian drug trafficking poses a serious threat to U.S. interests. Consequently, military help to DEA in support of their mission in Bolivia is properly authorized.
- Congress was effectively notified in a timely manner of these operations. Operations were scheduled to begin July 18, 1986, and on July 14, 3-man briefing teams composed of personnel from the State Department, the Defense Department, and DEA briefed 15 key Members of Congress and appropriate staff on the impending operation. Committee Chairpersons and/or staff briefed included representatives of the Appropriations Committees, the Armed Services Committees, the

LAW ENFORCE

PRINCE ANDREW AND SARAH FERGUSON

'Randy Andy' loves feisty 'Fergie'

London

■ He is a courteous prince charming, shedding a past as a cocky, arrogant playboy. She is a convivial, blue-blooded office worker trading a devil-may-care youth for a life of pomp and pageantry.

But the Royal Family is sadly mistaken if it thinks the marriage of Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson on July 23 will turn the exuberant 26-year-olds into stuffy, armchair aristocrats.

As their romance was sparked a year ago at the fashionable Ascot races, the high-spirited prince tried to force-feed Sarah with chocolates. When Andrew wouldn't eat some, too, Sarah tossed them at him. Observed his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, "He's met his match this time."

Then, on the night of Andrew's bachelor party, Sarah and her good friend Lady Diana sneaked, giggling, into a high-society nightclub disguised as policewomen. Royal protection officers were horrified at the stunt when London was on full security alert for the wedding. "You have to have a good laugh sometimes," explained Diana.

Such antics are giving the gossip-loving British press a field day. While the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana five years ago was treated with the reverence of a coronation, headlines such as "Here Comes the Bride, 41 Inches Wide" preceded these nuptials.

A princess from the typing pool

Such practical jokes as the midnight masquerade are nothing new to the red-haired, extroverted Sarah. At secretarial school in London, she had a reputation as a prankster and a partygoer. Her nine-month evaluation at the school was prophetic: "A bit slapdash, but has initiative and personality, which she will well use to her advantage when she gets older and accepts responsibility happily."

Sarah, called "Fergie" since her school days, has royal blood, too. Her father, a descendant of King Charles II, is Prince Charles's polo manager and served in the Queen's household cavalry.

Though Sarah is on the rebound from two love affairs, her reputation in that department is no match for Andrew's. Once described by older brother Charles as "the one with the Robert Redford looks," Andrew has romped with more than his share of frisky fillies, including American actress Koo Stark, best known for nude roles in soft-porn films. One girlfriend sold pictures of a wild weekend they shared at the beach.



PHOTOGRAPHERS INTERNATIONAL OUTLINE

Labeled "Randy Andy" by Fleet Street's tabloid press, Andrew was criticized for tossing paint at reporters on a visit to California two years ago. "The most unpleasant royal visit since they burned the White House in the War of 1812," commented an American television announcer.

Friends say the prince is mellowing, however, and has even given a speech denouncing the "moral pollution" of drugs and violence in TV movies.

Fourth in line of succession to the throne, Prince Andrew is respected as a lieutenant in the Navy. Insisting on sailing with shipmates to the Falklands War in 1982, he flew his helicopter as a decoy to draw Argentine missiles away from the carrier H.M.S. *Invincible*.

The prince is likely to remain in the Navy until 1992, but Sarah's job outlook is unclear. Even with a royal residence and her husband's \$92,000 a year in royal and naval pay, she wants to continue her 9-to-5 job at a graphic-design office in Hanover Square.

For this independent woman, the storybook wedding came as an unexpected twist of fate. She once confided to a school chum, "I don't think I'll ever get married. I can't imagine anyone wanting me." Stepping out of a glass carriage at Westminster Abbey with trumpets blaring and bells pealing in the background, she was to prove herself happily wrong. ■

by John Lee in London with Michael Doan

\$39.7 BILLION

The high price of justice

Federal, state and local spending on law enforcement reached \$39.7 billion in fiscal year 1983, an increase of 10.7 percent over the preceding year.

The Justice Department reports that state and local governments paid 88 percent, or \$34.8 billion, of the cost of police, prisons, prosecutors and courts.

Justice spending, by state and per person, in fiscal '83:

	Fiscal '83 spending	Per capita
Alaska	\$0.3 bil.	\$534
Nevada	\$0.2 bil.	\$278
New York	\$3.9 bil.	\$220
California	\$5.1 bil.	\$203
Wyoming	\$0.1 bil.	\$203
Arizona	\$0.6 bil.	\$196
New Mexico	\$0.3 bil.	\$183
Delaware	\$0.1 bil.	\$176
Maryland	\$0.8 bil.	\$176
New Jersey	\$1.3 bil.	\$171
Washington	\$0.7 bil.	\$171
Michigan	\$1.5 bil.	\$170
Hawaii	\$0.2 bil.	\$168
Florida	\$1.7 bil.	\$161
Wisconsin	\$0.7 bil.	\$155
Illinois	\$1.8 bil.	\$153
United States	\$34.8 bil.	\$149
Louisiana	\$0.7 bil.	\$149
Oregon	\$0.4 bil.	\$148
Colorado	\$0.5 bil.	\$147
Rhode Island	\$0.1 bil.	\$144
Massachusetts	\$0.8 bil.	\$143
Virginia	\$0.8 bil.	\$139
Connecticut	\$0.5 bil.	\$136
Utah	\$0.2 bil.	\$134
Minnesota	\$0.5 bil.	\$128
Pennsylvania	\$1.5 bil.	\$125
Georgia	\$0.7 bil.	\$124
Ohio	\$1.3 bil.	\$122
Montana	\$0.1 bil.	\$118
Texas	\$1.8 bil.	\$115
Missouri	\$0.6 bil.	\$114
Oklahoma	\$0.4 bil.	\$113
North Carolina	\$0.7 bil.	\$112
Nebraska	\$0.2 bil.	\$111
Vermont	\$0.1 bil.	\$110
Iowa	\$0.3 bil.	\$109
Kansas	\$0.3 bil.	\$109
New Hampshire	\$0.1 bil.	\$105
Alabama	\$0.4 bil.	\$102
North Dakota	\$0.1 bil.	\$102
Idaho	\$0.1 bil.	\$99
Tennessee	\$0.5 bil.	\$99
Indiana	\$0.5 bil.	\$94
South Carolina	\$0.3 bil.	\$94
South Dakota	\$0.1 bil.	\$94
Kentucky	\$0.3 bil.	\$92
Maine	\$0.1 bil.	\$88
Arkansas	\$0.2 bil.	\$76
Mississippi	\$0.2 bil.	\$76
West Virginia	\$0.1 bil.	\$68

Research

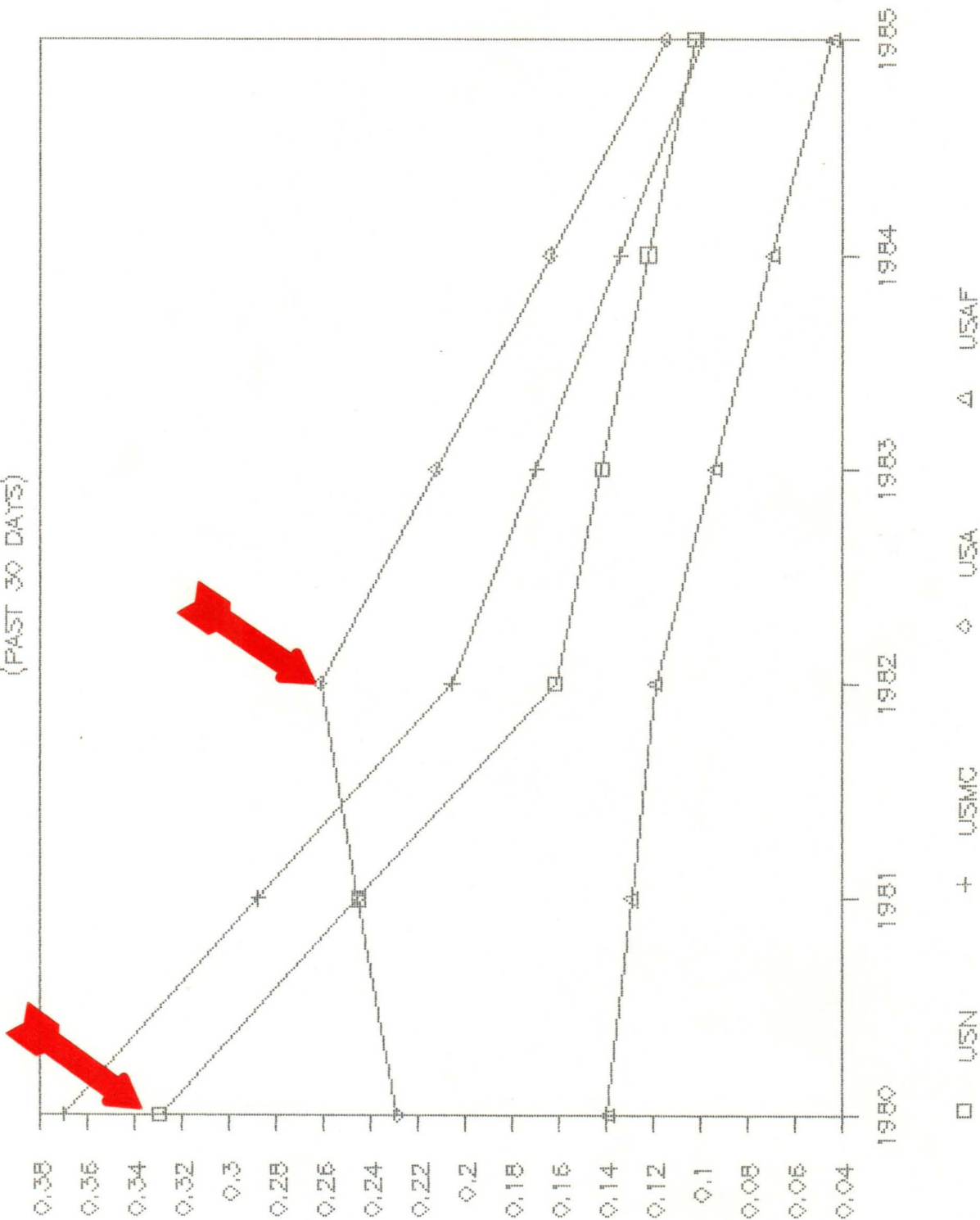
Armed Forces

Current Use - DOD

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1985</u>
MARIJUANA	26.0%	16.5%	6.5%
COCAINE	4.0%	2.9%	2.4%
AMPHETAMINE	6.0%	4.5%	2.2%
<u>ANY DRUG</u>	<u>27.0%</u>	<u>19.0%</u>	<u>8.9%</u>

DRUG ABUSE IN THE MILITARY

(PAST 30 DAYS)



**REPORT OF THE
WORKING GROUP**

**ON
DRUG
ABUSE
POLICY**

**TO THE
DOMESTIC POLICY
COUNCIL**

September 11, 1986

REPORT OF THE
WORKING GROUP ON
DRUG ABUSE POLICY
TO THE
DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

SEPTEMBER 11, 1986

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Illegal Drug Problem

In the 1960's and 1970's, the use of illegal drugs in the United States spread into every segment of our society. The public lacked accurate information about the hazards of some of the most widely used drugs, and government efforts to combat the use of illicit drugs lacked credibility. National programs focused on a single drug -- heroin -- and on one strategy --supply reduction. The moral confusion surrounding drug abuse weakened our resolve to stop illegal drugs coming from overseas. The United States became a major drug producing country. Drug trafficking and organized crime became the Nation's number one crime problem; and the use of illegal drugs expanded, especially among our young people. There was a feeling of inevitability regarding illegal drugs and uncertainty over what was the right thing to do.

The President's Strategy

Early in his Administration, President Reagan launched a comprehensive national campaign to stop drug abuse and drug trafficking. The President stated, "We're rejecting the helpless attitude that drug abuse is so rampant that we're defenseless to do anything about it. We're taking down the surrender flag that has flown over so many drug efforts; we're running up a battle flag. We can fight the drug problem, and we can win."

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

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

Also included was a major initiative to rid our military of drug abuse. Now, 37 different Federal agencies are working together in the vigorous national effort against illegal drugs.

President Reagan implemented a tough foreign policy to cut off drugs at their source.

- In 1981, one country was eradicating narcotic plants. Today, 14 countries and all 50 states within the United States are eradicating.

- Aggressive enforcement activity against producers in Peru, Colombia and Bolivia is disrupting the flow of cocaine. U.S. helicopters have been aiding the effort in Bolivia.

The United States has a deep commitment to drug law enforcement.

- Under the Reagan Administration, Federal spending for drug law enforcement will virtually triple -- from about \$700 million in 1981 to an anticipated \$2.1 billion in 1987.
- President Reagan set up the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces under the Attorney General in 1982 to attack drug trafficking by major criminal organizations.
- Also in 1982, the President asked the Vice President to establish a South Florida Task Force to respond to the drug trafficking emergency there. The effort pooled the resources of nine Federal agencies, including the military, with state and local authorities.
- The unprecedented successes of the South Florida Task Force led in 1983 to the creation of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System -- now a model for coordinating interdiction efforts around all our borders.
- On August 14, 1986, the Reagan Administration announced Operation Alliance, a major new cooperative drug law enforcement effort along the 2,000-mile border between the United States and Mexico.

The Administration also initiated a national program to increase public awareness and private sector prevention efforts. President Reagan has consistently held that, while intercepting the drugs may be important, the ultimate solution will come from taking the customers away from the drugs.

- In 1981, Mrs. Reagan began a personal campaign to increase public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and to get people involved in helping young people "Just Say No" to drugs.
- Since that time, the First Lady has traveled over 100,000 miles to 28 states and 6 foreign countries in her campaign. She has hosted two international conferences and has become the national leader in the effort to stop drug abuse by young people.

The President's Program Has Made Gains Against Illegal Drugs

- Marijuana is now being reported in reduced supply throughout the country, primarily as the result of eradication programs in Colombia and the United States.

- Enhanced interdiction has increased U.S. seizures of illegal drugs. In 1981, we seized two tons of cocaine. In 1985, we seized 20 tons -- a ten-fold increase.
- Under the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces, over 3,600 drug criminals have been convicted and more than \$300 million of their assets seized.
- Since the First Lady became involved in 1981, the number of parent groups have grown from 900 to 9,000 groups nationwide. Our school-age children have formed more than 10,000 "Just Say No" Clubs around the country.
- The number of individuals who are using illegal drugs has stabilized in most categories and decreased in several. Most notably, high school seniors using marijuana on a daily basis has dropped from one in 14 in 1981 to one in 20 in 1984-85.
- The U.S. military has cut the use of illegal drugs by 67 percent since 1981.
- Attitudes are changing. In 1985, 73 percent of our teenagers believed that possession of small amounts of marijuana should be treated as a criminal offense, compared to 44 percent in 1979.

Today, there are many people who believe we can stop drug abuse and who have done something about it. Each success story has a common thread -- The use of illegal drugs is unacceptable behavior and drug abuse will not be tolerated.

- Aggressive corporate and school measures to end drug abuse, including use of law enforcement, expulsions and firings, have met with strong support from workers, students and the community.
- An August 1986 New York Times/CBS News Poll indicated that 72 percent of full-time workers would be willing to take a drug test. A March 1986 USA Today poll indicated that 77 percent of the Nation's adults would not object to being tested in the workplace for illegal drug use.

We have reached a new plateau with a new set of opportunities. We are going to pursue the limits of possibility in eliminating drug abuse. We are going to make it clear that we are no longer willing to tolerate illegal drugs in our society.

II. THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL CRUSADE AGAINST ILLEGAL DRUGS

On August 4, 1986, President Reagan announced six new goals of a national crusade to build upon what has been accomplished and lead us toward a drug-free America:

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

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

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

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

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

On August 5, 1986, the Domestic Policy Council established a Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy to develop action plans to meet the President's goals for eliminating the use of illegal

drugs. On August 11, 1986, the Working Group formed task forces in five areas:

- Legislative Review, chaired by Justice
- Drug-Free Workplace, chaired by Labor
- Drug-Free Schools, chaired by Education
- Treatment, chaired by Health and Human Services
- Private Sector Initiatives, chaired by ACTION

A sixth task force for Drug-Free Public Housing was established on August 26, 1986. This task force's proposals are included under Goal #6 - Expanded Awareness and Prevention.

The Working Group's recommendations for action are presented in four areas:

- Goal #1 - Drug-Free Workplace
- Goal #2 - Drug-Free Schools
- Goal #3 - Expanded Treatment and Research
- Goal #6 - Awareness and Prevention

Recommendations for Goal #4 - International Cooperation and Goal #5 - Drug Law Enforcement were prepared by the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board. Legislative recommendations for the overall initiative have been incorporated into a 6-title legislative package which conforms to the President's six goals.

GOAL #1 - DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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

WHY IS THIS GOAL IMPORTANT?

During the last 25 years, the escalation in illegal drug use has brought drugs to our workplaces, where the combination of modern technology and intoxication or impaired performance and judgment pose significant risks to workers and public safety, security, and the economy.

- Pre-employment screening by increasing numbers of companies have indicated that between 10 and 20 percent of all applicants are using illegal drugs.
- Illegal drug use is even higher among the age group (18-25) now entering the workplace -- 27 percent are current marijuana users and 7 percent are current users of cocaine.
- In a national survey sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, 8 percent of the young male workers admitted to having been high on marijuana while working, and 2 percent on cocaine.
- All industries and professions are affected, from blue-collar workers to top executives.
- Drug users are less effective. They are two-thirds as productive and three to four times as likely to be involved in an accident as their fellow workers. We all pay the price for their sloppy workmanship and bad decisions.
- Even when illegal drugs are used by workers off the job, the effects can last long enough to impair skills and judgment. For example, airline pilots who smoke marijuana may have trouble performing standard landing maneuvers as long as 24 hours after smoking a joint.

ACHIEVING THE GOAL:

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

The controversial drug testing and punitive aspects of the proposal are essential to the message that illegal drug use will not be tolerated; however, these measures are only tools within a

comprehensive framework which stresses, first and foremost, providing workers with the necessary awareness, motivation and assistance to quit using illegal drugs and remain in the workplace.

The mood of the country indicates that the public will support a strong program and, further, that the public expects strong leadership from the Federal Government.

PROPOSED INITIATIVES:

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

First, this initiative is critical to public safety and to national security. Second, the American taxpayer deserves the assurance that public servants are performing their duties in the most productive way possible. Finally, the Federal Government, as the Nation's largest single employer, should be a model for dealing constructively with illegal drug use in the workplace.

The Department of Defense has been in the forefront of creating a drug-free workplace for its military and civilian employees. The number of military personnel reporting illegal drug use dropped 67 percent between 1980 and 1985 reflecting the Department's aggressive program of testing, education and rehabilitation. In April 1986, the Department established a civilian drug testing program for employees in critical positions. Several other Federal agencies have begun or are planning similar programs.

Step A: Issue an Executive Order implementing a strong policy against illegal drug use by Federal employees, as manifested in the programs discussed in Steps B through F below.

Step B: Direct Federal agency heads to expand drug abuse awareness and prevention programs among the Federal workforce, so as to:

- (1) Increase each employee's awareness of the health, economic, and social costs of illegal drug use;
- (2) Ensure that each employee is aware that unauthorized possession of a controlled substance is a crime; and
- (3) Increase each employee's awareness of what can be done to identify and combat illegal drug use, not only in the workplace but also in their homes and communities.

Step C: Direct Federal agencies to develop programs to identify illegal drug users among Federal employees.

- (1) OPM would develop training for Federal supervisors to assist them in identifying and addressing illegal drug use in the workplace.
- (2) Agencies would enable any employee to voluntarily submit to drug testing and encourage employee participation in such voluntary programs.
- (3) Agencies would test for illegal drug use under the following circumstances:
 - (a) When there is a reasonable suspicion that an employee uses illegal drugs;
 - (b) In examinations authorized by the agency regarding an accident or unsafe practice; or
 - (c) During or after admission of an employee into a rehabilitation program.
- (4) Agencies would be permitted to test all employees in sensitive positions at the discretion of the head of each agency.

Step D: Direct agency heads to establish guidelines and resources to ensure effective handling of employees who use illegal drugs. The following provisions should be included:

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

Step E: Direct agency heads to initiate programs to prevent illegal drug users from entering Federal employment:

- (1) The Office of Personnel Management would revise Standard Forms 85 and 86 to include questions about prior drug use for applicants to both sensitive and non-sensitive positions with the Federal Government.
- (2) Agency heads would provide for testing of applicants for sensitive positions before appointment or selection.
- (3) Agency heads could test applicants to identify drug users before selection to any position.
- (4) Agency heads may prescribe referral of a drug or alcohol disqualified applicant for counseling and rehabilitation before reconsideration of the applicant.

Step F: The Office of Personnel Management would issue guidance on the use of drug testing. This guidance would be developed in consultation with other agencies and provide for agency discretion, fairness and consistency.

Step G: Propose legislative changes to Title V of the Rehabilitation Act making current illegal drug use a disqualifier for entry into Federal employment and a basis for removal, regardless of a claimed "handicapping" condition or effect on job performance.

2. Work with government contractors to establish a policy of drug-free work environments.

Government contractors bear many of the same responsibilities concerning the national security and public safety as does the Federal agency with which they contract.

Step A: Implement Initiative #1 - Accelerate development of a drug-free Federal workplace.

Step B: Issue an Executive Order allowing agency heads to require selected contractors, particularly those in positions involving public safety and national security, to meet the drug-free requirements established for the Federal workforce.

Step C: Agencies would develop and promulgate guidance to all government contractors concerning the philosophy, importance and procedures for achieving a drug-free workplace.

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

Citizens should have the same assurances regarding drug-free employees from their state and local governments as they will have from the Federal Government. State and local government employees are responsible for many programs which directly touch individual lives, such as educational systems, health-care systems, highway and worker safety, state and local law enforcement, etc.

Step A: Establish credibility by implementing Initiative #1 - Accelerate the development of a drug-free Federal workplace.

Step B: Presidential letter to state and local government officials outlining the President's six goals and asking them to follow his lead. (Letters to governors and state legislators already completed.)

Step C: Letters from appropriate Cabinet members and agency heads to the heads of their counterpart organizations in state and local governments.

4. Mobilize management and labor leaders in the private sector to fight drug abuse in the workplace.

Increasing numbers of private companies are recognizing from experience that illegal drug use by workers is bad business. Aggressive corporate measures to end illegal drug use, including education, rehabilitation, law enforcement, expulsions and/or firings, have met with strong support from workers and the community. These measures have also brought significant gains in productivity and reductions in health costs, on-the-job crime, and accidents.

Step A: Establish credibility by implementing Initiative #1 - Accelerate the development of a drug-free Federal workplace.

Step B: Implement Initiative #2 - Work with government contractors to establish a policy of drug-free work environments.

Step C: Presidential letter to CEO's of Fortune 500 companies, outlining the President's philosophy

and goals, emphasizing their role as leaders of "corporate communities," and asking them to establish a company policy of a drug-free workplace.

Step D: Presidential letter to major labor leaders, outlining the President's philosophy and goals, emphasizing their critical role as protectors of workers' rights, and asking for their action and support to rid the workplace of illegal drug use.

5. Communicate accurate and credible information about how drug abuse in the workplace can be eliminated.

The objective of this initiative is to assist in the process which has already begun. Many elements of the private sector have already taken the lead on this issue, and increasing numbers of businesses in this country are looking at ways to eliminate illegal drug use in the workplace. The goal is a drug-free workplace for each American and intolerance of illegal drug use throughout society.

Step A: The President would address the Nation with a general call to arms for each element of society to join the national crusade against illegal drugs. (Scheduled for September 14, 1986)

Step B: The Secretary of Health and Human Services would establish and publicize a toll-free "Drug-Free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions about illegal drugs and how to eliminate their use by workers, including referrals to appropriate experts and resources.

Step E: The Secretary of Labor would develop and disseminate a "what works" booklet on Workplaces Without Drugs, to provide reliable and practical information about the problem of illegal drug use in the workplace and what can be done to stop it. This would include examples of effective programs, a summary of issues, technical guidance, and a basic resource guide.

Step F: The Secretary of Labor would establish and make available a team of experts to provide on-site technical assistance and training to businesses and unions developing or expanding programs to get illegal drugs out of the workplace.

WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED RESULTS?

The proposed initiatives balance intolerance for illegal drug use with fair treatment for the user. The linkage of illegal drug use with unsuitability for employment would have a significant preventive effect for both adults and young people. The safety and productivity of the workplace will benefit, as will the national economy.

Most of the current marijuana users, 54 percent (2.5 million) cocaine users, and 14 percent (73,000) heroin users have only minimal demand and will respond well to social unacceptance, awareness and prevention efforts, and strict "no tolerance for illegal drug use" policies in the workplace and schools, including drug testing where appropriate.

Intervening early in the drug-use cycle will have the added advantages of a safer working environment, improved quality, and more efficient services. It will preclude illegal drug users from advancing to more intensive use and addiction, and will prevent their serving as points of contact between drug suppliers and potential new users.

The following gains are representative for companies which implement programs to stop drug abuse:

- A 55-60 percent reduction in one firm's paid leave for sickness and accidents;
- A 71 percent drop in accidents attributed to human error for a large transportation company;
- A 90 percent reduction in accidents for a major power company; and
- A 21 percent drop in a fourth company's medical payments.

These programs are effective. They are good for employees, and they are good for business and the economy.

GOAL #2 - DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

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

WHY IS THIS GOAL IMPORTANT?

Drug use is widespread among American students, not only in secondary schools and universities, but increasingly in elementary schools as well.

- Although most drug use by young people has been declining since the late 1970's, the use of cocaine by high school seniors has increased since 1983, and 46 percent have used some illegal drug during the past year.
- Drug use spreads among young people through a peer social-learning process: A person with friends who use an illegal drug will be more likely to be willing to try the drug; and individuals already using a drug are likely to introduce friends to the experience.
- In the most recent national survey, only two of every five seniors (41 percent) reported no exposure to friends using illegal drugs other than marijuana. Almost one in four (24 percent) reported frequent contact with marijuana users.
- A 1983 Weekly Reader Survey found that about 25 percent of fourth graders reported pressure among peers to try alcohol and marijuana.
- Illegal drug use brings property and violent crime into the schools.

A soon-to-be-released Gallup poll indicates that drug abuse has become the most serious problem facing public schools, replacing discipline which had been named as the most serious problem for the past 16 years.

- 90 percent of the respondents support mandatory anti-drug instruction in the schools;
- 78 percent favor expelling students caught with drugs on school property; and
- 67 percent would allow school officials to search lockers and personal effects for drugs.

The use of drugs by students constitutes a grave threat to their physical and mental well-being and significantly impedes the learning process. The tragic consequences are felt not only by the students themselves and their families, but also by their communities and their Nation, which can ill afford to lose their skills, talents and vitality.

ACHIEVING THE GOAL:

Three initiatives are proposed to encourage drug-free schools. The initiatives are based on the principles that schools, assisted by parents and the community, have a special responsibility to combat the scourge of drug use by adopting and applying firm but fair drug policies, and that prompt action by our Nation's schools can bring us significantly closer to the goal of a drug-free generation.

Individual communities have the primary responsibility for creating drug-free schools. With the help of reliable information on what works, they can initiate effective prevention programs in each school. But, as schools begin to implement such programs, the Federal Government can provide useful assistance and make a contribution to the effort.

A key feature of the proposed initiatives is The Drug-Free Schools Act of 1986 (The Zero Tolerance Act), which has been prepared by the Department of Education to authorize the appropriation of \$100 million for fiscal years 1987 through 1991 for discretionary grants promoting drug-free schools.

PROPOSED INITIATIVES:

1. Communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.

Step A: The Secretary of Education would send a letter to all heads of state educational boards outlining the President's six goals, and the important role of school administrators and teachers.

Step B: The Department of Education would issue Schools Without Drugs to provide parents, school officials, students and communities with reliable and practical information about the problem of school-age drug use and what they can do to achieve drug-free schools.

- (1) The booklet has been completed and will be presented to Mrs. Reagan in a White House ceremony on September 23, 1986. (Release scheduled for September 16, 1986.)

- (2) The booklet will be disseminated to all elementary and secondary schools, and will be available free of charge.

2. Encourage all schools to establish a policy of being drug free.

Step A: The Secretary of Education would continue his role as national advocate for drug-free schools.

Step B: The Zero Tolerance Act would be forwarded to Congress to provide \$80 million annually to be used as state discretionary grants to school districts which have a sound plan for getting drugs out of their schools and keeping them out.

- (1) The plan must include tough disciplinary provisions that are developed in conjunction with parents, law enforcement officials and the courts.
- (2) States and localities must demonstrate their own commitment to prevention by providing at least one-third of the cost of the program.
- (3) Grants would be made to individual school districts for up to three years, but funding for each year would depend on a district's demonstration of specific progress in reducing drug use.
- (4) Grants would include a state set-aside for drug prevention activities at the state level. Set-aside funds would support teacher training, technical assistance to local school districts, and development of statewide programs with law enforcement agencies. The set-aside would be limited to no more than 10 percent of the total grant.

Step C: The Department of Education would encourage local school districts to expand their drug abuse education as part of an overall health curriculum.

Step D: The Zero Tolerance Act which would also authorize the Secretary of Education to reserve \$20 million (of the total \$100 million) for national prevention and awareness programs for students.

Step E: The Department of Education would encourage efforts, such as the TARGET project (National Federation of High School Associations), to train

student leaders in developing anti-drug activities.

Step F: The Department of Education would work with the Department of Defense schools to develop a model drug prevention program for those schools.

3. Ensure that Federal laws against distributing drugs in or near schools are known and enforced in cooperation with local authorities.

Step A: A joint project by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Education would be carried out to ensure that all appropriate educational and law enforcement officials are aware of this law and are working together to enforce it.

Step B: The Administration would propose legislation extending Federal laws against distributing drugs in or near schools to university and college campuses.

WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED RESULTS?

When schools, parents and communities work together, drugs can be stopped. The benefits for the Nation will be significant: excellence in education and a solid future for a generation of young Americans.

GOAL #3 - EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

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

WHY IS THIS GOAL IMPORTANT?

We are working toward a drug-free society. This requires not only that we prevent illegal drug use by potential users, but also that we do what is necessary to have current drug users stop using illegal drugs. While it may improve an individual workplace or school to force out an illegal drug user, effective treatment and rehabilitation could restore the individual to a productive role in society.

In the last 25 years, we have seen a spread of illegal drug use from specific, hard core patterns of addiction (the endemic situation), to a more widespread problem involving all age groups and social strata in our society (the epidemic situation). Endemic group members, mainly heroin addicts, show a long and severe history of drug abuse that is typically accompanied by medical, psychological, social, educational and economic problems. In contrast, members of the epidemic group (e.g., marijuana and cocaine users) are more often in the early/experimental stages of drug use and have not yet progressed to the more severe form of drug dependence. While improved mechanisms exist for the treatment of the hard-core drug users, the large number of experimental drug users necessitates that we develop and implement new strategies to halt this epidemic.

ACHIEVING THE GOAL:

Several initiatives are proposed to expand and improve drug-related treatment and research in those areas which will have the greatest rehabilitative impact for the largest number of illegal drug users.

To assist in understanding the issues and structuring the initiatives, the Department of Health and Human Services has developed a set of four categories of illegal drug users:

- Category I consists of those drug users who are least involved, who require limited resources, and who should respond to such limited actions as urine testing programs, admonition of authority figure or peer, some counseling and modest supervision.

- Category II includes those drug users with modest demand, requiring a range of drug-related treatment including inpatient, outpatient, detoxification, therapeutic community, oral methadone, drug counseling, private therapy, naltrexone or pharmacological supports for cocaine, etc.
- Category III consists of those drug users with severe dependence or psychopathology requiring special services; but when such services are provided, these individuals ultimately respond by improving.
- Category IV are those drug users whose social impairment or psychopathology exceeds the level that can be successfully addressed by current methods -- require chronic care and, for some, compulsory confinement.

Category I is typical of the epidemic illegal drug use situation and includes most cocaine and marijuana users. Category IV is typical of the endemic problem and is more typical of heroin addiction.

Since drug use tends to be progressive, our goal is to direct prevention efforts toward schools and the workplace in an effort to intercede during the early stages of drug use, i.e., before severe problems and habits develop. In addition, since initiation to drug use typically occurs via friends, peers and/or siblings who already use drugs, this approach will also minimize the contribution of peer pressure to the drug use epidemic.

This approach has important economic implications. The epidemic group is more likely to have other financial resources including private insurance, personal finances, and employee assistance programs than members of the endemic group. In addition, the epidemic group is more likely to return to full occupational potential following intervention. Finally, resources necessary to treat the epidemic population are considerably less than those required to treat the endemic group of severely addicted individuals, as illustrated by Table 3-A.

Treatment for early stage drug users will involve self-help groups (at little or no cost) or minimal treatment and/or monitoring (at an estimated cost of less than \$500 per person). In contrast, the cost of treating a heroin addict effectively would be at least \$2,000 in conventional outpatient treatment modalities, and much more in residential programs. This is clearly in excess of what will be needed to develop and implement alternative methods for treating early drug use.

Although our principal focus will be on the epidemic group of drug users, we are not ignoring intravenous drug use as a vector for AIDS transmission. The issue of intravenous drug users on

Table 3-A

ESTIMATED REHABILITATION COSTS

<u>DRUG</u> CATEGORY	<u>USERS</u> NUMBER	%	<u>REHABILITATION</u> TOTAL COST	%
Total Cocaine	4,662,061	100%	\$7,031,624,137	100%
Category I	3,128,900	67%	\$1,368,894,000	19%
Category II	785,961	17%	\$2,274,309,147	32%
Category III	373,600	8%	\$1,547,731,400	22%
Category IV	373,600	8%	\$1,840,689,840	26%
Total Heroin	515,063	100%	\$854,716,320	100%
Category I	75,375	15%	\$32,818,275	4%
Category II	150,750	29%	\$178,429,208	21%
Category III	150,750	29%	\$310,725,900	36%
Category IV	138,188	27%	\$332,742,938	39%

waiting lists for treatment is also being addressed. Separate budget requests have greatly expanded our efforts in research on AIDS in drug users. Research on methadone and alternatives to methadone in the treatment of heroin addiction also will help in curtailing the spread of AIDS.

Federal support for drug treatment services comes in a number of ways. Block grant support has increased 15 percent since the original block grant of 1982. Additional support is given through the Veterans' Administration, disability income payments, and food and housing programs. Title XIX funds (Medicaid) match state contributions for treatment for those who qualify -- most heroin addicts do. As cities decide to increase treatment, Federal support will automatically be increased under Title XIX.

PROPOSED INITIATIVES:

1. Encourage states and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems.

Fundamental to the goal of a drug-free society is the fact that current drug users must have appropriate treatment and rehabilitation services available. Today, more individuals are seeking treatment for serious problems resulting from illegal drug use than at any time in recent history. Higher potency drugs, increased poly-drug use, more advanced and intensive use, and a number of other complicating factors such as crack cocaine, black tar heroin, and AIDS, have brought increasing numbers of users to treatment centers primarily geared to handling a stable number of traditional opiate users.

Treatment capabilities are often inadequate to the new demand: they cannot handle all the potential clients and the treatment provided may be inappropriate. Although drug abuse treatment is primarily a state and community responsibility, the Federal Government can do much to help in the development of adequate community services and can increase the flexibility and appropriateness of Federal grants provided to the states for this purpose.

Step A: The Administration would request a budget amendment of \$100 million for emergency expansion of services in treatment centers which have a high demand for services by endemic drug users who could not otherwise afford treatment.

- (1) The funds would be managed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under a combination of the demonstration authority of Section 516 of the Public Health Services Act in coordination with the Medicaid program.

- (2) The delivery authority would require a 50 percent state match for service dollars.
- (3) The Department of Health and Human Services could ensure pre-screening of every client, referral and evaluation of appropriate treatment, and special treatment programs for AIDS carriers/intravenous drug users.
- (4) The authorization would provide a time-limited influx of Federal service delivery money.

Step B: The Administration would request a budget amendment of \$70 million and 14 FTE's to establish Community Systems Development Projects. The Projects would:

- (1) Provide short-term financial assistance (on a matching basis with a declining Federal share) to communities to assist them in mobilizing comprehensive, integrated treatment and prevention efforts to reduce illegal drug use;
- (2) Build on existing public and private sector institutions to develop a permanent capability which can be sustained by the states and communities themselves;
- (3) Integrate alcohol and drug abuse services into the mainstream of health care;
- (4) Involve all segments of the community in enhancing the local treatment and prevention system; and
- (5) Establish coordinated alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment systems nationwide.

Step C: The Administration would propose legislation to remove Congressional quotas on the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grants received by the states and restore the state's spending flexibility as originally intended by the Administration, and extend the Block Grants for an additional five years.

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

Increased research emphasis in the areas outlined below is an essential component of the President's program to combat drug abuse. More knowledge and data on epidemiology is essential for targeting resources. More effective knowledge concerning drug screening methods and effective prevention and intervention systems must be made available to communities, schools, and the worksite.

Step A: The Administration would request a budget amendment (\$3 million and 8 FTEs) to develop enhanced epidemiology and surveillance systems which will assure accurate tracking of the incidence and prevalence of alcohol and drug use and improved identification of risk factors and risk groups.

Step B: The Administration would request a budget amendment (\$33 million and 38 FTEs) to expand research which will strengthen resources for preventing, identifying and treating illegal drug use, including:

- (1) More effective methods of preventing, detecting, diagnosing and treating illicit drug use and intervening with high risk children and adolescents;
- (2) Alternative, improved and less costly illegal drug detection mechanisms; and
- (3) National accredited system for laboratory testing.

3. Bolster medical and health programs aimed at prevention.

Prevention and early intervention is key to a drug-free society. First, by preventing the first use of an illegal drug, we can eventually create a drug-free society. Secondly, the new user is almost always introduced by a friend, a peer, or a sibling who already a drug user. Finally, intervention in the early stages of use will prevent the experimenter from advancing to more frequent use and addiction.

Step A: The Administration would request a budget amendment of \$15 million and 18 FTE's to establish a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Center would carry out a

national program of prevention, education and early intervention activities so as to:

- (1) Facilitate, monitor and, as necessary, support Federal activities in cooperation with public and volunteer efforts;
- (2) Disseminate knowledge gained from prevention and treatment research through statewide prevention networks; and
- (3) Provide immediate aid to communities in drug crisis through rapid response technical assistance, needs assessment, and other appropriate strategies.

4. Support the drug-free Federal workplace initiative (Goal #1) by providing appropriate information and technical assistance.

Information concerning the effects of illegal drugs and technical assistance are essential to all aspects of achieving a drug-free Federal workplace. This initiative is discussed more fully under Goal #1, Initiative 1; however, the following steps should be noted under treatment and research:

Step A: The Secretary of Health and Human Services would work closely with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to ensure that Federal drug abuse prevention programs are using the most accurate and effective strategies and materials available.

Step B: The Secretary of Health and Human Services would provide assistance to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to ensure that agency employee assistance programs are using the most accurate and effective strategies and materials.

Step C: The Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, would develop and issue guidelines on drug testing and rehabilitation programs.

WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED RESULTS?

The above initiatives ensure that the largest possible number of individuals have access to accurate and effective prevention and treatment information and services. The immediate result will be more effective prevention, early intervention and rehabilitation.

The ultimate result, in conjunction with other goals, will be significant decreases in the number of individuals who initiate illegal drug use and, equally important, significant increases in the number of current drug users who quit their illegal drug use and resume productive and healthy lives.

GOAL #4 - IMPROVE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

The National Drug Enforcement Policy Board is developing the following initiatives to improve international cooperation:

1. Convene a conference for U.S. Ambassadors in October 1986 to convey an international sense of urgency and to discuss increased regional cooperation.
2. Seek legislative reform to allow Federal officers to participate in drug arrests in foreign countries.
3. Seek authorization to confiscate U.S. property of drug dealers who violate foreign laws.
4. Amend immigration requirements to allow deportation of alien drug traffickers.

GOAL #5 - STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

The National Drug Enforcement Policy Board is developing the following initiatives to strengthen law enforcement:

1. Continue to execute Operation Alliance to increase cooperative drug law enforcement along the United States-Mexico border.
2. Seek legislation addressing such areas as penalties for large-scale domestic drug trafficking, punishments for possession of controlled substances, increased penalties for leaders of major drug rings, import/export violations, juvenile drug trafficking, and clandestine drug manufacturing.
3. Strengthen money laundering enforcement and penalties.
4. Seek to restore appropriate level of FY 1987 funding for law enforcement agents, prosecutors, and surveillance aircraft.

GOAL #6 - INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

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

WHY IS THIS GOAL IMPORTANT?

The most effective weapon we have against illegal drugs is widespread public intolerance of illegal drugs and users. After five years of a massive public awareness campaign, more and more people are willing to take a public stand against drug use, but misconceptions and misunderstandings still exist.

- o The recent shock over the cocaine deaths of Len Bias and Don Rogers indicates that the information is not getting through to many people, or they are not listening.
- o Yes, cocaine can kill. Yes, marijuana is dangerous. No, there is no such thing as "recreational" or "responsible" use of illegal drugs. The young people and the adults whose lives have been ruined are testimony to the real nature of drug abuse.

Essential communication with the public is essential, and the media, the advertising industry, sports and entertainment personalities each have a major role in making illegal drug use unacceptable in our society. We need to expand efforts to increase awareness and encourage action throughout the United States and the world.

ACHIEVING THE GOAL:

The answer to the illegal drug problem will ultimately come from individuals. Whether we are citizen or elected official, parent or professional, teacher or student, worker or employer, each of us must determine the appropriate stand to take against illegal drugs, and then take it.

Our stand may be as simple as not tolerating illegal drug use at a party, or as complex as implementing a strong drug-free policy for a major corporation. Both approaches are effective and both are essential.

Five initiatives are proposed to expand awareness and prevention efforts across the Nation -- to get every citizen involved. The emphasis is on the leadership of the President and First Lady, and the use of government programs as a catalyst for private sector and grassroots action.

PROPOSED INITIATIVES:

1. **Encourage all citizens and private sector organizations to join the First Lady's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.**

Ultimately, the demand for illegal drugs will be stopped only when Americans recognize the personal dangers and societal harms which result from the use of illegal drugs and take action. The leverage of the Federal Government is limited, but the President and First Lady's capacity for moral leadership on this issue is unlimited.

Step A: The President's nationally-televised call to arms would challenge and encourage citizens and private organizations to participate in the national crusade to eliminate the use of illegal drugs. (Scheduled for September 14, 1986)

Step B: The President would send a letter to the Chief Executive Officers of the Fortune 500 companies and selected foundations, encouraging their personal and corporate support of the national crusade.

Step C: The President and First Lady would sponsor a series of White House briefings in Washington and around the country, targeting specific networks of individuals, including religious leaders, corporate leaders, youth group leaders, etc.

Step D: The President would establish an "Honor Roll" as an incentive for companies that contribute significant resources in the area of drug abuse prevention.

Step E: The President and First Lady would sponsor a national drug prevention essay and poster contest for the Nation's students, with awards presented at a White House ceremony.

Step F: The Administration would encourage the use of positive peer pressure by adopting the theme of "Just Say No" as the consistent message in all campaigns against the use of illegal drugs.

Step G: The Administration would launch a major media campaign of public service announcements featuring Administration officials, national celebrities and athletes.

2. Encourage corporations, service organizations and the media to develop prevention programs within their organizations, communities, and our Nation.

The private sector has a unique capability for communicating accurate information about illegal drugs in a credible way to large segments of the population. For example, in 1982 McNeil Pharmaceutical made a commitment to Mrs. Reagan to begin a national awareness campaign with the local pharmacist as the focal point for information on illegal drug use within the community. The Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse program is now established across the country and has been expanded to several foreign countries.

By working toward the elimination of illegal drug use, the private sector is bringing far more resources to the prevention effort than Federal dollars could ever buy. The private sector is making an important investment in the future of our Nation.

Step A: The President would establish a private sector initiative for a drug-free America, with representative leaders from the media, advertising, business, entertainment, education, youth, labor, and/or sports. The initiative would promote and identify private sector initiatives and potential sources of support within the private sector for drug prevention activities, and would be encouraged to:

- (1) Identify contacts in corporations, organizations and foundations and develop strategies for encouraging drug prevention support among these contacts;
- (2) Encourage national corporations specializing in children's services or products, such as Mattel, Walt Disney Productions, Shakey's, Wendy's, etc., to review their available resources and assist in launching programs for young people.
- (3) Encourage multi-national corporations to develop prevention programs both within the United States and in foreign countries where they operate, particularly source countries.
- (4) Encourage Employee Assistance Programs to broaden counseling programs to include prevention and education for their employees, their families and their communities.

- (5) Develop incentive and recognition programs for government agency employees who work with the private sector in developing new and innovative programs.

Step B: The President would establish a media advisory board to redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.

3. **Ensure that Americans have access to accurate and effective information about illegal drugs and strategies for getting drugs out of their homes, schools, workplaces, communities, and Nation.**

The role of the Federal Government is to provide leadership, working as a catalyst in encouraging the efforts of state and local governments and the private sector, and to pursue those drug abuse functions, such as research, which may lie beyond the capabilities of state and local governments or private groups. The need for a coordinated government and private sector effort, which provides a strong, consistent message to the public, is fundamental.

Step A: The President would establish an interagency prevention oversight mechanism, with selected private sector participation, to provide central oversight and overall coordination of the entire national effort; encourage private sector support and participation; assist the First Lady; and ensure that Federal programs respond effectively to community needs.

Step B: The proposed Center for Substance Abuse Prevention in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (pp. 22-23) would establish a centralized location with a toll-free number for technical assistance, information and general referrals.

Step C: The proposed Center for Substance Abuse Prevention in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (pp. 22-23) would establish and manage a Speakers' Bureau consisting of expert government and private sector speakers for addressing conferences, meetings and general media requests.

Step D: Agencies would stimulate development of innovative community-based prevention programs, including:

- (1) Determining and pursuing opportunities to increase drug abuse prevention activities by the constituency groups of each agency through workshops, meetings, special events and material distribution; and
- (2) Developing and distributing training and educational materials specifically geared toward targeted groups, e.g., ethnic groups, physicians, parents, teachers, etc.

Step C: The Administration would sponsor an annual drug abuse prevention symposium for community affairs/public affairs representatives and their foundation counterparts to share materials, films, goals and objectives.

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

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

Step A: The Administration would prepare and issue appropriate guidelines which facilitate seeking corporate support and funding for various drug abuse programs.

Step B: The Administration would re-evaluate the Competition and Contracting Act of 1984 to provide appropriate exceptions to full and open competition, and request any necessary legislative changes to allow private companies to donate services, e.g., communications, technical advice, film production, etc. for government-funded drug abuse programs with reduced administrative burden.

Step C: The Administration would re-examine the restrictions for limited use of materials developed for foreign consumption by the Department of Defense and the United States Information Agency and propose any necessary legislative changes or exemptions.

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

In response to the President's announcement of his national crusade to lead us to a drug-free America, the Department of Housing and Urban Development wrote to the 3,100 independent Public Housing Authorities in the United States and asked them what they were doing to combat drugs. Many Public Housing Authorities responded that they were actively involved in getting rid of the drug dealers and stopping illegal drug use -- they were providing information and treatment for their employees and residents, and generally working toward the goal of providing a drug-free environment. Other Public Housing Authorities, however, told of housing developments overrun and controlled by drug dealers and users.

Step A: The President would send a memorandum to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, declaring that drug-free public housing is expected and that, within the limits of regulations and resources, the Federal Government will work with those Public Housing Authorities where illegal drugs are a problem to stop drug trafficking and use. The memorandum will provide the basis for the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to seek changes in regulations to provide incentives for achieving drug-free public housing.

Step B: The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development would form a partnership with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Labor to work with local Public Housing Authorities, state and Federal law enforcement officials, and appropriate local agencies to achieve drug-free public housing.

Step C: The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Attorney General would work with local authorities to identify public housing developments with major drug problems, and:

- (1) Target selected housing developments for increased law enforcement to eliminate illegal drug activity; and
- (2) Cooperatively prepare training materials for dealing with drug trafficking in public housing.

- Step D: The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development would inform all Public Housing Authorities of local agencies affiliated with the Departments of Labor and of Health and Human Services for drug education, drug testing, treatment, job training, and employment opportunities.
- Step E: The Secretary of Health and Human Services would assist in the development of drug abuse prevention materials and programs to benefit the employees and tenants of Public Housing Authorities.
- Step F: The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Labor would ensure that Public Housing Authorities are aware of the availability of Job Training Partnership Act funds to ensure that the housing development does not witness a resurgence of illegal drug activities.
- Step G: All Public Housing Authorities would be encouraged to facilitate access to treatment services for tenants and to do everything possible to initiate the formation of parent groups and "Just Say No Clubs" on the premises.

WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED RESULTS?

Drug abuse prevention -- through awareness, education and action -- is the key to long term success in stopping illegal drug use and drug-related crime. Prevention must begin with public awareness of the problem, an understanding of what can be done to improve the situation and a willingness to do something about it. Today, individuals from every segment of our society want to know what they can do to end drug abuse. The initiatives under this goal will provide the national leadership to build on the current awareness and get people actively involved in removing illegal drugs from their communities.

