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Summary of
Initiatives

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 15, 1986

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S COMMITMENT
TO THE NATIONAL CRUSADE AGAINST DRUGS

Summary of Presidential Goals and Other Agency Initiatives

President Reagan has established six goals in a national crusade to build upon what has been accomplished and lead us toward a drug-free America: .

- o Drug-Free Workplaces for all Americans;
- o Drug-Free Schools from elementary to university level;
- o Expanded Drug Abuse Treatment and Research to tackle the health dangers posed by drugs;
- o Improved International Cooperation to achieve full and active involvement by every country with which the United States must work to defeat international drug trafficking;
- o Strengthened Drug Law Enforcement to take additional initiatives which will hit drug traffickers with renewed force; and
- o 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.

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. The Federal Government, as the Nation's single largest employer, must take a leading role in achieving a drug-free workplace for all Americans. A balance between intolerance of illegal drug use by workers and fair treatment for the individual is fundamental to the goal.

- o By Executive order, the President has established a firm policy against illegal drug use by Federal employees.
- o \$56 million in additional resources will be dedicated to implementing the President's policy against illegal drug use by Federal employees.
- o The President has also directed:
 - that drug abuse awareness and prevention programs among the Federal workforce be expanded;
 - that agency heads be allowed 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; and that

- that Federal agencies provide guidance to government contractors concerning the philosophy, importance and procedures for achieving a drug-free workplace.
- o President Reagan will write to key state and local government officials asking other levels of government to follow his lead in developing drug-free workplaces.
- o Cabinet members and agency heads are sending letters to the heads of their counterpart organizations in state and local governments, encouraging drug-free policies.
- o President Reagan will ask business and labor leaders to support efforts to rid the workplace of illegal drug use.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will operate a toll-free "Drug-Free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions about illegal drugs and how to eliminate their use by workers.
- o The Secretary of Labor will distribute a 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.
- o The Secretary of Labor will 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.

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. The Secretary of Education will continue his vigorous role as national advocate of drug-free schools. Key elements of this effort include:

- o The Drug Free Schools Act, part of the Drug-Free America Act of 1986, will be forwarded to Congress to provide \$100 million in 1987, including \$80 million to be used as state discretionary grants to school districts which have prepared a sound plan for getting drugs out of their schools and keeping them out.
- o The Juvenile Drug Trafficking Act of 1986, part of the Drug-Free America Act of 1986, extends Federal laws against distributing drugs in or near schools to include university and college campuses.
- o The President has directed the Secretary of Education to:
 - 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.
 - issue a pamphlet titled 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. The booklet will be disseminated to all elementary and secondary schools, and will be available free of charge.
 - encourage local school districts to expand their drug abuse education.

- encourage efforts to train student leaders in developing anti-drug activities in their schools and communities.
- work with the Department of Defense schools to develop a model drug prevention program for those schools.
- work with the Attorney General to ensure that all appropriate educational and law enforcement officials are aware of the Federal law regarding distribution of drugs in or near schools.

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.

The President has directed the establishment of:

- o A \$100 million grant to states. The grants will increase treatment capacity to meet high demands for services by endemic drug users who could not otherwise afford treatment;
- o Financial assistance to communities through Community Systems Development Programs at the Department of Health and Human Services. Federal grants totaling \$69 million (on a matching basis) will enable communities to help themselves in mobilizing comprehensive, integrated treatment and prevention efforts to reduce illegal drug use;
- o Legislation to remove various restrictions now imposed on states on the use of funds under the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant, thereby giving the states spending flexibility as originally intended by the Administration, and extend the Block Grants for an additional five years;
- o A Center for Substance Abuse Prevention within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Center will carry out a national program of prevention, education and early intervention activities to facilitate, monitor and, as necessary, support Federal activities in cooperation with public and volunteer efforts;
- o Enhanced epidemiology and surveillance systems at the Department of Health and Human Services which will assure accurate tracking of the incidence and prevalence of alcohol and drug use and improved identification of risk factors and risk groups;
- o Expanded research by the Department of Health and Human Services to strengthen means to prevent, identify and treat illegal drug use.
- o Consultations between the Secretary of Health and Human Services and 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; and
- o Guidelines on drug testing and rehabilitation programs by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

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 identified the international trafficking 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 President has directed the establishment of:

- o A conference for U.S. Ambassadors to convene in October 1986 to convey an international sense of urgency and to discuss increased regional cooperation.
- o Title IV of the President's "Drug Free America Act of 1986" to emphasize the need for increased international cooperation in the fight against drugs.

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 the existing major programs by taking steps to hit drug traffickers with renewed force.

The President has directed the establishment of:

- o The Southwest Border initiative, known as Operation Alliance. It was recently established to increase cooperative drug law enforcement along the United States-Mexico border and will increase the Administration's already strong drug law enforcement budget by about \$400 million.
- o A companion \$100 million, Southeast Border initiative is being developed to enhance the drug enforcement capabilities along the entire southern border.
- o Title V of the Administration's "Drug-Free America Act of 1986" will strengthen the tools available to law enforcement personnel and the courts to ensure suitable punishment for drug traffickers.

GOAL #6 - INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

Every person must become involved in the President and Mrs. Reagan's crusade to make illegal drug use unacceptable in our society. Attitudes have changed, awareness has increased, and many people are seeking ways to join in the fight.

- o President and Mrs. Reagan will continue to challenge and encourage citizens and private organizations to participate in the national crusade to eliminate the use of illegal drugs.
- o The President has directed the establishment of:
 - an initiative for a drug-free America to promote and identify related private sector efforts and potential sources of support for drug prevention activities;

- a high-level interagency working group to provide oversight and coordination of initiatives to encourage private sector efforts.
 - partnership between the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and 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.
 - a proposed Center for Substance Abuse Prevention in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration as a central reference point with a toll-free number for technical assistance, information and general referrals.
- o The Administration will encourage the use of the theme of "Just Say No" as a consistent message in campaigns against the use of illegal drugs.
 - o Employers will be encouraged to broaden employee assistance programs to include prevention and education not only for their employees, but for their families and their communities.
 - o A major media campaign of public service announcements on the problems and dangers of drug abuse will be encouraged.

RR/NR
Addresses

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 14, 1986

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND THE FIRST LADY
IN A NATIONAL TELEVISION ADDRESS ON
DRUG ABUSE AND PREVENTION

The West Hall
The Residence

8:00 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good evening. Usually, I talk with you from my office in the West Wing of the White House. But tonight, there's something special to talk about, and I've asked someone very special to join me.

Nancy and I are here in the West Hall of the White House, and around us are the rooms in which we live. It's the home you have provided for us, of which we merely have temporary custody.

Nancy's joining me because the message this evening is not my message, but ours. And we speak to you not simply as fellow citizens -- but as fellow parents and grandparents and as concerned neighbors.

It's back to school time for America's children, and while drug and alcohol abuse cuts across all generations, it's especially damaging to the young people on whom our future depends. So tonight, from our family to yours -- from our home to yours, thank you for joining us.

America has accomplished so much in these last few years, whether it's been rebuilding our economy or serving the cause of freedom in the world. What we've been able to achieve has been done with your help -- with us working together as a nation united.

Now, we need your support again. Drugs are menacing our society. They're threatening our values and undercutting our institutions. They're killing our children.

From the beginning of our administration, we've taken strong steps to do something about this horror.

Tonight, I can report to you that we've made much progress. Thirty-seven federal agencies are working together in a vigorous national effort, and by next year our spending for drug law enforcement will have more than tripled from its 1981 levels.

We have increased seizures of illegal drugs. Shortages of marijuana are now being reported. Last year alone, over 10,000 drug criminals were convicted, and nearly \$250 million of their assets were seized by the DEA, the Drug Enforcement Administration.

And in the most important area -- individual use -- we see progress. In four years, the number of high school seniors using marijuana on a daily basis has dropped from 1 in 14 to 1 in 20.

The U.S. military has cut the use of illegal drugs among its personnel by 67 percent since 1980.

These are a measure of our commitment and emerging signs that we can defeat this enemy. But we still have much to do.

MORE

Despite our best efforts, illegal cocaine is coming into our country at alarming levels, and four to five million people regularly use it. Five hundred thousand Americans are hooked on heroin. One in twelve persons smokes marijuana regularly.

Regular drug use is even higher among the age group 18 to 25 -- most likely just entering the work force.

Today, there's a new epidemic -- smokable cocaine -- otherwise known as "crack." It is an explosively destructive and often lethal substance which is crushing its users. It is an uncontrolled fire.

And drug abuse is not a so-called "victimless crime." Everyone's safety is at stake when drugs and excessive alcohol are used by people on the highways or by those transporting our citizens or operating industrial equipment. Drug abuse costs you and your fellow Americans at least \$60 billion a year.

From the early days of our administration, Nancy has been intensely involved in the effort to fight drug abuse. She has since traveled over 100,000 miles to 55 cities in 23 states and six foreign countries to fight school-age drug and alcohol abuse. She's given dozens of speeches and scores of interviews and has participated in 24 special radio and TV tapings to create greater awareness of this crisis.

Her personal observations and efforts have given her such dramatic insights that I wanted her to share them with you this evening. Nancy.

THE FIRST LADY: Thank you. As a mother, I've always thought of September as a special month -- a time when we bundled our children off to school, to the warmth of an environment in which they could fulfill the promise and hope in those restless minds.

But so much has happened over these last years -- so much to shake the foundations of all that we know and all that we believe in.

Today, there's a drug and alcohol abuse epidemic in this country, and no one is safe from it -- not you, not me, and certainly not our children, because this epidemic has their names written on it.

Many of you may be thinking: "Well, drugs don't concern me." But it does concern you -- it concerns us all because of the way it tears at our lives and because it's aimed at destroying the brightness and life of the sons and daughters of the United States.

For five years, I've been traveling across the country -- learning and listening. And one of the most hopeful signs I've seen is the building of an essential new awareness of how terrible and threatening drug abuse is to our society. This was one of the main purposes when I started, so of course it makes me happy that that's been accomplished.

But each time I meet with someone new or receive another letter from a troubled person on drugs, I yearn to find a way to help share the message that cries out from them.

As a parent, I'm especially concerned about what drugs are doing to young mothers and their newborn children. Listen to this news account from a hospital in Florida of a child born to a mother with a cocaine habit:

"Nearby, a baby named Paul lies motionless in an incubator, feeding tubes riddling his tiny body. He needs a respirator to breathe and a daily spinal tap to relieve fluid buildup on his brain. Only one month old, he's already suffered two strokes."

Now, you can see why drug abuse concerns every one of us -- all the American family. Drugs steal away so much. They take and take, until finally every time a drug goes into a child, something else is forced out -- like love and hope and trust and confidence. Drugs take away the dream from every child's heart and replace it with a nightmare. And it's time we in America stand up and replace those dreams.

Each of us has to put our principles and consciences on the line -- whether in social settings or in the workplace -- to set forth solid standards and stick to them.

There's no moral middle ground. Indifference is not an option. We want you to help us create an outspoken intolerance for drug use. For the sake of our children, I implore each of you to be unyielding and inflexible in your opposition to drugs.

Our young people are helping us lead the way. Not long ago, in Oakland, California, I was asked by a group of children what to do if they were offered drugs. And I answered: "Just say no." Soon after that, those children in Oakland formed a "Just Say No" club, and now there are over 10,000 such clubs all over the country.

Well, their participation and their courage in saying no needs our encouragement. We can help by using every opportunity to force the issue of not using drugs to the point of making others uncomfortable -- even if it makes -- means making ourselves unpopular.

Our job is never easy because drug criminals are ingenious. They work everyday to plot a new and better way to steal our children's lives -- just as they've done by developing this new drug, "crack." For every door that we close, they open a new door to death. They prosper on our unwillingness to act. So we must be smarter and stronger and tougher than they are. It's up to us to change attitudes and just simply dry up their markets.

And finally, to young people watching or listening -- I have a very personal message for you:

There's a big, wonderful world out there for you. It belongs to you. It's exciting and stimulating and rewarding. Don't cheat yourselves out of this promise. Our country need you. But it needs you to be clear-eyed and clear-minded.

I recently read one teenager's story -- she's now determined to stay clean, but was once strung out on several drugs. What she remembered most clearly about her recovery was that during the time she was on drugs, everything appeared to her in shades of black and gray. And after her treatment, she was able to see colors again.

So to my young friends out there -- life can be great, but not when you can't see it. So open your eyes to life -- to see it in the vivid colors that God gave us as a precious gift to His children -- to enjoy life to the fullest and to make it count.

Say yes to your life. And when it comes to drugs and alcohol: Just say no.

THE PRESIDENT: I think you can see why Nancy has been such a positive influence on all that we're trying to do.

The job ahead of us is very clear. Nancy's personal crusade -- like that of so many other wonderful individuals -- should become out national crusade. It must include a combination of government and private efforts which complement one another. Last month I announced six initiatives which we believe will do just that.

First, we seek a drug-free workplace -- at all levels of government and in the private sector.

Second, we'll work toward drug-free schools.

Third, we want to ensure that the public is protected and that treatment is available to substance abusers and the chemically dependent.

Our fourth goal is to expand international cooperation while treating drug trafficking as a threat to our national security. In October, I will be meeting with key U.S. Ambassadors to discuss what can be done to support our friends abroad.

Fifth, we must move to strengthen law enforcement activities such as those initiated by Vice President Bush and Attorney General Meese.

And finally, we seek to expand public awareness and prevention.

In order to further implement these six goals, I will announce tomorrow a series of new proposals for a drug-free America. Taken as a whole, these proposals will toughen our laws against drug criminals, encourage more research and treatment and ensure that illegal drugs will not be tolerated in our schools or in our work places. Together with our ongoing efforts, these proposals will bring the federal commitment to fighting drugs to \$3 billion.

As much financing as we commit, however, we would be fooling ourselves if we thought that massive new amounts of money alone will provide the solution. Let us not forget that in America people solve problems and no national crusade has ever succeeded without human investment. Winning the crusade against drugs will not be achieved by just throwing money at the problem.

Your government will continue to act aggressively, but nothing would be more effective than for Americans simply to quit using illegal drugs. We seek to create a massive change in national attitudes which ultimately will separate the drugs from the customer -- to take the user away from the supply. I believe, quite simply, that we can help them quit.

And that's where you come in.

My generation will remember how America swung into action when we were attacked in World War II. The war was not just fought by the fellows flying the planes or driving the tanks. It was fought at home by a mobilized nation -- men and women alike -- building planes and ships, clothing sailors and soldiers, feeding Marines and airmen. And it was fought by children planting victory gardens and collecting cans.

Well, now we're in another war for our freedom, and it's time for all of us to pull together again. So, for example, if your friend or neighbor or a family member has a drug or alcohol problem, don't turn the other way. Go to his help or to hers. Get others involved with you -- clubs, service groups, and community organizations -- and provide support and strength.

And, of course, many of you have been cured through treatment and self-help. Well, you are the combat veterans, and you have a critical role to play. You can help others by telling your story and providing a willing hand to those in need.

Being friends to others is the best way of being friends to ourselves.

It's time, as Nancy said, for America to "just say no" to drugs.

Those of you in union halls and workplaces everywhere -- please make this challenge a part of your job every day. Help us preserve the health and dignity of all workers.

To businesses large and small -- we need the creativity of your enterprise applied directly to this national problem. Help us.

And those of you who are educators -- your wisdom and leadership are indispensable to this cause.

From the pulpits of this spirit-filled land -- we would welcome your reassuring message of redemption and forgiveness and of helping one another.

On the athletic fields -- you men and women are among the most beloved citizens of our country. A child's eyes fill with your heroic achievements. Few of us can give youngsters something as special and strong to look up to as you. Please don't let them down.

And this camera in front of us -- it's a reminder that in Nancy's and my former profession, and in the newsrooms and production rooms of our media centers -- you have a special opportunity with your enormous influence to send alarm signals across the nation.

To our friends in foreign countries, we know many of you are involved in this battle with us. We need your success as well as ours.

When we all come together, united -- striving for this cause -- then those who are killing America and terrorizing it with slow but sure chemical destruction will see that they are up against the mightiest force for good that we know. Then, they will have no dark alleyways to hide in.

In this crusade, let us not forget who we are. Drug abuse is a repudiation of everything America is. The destructiveness and human wreckage mock our heritage.

Think for a moment how special it is to be an American. Can we doubt that only a Divine Providence placed this land, this island of freedom, here as a refuge for all those people in the world who yearn to breathe free?

The revolution out of which our liberty was conceived signaled an historical call to an entire world seeking hope. Each new arrival of immigrants rode the crest of that hope. They came -- millions seeking a safe harbor from the oppression of cruel regimes. They came -- to escape starvation and disease. They came -- those surviving the Holocaust and the Soviet gulags. They came -- the boat people, chancing death for even a glimmer of hope that they could have a new life. They all came to taste the air redolent and rich with the freedom that is ours.

What an insult it will be to what we are -- and whence we came -- if we do not rise up together in defiance against this cancer of drugs.

And there's one more thing. The freedom that so many seek in our land has not been preserved without a price. Nancy and I shared that remembrance two years ago at the Normandy American Cemetery in France.

In the still of that June afternoon, we walked together among the soldiers of freedom -- past the hundreds of white markers which are monuments to courage and memorials to sacrifice.

Too many of these and other such graves are the final resting places of teenagers who became men in the roar of battle.

Look what they gave to us who live. Never would they see another sunlit day glistening off a lake or river back home, or miles of corn pushing up against the open sky of our plains. The pristine air of our mountains and the driving energy of our cities are theirs no more. Nor would they ever again be a son to their parents or a father to their own children.

They did this for you -- for me -- for a new generation to carry our democratic experiment proudly forward. Well, that's something I think we're obliged to honor, because what they did for us means that we owe as a simple act of civic stewardship to use our freedom wisely for the common good.

As we mobilize for this national crusade, I'm mindful that drugs are a constant temptation for millions. Please remember this when your courage is tested: You are Americans. You're the product of the freest society mankind has ever known. No one, ever, has the right to destroy your dreams and shatter your life.

Right down the end of this hall is the Lincoln Bedroom. But in the Civil War, that room was the one President Lincoln used as his office. Memory fills that room, and more than anything, that memory drives us to see vividly what President Lincoln sought to save. Above all, it is that America must stand for something. And that our heritage lets us stand with a strength of character made more steely by each layer of challenge pressed upon the nation.

We Americans have never been morally neutral against any form of tyranny. Tonight, we're asking no more than that we honor what we have been and what we are by standing together.

THE FIRST LADY: Now we go on to the next stop -- making a final commitment not to tolerate drugs by anyone, anytime, anyplace. So, won't you join us in this great new national crusade?

THE PRESIDENT: God bless you and good night.

END

8:23 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 11, 1986

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS BRIEFING

September 11, 1986

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

11:30 A.M. EDT

MR. PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. (Applause.) Well, thank you all very much and, Rob, thank you for that kind introduction. I was hearing it through the other side of the door there. (Laughter.) And welcome to the Old Executive Office Building.

I'm delighted to be with you today and to have this opportunity to talk to you about our private sector initiatives program. And I want to extend special thanks to John Phelan, Bill Verity, and Rob Mosbacher who, in the best tradition of private giving, have donated their time and considerable talents to making PSI the success that it is today.

Coming over here, I was thinking about the spirit of giving and cooperation that is represented by this group, and that reminded me of a story. (Laughter.) Something always does. (Laughter.) This one's a story of contrast with you and what you're doing here. And maybe you've heard it before, but, then, forgive me. After you pass 40, there is a tendency to just repeat stories over and over again. (Laughter.) This is the story about the two friends who are out hiking in the woods and suddenly saw coming toward them over the hill a grizzly bear. And one of them dropped to his knees, started peeling off his boots and reached in his pack and pulled out a pair of sneakers. And the other one says, "You don't think you can outrun that bear, do you?" And he says, "I don't have to outrun the bear, I just have to outrun you." (Laughter.)

Well, as the success of PSI shows, whether a bear is coming over the hill or not, you're in the contrast to that. Americans are sticking together, carrying on the tradition of neighbor helping neighbor that's made this country so great. And whether it's raising a barn on a neighboring farm, or raising money for the neighborhood church -- the history of America shows that the freest people on Earth are also the most generous.

You here in this room today are an example of that spirit of generosity. I have to interject here a little something -- an experience I had. I won't name the country, but one night at a dinner at the White House a couple of years ago, the wife of an ambassador happened to be on my right at our table. And something came up in the conversation around the table about here in America some cause that we were supporting and was going forward. And very quietly this wife of the ambassador of a European country turned to me and said, "Yes, but you see, you're unique." And I said, "Well, what do you mean?" She says, "Yes, in your country that will be done by the people voluntarily." "But," she said, "only in your country." She said, "The rest of us aren't that way." She said, "And the rest of us, we just think it's up to the government to take care of that." And I thought it was pretty brave and big of her to make that statement, but I've never forgotten it. And then I've paid a little more attention -- and we are unique. And we're going to stay that way.

MORE

The four regional conferences which you've been hearing about this morning wouldn't be possible without the commitment of each and every one of you. Public/Private partnerships have emerged as one of the most effective methods of providing service to our citizens. Innovative partnerships have been formed at the federal, state, and local level dealing with such issues as child care, neighborhood revitalization, education, and even food distribution programs for the needy. And I just want to take this opportunity to thank you personally for all that you're doing.

Many of you have heard me talk about the International Conference on Private Sector Initiatives that will be taking place in Paris, France, this November. Well, I'm very pleased at the initiative that my Board of Advisors has demonstrated in hosting this unique conference because this is a kind of an answer now after a few years to that Ambassador's wife.

I'm proud of what we've been able to accomplish in the United States in promoting private sector activity. In fact, it's a subject that I've often enjoyed discussing with leaders from other countries. This conference will enable the key private sector leaders and government officials from seven nations to get together, share information on innovative new private sector programs from each of the countries.

And this international cooperative effort is the first of its type and I'm optimistic about the many good things that can result from it. The planning of this unique conference has been a partnership in itself involving governments, corporations, and charitable groups from around the world. It seems that the more people hear about this, the more willing they are to become involved.

I want to take a moment to talk about an issue in which private involvement will make all the difference: and that's our national crusade to rid America of the horror of drugs. This Sunday, Nancy and I will be addressing the nation on TV with an urgent message that now is the time to stand up, get involved, and do something about drugs. We must hold the sellers and users of illegal drugs accountable for their actions. We must seek ways to help users quit using and accept no excuses.

And we all know that the drug problem is an international one. I can assure you that we're working with other nations to curtail production, and we're developing better means to stop the flow of drugs over our borders. But we have to set our own house in order.

Everyone will have to participate: business, private sector leaders foremost among them, not just making sure your own workplaces are drug-free, but joining arms with the rest of America in this battle against this most insidious of all evils. None of us can rest while our children are still prey to pushers and a culture of license that encourages drug use -- promising kicks, but delivering only despair and destruction. None of us can be content while so many millions -- the American dream is drowned in a nightmare of drug addiction.

This is a question that must burn on the national conscience until we all get involved; until we get the pushers behind bars and the drugs off the streets and out of the schoolyards; until we bring hope and joy back into so many lives ravaged by drug use.

And in this issue, as in so many others, we'll be looking for leadership from you -- the private sector. Let's turn the spirit of enterprise to work in getting America to "Just Say No" to drugs. I know we can count on you.

And it's -- already this is taking hold. Yesterday an annual event occurred in the Oval Office -- a group of sponsors and those who helped fund the Boy's Clubs of America came in for their

annual visit with the young man -- a teenager who has been chosen the first youth in America. He and his four companions, runners-up, were in there. And believe it or not, this young fellow -- Pittsfield, Massachusetts -- he turned around and held up a plaque that was a pledge to me that he was presenting -- the Boy's Clubs of America, supported by those private enterprise people who are keeping the Boy's Clubs alive, are pledging that at next year's meeting they will bring in a million signed pledges from young people in America that they are going to get to sign those pledges rejecting drugs. And I think they'll make it.

So this -- and this international meeting that I mentioned again is just an example that once the word gets around -- and there's another thing that's happened, thanks to people like yourselves all over this country. You know, we've gone through a period of a big build-up of the welfare state -- and that government was the answer to all the problems. And I don't know how many of you were aware that in many instances, government, with those programs, literally competed private efforts that were dealing with the same problems out of existence -- that this was government's province. And the reverse is now true -- today there is a growing partnership -- wherever government has a legitimate hand in, government now is working with private groups -- not putting the private groups out of business.

So, progress has been made and there's more to be made and God bless all of you and thank you for what you're doing. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

11:40 A.M. EDT

Working Group
Report

**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

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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>		<u>REHABILITATION</u>	
	NUMBER	%	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.