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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 6, 1986

October 4, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Federal Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

In furtherance of our policy against drug abuse, I have approved several initiatives that require the support and commitment of all department and agency heads and their senior staff members.

One of our goals is a drug-free workplace in the Federal government, in State and local governments, and in private companies, including those that contract with the government. To help achieve this goal, you should:

- o Develop a plan in accordance with Section 2 of Executive Order 12564, which I signed on September 15, 1986. Your plan should consider the rights of the government, the employee, and the public, addressing special concerns posed by employment that involves national security or public health and safety. It should include steps, as outlined in the Executive Order, for expanding drug abuse awareness and prevention among Federal employees; for identifying employees, and applicants for employment, who use illegal drugs; and for assisting and, as necessary, disciplining such employees who use illegal drugs.
- o Make each employee aware of the health, economic, and social costs of illegal drug use, assist employees in recognizing and combatting illegal drug use in the workplace and in homes and communities, and ensure that each employee is aware that unauthorized possession of a controlled substance is a crime.
- o Encourage your counterpart leaders in State and local governments to free their workplaces from illegal drug use.

To assist you, the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide information about the effects of drug abuse, guidelines for drug testing and treatment, training of supervisory personnel, and technical assistance in support of Employee Assistance Programs. The Attorney General will be prepared to render legal assistance.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services will establish a "Drug-free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions government and private sector organizations may have about drug abuse.

The Secretary of Labor will work with labor leaders to promote our goal of drug-free workplaces, develop and disseminate a "what works" booklet on Workplaces Without Drugs, and make available a team of experts to assist management and unions in establishing drug prevention programs.

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(OVER)



Another of our goals is drug-free schools. To achieve this goal:

- o The Secretary of Education, as national advocate for drug-free schools, will work with educators, parents, students, and others to ensure that everything possible is done to protect our children from the dangers of illegal drugs. The Secretary of Education will disseminate drug-related educational materials such as the booklet Schools Without Drugs.
- o The Attorney General and the Secretary of Education will work together to ensure that local law enforcement officials and school authorities cooperate in discouraging illegal drug use and in prosecuting the so-called "school yard laws" against distribution or manufacture of drugs around school property.
- o The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Education will work together to develop a model drug prevention program in Department of Defense schools.

Since rehabilitation of illegal drug users is a cornerstone of our policy, another goal is expansion of drug treatment and research. To achieve this:

- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will take the lead in encouraging States and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems. This will be achieved by seeking an emergency expansion of services in facilities that treat drug-related health problems, and by establishing community systems development projects.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will also expand research in health-related areas such as drug testing, and bolster medical and health prevention programs by establishing a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide appropriate information and technical assistance to department and agency heads regarding rehabilitative services for Federal employees.

We also have as a goal to increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse. To achieve this goal, I hope you will:

- o Encourage all citizens and private sector organizations to develop and participate in drug abuse awareness and prevention campaigns, such as "Just Say No."
- o Encourage corporations, service organizations, and the media with which you interact to stimulate development of innovative community-based prevention programs and to develop prevention programs within their organizations.

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- o Provide leadership to 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 the Nation. The proposed Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, in the Department of Health and Human Services, will provide a toll-free number for technical assistance and referrals and will manage a speakers' bureau on illegal drug use prevention.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will take the lead in an effort to reduce the level of illegal drug activity in public housing authorities, and will work with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Labor, and the Attorney General to achieve drug-free housing developments.

The Secretary of Transportation will take the lead in an effort to ensure safe transportation of people and goods, and will work with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Education, and the Attorney General to promote regulatory changes, drug-testing, prevention, and education leading to a drug-free transportation system.

I have enclosed a personal message for Executive Branch employees about our new drug abuse initiatives. Please ensure that each employee in your organization receives a copy, and feel free to communicate an additional personal message of your own.

You should institute actions on the above initiatives immediately, using existing resources or reallocating resources where necessary. I will ask for periodic progress reports through the Domestic Policy Council to ensure that we are moving toward our goal of a drug-free America.

RONALD REAGAN

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WASHINGTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL EXECUTIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES

As you know, I recently approved several new initiatives with an overriding goal of a drug-free America. This is no easy task, requiring as it does the commitment and support of all Americans. I am asking you, as citizens, parents, friends, and colleagues, to take a leading role.

As members of the nation's largest workforce, you can continue to set an example for other American workers. I know an overwhelming majority of Federal employees have never had trouble with illegal drugs, but our goal is a safe and drug-free workplace for all employees and the American public. Certainly the issue of drug testing has caused some concern, but I want to assure you that my Executive Order contains provisions to ensure that any testing program will be fair and will protect your rights as citizens.

Our intention is not to punish users of illegal drugs, but to help rehabilitate them. When you see colleagues or friends struggling with a drug problem, encourage them to seek help from your Employee Assistance Program or from some other organization or person skilled in drug counseling and treatment. Together we can send a message that illegal drug use in every office, shop and laboratory simply will not be tolerated. The combined efforts of all of us will make it easier for Federal as well as private sector employees to "Just Say No."

Your efforts to increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse are also crucial. Illegal drug use is not a "victimless crime," nor is it glamorous or a matter of personal choice. Drug abuse victimizes everyone in productive time lost, lives shattered and families and communities torn apart. We must send this message beyond the workplace to friends and neighbors and especially to our young people.

I have called upon you many times in the past, and your support and dedication have already helped us achieve so much. Now I am asking you to get personally involved in ridding our offices, schools, homes and communities of drugs and making them better places to live and work. I know I can count on your personal help.



## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/3/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM TO DEPARTMENT HEADS AND MEMORANDUM TO ALL EXECUTIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES RE: DRUGS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MILLER - ADMIN.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POINDEXTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BARBOUR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WALLISON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TURNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: The attached memoranda are being forwarded to the President today.

RESPONSE:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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One of our goals is a drug-free workplace in the Federal government, in State and local governments, and in private companies, including those that contract with the government. ~~To help achieve this goal, you are authorized to screen all applicants for Federal jobs.~~ In addition, you should:

- o Develop a plan in accordance with Section 2 of Executive Order 12564, which I signed on September 15, 1986. Your plan, as prescribed by the Executive Order, should consider the rights of the government, the employee, and the public, addressing special concerns posed by employment that involves national security or public health and safety. It should include steps for expanding drug abuse awareness and prevention among Federal employees, and for identifying, assisting and, as necessary, disciplining employees who use illegal drugs.
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Exec. Order



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I have called upon you many times in the past, and your support and dedication have already helped us achieve so much. Now I am asking you to get personally involved in ridding our offices, schools, homes and communities of drugs and making them better places to live and work. I know I can count on your personal help.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 6, 1986

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT KICKOFF CEREMONY FOR  
NATIONAL DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION  
AND PREVENTION WEEK

Rose Garden

10:50 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it's good to see all of you here today as we kick off National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week. On March 6, 1981 in my second press conference as President, I said that to be effective in stopping illegal drugs, we had to focus on the user. And today, our national crusade against the use of illegal drugs is gaining a powerful momentum.

All of you who have stood at the front lines in our fight against drug abuse for the past several years have watched our numbers growing. Thousands have come forward and volunteered; many are here today. The commitment that each of you brings to our nation and our future is a powerful force for good that no one should underestimate.

The will of the American people is being heard. We will no longer watch as illegal drugs infiltrate our schools, invade our factories and terrorize our citizens. We will no longer tolerate this insidious evil threatening our values and undercutting our institutions.

Parents across the nation have led the way in an unyielding attack on drug abuse. Aggressive corporate and school measures to end drug abuse have met with strong support from workers, students and the community. The media has focused its spotlight on the issue, and the private sector is pitching in to raise awareness across our nation to the perils of drug abuse. Most importantly, our young people, encouraged by a growing public outcry and their own strength of conviction, are forming peer support groups in opposition to drug use.

The expansive efforts by all levels of government, by the business community, by civic and social organizations and most importantly, by concerned individuals, are making a difference. After five years of aggressive enforcement, and a massive public awareness campaign, public attitudes are clearly against the use of illegal drugs, and drug awareness is at an all-time high.

A new understanding is evident: drug abuse is not a private matter. Using illegal drugs is unacceptable behavior. And the costs are paid by all of society. There's still much to be done. Misconceptions and misunderstanding still exist. There are those who will still debate



whether marijuana is dangerous, or whether cocaine can kill, or whether illegal drugs are really a threat to our nation. But increasing numbers of individuals are looking at the facts and the facts are simply not debatable -- illegal drugs are deadly.

We are on the right track. Slowly the wall of denial is crumbling down, and we've come to the time when the American people are willing to make it clear that illegal drug use will no longer be tolerated.

I'm proud to say that, from the early days of our administration, Nancy's been involved in a personal crusade to end drug abuse by children. She set the tone for the national crusade against drug abuse when she said, "There is no moral middle ground. Indifference is not an option. We want you to help us create an outspoken intolerance for drug use." Did I get it right? (Laughter.)

THE FIRST LADY: Yes. You got it right.

THE PRESIDENT: Earlier today, I signed a proclamation designating the week of October 5th through October 11th as National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week and today, October 6th, 1986, as National Drug Abuse Education Day. I'm calling on each American to seek every opportunity to educate yourself and others about drug abuse, to be strong in your intolerance of illegal drug use and firm in your commitment to a drug-free America.

We must show our intolerance for illegal drugs. And it's only by being tough that we can be compassionate, that we can reach out to the user and force him to quit using. It's only by being tough that we can say to the potential user, do not ever start.

As we begin National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week, the federal government is also entering into the spirit of the national crusade for a drug-free America by working toward a drug-free workplace. I'm forwarding a memorandum to the head of all executive departments and agencies, along with my personal communication to each and every Executive Branch employee, calling upon them to take a leading role in eliminating the use of illegal drugs. And this includes doing all in their power to increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse.

I strongly believe that if this battle is to be won -- and it must be won -- each and every one of us has to become aware of the tremendous cost of illegal drugs and then take a stand and get involved.

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.

When we all come together, united and committed, 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 -- the compassionate, but firm resolve of the American people. And then, they will have no dark alleyways to hide in.

So, the week has started and the crusade is on and -- thank you and God bless you all. (Applause.) Thank you.

Q Mr. President, is Mrs. Reagan going to Iceland?

Q Are you going to Iceland?

Q Is Mrs. Reagan going to Iceland?

THE PRESIDENT: No.

MORE

THE FIRST LADY: No.

Q Why not? (Laughter.)

Q Mrs. Gorbachev will be there.

Q The women are interested in the topics of the summit, are they not?

Q How do you feel, Mrs. Reagan?

THE FIRST LADY: Fine, thank you.

END

10:56 A.M. EDT



SEC.         . ADDITIONAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE.

(A) GENERAL REQUIREMENT,--- WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE ENACTMENT OF THIS ACT, THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE SHALL PREPARE: (1) A DETAILED INVENTORY OF DRUG INTERDICTION-RELATED EQUIPMENT; SUPPORT; INTELLIGENCE; AND OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE THAT SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO CIVILIAN DRUG ENFORCEMENT AND DRUG INTERDICTION AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE; THE U.S. COAST GUARD; THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE. SUCH DETAILED INVENTORY SHALL INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING:

- (A) SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT, SUITABLE FOR AIR, LAND, AND MARINE DRUG DETECTION;
- (B) COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING SECURE COMMUNICATIONS;
- (C) PARTICIPATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVES IN SUPPORTING DRUG INTERDICTION OPERATIONS OF CIVILIAN DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES;
- (D) INTELLIGENCE, RELATED TO THE GROWING, PROCESSING, AND TRANSHIPMENT OF DRUGS, IN DRUG SOURCE COUNTRIES OR EN ROUTE FROM SUCH COUNTRIES TO THE UNITED STATES;
- (E) SUPPORT FROM THE SOUTHERN COMMAND (SOUTHCOM) AND OTHER UNIFIED AND SPECIFIED COMMANDS THAT WILL ASSIST IN DRUG INTERDICTION;
- (F) AIRCRAFT SUITABLE FOR AIR-TO-AIR DETECTION; INTERCEPTION; TRACKING; AND SEIZURE BY CIVILIAN DRUG INTERDICTION AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE CUSTOMS SERVICE AND THE COAST GUARD;
- (G) MARINE VESSELS SUITABLE FOR MARITIME DETECTION; INTERCEPTION; TRACKING; AND SEIZURE BY CIVILIAN DRUG INTERDICTION AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE COAST GUARD AND THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE;
- (H) SUCH LAND VEHICLES AS MAY BE APPROPRIATE FOR SUPPORT FOR DRUG INTERDICTION OPERATIONS BY CIVILIAN DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE, THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE; AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES WITH DRUG INTERDICTION OR DRUG ERADICATION RESPONSIBILITIES, AS AUTHORIZED BY LAW;

AND (2) A DETAILED PLAN FOR FULLY IMPLEMENTING THE PROMPT LOAN OF EQUIPMENT AND RENDERING OF DRUG INTERDICTION-RELATED ASSISTANCE AS MANDATED IN SUBSECTION (A) ABOVE.

(B) REPORTING OF DETAILED DRUG INTERDICTION INVENTORY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

(1) THE DETAILED INVENTORY OF DRUG INTERDICTION-RELATED ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN MANDATED IN SUBSECTION (A) ABOVE, SHALL BE SUBMITTED CONCURRENTLY TO THE COMMITTEES ON ARMED SERVICES AND APPROPRIATIONS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE. SUCH SUBMISSION MANDATED BY THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL BE SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WITHIN THE 90-DAY TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED IN SUBSECTION (A) ABOVE.

(c) COMMITTEE APPROVAL AND FINAL IMPLEMENTATION.-- WITHIN 30 DAYS OF RECEIPT OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE'S SUBMISSION TO THE COMMITTEES SPECIFIED IN SUBSECTION (B) ABOVE, THE COMMITTEES ON ARMED SERVICES AND APPROPRIATIONS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE SHALL SUBMIT TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, THEIR FORMAL, WRITTEN APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF EACH INITIATIVE; ASSET; ITEM OF SUPPORT; OR OTHER ASSISTANCE CONTAINED IN THE SECRETARY'S SUBMISSIONS MANDATED BY SUBSECTIONS (A) AND (B). UPON RECEIPT OF THE COMMITTEE REPORTS, THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE SHALL IMMEDIATELY CONVENE A CONFERENCE OF THE HEADS OF THE FEDERAL AGENCIES WITH JURISDICTION OVER DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT, INCLUDING THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE; THE U.S. COAST GUARD; AND THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASSETS; INITIATIVES, ITEMS OF SUPPORT, OR ASSISTANCE APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEES SPECIFIED IN THIS SUBSECTION, TO SUCH AGENCIES. SUCH DISTRIBUTION TO THE AGENCIES SHALL BE COMPLETED INCLUDING CONSUMATION OF APPROPRIATE MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT (MOA) AS MAY BE REQUIRED, WITHIN 60 DAYS OF THE CONVENING OF THE CONFERENCE SPECIFIED IN THIS SUBSECTION.

(d) APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS TO OTHER NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE IN THIS ACT.-- DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN SUBSECTIONS (A), (B), AND (C) SHALL NOT APPLY TO ANY ASSETS; EQUIPMENT; INITIATIVES; ITEMS OF SUPPORT; OR ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OR AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ELSEWHERE IN TITLE III OF THIS ACT.

(e) REVIEW OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COMPLIANCE BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.

THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL MONITOR THE COMPLIANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WITH THE PROVISIONS UNDER SUBSECTIONS (A), (B), AND (C) AND REPORT BY NO LATER THAN 90 DAYS FROM THE CONVENING OF THE CONFERENCE MANDATED IN SUBSECTION (C) ABOVE REGARDING THE COMPLIANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTIONS (A), (B), AND (C), INCLUDING A REVIEW OF THE ACTUAL MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT (MOA) BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE CIVILIAN DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES INCLUDED UNDER THIS SECTION.



surveillance purposes unless the proposed modifications comply with validated requirements and specifications developed by the Coast Guard.

**EVANS (AND BIDEN)  
AMENDMENT NO. 3073**

Mr. EVANS (for himself and Mr. BIDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 5484), supra; as follows:

At the end of Title I, insert the following new subtitle:

**SEC. . SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the White House Conference on Drug Abuse and Control Act.

**SEC. . ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONFERENCE.**

There is established a conference to be known as "The White House Conference on Drug Abuse and Control". The members of the Conference shall be appointed by the President.

**SEC. . PURPOSE.**

The purposes of the Conference are:

(a) to share information and experiences in order to vigorously and directly attack drug abuse at all levels, local, State, Federal, and international;

(b) to bring public attention to those approaches to drug abuse education and prevention which have been successful in curbing drug abuse and those methods of treatment which have enabled drug abusers to become drug free;

(c) to highlight the dimensions of the drug abuse crisis, to examine the progress made in dealing with such crisis, and to assist in formulating a national strategy to thwart sale and solicitation of illicit drugs and to prevent and treat drug abuse.

(d) to examine the essential role of parents and family members in preventing the basic causes of drug abuse and in successful treatment efforts.

**SEC. . RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CONFERENCE.**

The Conference shall specifically review—

(a) the effectiveness of law enforcement at the local, State, and Federal levels to prevent the sale and solicitation of illicit drugs and the need to provide greater coordination among such programs;

(b) the impact of drug abuse upon American education and the effectiveness of drug education programs in our schools, with particular attention to those schools, both public and private, which have maintained a drug free learning environment;

(c) the extent to which Federal, State, and local programs of drug abuse education, prevention, and treatment require reorganization or reform in order to better use available resources and to ensure greater coordination among such programs; and

(d) the impact of current laws on efforts to control international and domestic trafficking of illicit drugs.

**SEC. . CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS.**

In order to carry out the purposes and responsibilities specified in sections and the Conference shall bring together individuals concerned with issues relating to drug abuse education, prevention, and treatment, and the production, trafficking, and distribution of illicit drugs. The President shall—

(a) ensure the active participation in the Conference of the heads of appropriate executive and military departments, and agencies, including the Attorney General, the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Secretary of Transportation, and the Director of ACTION;

(b) provide for the involvement in the Conference of other appropriate public officials, including Members of Congress, Governors of States, and Mayors of Cities;

(c) provide for the involvement in the Conference of private entities, especially parents' organizations, which have been active in the fight against drug abuse; and

(d) provide for the involvement in the Conference of individuals distinguished in medicine, law, drug abuse treatment and prevention, education and law enforcement.

**SEC. . ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.**

(a) All Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities shall provide such support and assistance as may be necessary to facilitate the planning and administration of the Conference.

(b) The President is authorized to appoint and compensate an executive director and such other directors and personnel for the Conference as the President may consider advisable, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 52 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(c) Upon request by the executive director, the heads of the executive and military departments are authorized to detail employees to work with the executive director in planning and administering the Conference without regard to the provisions of section 3341 of title 5, United States Code.

(d) Each participant in the Conference shall be responsible for the expenses of such participant in attending the Conference, and shall not be reimbursed for such expenses from amounts appropriated to carry out this subtitle.

**SEC. . FINAL REPORT.**

Not later than six months after the effective date of this Act, the Conference shall prepare and transmit a final report to the President and to Congress, pursuant to sections and . The report shall include the findings and recommendations of the Conference as well as proposals for any legislative action necessary to implement such recommendations.

**SEC. . AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**

No more than \$2,000,000 shall be appropriated to carry out this subtitle. Amounts appropriated under this section shall remain available until expended.

**SEC. . EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This section shall become effective upon enactment of this Act.

**METZENBAUM AMENDMENT NO.  
3074**

Mr. METZENBAUM proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5484, supra; as follows:

Section 4106 of the bill is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2)(B) by inserting after "administrators," the following: "athletic directors,"; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) in clause (D) by inserting after "counselors," the following: "athletic directors,"; and

(B) by redesignating clause (I) as clause (J) and inserting after clause (H) the following:

"(I) special programs and activities to prevent drug and alcohol abuse among student athletes, involving their parents and family in such drug and alcohol abuse prevention efforts and using athletic programs and personnel in preventing drug and alcohol abuse among all students; or

**DOLE AMENDMENT NO. 3075**

Mr. DOLE proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 5484), supra; as follows:

To be added in the appropriate interdiction section:

"Sec. . Effective October 1, 1986 and ending September 30, 1987 the number of officers of the Marine Corps authorized under section 525(b)(1) of Title 10, United States Code, to be on active duty in the grade of lieutenant general is increased by one. This authorization of lieutenant general is contingent on a Marine Corps lieutenant general serving as Director of the Department of Defense Task Force on Drug Enforcement."

**HAWKINS (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 3076**

Mrs. HAWKINS (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. WILSON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5484, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following new subtitle:

Subtitle \*—National Forest System Drug Control

**SEC. 3\*\*1. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the "National Forest System Drug Control Act of 1986".

**SEC. 3\*\*2. PURPOSE.**

(a) The purpose of this subtitle is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter in this subtitle referred to as the "Secretary") to take actions necessary, in connection with the administration and use of the National Forest System, to prevent the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of marijuana and other controlled substances.

(b) Nothing in this subtitle shall diminish in any way the law enforcement authority of the Forest Service.

(c) As used in this subtitle, the terms "manufacture", "dispense", and "distribute" shall have the same meaning given such terms in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

**SEC. 3\*\*3. POWERS.**

For the purposes of this subtitle; if specifically designated by the Secretary and specially trained, not to exceed 500 officers and employees of the Forest Service when in the performance of their duties shall have authority within the boundaries of the National Forest System to—

(1) carry firearms;

(2) conduct investigations of violations of and enforce section 401 of Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841) and other criminal violations relating to marijuana and other controlled substances that are manufactured, distributed, or dispensed on National Forest System lands;

(3) make arrests with a warrant or process for misdemeanor violations, or without a warrant or process for violations of such misdemeanors that any such officer or employee has reasonable grounds to believe are being committed in his presence or view, or for a felony with or without a warrant if he has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony;

(4) serve warrants and other process issued by a court or officer of competent jurisdiction;

(5) search without warrant or process any person, place, or conveyance according to Federal law or rule of law; and

(6) seize without warrant or process any evidentiary item according to Federal law or rule of law.

**SEC. 3\*\*4. COOPERATION.**

For the purposes of this subtitle, in exercising the authority provided by section 3\*\*3)—



Agriculture and specially trained for these law enforcement activities.

Additionally, these authorities are conveyed only when they are "in the performance of their duties."

Mr. President, I also think it should be understood that the primary reason that Forest Service personnel would have law enforcement authority outside of the boundaries of the Forest Service lands would be to pursue persons who had engaged in illegal activities on Forest Service lands. This is commonly known as a doctrine of hot pursuit.

For instance, many Forest Service lands are in remote areas and are contiguous to private lands. Such criminals might flee Forest Service lands, and, of course, law enforcement agents of the Forest Service should be able to pursue them.

Additionally, occasions may arise when other participants in the drug-related violations will need to be apprehended. The Forest Service is required to cooperate with other law enforcement authorities with primary jurisdiction over such violations in these cases.

Mr. President, the provision also specifies that the designation of personnel to exercise these authorities is to be made pursuant to an agreement approved by both the Secretary of Agriculture and the Attorney General of the United States.

A similar requirement is in effect for the authority granted to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture. Under that authority—(granted in the 1981 farm bill, P.L. 97-98—the Attorney General has 30 days in which to disapprove any designation of the Inspector General. It would be the expectation that a similar disapproval period would be established for the Attorney General to respond expeditiously to the Secretary's request for such authority. Obviously, with the present Attorney General, I feel certain that all means of cooperation will be followed. I should also note that it is expected that this approval authority would not be delegated to agency heads, but would remain with the Attorney General. I am concerned that we not develop any type of turf battle with agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Agency within the Justice Department. We want an expansion of drug enforcement efforts, not competition between jealous agencies.

#### EXHIBIT 1

#### USDA SEEKS ARMED TEAMS TO RID FORESTS OF DRUG CROP

(By Ward Sinclair)

Marijuana growers have taken over almost 1 million acres of the national forest system, forcing an outgunned and intimidated Agriculture Department to declare the tracts "unmanageable" and to close them to the public.

As a result, the USDA is asking Congress to authorize the arming of special teams of U.S. Forest Service agents and give them sweeping powers against marijuana growers.

The intent, according to George S. Dunlop, the assistant secretary of agricul-

ture who oversees the Forest Service, is to give the agency more muscle to deal with marijuana growers, who are increasingly apt to protect their pot patches with guns, booby traps, land mines and attack dogs.

"The problem is getting to be nationwide," Dunlop said, "but it is most severe in California, North Carolina, Arkansas, Florida and Missouri are other areas with the most serious problems. . . . Because our enforcement powers are limited, the forests have become a safe haven for these people."

"Our present enforcement activity is limited to eradicating the marijuana plants—we go in and rip them up. But that is not working," Dunlop added. "When a forest supervisor finds booby traps or guard dogs, he says, 'We won't manage that area or let the public into the area.'"

Dunlop said an increase in marijuana growing by "a dangerous criminal element" has forced the Forest Service to close 946,000 acres of its 191 million-acre system.

The assistant secretary said the Forest Service relies on state and local police agencies for enforcement help. But he said Forest Service employees have been injured in shootouts and that some of them, although not empowered to do so, occasionally have used firearms to defend themselves.

Dunlop agreed that the USDA could use other federal drug enforcers to help regain control of the forests. But he said giving the Forest Service new enforcement powers would "assure that any activity is done consistent with our forest management role . . . so we don't turn Smokey the Bear into a law enforcement agent."

Paul Steensland, a Forest Service law enforcement official in San Francisco, said there has been occasional violence in an area of California known as the "Emerald Triangle," which covers national forest in Humboldt, Trinity and Mendocino counties and is the largest illicit growing area in the forest system.

Steensland said the shooting of a ranger and the burning of two guard stations in Shasta-Trinity National Forest led to the formation of a team of Forest Service agents and sheriff's deputies who have "recaptured" about 40,000 acres once deemed unmanageable.

"We finally said 'no more' after those incidents, and the effort has been successful," Steensland said.

In the adjacent Six Rivers National Forest in Humboldt County, Steensland said, the team this year has seized 6,000 marijuana plants, arrested 12 growers and confiscated 16 firearms. But the growers are persistent. A marijuana patch was found this week, near a road in the Klamath National Forest, with individual plants wired to explosives that would detonate if the plants were touched, Steensland said.

According to Dunlop, an estimated 20 percent of the domestic marijuana crop is produced in forest areas deemed "out of control" and too dangerous for the public and forest rangers to enter.

The USDA's figures show that in 1980, marijuana was being grown on 220,000 acres of Forest Service land. By last year, 946,000 acres were involved and Forest Service rangers destroyed marijuana plantings at 2,692 sites. Eradication work cost the agency \$830,000 last year, compared to \$96,000 in 1981.

A bill drafted by the USDA at the request of Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) would empower the USDA to create special drug enforcement teams. It would establish fines and prison terms for possession of firearms or the use of dangerous devices such as booby traps related to marijuana growing or other illegal drug-related activities in forests.

Dunlop said the Reagan administration has not given its formal approval to the proposal, which was introduced this month by Sen. Paula Hawkins (R-Fla.).

Under the bill, the secretary could designate Forest Service employees to carry firearms; serve and process warrants; make arrests, searches and seizures without warrants. The secretary could extend these powers to other unspecified federal employees to assist the Forest Service.

Forest Service agents could pursue suspects outside the boundaries of the national forests and independently investigate violations of forestry laws and regulations.

Although the bill was referred to Helms' Agriculture Committee for action, a committee spokesman said the Forest Service plan probably will be included in a Senate version of broad new drug-enforcement legislation adopted by the House earlier this month.

Mr. DOLE. Has the amendment of the Senator from Florida been adopted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Not yet. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Florida.

The amendment (No. 3076) was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BIDEN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

□ 0110

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the pending business is my amendment. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOLE. I am advised by the distinguished Senator from Georgia that there is no problem with the amendment.

Mr. NUNN. Under the statutory provisions, the slot I was concerned about would be automatically eliminated.

Mr. DOLE. That is my understanding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas.

The amendment (No. 3075) was agreed to.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 3077

(Purpose: To provide a mandatory minimum sentence for juvenile drug traffickers)

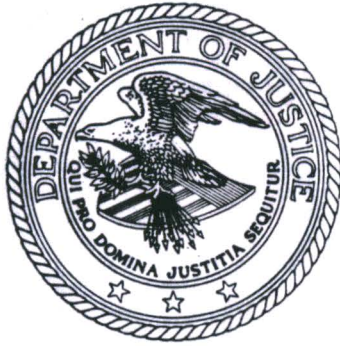
Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of myself and Senator DeCONCINI.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], for himself and Mr. DeCONCINI, proposes an amendment numbered 3077.





# DRUG PREVENTION LITIGATION REPORT

U.S. Department of Justice  
Civil Division

ISSUE 2  
October 15, 1986

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Litigation challenging drug testing conducted at both the federal and local levels continues to be filed. To date, no court has ruled on the arguments advanced by the United States that drug testing does not implicate the Fourth Amendment because (1) expectations of privacy in the workplace are limited by reasonable conditions of employment that may be imposed to assure fitness for duty; (2) unobserved testing constitutes neither a "search" or a "seizure;" (3) testing constitutes a condition of employment to which employees necessarily consent by their conduct; and (4) if the Fourth Amendment is implicated, governmental interests outweigh any minimal intrusion on personal privacy.

A hearing on a union challenge to the testing program proposed by the City of Boston was held in which these arguments were advanced by the United States and opposed by the American Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts. We have also advanced these points in litigation challenging testing programs of federal agencies which were in place prior to the issuance of the Executive Order requiring a drug-free workplace. However, because a number of threshold defenses have been raised in response to these later suits, it is unclear when a ruling may be rendered on the merits of the arguments.

On the non-litigation front, OPM is continuing its work on drafting the guidelines that are required under the Executive Order before new testing programs may be established by federal agencies. No target date for completion of this work has been established.

## HIGHLIGHTS

<b>New Cases</b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
o AFGE refiles suit to enjoin Army drug testing program; United States moves to dismiss	1
<b>Pending Cases - Federal Participation</b>	1
o United States and ACLU participate as amici in argument of Boston police drug testing suit	1
o Judge consolidates NTEU suits against Customs Service drug testing program and drug prevention executive order; United States moves to dismiss Customs Service suit	2
o United States opposes preliminary injunction and moves to dismiss OCAWU in the District of Columbia suit challenging government contractor's drug testing; OCAWU suit in Kansas challenging same program transferred to District of Columbia	2
o United States files brief in appeal of NFFE suit challenging Army testing program	3
<b>Pending Cases - No Federal Participation</b>	3
o Argument to be heard in appeal of New Jersey state court decision upholding Newark Police Department drug testing program	3
<b>Decisions - Federal Participation</b>	4
o U.S. Court of Appeals for Federal Circuit affirms removal of Postal Service employee for selling cocaine	4
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o Eighth Circuit upholds urinalysis program of Burlington Northern Railroad	4
<b>Status of Other Cases</b>	5



## NEW CASES

- o *American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, et al. v. Weinberger*, No. CV486-353 (D.S.D.Ga. Oct. 6, 1986)

This action is nearly identical to the suit brought by AFGE in the state of Washington - *American Federation of Government Employees v. Weinberger*, No.86-242T (W.D.Wash. Aug. 5, 1986) - that was dismissed on comity grounds because of the pending NFFE litigation in the District of Columbia - *National Federation of Federal Employees v. Weinberger*, No. 86-681 (D.D.C. June 23, 1986). Plaintiffs seek to enjoin the drug testing of security guards at Ft. Stewart, Georgia on six grounds: 1) random drug testing is an unreasonable search and seizure; 2) personnel actions taken against employees who test positive violate due process; 3) drug testing violates an employee's right to privacy; 4) disciplinary action taken against drug users violates the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act by denying them employment because of "prior drug use"; 5) disciplinary action taken against drug users violates the Civil Service Reform Act as illegal drug use is unrelated to the efficiency of the service; and 6) drug use prevention programs involving urinalysis are "arbitrary, capricious, and an abuse of discretion" in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act.

On October 14, 1986, the United States moved to dismiss the suit and opposed plaintiffs' motion for a TRO, arguing: 1) this suit had already been dismissed on comity grounds in the district of Washington, and a similar dismissal is appropriate here; 2) the Civil Service Reform Act precludes district court jurisdiction over federal labor relations disputes; 3) drug testing does not implicate the 4th Amendment as a method of assuring employee fitness, it involves neither a search nor a seizure, and, if the 4th Amendment does apply, such testing constitutes a reasonable search; 4) no privacy right is implicated in drug testing; 5) because employees can challenge any finding of drug use, and there is no property interest in a particular job, transfer of a drug user to a noncritical job does not deny due process; and 6) plaintiffs' various statutory claims are meritless.

## PENDING CASES - Federal Participation

- o *Guiney v. Roache*, No. 86-1346-K (D.Mass. April 29, 1986)

On October 3, 1986, the United States, along with the ACLU, participated as an *amicus curiae* in argument on cross-motions for summary judgment. The suit challenges plans of the Boston police department randomly to test police officers for drug use through urinalysis. Judge Keeton's questions to the parties and to the amici indicated familiarity with, and interest in, the positions



the United States had asserted on the Fourth Amendment issues. However, he was concerned that Boston's rule might be interpreted as providing that merely testing positive, as opposed to knowingly using illegal drugs, is the substantive ground for discipline, and ordered further briefing from the parties on that issue. This latter issue should not arise under the federal drug testing program, as the Executive Order signed by President Reagan explicitly provides that discipline is for "use" of illegal drugs, and that positive drug test results may be rebutted by other evidence that an employee has not used illegal drugs.

\* \* \*

o *National Treasury Employees Union v. Reagan*, No. 86-4058 (E.D.La.)

o *National Treasury Employees Union v. Von Raab* (E.D.La. August 12, 1986)

On September 26, Judge Richards Collins ordered these cases consolidated on his own motion, without any explanation. The United States moved to dismiss *NTEU v. Von Raab* on October 3. The suit challenges a U.S. Customs Service drug testing program covering applicants for certain positions as a violation of the 4th Amendment. In its motion, the United States argues that venue is improper in the Eastern District of Louisiana; that plaintiffs lack standing; that the testing program does not implicate the 4th Amendment; and that, if the 4th Amendment is implicated, urinalysis constitutes a reasonable search.

Argument on the motion has been set for early November, 1986. However, NTEU plans to move for a preliminary injunction; a briefing schedule is under discussion.

\* \* \*

o *Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union v. U.S. Department of the Army and Day & Zimmermann, Inc.*, No. 86-2399-S (D.Kan. Sept. 5, 1986)

o *Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union v. U.S. Department of the Army, Caspar Weinberger, and John Marsh*, No. 86-2483 (D.D.C. Sept. 5, 1986)

On October 7, 1986, the United States moved to dismiss the District of Columbia suit, challenging a government contractor's drug testing program, on several grounds: 1) that plaintiffs may not challenge their employer's drug testing program by suing the government because their collective bargaining agreement's grievance and arbitration procedures on the exclusive remedy for such labor-management disputes; 2) that the 4th Amendment does



not apply to these essentially private testing programs; 3) that, even if sufficient "state action" is found, the 4th Amendment is not implicated where the government acts, in its capacity as employer as opposed to sovereign, to assure employee fitness; 4) that the testing here is done with employee consent and, in any event, is not intrusive, and therefore does not implicate the 4th Amendment; 5) that if the testing of employees at munitions plants is a "search," it is reasonable; and 6) neither due process nor privacy rights are violated by this testing program.

On September 23, 1986, the United States moved to transfer the Kansas suit to the District of Columbia. That motion was granted on October 14, 1986.

\* \* \*

o *National Federation of Federal Employees v. Weinberger*, No. 86-681 (D.D.C. June 23, 1986)

On October 14, 1986, the United States filed its brief in the appeal of the District Court's dismissal of NFFE's challenge to the Army drug testing program. The United States argues that plaintiffs must pursue their administrative remedies under the Civil Service Reform Act before seeking judicial review; that drug testing to ensure fitness for duty does not implicate the 4th Amendment; and that such testing of Army employees in sensitive positions is reasonable under the 4th Amendment.

#### PENDING CASES - No Federal Participation

o *Fraternal Order of Police, Newark Lodge No. 12 v. City of Newark*, No. L-095001-85E (Superior Court, N.J., March 20, 1986), appeal pending, No. A-4788-85T5 (App. Div., N.J., filed June 20, 1986)

At the end of 1985, the Police Director of Newark instituted a urinalysis program for all members of the Police Department's Narcotic Bureau. Suit was brought by the Fraternal Order of Police in New Jersey Superior Court challenging the program's constitutionality. Plaintiffs contended that the program violated the search and seizure provisions of the New Jersey Constitution - which affords "more extensive protection" than the Federal Constitution - and the 4th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The defendants did not dispute the contention that the testing constituted a search, but did argue that it was a valid condition of employment rendering the search reasonable. On March 20, 1986, the Superior Court held that the program is constitutional, noting the government's interest as an employer in employee performance, the "minimal" intrusion involved, and



the strong public interest in assuring a police force free from illegal drug use. The court, however, continued an injunction pending appeal.

Oral argument was scheduled to be heard in the Appellate Division on October 15, 1986.

#### DECISIONS - Federal Participation

o *Sanders v. United States Postal Service*, No. 85-2722 (Fed. Cir. Sept. 22, 1986)

Plaintiff, a postal clerk, was removed from his position for negotiating on postal property a cocaine deal that was later consummated on private property. He argued that no nexus could exist between his dealing in an illegal drug and the efficiency of the service so as to justify his removal under the Civil Service Reform Act, both because the cocaine deal actually took place off-duty, and because he was not removed immediately after the offense was committed, but six months later.

In affirming the removal, the Federal Circuit noted that "[e]gregious criminal conduct justifies a presumption that the required nexus has been met, even when the drug offenses occurred off duty." Though the court cautioned that the efficiency-of-the-service nexus cannot be met by "speculative harm to agency operations" or by "parroting the language of the statute," it ultimately concluded that "[n]o appellate court has the institutional competence or authority to find facts to determine what is for the efficiency of the service." Without elaborating on its reasoning, the court went on to hold that the decision to remove the plaintiff for the efficiency of the service had a rational basis.

#### DECISIONS - No Federal Participation

o *Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Lodge 16, et. al. v. Burlington Northern Railroad Co.*, No. 85-2360 (8th Cir. Oct. 1, 1986)

Burlington Northern unilaterally established a drug testing program (1) for employees involved in an accident and (2) as part of a required medical examination given to employers periodically and when they return from furlough. The court held that the drug testing program of the railroad was a minor change in working conditions justified by the collective bargaining agreement, could therefore be established unilaterally, and was exclusively



subject to arbitration before the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

The railroad's drug testing program changed the existing program in which urinalysis was used primarily to exonerate an employee accused of drug use. Nevertheless, in concluding that this program was only a reasonable minor change in working conditions, the court noted that "the use or abuse of marijuana and other illegal drugs frequently does not produce an externally obvious state of impairment....[A] user's judgment or clear-headedness may be impaired without any obvious physical sign of intoxication. It is the insidious nature of these substances that too often the user's faculties are impaired and the damage done through a serious error on his part before he realizes that he is impaired and without any outward sign of his impairment that could lead a supervisor or other person to intervene."

#### STATUS OF OTHER CASES

o *Patchogue-Medford Congress of Teachers v. Board of Education of the Patchogue-Medford Union Free School* (N.Y. App.Div. August 11, 1986)

A motion for reconsideration of the Appellate Division's decision, holding that random drug testing of teachers is an unreasonable search, is pending.

o *Capua v. City of Plainfield*, No. 86-2993 (D.N.J. Sept. 18, 1986).

Defendants are considering whether to appeal injunction barring random drug testing of police officers and firefighters.

# DRAFT

October 3, 1986

## DRAFT PRESS STATEMENT

### Federal Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

- o Today the President issued two memorandums to implement his drug abuse policy throughout the Federal government.

#### Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

- o The President issued a directive to heads of executive departments and agencies, outlining several initiatives to help accomplish the goals he announced on August 4, 1986.

#### Drug-Free Workplaces

- o Department and agency heads are to develop a plan, in accord with Section 2 of Executive Order 12564, signed by the President on September 15, 1986. In their plans, agency heads are to set forth policy expectations regarding drug use, and include information about Employee Assistance Programs, supervisory training, and provisions for treatment referrals.
- o Departmental plans are to include steps for expanding drug abuse awareness and prevention among Federal employees, and for identifying, assisting, and as necessary disciplining employees who use illegal drugs.
- o Federal employees are to be made aware of the health, economic, and social costs of illegal drug use, and are to be provided with information on how to recognize and combat illegal drug use in the home, the workplace and the community.
- o Department and agency heads are to encourage their counterpart leaders in state and local governments to free their workplaces from illegal drug use.



- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) will provide the most current information available about effects of drug abuse. In addition, they will supply guidelines for drug testing and treatment, provide for training of supervisory personnel, and lend technical assistance in support of Employee Assistance Programs. The Attorney General will be prepared to render legal assistance.
  
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will establish a "Drug-Free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions government and private sector organizations may have about drug abuse.
  
- o The Secretary of Labor will work with labor leaders to promote our goal of drug-free workplaces. The Department of Labor will develop and disseminate a "what works" booklet on Workplaces Without Drugs, and make available a team of experts to assist management and unions in establishing drug prevention programs.

#### Drug-Free Schools

- o The Secretary of Education will work with educators, parents, students and others to help protect our children from the dangers of illegal drugs. The booklet, Schools Without Drugs, will be disseminated to schools, and teacher and parent groups requesting it.
  
- o The Attorney General and the Secretary of Education will work together to ensure that local law enforcement officials and school authorities cooperate in discouraging illegal drug use, and in enforcing so-called "schoolyard laws" against distribution or manufacture of drugs around school property.
  
- o The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Education will work together to develop a model drug prevention program in Department of Defense schools.

### Drug Treatment and Research

- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will work with states and local communities on programs to treat drug-related health problems. This will include expanding services in facilities that treat drug-related illnesses, and establishing community systems development projects.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will establish a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention to bolster prevention and expand research in such areas as health effects of drug abuse, and drug testing methods.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide information and technical assistance about drug treatment and rehabilitation to department and agency heads, to help make Federal workplaces drug-free.

### Increase Public Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse

- o Department and agency heads will encourage all citizens and private sector organizations they work with to participate in drug abuse awareness and prevention campaigns, such as "Just Say No".
- o Department and agency heads will encourage corporations, service organizations, and the media to stimulate innovative prevention programs within their organizations and communities.
- o Department and agency heads are to ensure that all Americans have access to current information about illegal drugs, and methods to rid homes, schools, workplaces, and communities of illegal drugs.



- o The proposed Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, in the Department of Health and Human Services, will develop and manage a speakers bureau on illegal drug use and prevention.
- o The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will lead an effort to reduce the level of illegal drug activity in public housing projects that have drug problems.

#### Memorandum for Executive Branch Employees

- o The President has sent a personal message to all Executive Branch employees asking them as citizens, parents, friends, and colleagues to take a leading role in support of achieving a drug-free America.
- o As members of the nation's largest workforce, Federal employees have been urged to continue to set an example for other American workers in fighting illegal drug use. The President acknowledged that the overwhelming majority of Federal employees have never had trouble with illegal drugs, but that our goal is safe and drug-free workplaces for all workers.
- o As to drug testing, the President assured Federal employees that his Executive Order 12546 contains provisions to ensure that any testing program will be fair and will protect their rights as citizens.
- o The President restated that his intent is not to punish users of illegal drugs, but to rehabilitate them. He urged Federal employees to help colleagues or friends who may be struggling with a drug problem, by encouraging them to seek help from their Employee Assistance Program.
- o The President asked Federal employees to assist in increasing overall public awareness and prevention of drug abuse, pointing out that it is not a "victimless crime" nor a matter of

personal choice. He asked for their personal involvement in ridding our offices, schools and homes of drugs, and making them better places to live and work.




THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 3, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALFRED H. KINGON 

SUBJECT: Memoranda to Heads of Executive Departments and  
Agencies and Executive Branch Employees  
Regarding a Drug-Free America

As the next step in implementing the policies and goals you have approved concerning the Administration's drug abuse program, two memoranda have been prepared for your signature.

The first is to department and agency heads, directing them to take specific steps in addition to implementing Executive Order 12564, which you signed on September 15, 1986. One of the steps is to ensure that a personal message from you is sent to all Executive Branch employees, asking them to help get rid of illegal drugs in the workplace by setting an example and by encouraging colleagues who may be troubled by drugs to seek help. The second memorandum conveying your message to Executive Branch employees is also attached for your signature.

I recommend that you sign the memoranda.

Attachments

INVITEES FOR ROSE GARDEN CEREMONY

Michael E. Baroody  
Assistant Secretary for Policy  
Department of Labor  
523-6181 (Adella)

Katherine Bulow  
Assistant Secretary  
Department of Commerce  
377-4951 (Veronica Greenfield)

Chapman B. Cox  
Assistant Secretary for Force Management & Personnel  
Department of Defense  
695-5254 (Sheila)

John J. Franke, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for Administration  
Department of Agriculture  
447-3291 (Margie Wilson)

Judith Hofman  
Assistant Secretary for Administration  
Department of Housing and Urban Development  
755-6940 (Ruth Ann Butler)

Thomas S. McFee  
Assistant Secretary for Personnel Administration  
Department of Health and Human Services  
245-7284

Gerald R. Riso  
Assistant Secretary for Policy, Budget and Administration  
Department of the Interior  
343-6182 (Terri)

Jon Seymour  
Assistant Secretary for Administration  
Department of Transportation  
426-2332 (Frances Brown)



In support of the private sector initiative for a drug-free America, ACTION will expand efforts to foster and promote voluntarism toward this goal and provide advice and assistance to other Federal agencies in bringing to bear their capabilities and contacts in the private sector. ACTION will also provide staff and support to the oversight effort, in coordination with the Drug Abuse Policy Office and others. A number of public/private sector projects will be sponsored, working toward a drug-free America.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 3, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALFRED H. KINGON

SUBJECT: Memorandums to Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies and Executive Branch Employees Regarding a Drug-Free America

As the next step in implementing the policies and goals you have approved concerning the Administration's drug abuse program, two memorandums have been prepared for your signature.

The first is to department and agency heads, directing them take several specific steps in addition to implementing Executive Order 12564, which you signed on September 15, 1986. One of the steps is to ensure that a personal message from you is sent to all Executive Branch employees, asking them to help get rid of illegal drugs in the workplace by setting an example and by encouraging colleagues who may be troubled by drugs to seek help. The second memorandum conveying your message to Executive Branch employees is also attached for your signature.

I recommend that you approve release of these memorandums and sign them in a brief ceremony in your office on Monday morning, October 6, 1986.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Federal Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

In furtherance of our policy against drug abuse, I have approved several initiatives that require the support and commitment of all department and agency heads and their senior staff members.

One of our goals is a drug-free workplace in the Federal government, in State and local governments, and in private companies, including those that contract with the government. To help achieve this goal, you should:

- o Develop a plan in accordance with Section 2 of Executive Order 12564, which I signed on September 15, 1986. Your plan should consider the rights of the government, the employee, and the public, addressing special concerns posed by employment that involves national security or public health and safety. It should include steps, as outlined in the Executive Order, for expanding drug abuse awareness and prevention among Federal employees; for identifying employees, and applicants for employment, who use illegal drugs; and for assisting and, as necessary, disciplining such employees who use illegal drugs.
- o Make each employee aware of the health, economic, and social costs of illegal drug use, assist employees in recognizing and combatting illegal drug use in the workplace and in homes and communities, and ensure that each employee is aware that unauthorized possession of a controlled substance is a crime.
- o Encourage your counterpart leaders in State and local governments to free their workplaces from illegal drug use.

To assist you, the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide information about the effects of drug abuse, guidelines for drug testing and treatment, training of supervisory personnel, and technical assistance in support of Employee Assistance Programs. The Attorney General will be prepared to render legal assistance.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services will establish a "Drug-free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions government and private sector organizations may have about drug abuse.

The Secretary of Labor will work with labor leaders to promote our goal of drug-free workplaces, develop and disseminate a "what works" booklet on Workplaces Without Drugs, and make available a team of experts to assist management and unions in establishing drug prevention programs.

Another of our goals is drug-free schools. To achieve this goal:

- o The Secretary of Education, as national advocate for drug-free schools, will work with educators, parents, students, and others to ensure that everything possible is done to protect our children from the dangers of illegal drugs. The Secretary of Education will disseminate drug-related educational materials such as the booklet Schools Without Drugs.
- o The Attorney General and the Secretary of Education will work together to ensure that local law enforcement officials and school authorities cooperate in discouraging illegal drug use and in prosecuting the so-called "schoolyard laws" against distribution or manufacture of drugs around school property.
- o The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Education will work together to develop a model drug prevention program in Department of Defense schools.

Since rehabilitation of illegal drug users is a cornerstone of our policy, another goal is expansion of drug treatment and research. To achieve this:

- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will take the lead in encouraging States and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems. This will be achieved by seeking an emergency expansion of services in facilities that treat drug-related health problems, and by establishing community systems development projects.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will also expand research in health-related areas such as drug testing, and bolster medical and health prevention programs by establishing a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide appropriate information and technical assistance to department and agency heads regarding rehabilitative services for Federal employees.

We also have as a goal to increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse. To achieve this goal, I hope you will:

- o Encourage all citizens and private sector organizations to develop and participate in drug abuse awareness and prevention campaigns, such as "Just Say No."
- o Encourage corporations, service organizations, and the media with which you interact to stimulate development of innovative community-based prevention programs and to develop prevention programs within their organizations.



- o Provide leadership to 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 the Nation. The proposed Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, in the Department of Health and Human Services, will provide a toll-free number for technical assistance and referrals and will manage a speakers' bureau on illegal drug use prevention.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will take the lead in an effort to reduce the level of illegal drug activity in public housing authorities, and will work with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Labor, and the Attorney General to achieve drug-free housing developments.

The Secretary of Transportation will take the lead in an effort to ensure safe transportation of people and goods, and will work with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Education, and the Attorney General to promote regulatory changes, drug-testing, prevention, and education leading to a drug-free transportation system.

I have enclosed a personal message for Executive Branch employees about our new drug abuse initiatives. Please ensure that each employee in your organization receives a copy, and feel free to communicate an additional personal message of your own.

You should institute actions on the above initiatives immediately, using existing resources or reallocating resources where necessary. I will ask for periodic progress reports through the Domestic Policy Council to ensure that we are moving toward our goal of a drug-free America.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL EXECUTIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES

As you know, I recently approved several new initiatives with an overriding goal of a drug-free America. This is no easy task, requiring as it does the commitment and support of all Americans. I am asking you, as citizens, parents, friends, and colleagues, to take a leading role.

As members of the nation's largest workforce, you can continue to set an example for other American workers. I know an overwhelming majority of Federal employees have never had trouble with illegal drugs, but our goal is a safe and drug-free workplace for all employees and the American public. Certainly the issue of drug testing has caused some concern, but I want to assure you that my Executive Order contains provisions to ensure that any testing program will be fair and will protect your rights as citizens.

Our intention is not to punish users of illegal drugs, but to help rehabilitate them. When you see colleagues or friends struggling with a drug problem, encourage them to seek help from your Employee Assistance Program or from some other organization or person skilled in drug counseling and treatment. Together we can send a message that illegal drug use in every office, shop and laboratory simply will not be tolerated. The combined efforts of all of us will make it easier for Federal as well as private sector employees to "Just Say No."

Your efforts to increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse are also crucial. Illegal drug use is not a "victimless crime," nor is it glamorous or a matter of personal choice. Drug abuse victimizes everyone in productive time lost, lives shattered and families and communities torn apart. We must send this message beyond the workplace to friends and neighbors and especially to our young people.

I have called upon you many times in the past, and your support and dedication have already helped us achieve so much. Now I am asking you to get personally involved in ridding our offices, schools, homes and communities of drugs and making them better places to live and work. I know I can count on your personal help.



## PRESS STATEMENT

### Federal Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

- o Today the President issued two memorandums to advance the implementation of his drug abuse policy throughout the Federal government.

#### Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

- o The President has issued a directive to heads of executive departments and agencies, outlining several initiatives to help accomplish the goals he announced on August 4, 1986.

#### Drug-Free Workplaces

- o Department and agency heads are to develop a plan, in accord with Section 2 of Executive Order 12564, signed by the President on September 15, 1986. In their plan, each agency head is to set forth policy expectations regarding drug use, and include information about Employee Assistance Programs, supervisory training, and provisions for treatment referrals and for identifying and rehabilitating illegal drug users.
- o Federal employees are to be made aware of health, economic, and social costs of illegal drug use, and provided with information on how to recognize and combat illegal drug use in the home, the workplace and communities.
- o Department and agency heads are to encourage their counterpart leaders in state and local governments to free their workplaces from illegal drug use.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) will provide the most current information available about effects of drug abuse. In addition, they will supply guidelines for drug testing and treatment, provide for training of supervisory personnel, and lend technical assistance in support of Employee Assistance Programs.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will establish a "Drug-Free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions government and private sector organizations may have about drug abuse.
- o The Secretary of Labor will work with labor leaders to promote our goal of drug-free workplaces. The Department of Labor will develop and disseminate a "what works" booklet on Workplaces Without Drugs, and make available a team of experts to assist management and unions in establishing drug prevention programs.

### Drug-Free Schools

- o The Secretary of Education will work with educators, parents, students and others to help protect our children from the dangers of illegal drugs. The booklet, Schools Without Drugs will be disseminated to schools, and teacher and parent groups requesting it.
- o The Attorney General and the Secretary of Education will work together to ensure that local law enforcement officials and school authorities cooperate in discouraging illegal drug use, and in enforcing so-called "schoolyard laws" against distribution or manufacture of drugs around school property.
- o The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Education will work together to develop a model drug prevention program in Department of Defense schools.

### Drug Treatment and Research

- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will work with states and local communities on programs to treat drug-related health problems. This will include expanding services in facilities that treat drug-related illnesses, and establishing community systems development projects.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will establish a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, to bolster prevention and expand research in such areas as health effects of drug abuse, and drug testing methods.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide information and technical assistance about drug treatment and rehabilitation to department and agency heads, to help make Federal workplaces drug-free.

### Increase Public Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse

- o Department and agency heads will encourage all citizens and private sector organizations with which they work to participate in drug abuse awareness and prevention campaigns, such as "Just Say No".
- o Department and agency heads will encourage corporations, service organizations, and the media to stimulate innovative prevention programs within their organizations and communities.
- o Department and agency heads are to ensure that all Americans have access to current information about illegal drugs, and methods to rid homes, schools, workplaces, and communities of illegal drugs.



- o The proposed Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, in the Department of Health and Human Services, will develop and manage a speakers bureau on illegal drug prevention.
- o The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will lead an effort to reduce the level of illegal drug activity in public housing projects that have drug problems.

#### Memorandum for Executive Branch Employees

- o The President has communicated a personal message to all Executive Branch employees asking them as citizens, parents, friends, and colleagues to take a leading role in support of achieving a drug-free America.
- o As members of the nation's largest workforce, Federal employees have been urged to continue to set an example for other American workers in fighting illegal drug use. The President acknowledged that the overwhelming majority of Federal employees have never had trouble with illegal drugs, but that our goal is safe and drug-free workplaces for all workers.
- o As to drug testing, the President assured Federal employees that his Executive Order 12546 contains provisions to ensure that any testing program will be fair and will protect their rights as citizens.
- o The President restated his intent as not to punish users of illegal drugs, but to rehabilitate them. He urged Federal employees to help colleagues or friends who may be struggling with a drug problem, by encouraging them to seek help from their Employee Assistance Program.
- o The President asked Federal employees to assist in increasing overall public awareness and prevention of drug abuse, pointing out that it is not a "victimless crime" nor a matter of personal choice. He asked for their personal involvement in ridding our offices, schools and homes of drugs, and making them better places to live and work.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID CHEW  
ALFRED KINGON  
CARLTON TURNER  
PETER WALLISON

FROM:

RALPH BLEDSOE 

SUBJECT:

Presidential Memorandums on Drug Abuse Policy

Attached are copies of the Presidential memos to department and agency heads and to Executive Branch employees. The following content changes were made as a result of comments received during the latest White House clearance process.

FIRST PAGE:

Paragraph 2 - Modified second sentence to read "To help achieve this goal you are authorized to screen all applicants for Federal jobs." Carlton Turner felt it important to include this statement here, since job applicants are referenced in Section 3 (d) of the Executive Order.

First Bullet - Modified second sentence by changing "rehabilitating" to "assisting", as recommended by OMB. Added "and, as necessary, disciplining employees who use illegal drugs" as recommended by NSC. Deleted phrase "preventing the hiring of people who use illegal drugs." as recommended by Counsel's Office and OMB. OMB pointed out that the phrase is not referenced in Section 2 of the Executive Order and suggested it might be placed at some other point.

Paragraph 3 - Added the sentence "The Attorney General will be prepared to render legal assistance." on line 6. This was requested by Justice and by Carlton Turner.

THIRD PAGE:

Paragraph 2 - Added this paragraph at request of Transportation.

Paragraph 4 - Added "or reallocating resources where necessary." and deleted the word "possible." on line 2, as suggested by OMB.

The memorandum for all Executive Branch Employees is essentially unchanged from the last version we reviewed.

I have attempted to identify the content changes, and have incorporated the excellent editorial changes provided by the Clerk's Office. My view is that we have two very good documents with appropriate compromises in the wording.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Federal Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

In furtherance of our policy against drug abuse, I have approved several initiatives that require the support and commitment of all department and agency heads and their senior staff members.

One of our goals is a drug-free workplace in the Federal government, in State and local governments, and in private companies, including those that contract with the government. To help achieve this goal you are authorized to screen all applicants for Federal jobs. In addition, you should:

- o Develop a plan in accordance with Section 2 of Executive Order 12564, which I signed on September 15, 1986. Your plan, as prescribed by the Executive Order, should consider the rights of the government, the employee, and the public, addressing special concerns posed by employment that involves national security or public health and safety. It should include steps for expanding drug abuse awareness and prevention among Federal employees, and for identifying, assisting and, as necessary, disciplining employees who use illegal drugs.
- o Make each employee aware of the health, economic, and social costs of illegal drug use, assist employees in recognizing and combatting illegal drug use in the workplace and in homes and communities, and ensure that each employee is aware that unauthorized possession of a controlled substance is a crime.
- o Encourage your counterpart leaders in State and local governments to free their workplaces from illegal drug use.

To assist you, the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide information about the effects of drug abuse, guidelines for drug testing and treatment, training of supervisory personnel, and technical assistance in support of Employee Assistance Programs. The Attorney General will be prepared to render legal assistance.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services will establish a "Drug-free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions government and private sector organizations may have about drug abuse.

The Secretary of Labor will work with labor leaders to promote our goal of drug-free workplaces, develop and disseminate a "what works" booklet on Workplaces Without Drugs, and make available a team of experts to assist management and unions in establishing drug prevention programs.



Another of our goals is drug-free schools. To achieve this goal:

- o The Secretary of Education, as national advocate for drug-free schools, will work with educators, parents, students, and others to ensure that everything possible is done to protect our children from the dangers of illegal drugs. The Secretary of Education will disseminate drug-related educational materials such as the booklet Schools Without Drugs.
- o The Attorney General and the Secretary of Education will work together to ensure that local law enforcement officials and school authorities cooperate in discouraging illegal drug use and in prosecuting the so-called "schoolyard laws" against distribution or manufacture of drugs around school property.
- o The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Education will work together to develop a model drug prevention program in Department of Defense schools.

Since rehabilitation of illegal drug users is a cornerstone of our policy, another goal is expansion of drug treatment and research. To achieve this:

- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will take the lead in encouraging States and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems. This will be achieved by seeking an emergency expansion of services in facilities that treat drug-related health problems, and by establishing community systems development projects.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will also expand research in health-related areas such as drug testing, and bolster medical and health prevention programs by establishing a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide appropriate information and technical assistance to department and agency heads regarding rehabilitative services for Federal employees.

We also have as a goal to increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse. To achieve this goal, I hope you will:

- o Encourage all citizens and private sector organizations to develop and participate in drug abuse awareness and prevention campaigns, such as "Just Say No."
- o Encourage corporations, service organizations, and the media with which you interact to stimulate development of innovative community-based prevention programs and to develop prevention programs within their organizations.



- o Provide leadership to 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 the Nation. The proposed Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, in the Department of Health and Human Services, will provide a toll-free number for technical assistance and referrals and will manage a speakers' bureau on illegal drug use prevention.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will take the lead in an effort to reduce the level of illegal drug activity in public housing authorities, and will work with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Labor, and the Attorney General to achieve drug-free housing developments.

The Secretary of Transportation will take the lead in an effort to ensure safe transportation of people and goods, and will work with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Education, and the Attorney General to promote regulatory changes, drug-testing, prevention, and education leading to a drug-free transportation system.

I have enclosed a personal message for Executive Branch employees about our new drug abuse initiatives. Please ensure that each employee in your organization receives a copy, and feel free to communicate an additional personal message of your own.

You should institute actions on the above initiatives immediately, using existing resources or reallocating resources where necessary. I will ask for periodic progress reports through the Domestic Policy Council to ensure that we are moving toward our goal of a drug-free America.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL EXECUTIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES

As you know, I recently approved several new initiatives with an overriding goal of a drug-free America. This is no easy task, requiring as it does the commitment and support of all Americans. I am asking you, as citizens, parents, friends, and colleagues, to take a leading role.

As members of the nation's largest workforce, you can continue to set an example for other American workers. I know an overwhelming majority of Federal employees have never had trouble with illegal drugs, but our goal is a safe and drug-free workplace for all employees and the American public. Certainly the issue of drug testing has caused some concern, but I want to assure you that my Executive Order contains provisions to ensure that any testing program will be fair and will protect your rights as citizens.

Our intention is not to punish users of illegal drugs, but to help rehabilitate them. When you see colleagues or friends struggling with a drug problem, encourage them to seek help from your Employee Assistance Program or from some other organization or person skilled in drug counseling and treatment. Together we can send a message that illegal drug use in every office, shop and laboratory simply will not be tolerated. The combined efforts of all of us will make it easier for Federal as well as private sector employees to "Just Say No."

Your efforts to increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse are also crucial. Illegal drug use is not a "victimless crime," nor is it glamorous or a matter of personal choice. Drug abuse victimizes everyone in productive time lost, lives shattered and families and communities torn apart. We must send this message beyond the workplace to friends and neighbors and especially to our young people.

I have called upon you many times in the past, and your support and dedication have already helped us achieve so much. Now I am asking you to get personally involved in ridding our offices, schools, homes and communities of drugs and making them better places to live and work. I know I can count on your personal help.



d i g i t a l

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 2-Oct-1986 03:00p EDT  
From: Bruce Stubbs  
STUBBS  
Dept:  
Tel No: (202)395-3305

TO: James R. Stark ( STARK )

CC: Craig Coy ( COY )

Subject: House and Senate Drug Omnibus Bill

FYI

1. As you know, the House version directs the NDEPB to assign the resources approved/authorized by its drug bill to the various enforcement/interdiction agencies; whereas, the Senate version assigns them by name to specific agencies.

2. The House and Senate will shortly enter into conference on this bill. The House conferees have not been picked, but the Senate ones are:

Republican	Democrat
Hatch	Bidden
D'Amato	Childs*
Danforth	Diconcini*
Warner	Nunn
Thurman	Byrd
Dole	Dodd
Lugar	Rockefeller
Mattingly	
Hawkins*	

\* strongly support the Senate's version; Customs has promised the Florida delegation that any DoD aircraft will be assigned to Pensacola.

Some staffers and members, both houses and parties, want the House to accede to the Senate's bill, because the House's bill is such a RAMBO grab-bag of goodies. However, it appears there will be a conference, even if a paper conference with no actual meetings over the next two days.

There's a sense that Diconcini and his staff are upset that since the NDEPB hasn't decided on the distribution/allocation of various DoD resources, that the Hill will do it for them.

This comes from the head of congressional affairs for the Coast Guard 15 minutes ago.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

October 1, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR RALPH BLEDSOE

FROM: Steve Tupper *ST*

SUBJECT: Memo for Department Heads Regarding Federal  
Drug Initiatives

Attached are OMB's comments on the subject memorandum.

Attachment

c: David Chew



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 30, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Federal Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

In furtherance of our policy against drug abuse, I have approved several initiatives which require the support and commitment of all department and agency heads and their senior staff members.

One of our goals is a drug-free workplace in the Federal government, in states and local governments, and in private companies, including those that contract with the government. To help achieve this goal, you should:

- o Develop a plan in accordance with Section 2 of Executive Order 12564, which I signed on September 15, 1986. Your plan, as prescribed by the Executive Order, should consider the rights of the government, the employee, and the public, addressing the special concerns posed by employment which involves national security or public health and safety. It should include steps for expanding drug abuse awareness and prevention among Federal employees, <sup>and</sup> identifying and ~~rehabilitating~~ *assisting* employees who use illegal drugs, ~~and preventing the hiring of people who use illegal drugs.~~
- o Make each employee aware of the health, economic, and social costs of illegal drug use, assist employees in recognizing and combatting illegal drug use in the workplace and in homes and communities, and ensure that each employee is aware that unauthorized possession of a controlled substance is a crime.
- o Encourage your counterpart leaders in state and local governments to free their workplaces from illegal drug use.

To assist you, the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide information about the effects of drug abuse; guidelines for drug testing and treatment; training of supervisory personnel; and technical assistance in support of Employee Assistance Programs.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services will establish a "Drug-free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions government and private sector organizations may have about drug abuse.

The Secretary of Labor will work with labor leaders to promote our goal of drug-free workplaces; develop and disseminate a "what works" booklet on Workplaces Without Drugs; and make available a team of experts to assist management and unions in establishing drug prevention programs.

- o Provide leadership to 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 the nation. The proposed Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, in the Department of Health and Human Services, will provide a toll-free number for technical assistance and referrals, and will manage a speakers' bureau on illegal drug use prevention.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will take the lead in an effort to reduce the level of illegal drug activity in public housing authorities. He will work with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General to achieve drug-free housing in housing developments.

I have enclosed a personal message for Executive Branch employees about our new drug abuse initiatives. Please ensure that each employee in your organization receives a copy, and feel free to communicate an additional personal message of your own.

You should institute actions on the above initiatives immediately, using existing resources, <sup>or reallocating resources from lower priority programs</sup> where ~~possible~~ <sup>necessary</sup>. I will ask for periodic progress reports through the Domestic Policy Council to ensure that we are moving toward our goal of a drug-free America.