

**Welfare Reform
Q&A
5.21.96**

WR Drug Testing

Drug Testing

What Senator Dole talked about today, the Clinton Administration is already doing. The Clinton Administration has already given several states welfare reform waivers to test innovative ways to combat drug abuse -- including drug testing, substance abuse screening, mandatory drug treatment, and tough sanctions. The President's welfare reform plan, the Work First and Personal Responsibility Act of 1996, would give states the option to implement drug testing for welfare recipients.

Statutory Rape

The Administration welcomes Senator Dole's support for a proposal put forward by one of the President's leading advisers on teen pregnancy issues, Kathleen Sylvester of the Progressive Policy Institute. The Administration strongly supports Ms. Sylvester's call for states to crack down on enforcement of statutory rape laws. In the May-June 1996 issue of *The New Democrat*, Ms. Sylvester points out that among mothers between the ages of 15 and 17, more than half had babies by men over 20.

A number of states are already taking steps to promote enforcement of laws on the books or to increase penalties -- including California, Delaware, and Florida. Assemblyman Louis Caldera, a DLC member in California, introduced the first legislation, which was later taken up by Gov. Pete Wilson.

The President has also endorsed another PPI proposal to create "second-chance homes" where teen mothers who come from unstable or abusive households can get the support they need for their children. These measures are an important component of a much larger effort to demand responsibility from all fathers -- including the Administration's tough child support enforcement proposals which Senator Dole and both houses of Congress have supported.

Five-Year Time Limit

The Administration strongly supports this provision, which is another area of bipartisan consensus. Every member of this Congress -- Democrat and Republican, House and Senate -- has voted for five-year lifetime limit on welfare benefits. All the major welfare reform proposals have included this provision, including the House- and Senate-passed welfare reform bills; the House Democratic alternative; the Daschle-Breaux-Mikulski Senate Democratic alternative; the Breaux-Chafee and Castle-Tanner welfare reform proposals; and the President's bill, the Work First and Personal Responsibility Act of 1996.

WR-Drug Testing

WELFARE REFORM AND DRUG TESTING

The Clinton Administration has already given several states welfare reform waivers to test innovative ways to combat drug abuse -- including drug testing, substance abuse screening, mandatory drug treatment, and tough sanctions. The President's welfare reform plan, the Work First and Personal Responsibility Act of 1996, would allow states to decide for themselves whether to implement drug testing for welfare recipients.

Welfare Reform Waivers to Allow Tough Drug Policies

The Clinton Administration is giving states the tools they need to get welfare recipients off drugs, and to get tough with those who refuse to cooperate. In the past three years, the Administration has granted a record 61 waivers to 38 states to reform their welfare systems. These waivers include:

- **South Carolina:** Earlier this month, the Administration approved a waiver to allow random testing of welfare recipients identified as having drug problems. Those who refuse to comply with treatment can lose all welfare benefits.
- **Texas:** Through a waiver approved in March 1996, applicants must sign a personal responsibility contract that makes drug abstinence a condition of eligibility for benefits. Recipients convicted of drug crimes after signing the statement are subject to increasing sanctions.
- **Ohio:** Approved in March 1996, this waiver requires pregnant women to participate in substance abuse screening as part of prenatal care, with sanctions for failing to comply.
- **Oregon:** Also approved in March 1996, the Oregon plan requires welfare recipients identified as having drug problems to get treatment. Failure to comply results in escalating sanctions that lead to a cutoff of all benefits.
- **Connecticut:** Under a waiver approved in August 1994, welfare recipients with identified drug problems must comply with drug treatment, with sanctions for failure to do so.

The President's Welfare Reform Plan Allows States to Implement Drug Testing

The President's welfare reform bill, the Work First and Personal Responsibility Act of 1996, already allows states to carry out drug testing of welfare recipients. Under the President's plan, all welfare recipients are required to sign personal responsibility contracts, which spell out the responsibilities they must meet in order to receive assistance. States would be able to decide for themselves whether to include drug testing and treatment under their personal responsibility contracts.

Under the President's plan and any other welfare reform plan, courts will subject any state's drug testing efforts to Constitutional scrutiny to make sure they are consistent with the "reasonable requirement" under the 4th Amendment.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

23-May-1996 01:11pm

WR - Drug Testing

TO: Marcia L. Hale
TO: Bruce N. Reed

FROM: R. Lawton Jordan III
Intergovernmental Affairs

SUBJECT: Welfare - Governor Zell Miller - Steve Wrigley - Drug Testin
SUBJECT: _____

Steve Wrigley, Governor Miller's (D-GA) chief of staff, called today. If we would like them to do it, the Georgia DHR will request a waiver to require drug testing of welfare recipients. The governor is interested in this idea but wants the input of the Administration. I have additional information if you would like to call me. Steve can be reached at 404.651.7715.

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WR - Drug Testing

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

21-May-1996 01:58pm

TO: (See Below)
FROM: Jeffrey A. Farkas
Office of Mgmt and Budget, HRD
SUBJECT: Drug Treatment Costs

Bruce Reed requested some information on drug treatment costs. Below are some very rough, back-of-the envelope estimates which we developed with the Health Division.

- o SAMHSA has an average per person drug treatment cost that takes into account the various funding sources for drug treatment (State and local governments, Medicaid, private insurers, SAHMSA) and the various types of services (residential, out-patient, etc).
- o SAMHSA's estimated average per person drug treatment cost FY97 is approximately \$2,300.
- o According to estimates from ONDCP and HHS, 1.7 million people could have benefited from drug treatment services in 1994 (i.e., the potential unmet demand). 1.8 million actually received drug treatment services in 1994.
- o Assuming the number of people who could benefit from treatment in the general population does not change between 1994 and 1997, the costs to serve those not in treatment would be approximately \$3.9 billion in FY97.
- o According to a December 1994 report conducted by ASPE, SAMHSA, and NIDA, approximately 16% of the adult AFDC population has "significant" or "some" functional impairment due to substance abuse (i.e., some combination of drug or alcohol abuse) which could require treatment. About 29 percent of these individuals already receive treatment and would not need additional funding to be served. Assuming the AFDC adult caseload in February 1996 to be 4.0 million, an additional approximately 466,000 adults on AFDC could benefit from treatment services.
- o Assuming the SAHMSA drug treatment cost estimates and recognizing that "functional impairment" could include either drug or alcohol abuse, the costs of serving those on AFDC who could benefit from but are not currently receiving drug treatment could range from about \$800 million to \$1.2 billion per year.

o These costs would not necessarily have to be borne by the Federal government alone.

I would caution once again that these are very rough, back of the envelope estimates. Please call if you have any questions.

Distribution:

TO: Kenneth S. Apfel
CC: Barry White
CC: Keith J. Fontenot
CC: Stacy L. Dean
CC: Lester D. Cash
CC: Douglas L. Steiger
CC: Deborah F. Kramer
CC: Mary I. Cassell
CC: Barry T. Clendenin
CC: Richard J. Turman

WR - Drug testing

5/23/96

Bruce --

* Just wanted you to know that Michael Kharfen received two calls yesterday from reporters (LA Times and Dallas Morning News) on the Gov. Beasley statement. Michael told the reporters that the state can sanction people if they fail to comply with treatment which could include, depending on the state's definition of compliance with treatment, the individual using drugs during treatment.

Let me know if you need anything from me today -- or if you're putting any statement out on the new Welfare/Medicaid bills. It would be very helpful to touch base at some point, just so I could make sure that everyone here is saying the same (correct) thing.

Thanks,

Amy

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

20-May-1996 06:19pm

WR Drug Testing

TO: (See Below)
FROM: Jack A. Smalligan
Office of Mgmt and Budget, HRD
SUBJECT: Numbers on DA&A Cut

Bruce Reed has asked for #s on the impact of the debt limit bill's provision to eliminate eligibility for SSI and SSDI on the basis of drug addiction and alcoholism.

CBO estimates that the SSI provision saved \$2.67 billion over 7 years and the DI provision saved \$3.12 billion. The provisions eliminated DI benefits for about 35,000 to 40,000 people a year and SSI benefits for 40,000 to 50,000 a year. Many are concurrently eligible for DI and SSI so the total number of recipients is less than the sum of these levels (we would need to call SSA tomorrow to get this factoid).

(We would not that currently there are 160,000 on SSI on the basis of DA&A and 90,000 on DI. Many of these recipients -- between 75 and 80% of the total -- will retain benefits on the basis of other impairments after SSA reexamines their eligibility.)

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Inside Politics (CNN)

May 20, 1996

Transcript #1180

Citizen Dole Goes Photo-Opping in Charlotte and Miami

JUDY WOODRUFF, Anchor: Welfare politics is what Capitol Hill and presidential campaign followers are talking about today, after President Clinton's surprise weekend endorsement of Wisconsin's tough reform plan. Some Republicans say it's an election year conversion by a president who twice vetoed GOP welfare bills. The White House today dismisses that criticism as just a lot of sputtering.

On the eve of his own visit to Wisconsin, Bob Dole is one of the few not saying much about welfare and the president's latest tack. Our Candy Crowley traveled with Mr. Dole to Florida.

CANDY CROWLEY, Capitol Hill Correspondent: Bob Dole may propose drug testing for welfare recipients during a Tuesday speech, but Monday, he didn't want to play.

UNIDENTIFIED REPORTER: [asking Mr. Dole] Do you want to drug-test welfare recipients?

Sen. ROBERT DOLE (R-KS), Presidential Candidate: Well, I'm going to speak tomorrow on welfare.

CANDY CROWLEY: Bob Dole had other things on his mind, and wanted other things on the camera.

Sen. BOB DOLE: [asking a child] Can you work this little machine here?

UNIDENTIFIED CHILD: Yeah.

Sen. BOB DOLE: Show me how it works.

CANDY CROWLEY: OK, so they can't vote, but their parents do, and the picture — followed by Dole's speech praising the local project — will be all over the Tampa news.

The joint business school venture to teach free enterprise to children was the final stop on a basically news-free weekend. Dole's power garb and similarly suited entourage Monday was the exception to the weekend, his first in the countryside since announcing his decision to leave Capitol Hill and campaign as "just a man."

Sen. BOB DOLE: I love racing and country music, and I want to be president of the United States! Vote for Bob Dole November 5, 1996! All right!

CANDY CROWLEY: Dole unwrapped showed up in Charlotte, North Carolina, Saturday night, working his way through the drivers that swarmed him and onto the track of the motor speedway for a parade lap next to driving favorite Richard Petty — and best of all, 150,000 screaming people, a pre-existing crowd at somebody else's event, the perfect poor man's campaign stop. Restricted by federal law from spending much more until the general campaign, the Dole camp is pinching pennies. A race track is the perfect kind of low-budget, high-impact affair that can help him through the gloom days.

The new style and empty coffers makes for some interesting campaign stops. [Mr. Dole is introduced at Cuban-American festival] The candidate turned up at another pre-existing crowd at somebody else's event in Miami, a Cuban-American festival. In less than five minutes, Dole

managed to hit just the right spot for the crowd.

Sen. BOB DOLE: And our foreign policy will be based on U.S. interests, not on Castro's threatening noises. And the appeasement policy of the Clinton administration will be replaced with an iron resolve to bring Fidel Castro down and end his regime of terror in Cuba. [crowd applauds]

CANDY CROWLEY: Except for the room and board of the skeleton staff he has with him, this was a freebie for Dole, putting him into the heavily Republican Cuban-American community and into all the TV rooms of homes in the Miami area on a slow-news Sunday.

Clearly, the decision to leave Capitol Hill has brought this candidate the kind of attention he could not command while on the Senate floor. Still to be determined is whether Citizen Dole can capture the imagination and the votes that Senator Dole could not.

Candy Crowley, CNN, with the Dole campaign in Clearwater, Florida.

Cash-Short, Dole Campaign Sells Itself to Fall Campaign

JUDY WOODRUFF, Anchor: Well, speaking of pinching pennies, the Clinton re-election team is questioning Bob Dole's campaign financial records. A spokesman says it's going to hard, if not impossible, for the GOP White House hopeful to avoid breaking federal spending laws between now and the San Diego convention. Our Brooks Jackson joins us now with an assessment of the Dole campaign's bottom line.

BROOKS JACKSON, Special Assignment Correspondent: Well, Judy, the latest finance report from Bob Dole's campaign says he has spent just under \$37 million so far, and the most the campaign laws allow him to spend before the Republican Convention is \$37 million. So, will Dole suspend campaigning until August? Well, no. That's what campaign accountants are for.

Dole's report shows as of the end of April his campaign had just \$177,000 left to spend before hitting the limit. But Dole aides say that's not the whole picture. The campaign can get back some of the money it has already spent by running a kind of campaign yard sale. The buyer will be Dole's general election campaign, which gets \$62 million to spend.

Physical assets, such as computers, telephones, TV sets, and walkie-talkies will be sold for 60 cents on the dollar. Also to be sold — primary TV ads, plus unused footage of Dole, for 50 cents on the dollar. The grand total, Dole officials figure — \$1.2 million. That would mean a grand total of \$1.4 million left to spend, not \$177,000.

The Clinton campaign has more than \$20 million left to spend before the convention, and they would love to see Dole hamstrung by the spending limits. So, naturally, Clinton aides are telling reporters they question Dole's accounting, saying the value of those assets he's selling seems inflated, especially the TV footage. But even if the Clinton forces file a complaint, it could be years before the

Federal Election Commission decides whose accountants are right. In the meantime, expect Dole to keep spending and his accountants to keep justifying that spending.

Judy.

JUDY WOODRUFF: All right — Brooks Jackson, thanks.

International Issues Fire up Presidential Race

JUDY WOODRUFF, Anchor: While domestic matters tend to dominate the Campaign '96 agenda, three global issues have spilled over into the political scene. Our Senior White House Correspondent Wolf Blitzer looks at these international pressure points and their implications.

WOLF BLITZER, Senior White House Correspondent: It's not just the Washington weather that's getting hotter, so is Campaign '96. That means virtually every decision President Clinton makes, including on global issues, is being challenged. Take his support for the U.N. deal with Iraq that permits Saddam Hussein's regime to start exporting limited amounts of oil again to help generate humanitarian funds.

MIKE McCURRY, White House Press Secretary: We're satisfied that the proceeds from these sales will be directed to the people who are suffering.

WOLF BLITZER: Some Republicans say that's a big mistake, charging it will wind up strengthening Saddam Hussein. Yet with 700,000 Iraqi barrels of oil becoming available on the world market every day, the price of gas is expected to drop, and critics say that may have something to do with Mr. Clinton's decision.

Sen. ORRIN HATCH (R-UT): I think presidential politics is invading almost everything in our land right now.

WOLF BLITZER: *[interviewing]* Including the Iraqi decision?

Sen. ORRIN HATCH: Including the Iraqi decision, and, frankly, I expect to see it get tougher politically as time goes on.

WOLF BLITZER: *[voice-over]* There is also the matter of the president's extending Most-Favored Nation trade status to China for yet another year.

Pres. BILL CLINTON: The MFN renewal is not a referendum on all of China's policies. It is a vote for America's interests.

WOLF BLITZER: It's a far cry from his Campaign '92 rhetoric when he promised that his policy would move away from George Bush's.

BILL CLINTON: An America that will not coddle tyrants, from Baghdad to Beijing.

WOLF BLITZER: Republican presidential candidate Bob Dole supports his China decision, but when it comes to Cuba, Dole is going after the president, flatly promising that a Dole administration would get rid of Fidel Castro. Does that mean a U.S.-led invasion, the White House asks, ridiculing Dole's comments in Miami as political bluster.

MIKE McCURRY: I suspect it was a good, fed-meat

speech to an audience in Florida in that a lot of that hadn't been thought through.

WOLF BLITZER: Cuba, probably moreso than China or Iraq, does have a vocal domestic political constituency, namely in Florida. Mr. Clinton did not win Florida's electoral votes four years ago, but his aides think he has a good chance this time. Expect the rhetoric on that front to escalate.

Wolf Blitzer, CNN, the White House.

Wisconsin's Tough on Work Welfare Prompts Party Debate

JUDY WOODRUFF, Anchor: As we reported, welfare reform has turned into an election year hot potato. Joining us now with very different partisan perspectives, Republican Governor Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin, initiator of the tough Welfare to Work program, which the president endorsed this weekend — he is in Madison — and Democratic Senator John Breaux of Louisiana, a longtime advocate of welfare reform. He is on Capitol Hill.

[interviewing] Gentlemen, thank you for being with us. And Senator Breaux, to you first — how is what the president said over the weekend different from what he said previously about welfare reform?

Sen. JOHN BREAUX (D-LA): Well, Judy, I think the president has always said that he wanted to be for welfare reform that was good for kids and tough on work, and I think Governor Thompson is to be congratulated because he has presented to President Clinton a proposal that is tough on work, but yet good for kids. It provides health care. It also provides child care. You know, it's really strange. I think Governor Thompson has submitted a plan. He's asked the president to approve it. The president has approved it, so I don't understand why he's still being criticized.

JUDY WOODRUFF: Governor Thompson, why not accept that at face value what the president said?

Gov. TOMMY THOMPSON (R-WI): Because the president has said before that he was going to change welfare — when he had the opportunity and had legislation presented to him, he has vetoed it. And this proposal that we are going to be submitting has not been submitted yet, Judy, and the president has indicated in generalities that he's going to support it. If he signs it and gives us complete authority to do what we want, I will congratulate him and thank him, but his past — the past experience has been is that he says something, and when he finally gets down to doing it, it's a whole different ball game. And we're just worried, and I hope that John Breaux will help me get something through Congress that the president can sign and will sign and gives Wisconsin and other states the chance to do what I'm doing in Wisconsin.

JUDY WOODRUFF: Senator Breaux, what about that — Governor Thompson's point that the president has said before that he's going to do something on welfare reform and he hasn't done it?

Sen. JOHN BREAUX: Well, Judy, the president has now

WR-Drug Testing

granted 61 separate waivers for 38 states. As the *New York Times* said, there's a quiet revolution going on without the Congress, unfortunately, because the president is bringing about welfare reform. The major difference is quite simple. Governor Thompson's plan does two things that the Dole-Gingrich plan never did, and that is to provide health care for children and also to provide child care for children of parents who are on welfare. If the plan Governor Thompson has authored in his state of Wisconsin is presented to the president, I'm very confident that that plan he would sign.

JUDY WOODRUFF: Governor, what about that?

Gov. TOMMY THOMPSON: Well, if he does, I will congratulate him and thank him for doing that, but right now, it appears to me is that— that the train is leaving, and President Clinton wants to get on the caboose, and Bob Dole's in the engine and he wants to move up. I just hope that he will sign all the waivers that we submit. So far, we haven't submitted them. He just indicated in generalities he would do it. I think John Breaux is correct. If, in fact, we can get something through, let's do it. Let's have the president sign it. I would like to see that happen.

JUDY WOODRUFF: Senator Breaux, is it possible this was purely an election-year ploy on the part of the president?

Sen. JOHN BREAUX: Well, sometimes politics produces good public policy, and I think this case is an example of that, bearing in mind, though, that this president has signed 61 waivers. He's been doing that since he took office, not just in the last couple of weeks. Thirty-eight states are now doing things that are innovative, that are creative for their states because this president has approved those states' requests for a waiver. I would like to see federal legislation that would not require states to come to Washington for a waiver as long as they meet some national standards, and I think that's what Governor Thompson's plan does. But this is not election-week conversion. He's been doing it for three years now.

JUDY WOODRUFF: Governor Thompson, does this throw Senator Dole off balance politically, and if so, what should Senator Dole do now?

Gov. TOMMY THOMPSON: I don't think so. I think right now the train is moving, and Senator Dole is running the engine, and President Clinton is trying to get on at the caboose, and let's see if the president can get on the caboose, and he can do that by signing on the W-2 waiver completely, or he could pass legislation. Why should governors — as John Breaux has indicated — why should governors and other people have to come to Washington on bended knee, kiss somebody's ring, in order to get a waiver to try something back in their respective state? Let's pass it off. Let's give the states the block grants, give them the authority, set some standards, and let's get it done.

JUDY WOODRUFF: Senator Breaux, same question to you — what does this do to Bob Dole's attempt to get out front on the welfare reform issue?

Sen. JOHN BREAUX: Well, I think it puts the president, as he has been for three years, out front with talking about welfare reform. Governor Thompson's plan does something

that the Dole-Gingrich plan never did. It protects children with child care, and it protects children with health care. If the Republican Congress had sent that type of a bill to the president, I'm certain he would have signed it. They didn't, and he didn't sign it.

JUDY WOODRUFF: As you know, Senator Dole's coming to Wisconsin tomorrow to campaign. President Clinton's coming later this week. What should the senator say in your state tomorrow on this question?

Gov. TOMMY THOMPSON: I think the senator should say what he's been saying for a long time — give the states the opportunities. We know that's where the action is. We know that states can do it better than what we can do in Washington. I think he should keep saying that, and he can also say that we sent legislation to the president to do that, and he's vetoed it twice. Now, let's get the job done once and for all.

JUDY WOODRUFF: And what should the president say, Senator Breaux?

Sen. JOHN BREAUX: I think he ought to recognize that Governor Thompson has presented a plan that meets his criteria, that is, a plan that is tough on work, but yet is good for children and doesn't throw them out on the street, that doesn't cut off their health care, and it doesn't cut off child support for families that do want to get off welfare. That kind of plan, I think the president should say, he would sign if it's presented to him in Washington.

JUDY WOODRUFF: And just one last question to both of you — we are told today that Senator Dole may propose mandatory drug testing for welfare recipients — is this a good idea? Governor?

Gov. TOMMY THOMPSON: Well, I think what should be done is a block grant should be set up to allow states to have that discretion to do so. I do not believe one size fits all from Washington. I think it's much better to have the flexibility at the state level.

JUDY WOODRUFF: Senator Breaux?

Sen. JOHN BREAUX: I would agree with Governor Thompson. His request for a waiver does not include permission to do mandatory drug testing. If the plan that we have offered in Washington passes, the so-called Chafee-Breaux plan, the states would have an option to do that. I think they should have an option, but it shouldn't be dictated to from Washington.

JUDY WOODRUFF: All right. Well, on that note of agreement, Senator Breaux, Governor Thompson, we thank you both for joining us on *Inside Politics*.

Gov. TOMMY THOMPSON: Pleasure to be on your program, Judy. Thank you.

Sen. JOHN BREAUX: Thank you, Judy.

Five Democrats Vying for Senate in Arkansas Primary

JUDY WOODRUFF, Anchor: Arkansans are preparing to pick their first new U.S. senator in nearly two decades, successor to retiring Democrat David Pryor. In tomorrow's Democratic primary, five candidates are vying to face off i

November against the lone Republican candidate, Lieutenant Governor Mike Huckabee. It is a crucial contest, but it's competing for headlines with a big trial in Arkansas you've probably heard about. Here's our Bruce Morton.

BRUCE MORTON, Correspondent: Democratic State Senator Kevin Spence [sp?] has walked 1,000 miles across Arkansas. We found him in Grady working on his third pair of shoes. He made some friends, but he has the least money, no TV ads, and polls show him last.

Lawyer Sandy McMath's bus was campaigning hard when we found it in Harrison, Arkansas. The only trouble was the candidate wasn't on the bus. The bus waited in a pretty park; so did a small crowd. After awhile, the crowd grew. After an hour and a half, we left. But McMath did show up at the Magnolia Festival in Magnolia, Arkansas; he has a message.

SANDY McMATH (D), Arkansas Senate Candidate: I'm a Harry Truman-Andrew Jackson Democrat. I'm the only candidate that's not connected to all of the famous goings on in Little Rock and Washington.

BRUCE MORTON: There are goings on, all right.

1st REPORTER: Governor, are you confident Arkansans will acquit you?

BRUCE MORTON: Governor Jim Guy Tucker, on trial for fraud along with Jim and Susan McDougal, old friends of the Clintons — the first Arkansan himself a witness, also on the ballot for the 18th time in this state, unopposed. But candidates don't talk about that much.

State Senator Lou Hardin [sp?], also at the Magnolia Festival, stresses experience.

Trial lawyer Bill Bristow was at this political rally in Hot Springs along with Whitewater defendant McDougal. Bristow's ads stress down-home virtues, including the candidate shooting hoops. That came up during a radio interview.

2nd REPORTER: Your jump shot — now, I heard it was a white guy's set shot.

BILL BRISTOW (D), Arkansas Senate Candidate: Well, you notice that the commercial does not show the elevation, and there's a reason for that.

BRUCE MORTON: The Democratic front runner, though polls show him dropping, is Attorney General Winston Bryant, the veteran who has been elected lieutenant governor or attorney general for the last 15 years. Here, he is at a ceremony honoring peace officers killed in the line of duty.

WINSTON BRYANT (D), Arkansas Senate Candidate: The difference is that I have actually done it as attorney general, as lieutenant governor, and the others are really just talking about what they want to do. So, I have a proven record.

BRUCE MORTON: And the goings on, have they mattered? Max Brantley of the liberal *Arkansas Times*.

MAX BRANTLEY, "Arkansas Times": I think what all of this has done is just contributed another truckload of unhappiness to people's feelings about the political system and about politicians in general.

BRUCE MORTON: None of these Democrats is on the

fast train to success. There will almost certainly be a runoff among the Democrats, and whoever wins will probably start the fall campaign as an underdog — an underdog against Lieutenant Governor Mike Huckabee, ordained Baptist minister and, amazingly, a Republican.

Lt. Gov. MIKE HUCKABEE (R), Arkansas Senate Candidate: The Democrats in this state — and they greatly outnumber Republicans — are scared to death that for the first time in Arkansas' history, this state's going to elect a Republican senator, and I think they're probably worried with good cause.

BRUCE MORTON: It's not about issues.

MAX BRANTLEY: Frankly, the Democratic candidates are not dramatically different from Huckabee in terms of political position, but he's an immensely compelling political candidate.

BRUCE MORTON: But first, the Democrats hold their primary, and the voters, they say, aren't very interested. At the Magnolia Festival, a lot more people watched the dancers and thought about barbecue than talked to the candidates. Bruce Morton, CNN, Magnolia, Arkansas.

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The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, although the text has been checked against an audio track, in order to meet rigid distribution and transmission deadlines, it has not yet been proofread against videotape.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

WR-Drug Testing

DRUGS

Drug test - \$20 - only last day or two
Medicaid covers this in most states
→ Drugs in

Any state could do it, subject to constit. review
Under air bill, under PR contracts

Fed govt could require this - maybe

Couldn't deny upfront - but they could be
sanctioned - full family

S. Carolina - didn't govt

Breaux

Rehn re POTUS / 5 yr limit

Unfunded mandates

SENATE VOTING RECORD

NO. 231

WP-Drug Testing

101st Congress
1st Session

October 5, 1989, 9:48 p.m.
Temp. Cong. Rec. p. S-12739

PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY
(AFDC DRUG TESTING)

BILL NO.: S. 1711

AMENDMENT NO.: 912

SUBJECT: Biden motion to table the Wallop-Nickles amendment which requires drug testing of applicants for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and directs State agencies to require each applicant, as a condition of AFDC eligibility, to submit to a confidential test for illegal drugs, implement programs for random drug testing of AID recipients, and require any individual testing positive for illegal drug use to participate in a drug treatment program as a condition for continued eligibility.

NOTE: Proponents of the amendment contended that the Senate should require some form of accountability from those who benefit from the generosity of the American taxpayer if the U.S. expects to successfully combat the drug problem. America's poor are particularly susceptible to drug abuse, and drugs are sold openly on the streets of low-income neighborhoods. The Senate should help AFDC recipients to elevate themselves out of poverty and should try to rehabilitate those who are dependent on drugs.

Opponents of the amendment countered that there is nothing to indicate that AFDC recipients are any more likely to be drug users than anyone else, so there is no reason to single out this group for special drug testing. At \$26 a test and with nearly five million adults receiving AFDC, this proposal would be very expensive. In addition, while it is a laudable idea to extend drug treatment to those who need it, the objective is meaningful only if the Senate is willing to add to the bill the \$6.1 billion that would be necessary to provide drug treatment on demand. At this moment, nearly 60,000 people are on waiting lists to obtain drug treatment, and the wait can be as long as eight months in larger cities.

S. 1711: Vote Nos. 228-232.

RESULT: MOTION TO TABLE AGREED TO

| YEAS (75) | | NAYS (24) | | NOT VOTING (1) | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Democrats (54 or 98%) | Republicans (21 or 48%) | Democrats (1 or 2%) | Republicans (23 or 52%) | Democrats (0) | Republicans (1) |
| Adams | Johnston | Byrd | Armstrong | | Humphrey-2 |
| Baucus | Kennedy | | Beachwitz | | |
| Bentsen | Kerry | | Dole | | |
| Biden | Kerry | | Doornick | | |
| Bingaman | Kohl | | Gara | | |
| Boren | Lautenberg | | Gramm | | |
| Bradley | Leahy | | Grassley | | |
| Breaux | Levin | | Hatch | | |
| Bryan | Lieberman | | Helms | | |
| Bumpers | Mansunaga | | Kasten | | |
| Burdick | Merzenbaum | | Kastan | | |
| Byrd | Mikulski | | Lott | | |
| Conrad | Mitchell | | Mack | | |
| Cranston | Moyahnen | | McCain | | |
| Daschle | Niira | | McClure | | |
| DeConcini | Pell | | McConnell | | |
| Dixon | Pryor | | Murkowski | | |
| Dodd | Reid | | Nickles | | |
| Ford | Riegle | | Praster | | |
| Fowler | Robb | | Simpson | | |
| Gleason | Rockefeller | | Symms | | |
| Gore | Sanford | | Thurmond | | |
| Grassman | Sarbanes | | Wallop | | |
| Harkin | Sasser | | Wilson | | |
| Heflin | Shelby | | | | |
| Hollings | Simon | | | | |
| Ingraham | Wirth | | | | |

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:

- 1—Official Business
- 2—Necessarily Absent
- 3—Illness
- 4—Other

SYMBOLS:

- AY—Announced Yes
- AN—Announced Nay
- PY—Paired Yes
- PN—Paired Nay

ANALYSIS OF ISSUE VOTED ON:

Party Cohesion

Democrats—98%
Republicans—52%

Measure of Party Support on Issue as Voted on

For (75)
Democrats—54 or 72%
Republicans—21 or 28%

Against (24)
Democrats—1 or 4%
Republicans—23 or 96%

Prepared and Compiled by Senate Democratic Policy Committee

George J. Mitchell, Chairman
Thomas A. Daschle, Co-Chairman

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Requires the Attorney General to establish a Federal drug testing demonstration program which may include guidelines or specifications with respect to the classes of persons to be targeted, the drugs to be tested for, the frequency and duration of testing, and the effect of test results in decisions concerning sentencing, the conditions to be imposed on release before or after conviction, and the granting, continuation or termination of release; requires mandatory drug testing for Federal prisoners as a condition of parole; authorizes \$5 million in FY 1990-92 to carry out the demonstration program.

Expands the President's program to, among others, create a new \$20 million block grant program to rural state and local law enforcement agencies and a new \$100 million juvenile drug and gang program; also provides grants for the training of professionals to assist in the rehabilitation of drug abusers; substances abuse treatment for pregnant and post-partum women and their infants; services to abused and neglected children, rural substance abuse treatment and education, and drug abuse resistance and education to grades kindergarten through six to assist social services agencies dealing with abused children by drug-addicted parents; to provide primary pediatric care for disadvantaged children; and to provide a program to identify effective drug treatment and prevention programs; establishes a community-based substance abuse prevention program.

Educational Institutions: Requires all colleges and universities to adopt a set of policies governing alcoholic beverages marketing, advertising and consumption; prohibits any alcoholic beverage company or industry from financing, sponsoring or supporting any athletic or other event at educational institutions, and restricts alcoholic beverage advertisements in college publications to price and product identification; ensures that the drug-free zones program focuses on preventing the use of so-called "gateway drugs"—i.e. alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana; permits the use of drug-free school funds to develop alternative schools for youths with drug problems and to implement programs for handicapped children.

DOD: Establishes a program to educate military personnel on drug interdiction policy and strategy; requires DOD to consult with State and local law enforcement officials prior to and during any drug enforcement operation by Armed Forces or other DOD personnel along the Southwest border.

Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health Act (ADAMHA): Instructs the Secretary to waive certain provisions relating to ADAMHA block grants with respect to the amount of funds a State is required to dedicate to IV drug abuse treatment programs; authorizes \$50 million to be awarded through ADAMHA to outpatient and residential substance abuse treatment programs relating to pregnant and post-partum women; allows States to use funds to develop programs in State prisons and juvenile facilities.

Law Enforcement: Authorizes \$7.0 million for 1,000 new FBI positions and \$37.5 million for 350 new DEA special agents, 250 of which will be devoted to rural drug enforcement; provides additional funding for the courts, U.S. Attorney, U.S. marshals, and public defender; provides demonstration grants for States to set up military-style boot camp programs for first-time offenders who have committed nonviolent crimes, including drug offenses; directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to establish penalties that constitute a meaningful deterrent to deported aggravated felons reentering the U.S.; contains provisions regarding the treatment of aliens who have committed aggravated felonies; provides civil enforcement procedures in the violation from places maintained for the manufacture, distribution, or use of controlled substances (crack houses); makes it a Federal offense for anyone to corrupt State and local officials or any State's election process in the furtherance of drug dealings; imposes a mandatory prison sentence, without parole, upon adults who involve juveniles in drug offenses; increases the criminal penalties for distributing controlled substances through the mail; requires mandatory detention of offenders convicted of drug trafficking and increases the penalty for convictions where a sawed-off shotgun or rifle or a destructive device was used; allows States to use justice assistance grants to develop better narcotics intelligence systems, and to train special drug intelligence units to combat narcotics trafficking and money laundering enterprises; authorizes the appointment of additional judges for the U.S. Courts of Appeals.

Forfeiture: Amends statutory forfeiture provisions to permit up to \$10 million of the amount in the forfeiture fund to be used to buy weapons and body armor for Federal law enforcement officers; permits forfeited assets to be shared with State and local law enforcement agencies and foreign countries that assist the U.S. in drug cases; provides for the handling of forfeited currency through an administrative process; permits the forfeiture of property used to commit a foreign drug offense and personal property used to commit other drug offenses.

International Efforts: Calls for discussions with Mexico to implement a bilateral agreement to monitor, pursue, and capture airborne drug smugglers; directs the Secretary of State to submit a report on the status of U.S. efforts to convene a hemispheric conference on drug trafficking and abuse; directs the President to submit necessary supplemental budget requests for FY 1990-91 to cover the U.S. share of the Andean anti-narcotics strategy.

Miscellaneous: Provides for Medicaid reimbursement for substance abuse treatment services upon request of the individual; excludes from the lease and forfeiture procedure under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 any eviction or termination of tenancy for criminal activity, and requires a public housing agency to notify the Postal Service of tenant evictions from public housing for drug-related criminal activities; grants the television industry a limited exemption from the anti-racket laws to help it fight drug abuse; enhances remedies available to the U.S. to collect debt owed the Federal government; authorizes a special issue savings bonds to assist in financing the war on drugs; establishes a Task Force to recommend methods to make the serial number on U.S. currency notes readable by commonly available electronic optical scanners.

Reports/Studies: Calls for a review of HHS's Child Welfare and Youth and Family Assistance Programs; a report on the organization of the President's proposed Drug Control Research and Development Committee; studies of infants born drug-exposed due to maternal substance abuse during pregnancy and the relationship between an individual's consumption of legal drugs and his/her consumption or abuse of illegal drugs; and a report on the feasibility of changing to single-use syringes to reduce IV drug abuse and the spread of diseases such as the AIDS virus.

Expresses the sense of Congress that the President has the constitutional and statutory authority to protect U.S. citizens and property throughout the world, protect and defend the Panama Canal, and enforce U.S. laws; states Congress' support of the President's efforts to restore constitutional government to Panama and remove General Noriega from his illegal control, to use all diplomatic, economic, and military options in Panama, and to exercise U.S. rights to protect the Panama Canal pursuant to the Panama Canal Treaty; urges the President to inform Congress of the steps he has taken to assist in the establishment of a coordinating office for the Panamanian democratic opposition.