

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. letter	George Miller to Reed re: welfare reform, 1p (partial)	8/20/93	P6/B6
2. form	Request for Physical Examination (Veterans Administration), 1p	9/05/91	P6/B6

P1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
P2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

PRM Personal records misfile defined in accordance with 44 USC 2201 (3).

RESTRICTIONS

B1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
B2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
B3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
B4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
B6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
B7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
B8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(9) of the FOIA].
B9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

Read
way > fyi

memo
CRASCO

File
welfare
letters

15 Screven Ave.
Atlanta Ga 30307
March 13, 1993

Re: Child Care

Dear, PRESIDENT CLINTON

I would like to thank you for inviting me to the 52nd Presidential Inaugural ceremony, I really enjoyed myself.

As a member of the faces of hope, I think it is my duty and responsibility to write you in regards to the child care issue.

I'm a single mother with 2 children, working full time at NationsBank to support us. In order for parents like me to do this we have to depend on a full time quality child care. Thanks to the PEACH Program I am able to give my children the quality care along with the head start on education that they need. I appreciate the things that Sheltering Arms Child Development and Family Support Center does for the kids and parents.

The PEACH program which is Georgia's JOBS program has really helped me and I feel it must be expanded if others are to get off welfare. The critical key to this program however, is child care. No JOBS program will work without affordable, accessible, quality child care as a vital part of it.

In Georgia last year, only 85% of the federal JOBS dollars were available because our state did not allocate enough matching dollars. Child care advocates are working diligently to influence our legislators to include adequate state matching dollars to maximize the available federal dollars. 33,650 children waiting for child care subsidies through the Department of Family and Children's Services. There are many more families who cannot wait, and often times the wait is so long the child is old enough for school.

During Election time you said you wanted people off welfare and into the work place. I strongly agree, but first we need quality child care for the people who seriously who want to work. Without the PEACH program, many parents have to resort to welfare. We will continue to advocate for more state dollars for child care and we hope you will stand firm on your commitment to more dollars in CDBG and other federal funds for child care. Help us give our children a chance, they are our future. Remember A New Beginning.....Renew Hope.....;

CHILDCARE NOT WELFARE

Michelle Miller
Face of Hope

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 29, 1993

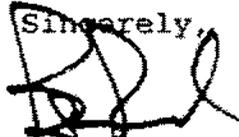
Ms. Scheherazade St. Martin
1000 Cabro Court
Novato, California 94947

Dear Ms. St. Martin:

Thank you for your letter to President Clinton concerning Sonoma State University's programs to assist women on welfare. I appreciate your taking the time to write.

I am forwarding your letter to the Working Group on Welfare, Reform, and Family Independence at the Department of Health and Human Services for review.

Sincerely,



Bruce Reed

Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

1000 Cabro Court,
Novato, CA 94947
415-892-2267
San Francisco • New York

Feb 16, 1994

Dear Mr. Reed,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to Mrs. Sosa in the working group on welfare reform. As I mentioned to you in my Jan 17 letter I will keep you informed. We hope to open two locations in Marin within a few months supporting the needs of the AFDC recipients.

The final proposal and all relevant documentation for federal aid will be sent to you soon.

This program has the hearts and souls of all our community leaders and will address the initial intent of President Clinton's change in the Reform Plan. A.F.D.C.

Respectfully,

Scheherazade member
of your staff
S.A.C.



Scheherazade St. Martin
1000 Cabro Court,
Novato, Ca. 94947

Working Group on Welfare Reform
Family Support And Independence
Aerospace Building
370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Suite 600
Washington D.C. 20477
February 14, 1994.

Dear Mrs. Sosa,

There is presently a joint partnership program with Sonoma State University Art Therapy Option and the AAUW association addressing educational needs in our community for women on AFDC.

The pilot project which was developed by me addressing women on AFDC is a complete case study of AFDC welfare recipients in a changed environment and working through the creative process in order to make change within their communities.

This pilot project was awarded merit from the psychology department as a model to be implemented in our community.

This mini model is presently being supported by our various community leaders and the AAUW association. The program has won acceptance by our community leaders and has been adopted by the AAUW to be implemented immediately.

I am presently working on the formulas, programs, and the initiation of this project within our community with the assistance of my three Sonoma State psychology faculty advisors to properly address the human needs of this particular population.

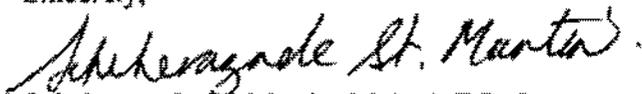
I will be more than happy to meet with Helene Grady once the program has been implemented and work on the mechanics of this program so that you would benefit from our extensive work already in place. The cost effectiveness of this model is beneficial for all concerned.

Amongst our work totaling three and a half years we have gathered theoretical data as well as video tapes on case studies done with AFDC recipient, children in school and bi-cultural families needing counseling and assistance.

I intend to forward to Bruce Reed a copy of extensive work and look forward to meeting with you and or Helene Grady.

I am looking at April meeting in Washington if that is okay with you. Meanwhile, I remain,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Scheherazade St. Martin".

Scheherazade St. Martin M.A. A.T.R. Intern.

Public Policy Chair for AAUW

CC: Bruce Reed Deputy Assistant on Domestic Policy

DEMOCRATIC * NATIONAL * COMMITTEE

David Wilhelm, Chairman

CM
INTAKE

November 8, 1993

Ms. Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
2nd Floor, West Wing
The White House
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Ms. Rasco:

Please find enclosed a letter from Scheherazade St. Martin regarding her attempts to assist women on welfare through community and university pilot projects. I hope this information is useful to the Administration's effort to reform the welfare system.

Thank you for your attention into this matter.

Sincerely,



David Wilhelm
Chairman

DW/amr

enclosures

INTRODUCTION

There are four pilot projects that present, individually, the roles of Sonoma State faculty and student-initiated projects in initiating preventive health care, education, welfare, and economics. These projects were developed in response to Ted Gabler and David Osborne's recent book, *Reinventing Government*.

1. EDUCATION - Community/University Pilot Project
Intern Leadership Training on Community Project
(Collaborative Learning)
Documents in Exhibit A
2. PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE - Community/University Pilot Project
Geriatrics and Art Therapy
Documents in Exhibit B
3. WELFARE - Community/University Pilot Project
Relieving Economic Dependence on Welfare System
Documents in Exhibit C (videotape)
4. ECONOMICS - Community/University Pilot Project
Currency Barter System
(Creative Solutions to Faculty and Student
Economic Constraints)
Documents in Exhibit D

Scheherazade St. Martin
1000 Cabro Court
Novato, Ca. 94947

October 18, 1993

Democratic National Committee
430 South Capital Street,
S.E. Washington D.C. 20003

Chair: David Wilhelm
Executive Assistant: Ceandra Scott
Attention: President Bill Clinton

Dear President Clinton,

In response to your letter of August 16 and your recommendation that I contact David Wilhelm, I was successful in reaching his Executive Assistant, Ceandra Scott by telephone. She recommended that I write you in care of the National Committee. Therefore I have addressed this letter as above.

It has been a year since we began developing programs at Sonoma State University oriented toward assisting women on welfare by encouraging them to develop employable skills. Attempts have been made to contact Congresswoman Lynn Woolsey. We felt that because of her background as a welfare recipient and her experience in successfully elevating her position, that she would be favorably disposed to support the concepts and programs proposed. Unfortunately we have not received a response in any form to the various letters and contacts directed to her staff. We are concerned that possibly she has not been informed.

We appreciate the pressures of your office and the difficulty you experience in responding to the volume of correspondence that you receive. We do not want to contribute unnecessarily to your burdens. We believe the proposed programs are well designed and can significantly reduce welfare costs by combining educational and job opportunities for people on aid who are willing and able to better their circumstances. We continue to believe that there are people who are willing to work to better their situations, even when faced with the attractiveness of government programs that are not tied to work or other performance obligations.

Senator Boxer's, Senator Biden's and Senator Feinstein's offices have all been informed of our program and proposal and have indicated positive responses and enthusiasm. They have responded with materials on AFDC and other women on aid programs, as well as encouraging us to pursue drafting a formal proposal.

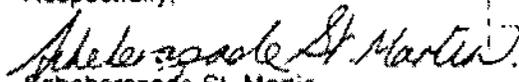
We in the Northern California communities, students, teachers, other concerned citizens and our political representatives, who are concerned about the welfare system, women on aid, and the prospects that the Federal Government cannot continue to vote for more benefits and may be required to reduce benefits, if alternative solutions are not found to make these programs more efficient and cost effective, want to propose alternative solutions. We are aware of the fact that you appreciate the economic realities and have expressed your concerns on this issue.

Our formal proposal will address concerns, which I believe you share, on efficient structuring of existing welfare programs, incorporating incentives for recipients to participate in community activities, improve their employment skills and create alternative opportunities for our women and families on aid.

We look forward to your response. If your organization has information regarding similar proposals that are presently being considered by the Congress, we would greatly appreciate being advised of their existence and request copies of such proposals to assist our efforts.

If you would be interested in visiting our University, we would be very happy to make a formal presentation of the Community/University Pilot Projects that we have developed over the past year. In essence, we are trying to reach out to aid recipients and encourage them to become active contributing members of the community. We ask the old to help with child care, we ask the young to assist the old, we ask everyone in between to be creative through university programs and networking. Mr. President, It works! Attached is a brief outline of the Project.

Respectfully,



Scheherazade St. Martin,

Encl: Project outline.

1000 Castro Court.
Novato, CA 94947
415-892-2267
San Francisco • New York

Feb 14, 1994

Dear Mr. Reed,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to Mrs. Josa in the working group on Welfare Reform. As I mentioned to you in my Jan 17, letter I will keep you informed. We hope to open two locations in Marin within a few months supporting the needs of the AFDC recipients.

The final proposal and all relevant documentation for federal aid will be sent to you soon.

This program has the hearts and souls of all our Community Leaders and will address the initial intent of President Clinton's change in the Reform Plan A.F.D.C.

Respectfully

Scheerzade Member
of your Party

Dear Mr. Reed,

I heard you on the "Larry King Show" & thought you might be interested in the letter my daughter got from the SRS.

She's willing to work & does not want to be an assistance --- but as you can see they throw out the stumbling blocks --- You said on the LKS that the Clinton Admin. wanted everyone off of Welfare in 2 yrs. - this says you have to be on for 36 months !!!

Thank You for Your Attention

KanWork / Olathe SRS
Bank IV Building, 3rd Floor
100 East Santa Fe
Olathe, KS 66051
(913) 768-3371

The KanWork program received a referral from your income maintenance worker indicating you are interested in participating in the KanWork/Employment Preparation Program.

Our records indicate you do not fall into our required PRIORITY target group at this time which includes:

- a. Families in which the custodial parent is under age 24 and has not completed high school or is not enrolled in high school or an equivalent course.
- b. Families in which the custodial parent is under age 21 and has worked less than 6 months in the last 12 months.
- c. Families in which the youngest child is within two years of being ineligible for assistance because of age (all children age 16 or older).
- *d. Families who have received cash assistance for more than 36 months during the preceding 60 month period.

As you are not in a priority target group at this time there will be a significant delay in your beginning in the KanWork program.

If you believe you qualify to meet one of the above priority target groups please contact your income maintenance worker and request she/he review your case.

Persons are accepted into the KanWork program on a first come first serve basis with individuals in the priority target groups being accepted first. Your referral will be kept on file and you will receive a letter inviting you to KanWork group orientation as soon as an opening becomes available.

IF YOU ARE EMPLOYED AND NEED SUPPORT SERVICES (LIKE CHILD CARE) TO MAINTAIN YOUR EMPLOYMENT, KANWORK MAY BE ABLE TO HELP. You can call (913) 768-3371.

Enclosed is information on additional resources available in the area these may be helpful to you.

Thank you for your interest in the KanWork program.

Sincerely,



Pamela Hudson
Kanwork Supervisor

October 1, 1993

Mr. Bruce Reed Deputy Assistant to President
for Domestic Policy
The Clinton Administration
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Reed:

I am an eligibility worker with 2 years tenure at the Texas Department of Human Services and my office is located in Ennis, Texas just a short distance from Dallas. I read about your new "welfare reform" group in our monthly newsletter and I hope you take the time to read my letter.

In the article the term "high-level" task force was used to describe all of your team. In my opinion that is just the problem...you could use a few "in-the-trenches". I work cases involving AFDC, Food Stamps, and Medicaid every single day. I have tried to get to really know my clients and I am a good producer as far as our production levels are set. I would like to walk you through my day today and let you know about some of the problems our total welfare system encounters.

I got to work at 8:00 am and I waited for thirty minutes for the state-wide computer called SAVERR to come up. I saw my first client at about 8:30 am and he was what I call a heavy sequencer...that is he has been on the Food Stamp program for a long time. He was a black man who was strong and healthy. He is typical of the kind of so-called unemployed black men in this community. He probably works several "pick-up" jobs that might include yard work, moving trailer houses, or other sundry casual jobs that are available. But, he will not report any income to this office because he would never believe the welfare office would do anything other than cut his benefits. We have taught him how to be dishonest. He will tell us exactly what we want to hear...he will lie for us.

My next client was a woman about 30-35 years old. She is married to a man that will not live with her. She doesn't want our Attorney General to attack him because he is vender paying (directly paying) all her bills and he has medical insurance on his job and could be carrying his own kids on the plan. Why should he? He pays her rent, her utility bills, and he has total control of his money. She on the other hand gets to have medicaid on all the kids and hundreds of dollars worth of food stamps. Whats the deal?

The next client I had was a Mexican woman with a resident alien card that entitles her and her husband who just crossed the border 4 months ago to have full food stamps. They joke about trying to get on SSI thru the SSA and almost getting arrested. My interpreter told me they think it is real funny to come up to America and get all the free stuff.

These are some examples of what I see every single day. We see people who crawl across the border and have their babies over U.S. soil and just as soon as they do...they sign up for and get Food stamps for the kids. We see older Americans borrow their grandkids and get huge hospital bills paid through the medicaid system. We see ladies quit jobs because they cannot afford daycare for their kids and rush back to our offices so scared they cannot wait to re-sign on the welfare dotted line.

The other day we had a girl come in and announce that she had just got a new job and would be making pretty fair money. When I re-figured her benefit level she got so scared that she told me she thought she had better quit her job. She has actually built up a kind of "welfare safety-net mentality". She believes that if she doesn't have us to back her up she will surely fail. Is this what we want to teach?

I have had several two parent families get really angry with me because they earned their way off medicaid and food stamps and since they no longer had the program to fall back on they got frightened. We seem to build a kind of fear into people that use our services.

My own son who is twenty-four years old has three kids already and he uses both food stamps and medicaid. He tells me when he can't find a Doctor to treat the sniffles of one of my grandkids he simply runs them into the nearest emergency room. Surely this costs quite a bit, doesn't it?

One group I really get angry with are the mothers that believe and say they are "entitled" to AFDC and Stamps because they are oppressed poor folks. Sir, I grew up more oppressed and more poor than any client I have ever waited on. I am a Viet Nam period veteran that understands depression and inner pain...but, I am not a whiner and I fear we are teaching people how to whine rather than how to succeed.

Just as surely as we preach "lets help" we stifle self-help. If we say lets get them off the rolls, then we feel WE must give them alternatives. Why? What if we selectively screened a few million off the programs and in that group we included all those who have more than five years in the system. Do we really think they would eat? Recently our local police force held a drug-sting operation and arrested 19 folks. Seventeen of them were our clients! Do we give people the opportunity to commit crime by taking away the worry of having to feed themselves?

Maybe I am just angry because I am a white man trying to see how feeding all these deadbeats will help. Maybe I am just a bigot that thinks it is wrong for middle-class grandmas to use their grandkids to get their hospital bills paid. Or, I could be a malcontent that hates welfare types. But, in fact I am none of the above. I came into this program hoping to make a difference. I am 45 years old and I thought that helping people was more noble than raking in profit. But I WAS WRONG! I would rather be a corporate profiteer than steal from the taxpayers to give gifts to people that hate us for helping them. Some social-scientist invented this program and I bet he thought like me at first. But, if he had stayed around to see the results doubtless he would not recognize his dream...cause that is all it is. "We do not help anyone." That was what my supervisor told me recently. She has been in the agency fifteen years and she really believes that all we do is provide social workers a good job. I wouldnt have believed it if I hadn't worked in it. You folks simply must put an end to this craziness. I would be happy to help you walk through the welfare world that administrators don't want you to see. Talk to eligibility workers about what causes them stress and inner pain and you will find the real viable problems that make reform a real possibility. IT HAS TO DO WITH NO GOVERNMENT BACKSTOPPING everyday reality. Folks must sink or swim now and again. It is how we humans best operate. I have another son, and if I give him money he spends it. Is it any different for welfare clients?

Respectfully,
Michael Hernandez, CSSS

Please excuse the typing.

August 20, 1993

The White House

Domestic Policy Advisor

Mr. Bruce Reed

Ref: Welfare Reform

Dear Mr. Reed:

At 45 years old my wife and

I have found being on Public

Assistance very hard to accept.

For five long years we have

slid deeper into this present

system, we lost phone service due

to running up a \$380.00 bill searching

for gainful employment. Our

car could not be maintained since

cash assistance level did not

leave enough funds for oil changes
fuel or general maintenance so

now we are worse off and
more dependant than at the start.

My point is that I know where
I don't want to be and from

this position I seek to be
part of the process which
changes welfare to a system
that enables clients to get

back into the workforce and
restore self worth.

Please consider me for membership
on a task force on this matter.

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 1
LISTED IN THE WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

THE FOLLOWING PAGE HAS HAD MATERIAL REDACTED. CONSULT THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION.

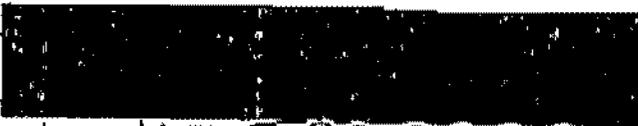
I hope to be part of the
solution and if a visit to our
home is possible, please accept
this letter as an open invitation.

Most Sincerely

George E Miller

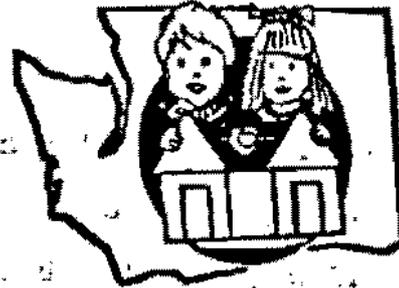
1741 Temple School Road
Dover Twp., PA 17315-2345

Soc Sec No.


US Army - 68-70 US 5198 3288

FATHERS' RIGHTS

COPY



BOX 5345
TACOMA, WA. 98415-5345
206-572-7340

MONDAY AUGUST 30TH, 1993

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington DC, 20500

RE: URGENT ATTENTION NEEDED TO FATHERS ISSUES
REQUEST FOR MEETING WITH WELFARE REFORM WORKING GROUP

Dear President Clinton:

There is a greater than ever need for assistance and protection of father/child relationships, and Mr. President, we need your leadership to get it.

I have just returned from a full week in Washington DC and I am distressed as to how bad the political and legal situation is for fathers and their children. Several specifics are as follows:

First - On Sunday, August 22, I was greeted with a copy of the USA Today newspaper with a handcuffed father on the cover. The title of the article was "Tracking Down Dad". See attached article. Is this really the image of fatherhood we choose to send to new fathers? Is this the new role model of how we inspire fathers to be responsible parents?

FATHERS ISSUES NEED URGENT ATTENTION - 1

Secondly - On Monday, Aug. 23rd, I was able to obtain a copy of your budget resolution that just passed through Congress. I learned the new National Commission for Child and Family Welfare, created under S.1002, was not funded. This is a sad development as this Commission offers fathers the first opportunity to be formally involved in ongoing policy review of federal domestic relations issues.

Third - I learned of Senator Dodd's recent hearings on Child Support Assurance held on Aug. 3rd, occurred without any testimony from any fathers organization. See attached witness list.

Fourth - I read Senator Bradley's bill, S. 689. Among the several punitive measures proposed, Senator Bradley proposes a new system for identification of paternity fathers. Senator Bradley offers none of these fathers any possible assistance to become the primary caregivers from the beginning, even though solid research shows a minimum of 15% to 25% of these unmarried fathers to be the better parent, and willing to be the full time responsible parent. A father primary caregiver process could save millions of dollars of entitlement spending, as the average income of paternity fathers is over \$15,000. These men are capable of supporting their children, without a penny of public assistance. Why are these good fathers continually discriminated against by Senator Bradley and other members of Congress? See attached law journal article of denial of rights of unmarried fathers.

American divorced and unmarried fathers cannot make this good fight to become responsible parents without support from you Mr. President. We are just beginning to build a national political organization for American fathers to be involved with national issues. It is our intent to build a national coalition to give testimony on many national issues of critical importance to fathers and their children. Today, most fathers organizations operate only at the State and local levels. What is amazing to us is the apparent willingness of Congress to proceed with new legislation without any involvement from half of the involved parents. Articles like the USA Today piece make it seem as if fathers have nothing positive to contribute to family policy debates. We know this is not your position, but it is the situation with which we are faced today.

Our one formal request to you, at this time, is to order the Welfare Reform Working Group to give American fathers one full day to present testimony on our issues. At this time we are aware the Welfare Group is aware of fathers issues, but testimony is only selectively requested. During a recent meeting in Washington DC, no fathers groups testified, and I am told that may have also occurred in Chicago. When I was in DC last week, I did provide one staff member with names of fathers groups from New Jersey for the meeting on Sept. 9th. We will not know what happens until after that meeting. However, Mr. President, this is not enough, and we appeal to you to order the Welfare Group to hear our issues for a

full day, BEFORE, the Working Group meets and makes recommendations to you.

In 1984 and again in 1988, Congress tried to make family policy without considering any issues from the fathers perspective. Today, we have a bigger mess than ever, with more families and children in need of services. The previous legislation has not worked. YES, Mr. President, fathers are a part of the problem on family issues, but we are also a big part of the solution, and we are not being included and heard. No positive father/child issues have been raised. We appeal to you, personally, to help make this change in the national family policy debate process. The stakes for American children are too high to keep fathers on the outside. We cannot afford to let Congress totally criminalize the institution of fatherhood, which it seems that some members and some women's rights groups are trying to do.

We thank you for whatever attention you can give to our request for a full day meeting with your Welfare Reform Working Group before it concludes its business.

Sincerely,

Bill Harrington,
President

AUGUST 20-22, 1993

USA WEEKEND

ALS
Get ready
for Oct.
Make
Difference

Tracking down Dad

A new breed of bounty hunter is snaring deadbeat dads the government can't catch



**SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, FAMILY,
DRUGS, AND ALCOHOLISM
HEARING ON
"NEW DIRECTIONS IN CHILD SUPPORT: CHILD SUPPORT ASSURANCE"
August 3, 1993
385 Russell Senate Office Building**

The Honorable Donald S. Beyer, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor of Virginia

PANEL I

Gay L. Demos
Former participant, New York
Child Assistance Program
Rochester, New York

Roseanne Cohen
Child Support Investigator
Child Assistance Program
Rochester, New York

Geraldine Jensen
President, The Association for Children
for the Enforcement of Support
Toledo, Ohio

PANEL II

Robert Melia
Director of Strategic Planning
Massachusetts Department of Revenue
Boston, Massachusetts

Nancy Duff Campbell
Co-President
National Women's Law Center
Washington, DC

Robert I. Lerman
Professor of Economics
The American University
Washington, DC

A Father's Right: Some Inconsistencies in the Application of Due Process and Equal Protection to the Male Parent

Carol Lynn Tebben



Carol Lynn Tebben is an assistant professor of political science at University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Kenosha, Wisconsin. She received her J.D. degree from University of Idaho College of Law and her Ph.D. degree in government from The Claremont Graduate School.

The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized a natural father's established relationship with his child as a protectable due process and equal protection interest. This interest has been extended further by the Court to include a natural father's potential relationship with his child. The states, however, have been divergent in their application of constitutional protection to these interests, and many states give only cramped or minimal protection. A father's 14th Amendment rights are often pitted against such crucial public policy issues as the integrity of the family, the stability of the adoption process, or the best interests of the child. Although the Court has recognized that rights of the natural father are protectable, the Court also allows a great deal of discretion to the states in determining the extent of that protection. In some state cases, the results have been contradictory to the Court's declaration that a father's established or potential relationship with his child is protected. For many fathers seeking to protect the relationship with a child, the 14th Amendment has proven to be meaningless.

The Standard of Review

A threshold consideration in dealing with cases involving the father-child relationship is to determine the correct standard of review to be applied to evaluate the state legislation in question. Because gender discrimination has been found in some cases involving father's rights, especially between unwed fathers and unwed mothers, it has been asserted that intermediate scrutiny is the appropriate judicial standard of review.¹ This standard requires that the legislation in question be substantially related to an important state interest.

**NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS &
REFORM UNION**

MEMORANDUM

TO : Lawrence E. Townsend, Jr.

FROM: Kevin M. Aslanian 

DATE: 9/7/93

**SUBJECT: Disingenuous Information Presented by MDRC re:
California & Riverside County GAIN and
Your Response Dated 8/25/93.**

I am in receipt of your 8/25/93 letter relative to the attached memo to Mr. Reed. Your memo seems to only challenge the unemployment statistics of our memo. We do agree with your statement regarding the unemployment rate of Riverside County.

Our memo asserts that at a cost of \$8 a day, the Riverside County GAIN program assisted AFDC recipients in obtaining increased income of less than one dollar per day. Statewide, GAIN participants gained 21¢ a day (which doesn't even cover the cost of buying a daily newspaper) at a taxpayer's cost of more than \$5 a day. These items were not challenged in your letter.

Our statistics, which were taken directly from Riverside County's GAIN 25 Reports, showing that the Riverside County GAIN program was more successful in sanctioning impoverished families than it was in getting adequate jobs that resulted in termination of AFDC benefits, was also not challenged in your letter.

I am glad that Riverside County has approved a work ethic program. I hope you and your fellow workers can serve as an example by getting AFDC recipients adequate jobs that gets them off of welfare permanently.

NWR&RU and CCWRO represent recipients who want a paycheck, not welfare check. The goals of your workfare program is that welfare recipients continue to get a welfare check plus paycheck. This only guarantees the continuation of your and your comrades employment. This is inconsistent with our goals which is to get a pay check that meets the needs of our children and not a welfare check.

cc: Mr. Bruce Reed

**Riverside County Board of
Supervisors**

**NATIONAL WELFARE
RIGHTS & REFORM UNION**

NWR&RU

MEMORANDUM

TO : BRUCE REED

DATE: 8/22/93

FROM: Kevin Aslanian

SUBJECT: Disingenuous information presented by MDRC relative to California & Riverside County GAIN

During the 8/20/93 Welfare Work Group hearing, Mr. Riccio of Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC) alleged that GAIN was a success, especially in Riverside County.

If success is sanctioning poor families, then Riverside County is a success. From the perspective of welfare recipients, the Riverside County GAIN program is one of the worse programs in the Country with its primary goal to sanction families, including those who should have been exempted from the program due to remoteness, lack of child care or disability. Riverside County has sanctioned more people per year than the number of persons who have obtained employment that resulted in termination of AFDC benefits. It should be noted that Riverside County has one of the lowest unemployment rates in California- a fact deceitfully withheld from your work group and the public by the GAIN proponents.

The primary purpose of the GAIN program is to help poor families become self-sufficient. It was not meant to help organizations such as MDRC produce more income for themselves by disseminating untruthful propaganda.

The following represents actual numbers taken from Riverside County's own GAIN 25 reports.

Period	Number of Sanctions	Number of Jobs Resulting in Termination of AFDC
7/92 through 5/93	3,013	1,177
FY 1991-1992	2,538	1,699
FY 1990-1991	2,644	262
FY 1989-1990	2,384	311

**SOURCE: Riverside
County GAIN 25
Report**

We should point out that there is no evidence that the jobs which resulted in the termination of AFDC benefits were obtained as a direct result of the GAIN program. We believe that there is reason to believe that these figures are "doctored" given the over 600% increase in the number of persons who obtained employment that resulted in termination of AFDC benefits from FY 90-91 to 91-92 and 92-93.

THE ALLEGED SUCCESS OF GAIN IN CALIFORNIA & RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Again, MDRC's presentation of their own work is disingenuous to say the least. It is designed to mislead government officials and the public to make a "turkey" program look good. However, that's what MDRC is paid to do. What is amazing is the number of people who have ignorantly jumped on the MDRC bandwagon notwithstanding the facts set forth below.

The FACTS are very simple based on the data reported in the MDRC 1993 report. Statewide in California, those who participated in GAIN earned an average net income of \$155 more than those who did not participate in GAIN.

This may be "statistically significant" to some, but what it really means is \$155 for two years, or \$155 for 720 days, or 21¢ a day. We do not consider 21¢ a day to be statistically significant, except that MDRC received millions of dollars to discover that recipients got 21¢ cents a day more than non GAIN participants .

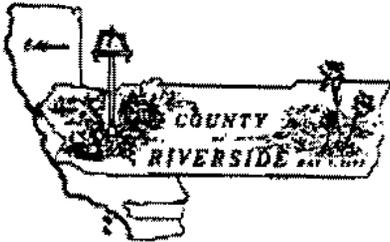
MDRC also failed to tell the U.S. government and the public that taxpayers had to pay over **\$5 a day so GAIN participants can receive a mere 21¢ a day more than non GAIN participants**. MDRC will eventually divulge these figures after squeezing several more million AFDC dollars from federal and state governments.

How did Riverside County rate in this study? In Riverside County, over a two year period, or 720 days, **GAIN participants had a net increase of \$720 , or 98¢ a day. The cost to the taxpayer is \$8 a day**. Thus, the cost of the program is 800% higher than the benefits to clients. How sad that this is touted as a model program for America.

What is the true message of GAIN? Bureaucrats receive the dollar bills while AFDC families get the pennies. A successful GAIN program should have bureaucrats receiving pennies and AFDC families gaining dollars.

We were disappointed that representatives of the "organized poor" were excluded from this hearing. To the extent that the work group will be reaching out to the National Governor's Association for "state input", we hope that the work group would reach out to the organized poor as well.

cc: John Riccio of MDRC



Department of Public Social Services

Administrative Office: 4060 County Circle Drive, Riverside, CA 92503
 Telephone Number: (909) 358-3000 FAX Number: (909) 358-3036

Lawrence E. Townsend, Jr., Director

Dennis J. Boyle, Assistant Director
 Administrative Services

Paul A. Rout, Assistant Director
 Social Services

Ronald G. Merrill, Deputy Director
 Income Maintenance

00/93/0079
 LET/lal

August 25, 1993

Kevin Aslanian, Executive Director
 Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations, Inc.
 1901 Alhambra
 Sacramento, CA 95816

Received

SEP 08 1993

CCWRO

Dear Kevin,

SUBJ: RIVERSIDE COUNTY GAIN PROGRAM

REF: S-GAIN-MDRC '93
 A-Work Ethics '93

I read a publication dated 8/22/93, allegedly from you to Bruce Reed. (Copy enclosed). If this was from you, I'm disappointed in your usage of misinformation.

Our county has been struggling with a disproportionately high unemployment rate. Attached is a page from a recent EDD Labor Market Bulletin showing our actual unemployment rate of 12.9%, which is higher than the State average of 9.4%.

By the way, our county is beginning a work ethic program as it was recently approved by our Board of Supervisors. As a sample, I am sharing one example with you in hopes that it may benefit you also:

"Be Proud of Honest Labor"

Very truly yours,

Lawrence E. Townsend, Jr.
 Director

Enclosures



TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WELFARE REFORM WORKING GROUP

By
David Beckmann, President
Bread for the World

August 19, 1993

Bread for the World is a Christian citizens' movement against hunger. Our 44,000 members across the country lobby their Members of Congress on issues that affect hungry people in our country and around the world.

Every year we focus the bulk of our energy on one issue. In planning for next year, we have polled hundreds of local leaders and staff in a wide range of church denominations. To my surprise, most of these people are urging us -- a hunger organization -- to focus on welfare reform. They see the process you are starting as our best opportunity in the coming year to reduce hunger.

We expect to generate between 100,000 and 200,000 letters to Congress about welfare reform in 1994. Our educational outreach through churches and the media will be even more widespread.

Basically, we want welfare reform that is aimed at reducing poverty, not just getting people off the welfare rolls.

We will be saying that effective welfare reform requires investment in a range of anti-poverty programs. Recent funding increases for the Earned Income Tax Credit, food stamps, and WIC will help. But to move welfare recipients up and out of poverty, we also need more funding for education and training, child support assurance, and public sector jobs.

On the other hand, time limits and workfare are likely to be expensive and not do much to reduce poverty. We don't want low-impact spending to crowd out planned increases for proven, cost-effective programs such as WIC, Head Start, and Job Corps.

We have not yet decided on precisely how to frame our welfare reform campaign and would welcome your advice.

We might focus on expansion of the JOBS program. Its support of basic and continuing education seems especially effective in helping people get jobs, and the JOBS program will be more widely adopted if the federal government pays for a bigger share of the costs.

Bread for the World might also rally support for child support assurance.

We appreciate the President's leadership on welfare reform, and we hope our planned campaign will encourage you to be bold in your recommendations.



COMMISSION FOR PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

July 23, 1993

Mr. Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

COMMISSIONERS:

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REV. P. J. JONES, D.D.
GUY W. MCCREARY
MARY J. SOLOW

STAFF:

BETSY MIKES
Executive Director
GISELA M. ODLON
Commission Secretary

Dear Mr. Reed:

The Commission for Public Social Services of Los Angeles County, in its advisory role to the Board of Supervisors and the Director of the Department of Public Social Services, has followed the President's welfare reform proposals with considerable interest. Based on our local experience with a County-administered workfare program for General Relief recipients which has been in place since 1948, as well as our participation in the GAIN program for AFDC, we recognize the complexity as well as the cost of transitioning people off of welfare. While most Americans are strongly in support of replacing welfare with work, that goal has eluded us, despite numerous experiments at every level of government.

This Commission is encouraged by President Clinton's determination to "end welfare as we know it." We are concerned, however, that the working group which you co-chair is comprised entirely of federal officials. We believe state and county representatives should, at a minimum, be brought into any such working group at the earliest stage feasible. To accomplish this, we urge you to consult with the National Governors Association and the National Association of Counties to secure from each appropriate representatives to your task force.

Sincerely,


James N. Adler
Chairman

JNA:mm



THE WHITE HOUSE

August 5, 1993

Master Dancy—

My apologies for this delayed response to your May 19th letter. I understand your concerns and have passed your letter along to those individuals who are looking at Welfare Reform. Again, it was a pleasure meeting you!

Rosalyn Kelly

Kathi
Bruce

Circuit Court
for
Baltimore City

343 COURTHOUSE EAST
111 NORTH CALVERT STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202

BONITA J. DANCY
DOMESTIC RELATIONS MASTER

TELEPHONE 396-1919
City Deal TTY 396-4930

May 19, 1993

Ms. Roslyn Kelly
Executive Assistant
Domestic Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Re: Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC)
Mandatory Filing Unit
Rule 45CFR §206.10(a)(a)(vii)

Dear Ms. Kelly:

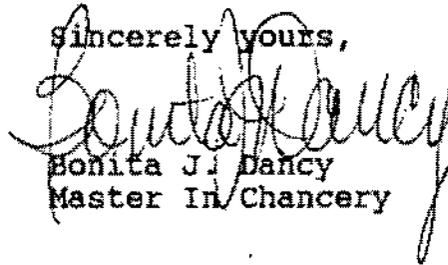
As we discussed at the National Association for Women Judges' Reception in March 1993, I am writing to request a review of the above-captioned regulation as it applies to siblings in an AFDC unit. The regulation requires a parent making application for a dependent child to include in that application any of that child's brothers and sisters living in the same household. This is problematic for many households with siblings with different fathers. For example, if a mother with three children living with her needs to apply for AFDC for one child whose father is deceased and no benefits are available to the child through the father, she must also apply for AFDC for the other two children living with her even if their father is employed and child support is being collected from him in accordance with the child support guidelines. The result is to force two children whose father is willing to support them directly to be come dependent on AFDC. This takes away from employed fathers the opportunity to provide support for their children that keeps the children off the public assistance rolls. Many employed fathers resent being forced to have their children receive public assistance. Moreover, these fathers are required to pay child support in accordance with the child support guidelines. This often means the amount the father pays to reimburse AFDC exceeds the amount AFDC provides for that father's child. This denies the child the opportunity to have a standard of living in excess of that provided by the AFDC grant, although the child's father is paying for a higher standard. Payment of child support at the guidelines rate may also render the father financially unable to give the child extras.

Ms. Roslyn Kelly
Executive Assistant
May 19, 1993
Page 2

It is our general assessment that this provision fosters dependency and deprives fathers of the opportunity to support their children without public assistance. We request a review of this regulation and that the regulation be modified to remove an undue restriction on direct parental support. Please contact me if you need additional information or specific examples of the impact of this regulation.

Your review of this request is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



Bonita J. Dancy
Master In Chancery

BJD:arr
attachments
cc: Judge Kathleen O'Ferrall Friedman
Master Miriam B. Hutchins

Individuals in institu-
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sts for staff;

(i) Participating with other agencies and community groups in activities to set up the authority(ies) and to advise on the formulation of policy for the establishment and maintenance of standards;

(ii) On loan for a time limited period to work with the standard-setting authority(ies) in upgrading institutional care;

(iii) Engaged in the function of co-ordination in States where there is more than one authority; and

(iv) Engaged in adjusting complaints and making reports and recommendations to the standard-setting authority(ies) on conditions which appear to be in violation of such standards.

(2) Federal financial participation is not available in the costs incurred by the standard-setting authority(ies) in establishing and maintaining stand-ards for institutions.

136 FR 3862, Feb. 27, 1971, as amended at 45 FR 56886, Aug. 25, 1980; 53 FR 36580, Sept. 21, 1988)

PART 206—APPLICATION, DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY AND FURNISHING ASSISTANCE—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

AUTHORITY: Sections 402 and 1102 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602 and 1302) and Pub. L. No. 97-248, 96 Stat. 324, and Pub. L. No. 99-603, 100 Stat. 3359.

§ 206.10 Application, determination of eligibility and furnishing of assistance.

(a) *State plan requirements.* A State plan under title I, IV-A, X, XIV, or XVI(AABD), of that Social Security Act shall provide that:

(1) Each individual wishing to do so shall have the opportunity to apply for assistance under the plan without delay. Under this requirement:

(i) Each individual may apply under whichever of the State plan plans he chooses;

(ii) The agency shall require a written application, signed under a penalty of perjury, on a form prescribed by the State agency, from the applicant himself, or his authorized representative, or, where the applicant is incompetent or incapacitated, someone

acting responsibly for him. When an individual is required to be included in an existing assistance unit pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)(vii), such individual will be considered to be included in the application, as of the date he is required to be included in the assistance unit;

(iii) An applicant may be assisted, if he so desires, by an individual(s) of his choice (who need not be a lawyer) in the various aspects of the application process and the redetermination of eligibility and may be accompanied by such individual(s) in contacts with the agency and when so accompanied may also be represented by them.

(iv)—(v) [Reserved]

(vi) Every recipient in a State which provides a supplemental payment under § 233.27 of this chapter shall have an opportunity to request that payment without delay.

(vii) For AFDC only, in order for the family to be eligible, an application with respect to a dependent child must also include, if living in the same household and otherwise eligible for assistance:

(A) Any natural or adoptive parent, or stepparent (in the case of States with laws of general applicability); and

(B) Any blood-related or adoptive brother or sister; *Exception:* needs and income of disqualified alien siblings, pursuant to § 233.50(c), are not considered in determining the eligibility and payment of an otherwise eligible dependent child.

(2)(i) Applicants shall be informed about the eligibility requirements and their rights and obligations under the program. Under this requirement individuals are given information in written form, and orally as appropriate, about coverage, conditions of eligibility, scope of the program, and related services available, and the rights and responsibilities of applicants for and recipients of assistance. Specifically developed bulletins or pamphlets explaining the rules regarding eligibility and appeals in simple, understandable terms are publicized and available in quantity.

(ii) Procedures shall be adopted which are designed to assure that recipients make timely and accurate reports of any change in circumstances

July 17, 1993

COPIES: ✓ Domestic Policy Council
NVVC, Washington

Hon. U.S. Vice President Al Gore
New Executive Office Building
Washington D.C. 20501

Dear Mr. Vice President,

Thank you for your June 24 letter regarding a complex welfare issue, the 4-month response time, and the computerized signature.

I am on the Public Assistance Home Relief program (still, thanks to no change in Washington) as a direct result of provable and verifiable "claims trashing", not unlike that which was exposed recently on Capitol Hill surrounding the investigations of Empire Blue Cross & Blue Shield Insurance Company, from federal government employees who are still on the payroll and are apparently left over from the Nixon years. Since the new administration is posturing to refuse to fire corrupt employees there is little hope for anything to improve hereafter. When I finally obtain a legal and non-corrupt disability review, I will transfer either to the V.A. disability or Social Security disability programs.

Like so many other Vietnam Era Veterans, I have been registered on the Small Business Administration automated procurement system known as PASS for 5 years now. In 1991, I became disabled with long term digestive disorder after life-threatening surgery at the V.A. Medical Center.

I have never received one single purchasing or contract opportunity through the PASS system. I have dealer licenses to sell over 7,000 products including top executive footwear and even steel toe styles for your National Park Service (see attached), or maybe vitamins to sell to the V.A. system. But the problem is, all government agency purchasing agents are BYPASSING AND IGNORING the SBA PASS system, simply because there is no legislation or enforced government policy making it MANDATORY for the purchasing agents to fill their small business obligations through fair and rotating business selections from within the PASS system.

Congress continues to fund the system but noone is using it. What I have received, however, is (attached) evidence that the SBA is using our business registrations as their very own private mailing list to SELL to us their conferences, workshops, and seminars - none of which really gives out real world federal purchasing information. If the PASS system is regularly ignored, then how can ANY SBA conference be telling the truth?

In the attached solicitation, the SBA wants \$130 from me to register and proposes a \$90/per night hotel fee for my attendance. Therefore, it can be said that Congress and the White House is appropriating money to fund an illegal fraud scheme by the SBA - all under the false claim that they are actually providing "income opportunity" to those of us who are on welfare and/or disability and pending a program transition (since 1991).

Let me propose the following solutions which I view as logical from where I sit:

- (1) Enforce the firing of any claims reviewer, analyst, or adjudication officer who is caught "trashing" qualified disability claims as a way to keep eligibility numbers low. When they do this, we remain on welfare.
- (2) Terminate funding of the SBA PASS system
- (3) In the alternative to (2), introduce and sign an emergency executive order for all government agencies to fill small business purchases through a fair and rotating selection process from within the SBA PASS system. Preference purchasing should go to those of us who are on welfare and disability.
- (4) No action is not an option - your election platform was publicly accepted on the basis of "change".

Let me put this in some kind of perspective that you can readily relate to. If a total of 12 government agencies per year each made a commitment of sending 1 single order totalling \$5,000 in products from me, and rotating to a different agency each month, I would earn enough commissions, bonuses, and retail profit to support myself for one full year and NOT be on any welfare or disability program.

The paperwork processing, billing, and shipping oversight that would be required of me to fill a \$5,000 order in a 30-day period would be about the maximum work level that I could perform while still attending to my illness and keeping up my outpatient care at the V.A..

How hard would it be for Congress to buy shoes from me; or for the V.A. to buy vitamins from me; or for GSA to buy paper towels from me; or for the Department of Education to buy a childrens video tape from me???

The solutions to the national welfare problem is within this new administration's reach. But it will require some strong action to weed out and identify corruption, coupled with a leadership commitment to BENEFIT a moral society helplessly trapped in a program that NONE OF US like.

The last famous person to BENEFIT from the Small Business Administration turned out to be the Treasurer of the U.S. Department of Treasury which brought about her scandalous resignation for profiteering in the Gulf War just before election day. If this agency is only going to sell TO us and not assist in buying FROM us, then please stop funding the program immediately.

I hope that you find this information useful to your planning. Thank you for your service.



Susan R. Frasier, veteran and welfare recipient
1224 Third Ave.
Schenectady, N.Y. 12303



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1993

Ms. Susan Frasier
1224 Third Avenue
Schenectady, New York 12303

Dear Ms. Frasier:

Thank you for sharing your views with me. I appreciate hearing from you.

Those Americans who work hard and play by the rules should be honored and rewarded. This Administration intends to reform our current welfare system so that it empowers welfare recipients to care for their children and improve their lives. President Clinton and I are prepared to demand responsibility and restore the welfare system to what it once was--a safety net for those who need a helping hand.

The President has assigned the Domestic Policy Council the task of searching out solid solutions to today's welfare problems and concerns. The Council has found that state-run experiments, such as those in Ohio and California, can reduce welfare costs and put people back to work. The President and I have made welfare reform one of our top five priorities. This Administration is prepared to work with state governments to guarantee that this goal is accomplished.

Please be assured that the President and I understand the great need for welfare reform and will continue to look for answers, not just quick fixes. As we continue our work on this issue, we welcome your ideas and suggestions.

Again, thank you for letting me hear from you.

Sincerely,



Al Gore

Take a minute...
fill out this form today!



Your capabilities will be computer listed and could lead to new business opportunities for you!

Instructions
Here's what happens as soon as we receive your reply

Fill out all the applicable information, tear off this portion at the perforation, fold the two remaining halves so that your company profile is on the inside, fold the flap, moisten it, seal and mail. That's all there is to it. PASS pays the postage!

Your company becomes computer listed through our Procurement Automated Source System (PASS) and your company's capabilities are available to government agencies and major corporations when they request potential bidders for contracts and subcontracts. **YOUR COMPANY SHOULD BE THERE!**

This is a free service!

You have nothing to lose and you may have new contracts to gain! Don't delay... mail back this information today! You will be notified as soon as your company is listed in PASS!

Tear off at perforation

Is this an updated profile form? Yes No

PROCUREMENT AUTOMATED SOURCE SYSTEM — COMPANY PROFILE

IDENTIFICATION PASS is designed only for small businesses which are organized for profit and independently owned and operated

COMPANY NAME _____ EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. (if avail.) _____
 NO. OF EMPLOYEES _____
 MAILING ADDRESS _____ TOTAL SALES LAST FISCAL YEAR _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____ YEAR BUSINESS ESTABLISHED _____
 CONTACT PERSON _____ TITLE _____ PHONE _____

PASS is divided into 4 types of businesses. Please estimate the percentage of your business allocated to the following (total must equal 100%) and complete the appropriate sections:

MANUFACTURING/SUPPLIES _____%

CHECK ONE MANUFACTURER DEALER WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR
 MANUFACTURING FACILITY SIZE _____ SQ. FT.

CONSTRUCTION _____%

MAXIMUM CURRENT BONDING LEVEL \$ _____ (if applicable)
 MAXIMUM OPERATING RADIUS _____ MILES
 ANYWHERE IN U.S. ENTER 3999 ABOVE
 ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD ENTER 9999 ABOVE

RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT _____%

No. of engineers & scientists _____
 Expertise of key personnel _____

SERVICES _____%

MAXIMUM CURRENT BONDING LEVEL \$ _____ (if applicable)
 MAXIMUM OPERATING RADIUS _____ MILES
 ANYWHERE IN U.S. ENTER 3999 ABOVE
 ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD ENTER 9999 ABOVE

CAPABILITIES (limit 32 words — avoid abbreviations)

List products and services offered and special capabilities

OWNERSHIP CHECK ALL APPLICABLE BOXES

Company is at least 51% OWNED, CONTROLLED and ACTIVELY MANAGED BY:
 VETERANS CHECK IF ANY SERVICE WAS IN VIETNAM ERA (1964-1975)
 WOMAN WOMEN MINORITY PERSONS

IF MINORITY OWNER CHECK

BLACK AMERICAN HISPANIC AMERICAN
 NATIVE AMERICAN ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN (Includes Oriental)
 American Indian Eskimo, Aleut & Native Hawaiian

EXPORTS CHECK ONE BUT FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE INTEREST

ACTIVE EXPORTER INTERESTED IN EXPORTS NOT INTERESTED IN EXPORTS

SIGNATURE (important! Signature is required)

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROFILE MAY BE DISCLOSED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Signature of Company Officer _____ Title _____ Date _____ (For SBA Use)

ADD PUBLIC ASSISTANCE QUESTION

Questions? Contact your regional or district U.S. Small Business Administration Office for answers.
FILL OUT... SEAL... AND MAIL TODAY! IT'S EASY!

SBA Form 1167 (8-84)
 Use 3-84 Edition until exhausted
 OMB Approval No.: 3243-0284
 Exp. 3-31-87

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

DATE & TIME:

JULY 28, 29, 30, 1992

The conference will officially open with breakfast at 8:30 a.m. on July 29th and close at 5:00 p.m. on July 30th. Early registration will be July 28 from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

PROGRAM

Senator Sam Nunn, Senator Wyche Fowler and members of the Georgia Congressional Delegation are invited speakers.

SEMINARS:

Seminars on various procurement topics will be conducted several times on July 29 and 30, giving everyone ample opportunity to receive one-on-one counseling in the Exhibit Hall, as well as to attend the seminars.

Seminars will be held on the following topics:

1. Capital Financing
2. Minority Business Programs
3. Surety Bonding
4. Women's Business Ownership
5. International Trade
6. How to Prepare Bids & Proposals
7. Targeting the Non-DOD Market Place
8. Procurement Opportunities with the State and Olympic Committee
9. Hazardous & Toxic Waste Contracting
10. Are You A Small Business?

Delta Air Lines, Inc., the OFFICIAL CONFERENCE AIRLINES, in cooperation with The Small Business Administration, is offering special rates to the meeting. These fares are based on Delta's published round-trip fares within the United States and San Juan.

- A 5% discount off any published fare (except group, military, government contract, Visit USA, and Delta's Canadian fares), providing all rules and conditions of the airfare are met.
- A 40% discount off the restricted Coach (Y, YN, Y1) fare. Seven days advance reservations and ticketing is required.
- Call Delta, or have your travel agent call, at 1-800-241-6760, for reservations.

- Refer to File Number, Account Number I

SMALL BUSINESS PROCUREMENT OPPORTUNITIES FAIR EXPO '92

REGISTRATION

\$130.00 each for all attendees. Registration Fee includes breakfast and banquet on Wednesday and a luncheon on Thursday.

Registration received after July 21 may not be assured of space available for the kickoff breakfast on July 29. PLEASE REGISTER EARLY. Receipts for prepaid registration will be included in conference material distributed at the site. Make checks payable to SBA Procurement Opportunities Fair. Purchase orders will not be accepted.

BOOTH RATES:

\$250.00 per booth. Make checks payable to SBA Procurement Opportunities Fair.

ACCOMMODATIONS:

Five hundred (500) sleeping rooms have been reserved at the Atlanta Marriott Marquis Hotel for participants and attendees. Room reservations are your responsibility and should be made promptly with the hotel. Reserved rooms will be released after July 17, 1992. PHONE: (404) 521-0000.

HOTEL RATES:

Government: (Government ID Required)
Single \$69.00 Double \$69.00
Industry:
Single \$90.00 Double \$90.00

The special rates will be extended three days before and after the conference, based on space availability.

Limo service is available to and from the airport at a nominal charge.

PARKING:

Parking space at the hotel is limited and made available on a first-come-first served basis; space cannot be prearranged. Additional parking is available at lots adjacent to the hotel. Early arrival at the conference is suggested.

DECORATOR:

UNITED EXPOSITION SERVICE COMPANY
ATTN: Customer Service
933A Lee Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30310
Telephone: 404-755-2300

Any services or equipment required for booth operation other than table and chairs will have to be contracted directly with the decorating firm.

SEND BOOTH AND CONFERENCE REGISTRATION TO:

Small Business Administration, Region IV
Attn: SBA Procurement Opportunities Fair
1375 Peachtree St., NE, Room 509
Atlanta, GA 30367-8102

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The US Small Business Administration's participation in this event does not constitute an express or implied endorsement of the participants' opinions, products or services.

The exhibitor assumes the entire responsibility and liability for losses, damages, and claims arising out of injury or damage to exhibitor's displays, equipment, and other property brought upon the premises of the hotel and shall indemnify and hold harmless the hotel, agents, servants, and employees from any and all such losses, damages, and claims.

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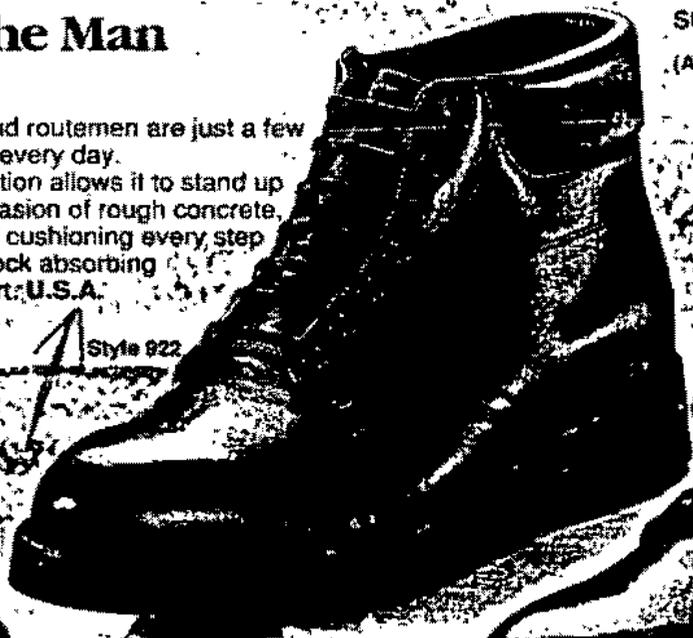
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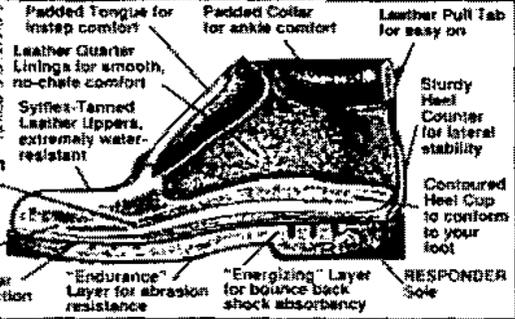
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E	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EEE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EEEE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X



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See Postal Details on Pages 52 and 53

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(d) In addition, the apparent successful offeror shall forward to the Contracting Officer a certificate signed by the marketing consultant that the marketing consultant has been told of the existence of Subpart 2.5 and Office of Federal Procurement Policy Letter 89-1, and the marketing consultant has made inquiry, and to the best of the consultant's knowledge and belief, the consultant has provided no unfair competitive advantage to the prime Contractor with respect to the services rendered or to be rendered in connection with the solicitation, or that any unfair competitive advantage that, to the best of the consultant's knowledge and belief, does or may exist, has been disclosed to the offeror.

(e) Failure of the offeror to provide the required certifications may result in the offeror being determined ineligible for award. Misrepresentation of any fact may result in the assessment of penalties associated with false certifications or such other provisions provided for by law or regulation.

19. 52.219-15 NOTICE OF PARTICIPATION BY ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE HANDICAPPED (APR 1991)

(Applies if solicitation is total or partial small business set-aside)

(a) Definitions.

"Handicapped individual" means a person who has a physical, mental, or emotional impairment, defect, ailment, disease, or disability of a permanent nature which in any way limits the selection of any type of employment for which the person would otherwise be qualified or qualifiable.

"Public or private organization for the handicapped" means one (1) which is organized under the laws of the United States or of any State, operated in the interest of handicapped individuals, the net income of which does not inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any shareholder or other individual; (2) which complies with any applicable occupational health and safety standard prescribed by the Secretary of Labor; and (3) employs in the production of commodities and in the provision of services, handicapped individuals for not less than 75 percent of the direct labor required for the production or provision of the commodities or services.

(b) Certification. The offeror certifies that it is is not a public or private organization for the handicapped. An offeror certifying in the affirmative is eligible to participate in any resultant contract as if it were a small business concern.

(c) Agreement. An offeror certifying as a public or private organization for the handicapped agrees that at least 75 percent of the direct labor required in the performance of the contract will be performed by handicapped individuals.

20. 52.215-11 AUTHORIZED NEGOTIATORS (APR 1984)

(Applicable to negotiated acquisitions)

The offeror or quoter represents that the following persons are authorized to negotiate on its behalf with the Government in connection with this request for proposals or quotations: [list names, titles, and telephone numbers of the authorized negotiators].

FAR DISABILITY STANDARD



SOCIAL SERVICES

New York State

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Governor's Office

Exec Chamber
State Capitol
Albany NY 12224

MARIO
CUOMO

Dep Secretary; Health & Human Services Michael Dowling.....518-474-3456
Asst Counsel to the Governor..... Hermes Fernandez.....518-474-2294
Program Associate Pamela Rehak.....518-474-5442

NEW YORK CITY OFF

(2 World Trade Center, 57th Fl, New York NY 10047;
212-587-2100)

Exec Director, Off for Voluntary Service Joyce M Black.....212-587-2255

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND RELATED AGENCIES

Alcoholism & Alcohol Abuse Div

194 Washington Ave
Albany NY 12210

Director Marguerite T Saunders.....518-474-5417
Counsel John Harder.....518-473-4748
Exec Asst Phyllis Mullaney.....518-474-5418
Director, Affirmative Action Henry Gonzalez.....518-474-5418
Public Information Officer..... Richard Chady.....518-474-5418

ADVISORY GROUPS

Alcoholism Services Advisory Council

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Liaison to Advisory Council Robert F Ball.....518-474-6427

ADMINISTRATIVE & FISCAL MANAGEMENT GROUP

Dep Director Thomas H Kilcoyne.....518-474-2915

Budget & Fiscal Policy Bur

Asst Director Normand R Caron.....518-474-1335

Fiscal Audit Bur

Asst Director Bruce M Cooper.....518-432-8224

Human Resources & Administrative Management Bur

Asst Director Thomas M Torino.....518-473-5027

Information Services Bur

Asst Director Edward DeFranco.....518-474-6424

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Dep Director Vacant518-474-5102

Planning & Evaluation Bur

Director Robert F Ball.....518-474-6427

Research Institute on Alcoholism

(1021 Main St, Buffalo NY 14203)

Director Howard Blane.....716-887-2567

TREATMENT & REHABILITATION

Dep Director William R Barnette.....518-474-5102

Standards & Certification Unit

Asst Director William Tyrrell.....518-474-5121

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Asst Director Frank Corgliano.....518-474-2793

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Asst Director William C Panepinto.....518-474-4532

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District Director Glen Knight.....212-587-4943

Upstate

(716 James St, Syracuse NY 13203)

District Director Richard Lallier.....315-428-4938

Executive Dept

Council on Children & Families

Corning Tower Bldg

Albany NY 12233

Honorary Chairperson Matilda Cuomo518-474-8038

Chairman Gerald C Crotty.....518-474-4246

Exec Director Joseph J Cocozza.....518-474-8038

Dep Director Vacant518-474-6682

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Coordinator..... Diane Aman.....518-474-6294

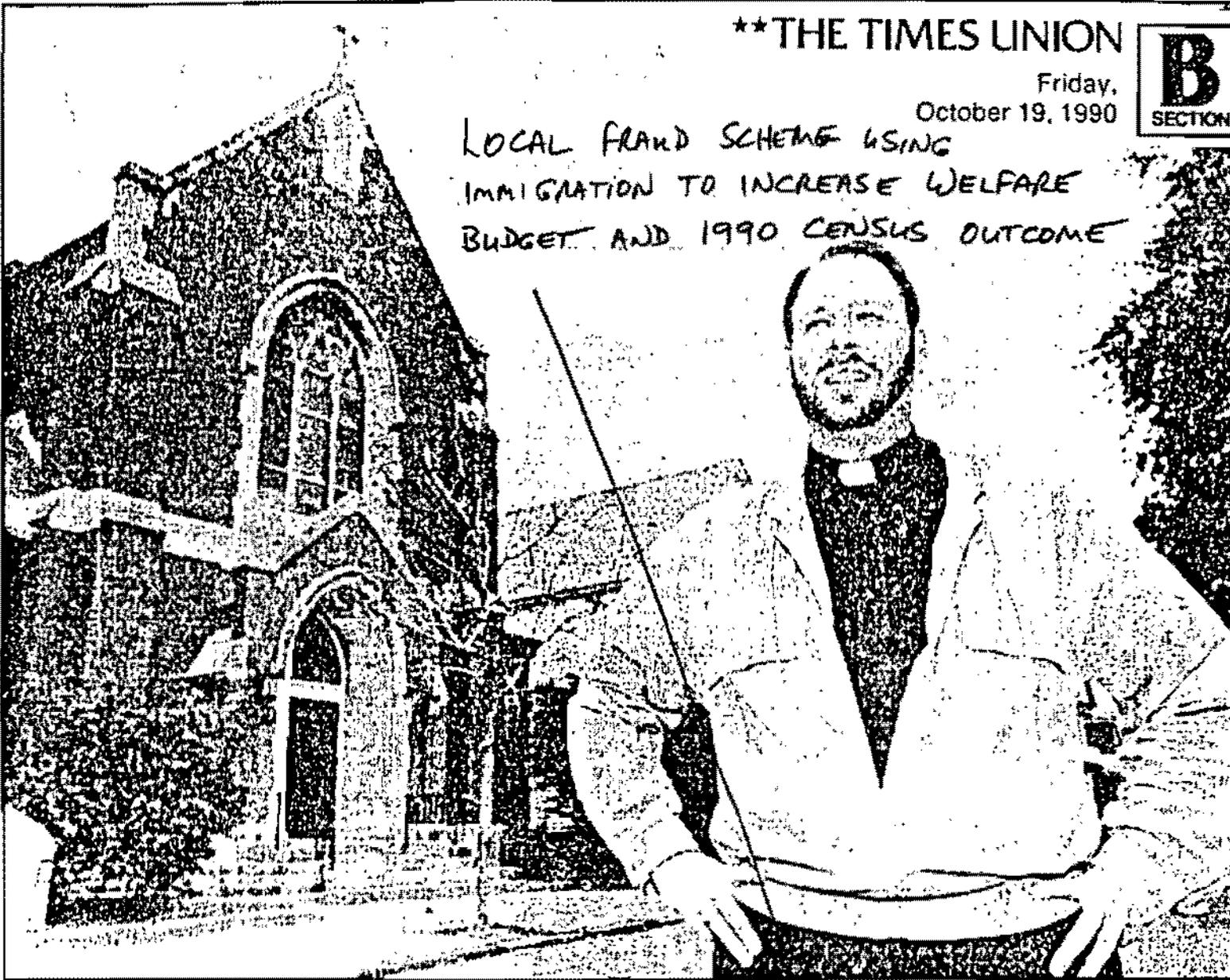
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BUDGET AND 1990 CENSUS OUTCOME



Times Union photo by Skip Dickato

NEW MISSION — The Rev. Philip Cioppa, new pastor of Sacred Heart-St. Columba parish in Schenectady's Hamilton Hill, one of four Albany Roman Catholic Diocese priests specially trained in the last 15 years to minister to the Hispanic population.

Priest works to revitalize Schenectady parish

By Michael Lopez

Staff writer

SCHENECTADY — When Sacred Heart Roman Catholic parish was founded 88 years ago, Hamilton Hill was a home to new families drawn to the city by the prospect of employment at the General Electric Co.

Today, many of the newcomers to the aging city neighborhood are Hispanics and the new pastor there wants to bring them into the fold.

On Sept. 1, the Rev. Philip Cioppa, director of the Spanish Apostolate of the Albany Roman Catholic Diocese, became the new pastor of Sacred Heart-St. Columba parish.

Sacred Heart, a simple brick church on the corner of Craig and Stanley streets, is in the middle of a neighborhood now pockmarked by vacant, boarded buildings. The once-prosperous

neighborhood fell into decline during the 1970s exodus to the suburbs. But Cioppa plans for the church to "become the hope of Hamilton Hill."

Cioppa said he will "reach out to the unchurched, the fallen away, with particular emphasis on the black and Hispanic community." **BLACKS ARE PROTESTANT**

Fluent in Spanish and familiar with Hispanic culture, Cioppa is one of four priests specially trained by the Albany Diocese in the last 15 years to serve the growing Hispanic population, according to the Rev. Michael Farano, diocesan chancellor.

Nationwide, it is estimated that half of all Roman Catholics within the next 20 years will be Spanish-speaking people or have ties to Hispanic culture, Farano said.

About 1,480 people of Spanish origin have

settled in Schenectady, according to the 1980 U.S. Census. Hispanic Outreach Services, the Catholic Charities social service agency Cioppa founded two years ago, sets the number high at 2,000.

Cioppa has estimated that as many as 10,000 families are arriving in Hamilton Hill weekly from Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Central and South America. The latest total from the 1990 Census is not ready, a bureau spokeswoman said.

The church is preparing for changes in city populations, Farano said. Not only are there fewer Catholics, but fewer people living in the cities, he said. "Mostly numbers have affected the parishes." And that, he said, "affects the life of the parish."

See CHURCH / B-

WHY?

Man questioned in decapitation has served time

By TIM McGLONE
Gazette Reporter

SCHENECTADY — A man who was questioned extensively about the murder and dismemberment of Guillermo Mendez has been in and out of prison three times since 1977, according to state officials.

Nelson Estrella, 38, of 951 State St., was last released from prison Dec. 14, 1990, after serving three years of a 2½- to 5-year prison sentence for felony assault and possessing a forged instrument, according to the state Department of Correctional Services.

Estrella is considered by police to be a prime suspect in the killing of Mendez, according to police sources.

However, District Attorney Robert M. Carney, who is heading the investigation, will not acknowledge that investigators even spoke to Estrella. Carney had no comment on the case Tuesday.

Estrella told The Daily Gazette Friday that investigators held him for 16 hours Thursday and Friday and accused him of killing Mendez.

Estrella denied having anything to do with the murder.

Meanwhile, The Daily Gazette has learned that Estrella has sought the help of Schenectady County Public Defender Martin Cirincione. Cirincione had no comment when asked about any inquiries from Estrella.

Estrella was sentenced in Albany County Court on Nov. 5, 1987, to 2½ to 5 years in prison after being convicted of second-degree assault and second-degree possession of a forged instrument, felonies.

Albany County District Attorney Sol Greenberg could not on Tuesday provide details of those crimes. He said the records are in storage.

Estrella was paroled from prison on Dec. 14, 1990, and remained on parole until earlier this year, state officials said.

A spokeswoman for the Department of Correctional Services said Estrella was released from parole on April 15, but a spokesman for the Division of Parole said Estrella's period of parole ended March 1.

The parole spokesman, Edward Martinez, could not immediately provide further details of Estrella's time on parole, such as whether he obeyed the conditions of his release from prison.

Estrella also served time in state prison from Oct. 22, 1980, to Sept. 2, 1982, after he was convicted in Sullivan County of attempted third-degree burglary, a felony.

And he served time in state prison from Nov. 23, 1977, to Nov. 21, 1978, after he was convicted in New York City of attempted second-degree robbery, a felony. During this period in Estrella's life, he used the alias Nelson Valles, according to Correctional Services records.

Details on those convictions were not immediately available Tuesday.

Mendez, meanwhile, also served time in prison. He served two years in a Cuban prison from Sept. 18, 1966, to Sept. 18, 1968, according to Gary Hale of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

However, Hale said that information came from Mendez when he entered the country and he had no way of confirming it.

"We obviously don't have a lot of ways to get information from Cuba," he said.

Hale said, quoting an immigration report, that Mendez served time in prison for stealing rice. Mendez told

See MAN, Page B14

Man has served time

Continued from Page B1

immigration that he needed the rice to feed his family.

Immigration records also show that when Mendez entered the United States on May 5, 1980, he left his mother and father in Cuba. His mother has since died, Hale said.

Mendez entered the country during the Cuban Mariel Boatlift of 1980 when about 125,000 Cuban refugees came to America seeking political asylum.

The large number of Cubans were allowed into America by former President Jimmy Carter; they fled Cuba after Cuban President Fidel Castro opened up prisons and insane asylums, Hale said. Many of those refugees still remain in camps because of their mental state or criminal background.

Mendez applied for political asylum in August 1980. He was granted permanent resident status in April 1990.

Mendez lived at 1138 State St. from March 1, 1989, until he disappeared around July 16. His headless torso was found in the Rotterdam town landfill July 20. His head was found Aug. 9 in Vale Cemetery.

Mendez also lived in the Bronx from 1983 to 1987 and worked as a clerk there.

He moved to Schenectady in 1987 and lived on Stanley Street for about a year until he moved to an apartment on State Street. He lived there for another year before moving to his last residence.

He did not hold a job here because of a disability. He lived on Supplemental Security Income and friends say he also had a large savings.

I WAS DENIED SSI FOR NO LEGAL REASON!

To Cut Spending, Freeze Immigration

The Battle of the Deficit goes on, with no sign of a letup. But part of the solution lies under our very noses. All Congress need do to cut spending is cut immigration.

Immigrants residing in the U.S. cost U.S. taxpayers more than \$45 billion annually, according to "The Costs of Immigration," a just-released study by Donald L. Huddle, professor emeritus of economics at Rice University in Houston. Mr. Huddle projects that in the 1993-2002 period the "net cost to the taxpayers of all immigrants [in the U.S.] will total over \$450 billion" — nearly the total of President Clinton's five-year deficit-reduction goal — at the present rate of immigration.

Indeed, Mr. Huddle's calculation is conservative, as he himself notes, for it is predicated on an annual influx of 810,000 legal and 300,000 illegal immigrants. 1.1

Counterpoint

By Daniel James

million altogether; Tulane University demographer Leon Bouvier projects an inflow of as many as 1.5 million legal and illegal immigrants yearly in the '90s.

Prof. Huddle's study, the most complete of its kind, covered a total of 18.1 million immigrants present in the U.S. in 1992. They included both legal and illegal immigrants, as well as illegals granted amnesty under a 1986 law, refugees, and those granted asylum. The study examined costs at all levels of government that year, "above and beyond the taxes they paid." They are, in short, net costs.

Education for all immigrants represented the biggest costs: Primary and secondary education cost \$12.8 billion in 1992; public higher education, \$2.4 billion; English as a second language and bilingual education, \$2.8 billion.

Illegal immigrants, Mr. Huddle found, are getting a free ride thanks to such programs as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Increasing numbers of illegals bear children on U.S. soil. These newborns automatically become U.S. citizens entitled to food stamps and the like, collected by their parents or guardians. AFDC for illegals cost us \$820 million in 1992.

Other studies have noted the unusually large percentage of children born in the U.S. to illegals. Los Angeles County's Administrative Office reports, for example, that in fiscal 1990-91, 62.6% of all births in the county — 35,912 out of a total of 57,366 — were "Undocumented Alien Births." Their net cost to the county was \$30 million.

All told, the "single-year 1992 cost of all public services, education, criminal justice and correction programs for the 4.8 million illegals [covered by the Huddle study] was \$7,751 million."

Mr. Huddle used 22 separate cost categories to arrive at his estimates of legal immigration costs, ranging from Primary/Secondary Public Education to Criminal Justice/Corrections, and 14 categories for illegals (who are ineligible for certain programs). His sources were both official documents and other studies made by demographic and immigration experts. He factored in the amount of taxes — income, property, sales, and so on — paid by immigrants, based on official studies by the state of California and federal sources such as the Commerce Department's Statistical Abstract and reports on individual tax returns.

All this enabled him to calculate that taxes paid by the flow of legal immigrants in fiscal 1992 was \$720.7 million. Subtracting that amount from the costs of 22 programs used by the 1992 flow, which totaled \$2.58 billion, resulted in a net cost of \$1.86 billion.

Infinitely more difficult to measure was the cost of displacement of U.S. workers by immigrants. In the first place, do immigrants take jobs from Americans?

That question has been bitterly debated for years. Powerful voices argue that the millions of newcomers who arrive here annually make a net positive contribution to the economy; hence, we need more of them. Julian Simon, an economics professor at the University of Maryland, contends that "general immigration causes little or no unemployment . . . even among groups most likely to be 'displaced' by them" (i.e., blacks and Hispanics), as he wrote in his book "The Economic Consequences of Immigration." On the contrary, he adds, immigrants actually "make jobs." Echoing his view, The Wall Street

Immigrants residing in the U.S. cost taxpayers more than \$45 billion annually, a new study says.

Journal goes so far as to urge that we adopt a "five-word constitutional amendment: There shall be open borders."

But Mr. Huddle's findings contradict their arguments. He analyzed labor displacement costs as a separate category, defining such displacement "broadly," as the "number of American workers who are not able to work as a consequence of the presence of 100 immigrant workers." Basing his study on three field surveys he had made previously (1983, 1985 and 1990), he found a "net coefficient of displacement of 25%" for unskilled nonfarm workers under present economic conditions. Intricate and minute calculations led him to estimate that more than two million American workers were displaced by 1992 by the 18 million legal, illegal and amnestied immi-

grants in this country.

The costs of high rates of labor displacement are great. For Americans displaced in 1992 by legal, illegal and amnestied illegal immigrants, the costs to taxpayers in terms of public assistance — Medicaid, AFDC, food stamps, unemployment compensation and general assistance — totaled \$15.7 billion. That figure excluded "all private costs, such as wages and fringe benefits, to the displaced workers."

Ironically, U.S. organized labor, while fighting the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement chiefly on the ground that it will "export" jobs to Mexico, ignores this grimmer reality: Our immigration policy has led to the "importation" of two million workers who have displaced Americans.

The culprit is not Mexico, of course, but the Immigration Act of 1990, which increased legal immigration by 40% and stimulated record illegal immigration.

If Congress is serious about making spending cuts, it can begin by repealing the 1990 Immigration law and declaring a moratorium on all immigration until, at least, we have put our finances in order. (Spouses and minor children of legal immigrants now residing here should be excepted.) That would save us \$30 billion, including the cost of currently dependent and future illegal immigrants, of the more than \$45 billion all immigrants now cost us annually. But Congress will have to act now while budget negotiations are in progress.

The president should call both houses of Congress into special session to freeze all immigration forthwith.

Mr. James, who writes frequently on immigration and related issues, is the author of a 1991 study, "Illegal Immigration — An Unfolding Crisis" (University Press of America).

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 2
LISTED IN THE WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

An Overview of the U.S. Office of Government Ethics



We know the principles of every man will, and ought to, be judged not by his professions and declarations, but by his conduct.

James Madison, 1788

Employee Standards

Before learning about the U.S. Office of Government Ethics, it is important to know that Federal employees within the executive branch of the United States Government are bound by statutes and regulations commonly referred to as "ethics" standards. The two basic sources of these standards are the criminal conflict of interest statutes and the administrative standards of ethical conduct.

CRIMINAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATUTES

Chapter 11 of Title 18, United States Code

The conflict of interest statutes prohibit a Federal employee from engaging in certain types of activities that would place the employee's own personal interests above the Federal Government's interests. For instance, a Federal employee

- is prohibited from acting in an official capacity on a matter in which the employee (or certain others) has a financial interest;
- may not represent the interests of private parties in matters in which the United States is a party or has an interest;
- is prohibited after leaving the Government from using, on

behalf of private parties, certain information and personal influence gained while in Government service; and

- may not accept private compensation for performing official duties.

NOTE: The conflict of interest statutes contain precise technical language which cannot be accurately summarized in a brief pamphlet. Therefore, the above "plain English" examples merely provide a flavor of the types of activities that are prohibited by the statutes.

ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARDS OF ETHICAL CONDUCT REGULATION

5 Code of Federal Regulations Part 2635

The standards of conduct regulation establishes principles of ethical conduct for employees within the executive branch. The regulation not only identifies the principles but also provides easy to understand examples of how the principles apply. The standards of conduct cover such topics as:

- Gifts from outside sources
- Gifts between employees
- Conflicting financial interests
- Impartiality in performing official duties
- Seeking other employment
- Misuse of position
- Outside activities

Sheik's permit OK'd by CIA officer: official

By RUTH SINAI
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A CIA officer serving in Sudan approved the permit for Sheik Omar Abdel-Rahman to enter the United States in 1990, not knowing the Egyptian cleric was ineligible because of alleged ties with terrorists, a U.S. official says.

The official, who spoke only on condition of anonymity, said the CIA officer approved Abdel-Rahman's tourist visa request after an embassy consular clerk assured him that the sheik's name was not on a list of undesirable aliens.

The question of how the sheik entered this country arose after some of his followers were arrested in connection with the February World Trade Center bombing, and an alleged plot thwarted last month by the FBI to blow up New York City landmarks.

The findings are contained in a classified report by the State Department's inspector general, assisted by the CIA's inspector general, said the official, who is familiar with the report.

The investigation found that a series of bureaucratic mistakes allowed Abdel-Rahman to repeatedly skirt State Department and Immigration and Naturalization Service controls, said Rep. Olympia J. Snowe, R-Maine, one of several lawmakers briefed on the report. Parts of the report will be made public.

The findings are bound to bolster speculation in the Arab world that the CIA arranged for Abdel-Rahman to get into the United States because he had helped the agency recruit Afghan rebels to fight the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in the 1980s.

The CIA and other government agencies firmly deny any connection with Abdel-Rahman. The official who spoke of the report's findings noted that Abdel-Rahman did not travel to Pakistan — the staging point for the

Afghan rebels fighting in neighboring Afghanistan — until 1990, after the Soviets had pulled out.

Also, Abdel-Rahman was affiliated with the most religious Muslim faction of the rebels.

The agency, as a matter of routine, does not comment on its operations abroad. The role of the CIA official was first reported by Newsweek.

The inspector general's investigation found that the CIA officer at the embassy in Khartoum did not recognize Abdel-Rahman's name, said the official, even though the sheik was known to U.S. counter-terrorism officials because of his support of Muslim radicals in Egypt.

The Egyptian cleric, who is blind, was tried and acquitted in connection with the 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and was charged with inciting a 1989 riot in Egypt.

Because of these events and other information, Abdel-Rahman was in 1987 placed on a list of 2.7 million foreigners ineligible for entry into the United States.

The Sudanese consular clerk who handled Abdel-Rahman's visa application assured the CIA officer that he had checked the name against the so-called watchlist — but he hadn't, the investigators found.

The clerk was reprimanded but wasn't disciplined further because of his honorable employment record, said another official.

This administration official, who also spoke on condition of anonymity, said investigators were convinced the clerk had acted out of haste or carelessness but not with intent to deceive.

Snowe said the State Department waited four months before telling the Immigration and Naturalization Service that Abdel-Rahman had been wrongly granted the visa. The INS then failed repeatedly to stop him at the border during several trips in and out of the country.

TERRORISTS
RECEIVE MORE
FEDERAL ASSISTANCE
THAN I DO!

D'Amato received \$648,079 from health-care PACs

By DAVID BAUDER
The Associated Press

ALBANY — A citizens group that is calling for a ban on health industry donations to congressional campaigns said Sunday that U.S. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato has taken \$648,079 from these interests since 1979.

D'Amato ranks 11th among U.S. senators in the amount of money received from the health industry, according to a study prepared by Citizen Action that is due to be released in Washington today.

With the Clinton administration preparing national health-care reform proposals, the citizens group called for all people seeking federal office in 1994 to refuse contributions from the health industry.

"It's an influence which can only fight against the public interest," said Richard Kirsch, executive director of Citizen Action of New York.

A political action committee for the American Medical Association has given \$511,704 to current members of Congress from New York since 1979, the study said. That PAC has been the leading contributor for 19 members of Congress from New York.

D'Amato, a Republican, received \$208,394 from political action committees for insurance companies; \$130,870 from doctor PACs; \$96,212 from PACs representing drug companies and other sellers of medical products; and \$324,093 in large donations from people who work in these industries, the study said.

A D'Amato spokeswoman could not immediately be reached for comment on Sunday.

Citizen Action conceded that

D'Amato, whose elections in 1980 and 1992 could be characterized as upsets, faced tougher and more expensive campaigns during that time period than Democratic U.S. Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Moynihan received \$389,693 in health industry donations.

But the group targeted D'Amato because the senator opposes a national health plan run by the federal government. Citizen Action is in favor of such a plan and many health industry interests also oppose it, Kirsch said.

Kirsch also criticized D'Amato for voting against a bill that would have limited price increases for drug companies.

U.S. Rep. Charles Rangel, a Manhattan Democrat, received \$563,428 from the health industry since 1979. That ranks him fourth among all House members in the country, Citizen Action said.

The \$500 received from doctors by U.S. Rep. Carolyn Maloney, a rookie from New York City, was the least amount of health industry donations received by a New York official, Citizen Action said.

The group's report comes less than two weeks after the Senate voted to outlaw contributions from political action committees to candidates for federal office. But it's still unsure whether the House will go along with the ban or if it could be put in effect for the 1994 campaign.

Two recent studies, by the Center For Responsive Politics and U.S. News & World Report, both said that the health industry increased contributions to federal campaigns by more than 30 percent last year in anticipation of the coming health-care debate.

HERE'S YOUR WELFARE PROBLEM

The health industry's top 10 recipients

- U.S. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato — \$648,079.
- U.S. Rep. Charles Rangel — \$563,428.
- U.S. Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan — \$389,693.
- U.S. Rep. Thomas Manton — \$243,674.
- U.S. Rep. Hamilton Fish — \$229,236.
- U.S. Rep. Bill Paxon — \$200,722.
- U.S. Rep. Gerald Solomon — \$183,144.
- U.S. Rep. Nita Lowey — \$179,708.
- U.S. Rep. Gary Ackerman — \$176,269.
- U.S. Rep. George Hochbrueckner — \$169,698.

DATE July 14 1993

TO Mr. Bruce Reed

FROM ROBERT V. HOLZAPFEL

ROBERT V. HOLZAPFEL
12248 NIVEL CT
SAN DIEGO, CA 92128

An article in our local newspaper stated you are co-chairman of a group charged with the responsibility to revamp our nations welfare system.

Attached is a program I developed a few years ago aimed at putting able bodied welfare recipients to work. My program addresses:

- 1) Various ways recipients may earn welfare
- 2) Children "Head Start Program"
- 3) Nutritious meals - cooked inhouse
- 4) Health Service
- 5) Industry involvement - existing or minority start-up.

Hopefully you will find some of my thoughts of interest.

Sincerely Robert Holzappel

INVESTING FOR A NEW FUTURE
MADE IN AMERICA

One of the most pressing problems facing our country and all it's government segments is our over budget debt load and the cost of servicing this debt. The interest, by itself, is a mandatory cost requiring an ever increasing share of government income.

A substantial portion of this debt is the cost of welfare, food stamps, medical (Medicaid), collectively called "entitlements" and the multitude of ancillary services necessary to maintain these social obligations.

The problem grows daily with more and more people applying for these entitlements to the extent the system seems to have locked in many families that have subsisted for two or more generations on various welfare programs.

To some people, living on welfare has long become a way of life. Many feel they are entitled to these services because of circumstances seemingly beyond their control. Mothers, daughters and their children are enrolled in the safety net of welfare without a thought of trying to change their cycle of poverty. In some quarters, a very acceptable and anticipated way of life.

Indeed, what work could many of them possibly do that would generate sufficient income to be removed from welfare rolls. Most have little education, most cannot read nor write to any degree worthy of being qualified to enter the nation's work force, so it would seem the system itself has locked them in a cycle of poverty to remain complacently accepting entitlements without any worthwhile alternatives.

If this dilemma is not faced by government, the takers will soon outnumber the givers, a situation rapidly becoming a reality in certain sections of the country as of this writing. Most everyone recognizes the problem, yet there seems not to be a ready solution. BUT ACTUALLY THERE IS. A solution so fundamentally sound it's difficult to understand why this approach to the problem has not been recognized.

Because of labor costs, we as a country, have long since lost the manufacture of consumer electronic devices to off-shore companies, in spite of the fact the initial patent for most of this equipment originated in this country. The few American companies still in consumer electronics have their assembly work done south of the border or other countries considered in the Pacific rim. It's no mystery why this is so, cheap labor is provided by these countries to assemble electronic components that are sold in this country and others amounting to billions of dollars which contribute substantially to the unbalance of trade.

In these third world countries education is for the very few; entitlements are almost nonexistent; cost of living is extremely cheap, thus, raw labor is very inexpensive; upwards of fifty cents per hour, or is it fifty cents per day? No matter, their labor is ridiculously cheap. Equal in mentality we have such a work force, numbering in the thousands, as well. The overwhelming difference is our labor expense. But under proper circumstances, we can match, or better, off-shore labor cost AND HERE IS HOW:

1. Establish Enterprise Zones in each urban area
2. Construct low cost, but pleasant, buildings that will house assembly facilities, clean rooms and whatever else is necessary to efficiently assemble quality consumer electronic goods.
3. This building will also contain a nursery, cafeteria, quality control facilities, office space, a garage for trucks, manual street cleaning carts and tools, classrooms, etc.
4. Existing major and minor electronic companies will participate by offering expertise. The SBA shall aid and assist nucleus or core groups to establish companies to supply raw or mid products to the Enterprise Zone, or such companies shall be formed to market Enterprise Zone end products.
5. Participating industries will provide the training, design and set up the assembly lines and establish quality control. They should not be paid for this service. Rather, they shall be able to purchase Enterprise Zone products comparable to to the purchase of the same product off-shore. A cost not based on the actual production cost of the Enterprise Zone.

This proposal is predicated on the fundamental principle, "There's no free lunch", to use a time worn phrase. If a person's situation is such to require welfare than that person shall work for the dole. Charity is demeaning to any clear thinking person - a point of last resort to be used as a means of helping people to put their life back together. Charity is not and was never meant to be a way of life. To those that feel otherwise, they have lost, or never had, self respect or self esteem. Participation in this program is mandatory.

Five days a week, each morning at least by 9:00 A.M., all welfare participants in the Enterprise Zone designated area shall report for instruction or work, or both, as the case may be. Arrive at 8:00 A.M. for a wholesome breakfast, lunch shall be available at noon.

Children shall be deposited at the nursery. Nursing mothers shall visit the nursery throughout the day to feed their young, otherwise will visit and eat lunch with their siblings.

Participants shall be assigned to:

1. Training - assembly techniques
2. Assembly line
3. Cooking, serving and cleaning in the cafeteria
4. Inside/outside custodial and building maintenance
5. Nursery, looking after babies/and older children, teaching "Head Start", etc. Most of these children could be saved from becoming tomorrow's "drop outs"
6. Truck drivers, drop off street cleaners to assigned work areas with their manual equipment, collecting same at days end. (This suggestion does away with motorized vehicle street cleaners excepting high density traffic areas too dangerous for manual cleaning)

Enterprise Zones shall be administered by trained outside industrial professionals but shall be replaced by in plant personnel as promptly as they qualify for supervisory jobs and management positions. Bureaucratic appointments, nepotism and patronage shall be carefully and periodically audited out of the system.

Workers shall retain their welfare dole, however, upon adequate training and with experience, they should be able to make more money by increased productivity piece work. As a person is trained, minimum piece work wages shall be assigned with ample opportunity to increase tax free income. At no time however shall cost per item to participating industries exceed off-shore prices for the same item.

Excluding those on welfare that are permanently sick and/or practically totally disabled, all persons accepting public dole shall be expected to work.

The key to the success of this program is the production of innovative, quality products, attractively priced. Industry can supply the knowledge and supervision. Government can supply the seed money and people.

Robert V. Holzapfel
12248 Nivel Ct.
San Diego, CA 92128
(619)487-2074

RVH/so

BSSC

Bay State Skills Corporation

July 27, 1993

Mr. Bruce Reed, Deputy Assistant
to the President for Domestic Policy
Old Executive Office Room 216
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Reed:

It was a pleasure meeting you last Friday to discuss the merits of the Welfare Reinvestment Initiative (WRI). The WRI is based on a successful Canadian project, the Human Resources Development Association (HRDA). HRDA uses welfare funds to start small businesses and does so at less cost to government than direct income transfers.

Welfare reform is again on the top of the public agenda. Responding to both fiscal constraints and emphasizing AFDC benefits as transitional assistance, state and federal policy-makers are evaluating new strategies and paradigms for public assistance recipients. As we discussed, the HRDA model represents a new and hopeful strategy. During the 1990's, welfare reform strategies are developed in an economic context which is characterized by a high deficit, low productivity growth and high unemployment. In this context, it is critical that government design policies that use welfare to create wealth and not merely to redistribute it.

Thank you so much for arranging our meeting. I also want to thank you for referring me to Bonnie Dean. As suggested, I have contacted her office and will schedule a meeting with her for the end of August.

Should you have further questions about the WRI please do not hesitate to contact me. I can be reached in New York City by calling (212) 475-1069. Mail can be sent to:

Associates and Strickland
451 East 14th Street, 3F
New York, New York 10009.

Again, it was a pleasure meeting you and I thank you for your kind reference.

Sincerely,


Suzanne Strickland, Director
Welfare Reinvestment
Initiative

7/30/93

Louie F. Bellucci

518 Eleventh St., S.E.
Washington, DC 20003

Dear Bruce —

Good to have you at the White House. We need "TOP" people there these days, Bruce.

Here is a gift, Bruce — the excellent inspirational message — "Professionalism" by L. Ron Hubbard. I bet, Bruce — you have practiced its contents. It would take a real "Professional" to get a "TOP" position at the White House. — You might want to display "Professionalism" in your office — so, all others can see & read it & hopefully emulate its contents as you do, Bruce.

My Very Best,
Louie

Professionalism

by L. Ron Hubbard

“Don't ever do anything as though you were an amateur.

“Ananything you do, do it as a professional to professional standards.

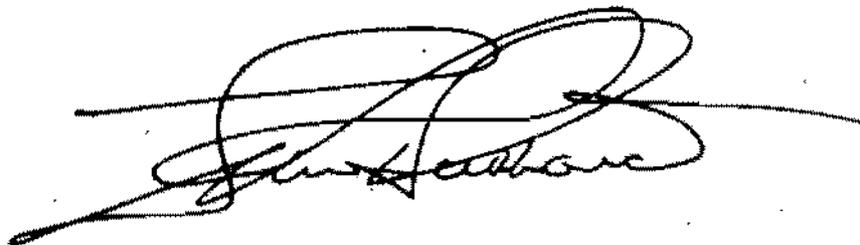
“If you have the idea about **anything** you do that you just dabble in it, you will wind up with a dabble life. There'll be no satisfaction in it because there will be no real production you can be proud of.

“Develop the frame of mind that whatever you do, you are doing it as a professional and move up to professional standards in it.

“Never let it be said of you that you lived an amateur life.

“Professionals see situations and they handle what they see. They are not amateur dabblers.

“So learn this as a first lesson about life. The only successful beings in any field including living itself, are those who have a professional viewpoint and make themselves and ARE professionals.”

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "L. Ron Hubbard". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Department of Housing and Urban Development
Metro-Dade County

Gregory A. Byrne
Director
(305) 644-5112
Fax: (305) 541-6716

RECEIVED
DEPT OF JUSTICE

'93 MAR 25 P4:25

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

March 22, 1993

Janet Reno
Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, DC 20530

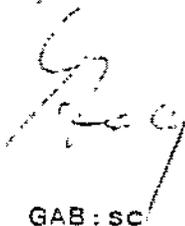
Dear Janet:

I heard about the "loud" argyle socks. Good for you!

It may be too late, but I would appreciate anything you could do to place Barbara Robinson and me on the welfare reform task force. It would be great for public housing and great for the task force.

Like proud parents, we enjoy reading all the news of your confirmation.

Sincerely,



GAB:sc





Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

May 26, 1993

Mr. Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President
Domestic Policy Council
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Bruce:

Enclosed is a letter I recently received from Gregory Byrne, Director of Housing & Urban Development in Metro-Dade County.

Mr. Byrne is interested in having himself and Barbara Robinson placed on the Welfare Reform Task Force. They would like to be considered because of their extensive work with housing issues.

Sincerely,


Janet Reno

FRANK R. LAUTENBERG
NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEE:
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION, CHAIRMAN
COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, AND JUDICIARY
DEFENSE
FOREIGN OPERATIONS
VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3002

COMMITTEE:
BUDGET
COMMITTEE:
ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
SUPERFUND, OCEAN AND WATER
PROTECTION, CHAIRMAN
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
WATER RESOURCES, TRANSPORTATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE
HELVINKI COMMISSION

July 27, 1993

Mr. Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Rm. 216
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bruce:

I am writing to convey Assemblyman Wayne Bryant's interest in contributing to the work of President Clinton's Welfare Reform Task Force. Wayne is the author of the innovative welfare reform legislation in New Jersey and is currently the Democratic Deputy Leader of the New Jersey Assembly. His ideas and expertise could provide an invaluable contribution to the President's Task Force.

As you can see from his resume, Wayne has taken a special interest in urban economic policy and revitalization. Beyond his expertise and contributions to welfare reform, he has written legislation to establish enterprise zones in New Jersey and to reinvest casino funds into regional housing and minority and woman-owned small businesses. Wayne was also responsible for the creation of the Council on Affordable Housing in New Jersey. Thus, Wayne's interests and expertise extend beyond welfare issues to the whole panoply of urban issues that relate so closely to welfare reform.

Wayne has the experience, knowledge, and insights to make a significant contribution to the President's task force. I recommend him enthusiastically as an adviser to the Task Force and urge you to be in touch with him about an appropriate role.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



REPLY TO:

506 HARY SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3002
(202) 224-4744

ONE GATEWAY CENTER SUITE 1001
NEWARK, NJ 07102-8311
(201) 646-3030

BARRINGTON COMMONS
208 WHITE HORSE POND
SUITE 18-1B
BARRINGTON, NJ 08007-1322
(609) 757-8353

VITAE

WAYNE R. BRYANT

EDUCATION Rutgers University, School of Law
Juris Doctor Degree, 1972

Howard University
Washington, D.C.
Bachelor of Arts Degree, 1969

ACADEMIC HONORS American Jurisprudence Award - Outstanding Achievement in the Study of Negotiable Instruments
American Jurisprudence Award - Outstanding Achievement in the Study of Bankruptcy and Creditors Rights

POST GRADUATE HONORS Honorary Doctorate of Laws Degree, Howard University (1991)
Arthur Armitage Distinguished Alumni Award for 1992, Rutgers University School of Law (Camden)

BAR ADMISSIONS Supreme Court of New Jersey
Court of Appeals - District of Columbia
United States Supreme Court
United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit
United States District Court of the District of Columbia

EMPLOYMENT

1974-Present **FREEMAN, ZELLER AND BRYANT, Attorneys at Law**
General Partner

Solicitor, Borough of Lawnside
Solicitor, Camden City Housing Authority
Bond Counsel to Boroughs of Lawnside, Somerdale and Cities of Camden and Trenton
Solicitor, A. Philip Randolph Institute
Solicitor, Grace Temple Baptist Church
Solicitor, Mt. Zion United Methodist Church
Solicitor, Juvenile Resource Center
Solicitor, Camden County Office of Economic Opportunity, Inc.
Solicitor, Jaycee Housing Counselling, Inc.
Solicitor, Planning Board, Borough of Somerdale

PAST EXPERIENCE

Solicitor, Borough of Chesilhurst
Solicitor, REACH Program, County of Gloucester
Staff Attorney, Camden Regional Legal Services, Inc.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Glassboro State College
Rutgers University, Institute of Continuing Legal Education

**ELECTED
POSITIONS**

NEW JERSEY GENERAL ASSEMBLY (1981-Present)
 Deputy Democratic Leader (1992-93)
 Majority Leader (1990-91)
 Deputy Minority Leader (1988-89; 1991-92)
 Chairman, Rules Committee (1990-91)
 Legislative Services Commission (1990-92)
 Appropriations Committee (1988-89)
 Sub-Committee on Taxation and State Aid (1988-89)
 Distressed Cities Task Force
 Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Communications
 (1984-85)
 Vice-Chairman, Committee on Independent Authorities and
 Commissions (1981-82)
 Democratic Vice-Chair on Congressional Reapportionment (1992)

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS (1979-81)
 Chairman, Committee on Municipal and County Services
 Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Public Works
 Chairman, Committee on Planning and Development
 Chairman, Committee on Law and Judiciary

**PROFESSIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS
(Past and
Present)**

American Bar Association
 New Jersey State Bar Association
 Camden County Bar Association - Board of Trustees
 Conference of State Legislators
 National Black Caucus of State Legislators
 Rutgers University School of Law - Dean's Advisory Council
 Rutgers University - EOF Advisory Board
 National Conference of Black Lawyers
 Conference of Minority Transportation Officials
 National Caucus and Center on Black Aged, Inc.
 Monorail Commission - State of New Jersey
 National Association of Counties

**COMMUNITY
ACTIVITIES
(Past and
Present)**

Camden County Council on Economic Opportunity, Inc.
 Camden County Urban League, Board of Directors
 Camden County YMCA - Assistant Secretary, Board of Directors
 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 (Lifetime Member)
 Chairman, Finance & Membership Committee, Greater Camden
 Movement
 University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey-Community
 Board for the Sickle Cell Center

**POLITICAL
ACTIVITIES**

Deputy Campaign Manager (1981, 1989) gubernatorial Campaign of
 Congressman James J. Florio
 Vice-Chairperson of Fundraising at the Democratic Gala for
 Congressman James J. Florio-1989 (Raised Over \$2.2 Million)
 Platform Committee, Democratic National Convention, 1988
 Delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1992

**AWARDS AND
CITATIONS**

Legislative Achievement - National Business League, NAACP and
the Atlantic County Minority Business Council
Outstanding Legislative Achievement - Association of Black
Women Lawyers of New Jersey
National Political Congress of Black Women
Legislative Achievement - New Jersey Federation of Democratic
Women
Honorary Member - Cooper's Trauma Team - Cooper
Hospital/University Medical Center
Outstanding Citizens Award - Southern New Jersey Regional
Trauma Center, Cooper Hospital/University Medical Center
Outstanding Young Men of America
Who's Who in American Politics
Who's Who Among Black Americans
Fraternal Order of Police - Service Award
Friend of Education Award - Camden School Administrators'
Council, Local #39
Equal Justice Award - Legal Services of New Jersey
Legislator of the Year (1990) - New Jersey Sheriff's
Association
Outstanding Contribution Award - New Jersey Teachers of
English as a Secondary Language (Bi-Lingual Education)

DAN COATS
INDIANA

404 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 224-8623

INDIANAPOLIS OFFICE
1180 MARKET TOWER, 10 WEST MARKET STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204
(317) 328-5555

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
LABOR AND HUMAN
RESOURCES

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

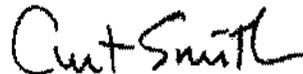
July 12, 1993

Bruce Reed
White House Domestic Policy Council
216 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bruce:

I recently read an article concerning President Clinton's welfare plan and noticed that you are the co-chairman to the welfare plan group. As Senator Dan Coats' Communications Director, I would very much appreciate if you would keep me informed on your group's findings as the information would be helpful to us. We are looking at a range of reform alternatives, and with the Senator's commitment to children, youth, and family, we're continuing to remain involved in issues of this matter.

Sincerely,



Curt Smith
State Director and
Communications Director
U.S. Senator Dan Coats

CS/dyc



1129-20th St, N.W, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036

Phone 202•775-5496 FAX 202•383-2904

Chairman
Milton Bins

Founder
Samuel C. Jackson

July 26, 1993

Mr. Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Reed:

Pursuant to your June 11, 1993, letter, I am writing to advise you of the Council of 100's interest in being an active participant in the process of fulfilling the President's pledge to "end welfare as we know it." To that end, I have enclosed recent news clippings that I hope you will share with the Working Group.

Please add the Council to the Office of Public Liaison's mailing list for receipt of all information related to the Working Group's activities in order to ensure bipartisan participation in addressing the challenge of effecting real reform.

If you have any questions, please call me at (202) 775-5496. Thank you.

Sincerely,


Faye M. Anderson
Executive Director

Enclosures



Welfare Reform

Rhetoric, Reality & Redemption

by Faye M. Anderson

THE RHETORIC

In 1992 candidate Bill Clinton promised to "make welfare a second chance; not a way of life" by requiring that all recipients enroll in an education and training program, and if after two years they have failed to find a job, they must perform community service in exchange for assistance. Failure to do so would lead to the termination of benefits.

Now that it is 1993, the American people are becoming disillusioned with President Clinton's inaction. He now, from time to time, dons the vestment of welfare reform. Following a series of hair-raising missteps that contradict his claim of being a "new Democrat," this rhetorical dressing is widely perceived as a cynical and hollow gesture to establish his *bona fides* as a centrist.

The new Secretary of Health and Human Services, Donna Shalala, who, as chairman of the Children's Defense Fund, made clear her antipathy toward the very welfare-to-work programs that candidate Clinton espoused, is now responsible for administering the system. Indeed, during her confirmation hearing, Secretary Shalala was chided by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) for devoting only one sentence in her opening statement to welfare reform.

The need for welfare reform transcends mere party lines, campaign promises and accountability. Apart from the moral

imperative to assist recipients to make the transition from poverty and hopelessness to economic independence and productivity, there is a fiscal imperative to relieve this drain on our financial and human resources.

THE REALITY

The reality is this: In 1991, the last year for which statistics are available, 4.3 million families and 8.4 million children -- 12.9 percent of all children -- were dependent on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). This compared with 3.5 percent of children in 1960 and 11.2 percent of children in 1980. In 1990 spending on all welfare programs, such as AFDC, food stamps and housing subsidies, totaled \$211.9 billion compared with \$28.9 billion in 1960, and \$159.3 billion in 1980. In constant 1990 dollars, welfare spending represented 3.9 percent of the gross national product in 1990; in 1960 and 1980, it represented 1.4 and 3.6 percent, respectively.

What has this spending wrought? Among other things, it is partially responsible for the concentration of poverty in our urban centers, the destruction of urban school systems, rising levels of crime and violence in our schools and neighborhoods and the exacerbation of racial and class tensions. Additionally, it has further weakened the two-family structure because of policies that foster single-parent families and ensure that one in

five children lives in poverty.

By providing incentives that link assistance to progress toward personal responsibility and economic independence, the government can play a crucial, albeit limited, role in breaking the cycle of intergenerational dependency. To this end, the Family Support Act of 1988 mandates that all states establish a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program, to help recipients obtain assistance in making the transition from welfare to work, recognizing that a job is the surest exit out of welfare.

Despite the statistics and evidence demanding change in our national welfare program, those in Congress and the White House have decided we should wait. Therefore, included in this year's budget reconciliation resolution passed by the House of Representatives is the Clinton administration's proposal to *delay* for one year a work participation requirement for unemployed parents who receive AFDC. The resolution also delays for one year development of criteria by which the Department of Health and Human Services must evaluate states's performance under the JOBS program, the program under which the President's promise to "end welfare as we know it" will be measured.

These proposed delays, coupled with proposed increases in spending on traditional welfare programs, such as food stamps and Head Start, and the failure to appoint a bipartisan welfare reform task force, belie the rhetoric of welfare reform. President Clinton's penchant for task forces is indicative of the priority he attaches to an issue; the absence of a high profile welfare reform task force seemingly places this issue off the President's radar screen.

THE REDEMPTION?

The President can redeem his campaign promise by focusing on the tragedy of continued welfare dependency, with its dashing of hope and crippling of spirit. He must move beyond this rhetoric or risk fueling the growing suspicion of many African Americans that the President's idea of "welfare reform" is no more than a thinly-disguised signal to white voters that he will stand up to certain special interests, meaning blacks. There is also the temptation to lump this inaction in the same category with his contrived Sister Souljah contretemps of last

By providing incentives that link assistance to progress toward personal responsibility and economic independence, the government can play a crucial, albeit limited, role in breaking the cycle of intergenerational dependency.

June and his withdrawal of the controversial nomination of Lani Guinier as assistant attorney general for civil rights at the U.S. Department of Justice.

President Clinton can begin by appointing a *bipartisan* task force, independent of his newly appointed interagency welfare bureaucracy group, to undertake a comprehensive review of federal and state programs and policies. The task force must develop short and long term strategies to break the cycle of dependency. The review must pay particular attention to intended and unintended consequences of any proposed reform. In addition to workfare, the task force must also make recommendations as to the usefulness of proposals that have been characterized by welfare advocates as "punishing" children for the irresponsibility of their parents. These reforms include denial of additional benefits to single mothers who have more children, a reform supported by 57% of African Americans, according to a 1992 survey taken by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies.

As one who grew up in one of the most economically depressed communities in the nation, the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, New York, and who knows first-hand a child's humiliation of sitting in a welfare office waiting to see a caseworker, there is nothing more punitive than consigning a child to a future of defeat, to a life in which he or she rarely sees an adult gainfully employed, where hope is crushed and a teenage pregnancy is the only preparation required for a lifelong job -- as a welfare mother.

The goal of welfare reform must not be to "reinvent" the welfare bureaucracy by streamlining the administration of benefits or *destigmatizing* recipients through the use of technology such as the Electronic Benefit System praised by Vice President Albert Gore. Instead, the goal of a welfare reform must be two-fold: 1) moving recipients toward economic independence and personal responsibility; and 2) promoting the formation of two-parent families. Anything less is no more than welfare as we now know it.

Faye M. Anderson is executive director of the Council of 100, a national organization of African American Republicans, and a member of The Ripon Society's National Governing Board.

The New York Times

Welfare Recipients Need Education and Jobs, Not Bank Cards

To the Editor:

I read with increasing dismay "Welfare Recipients Are Joining the Age of Plastic" (news article, March 14). Underlying the article is the notion that streamlining the administration of welfare payments with bank cards is effective reform because, among other things, it "lessens" the stigma of using food stamps.

Without disregarding the very understandable fear of street crime and the salutary objective of reducing administrative costs, I believe any reform that leads a beneficiary to believe she is "self-sufficient" and "independent" without moving her toward employment and real economic security is not likely to end welfare as we know it.

My dismay is predicated on the experience of one who spent the first 20 years of her life in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn and who observed the unintended consequences of welfare as we know it, particularly the disintegration of two-parent families.

I vividly recall my upstairs neighbor fleeing out the door whenever the

caseworker made a home visit because his wife was on Aid to Families with Dependent Children and the impact of their deception (fraud) on their children.

The stigma of waiting with my mother in the welfare office to receive surplus food and emergency assistance strengthened my determination to escape the poverty trap. Then — as now — the ticket out of poverty was not a more streamlined and less stigmatizing welfare bureaucracy; rather the ticket out was education (in my case, a one-way ticket to San Francisco to attend Stanford Law School after graduating from the City College of New York).

The focus of welfare reform should be to provide recipients with education, training and work experience to learn skills that will enable them to lead productive lives.

The only difference between the state as banker and the neighborhood banker is that between dependence and hopelessness in one case and responsibility and self-respect in the other.

FAYE M. ANDERSON
Washington, March 16, 1993

FACTSHEET

COUNCIL OF 100

The Council of 100 was organized in 1974 under the leadership of the late Samuel C. Jackson, the civil rights leader and Republican Party activist. The Council is an independent, national organization of African American Republicans, headquartered in Washington, D.C., with members throughout the United States.

The Council's activities are organized in furtherance of the following objectives:

- **Policy Development:** Prepare analyses of political, social, economic and international issues from an African American Republican perspective;
- **Communications Network:** Disseminate information and mobilize support for traditional Republican Party principles of economic empowerment, tolerance and inclusion, fiscal and individual responsibility, individual initiative and limited government in the African American community;
- **Administration Appointments:** Identify candidates for Presidential appointments, particularly to statutorily-mandated bipartisan boards and commissions;
- **Republican Party as the Majority Party:** Provide technical assistance, particularly with respect to message development and communication, to grass-roots organizations that seek to increase the number of votes cast by African Americans for Republican candidates for local, state and national office.

The Council promotes these objectives by issuing policy papers, press releases, op-ed columns and letters to the editor, testifying before the Party's platform committee, holding policy seminars during the national convention, sponsoring luncheon forums and publishing a bimonthly newsletter, *Council of 100 Reporter*.

For membership information, call or write: Council of 100, 1129 - 20th Street, N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 775-5496.

TO: Mr. Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President
Domestic Policy Council

Dr. Isabel Sawhill
Associate Director of Human Resources
Office of Management and Budget

cc: Dr. David T. Ellwood
Assistant Secretary, Planning & Evaluation
Health and Human Services

FROM: Amitai Etzioni

DATE: July 20, 1993

There follows some of my observations of what one might conclude from the July 16 meeting.

1. In introducing the welfare reform, one needs to make clear that the attack on irresponsible behavior, culture of dependency, etc. is not a criticism of any one group but of a form of behavior. As Eli Anderson put it, there are many decent, hard working African Americans in the inner city. And I would add, there are quite a few irresponsible white people. One might add some statistics that the people on welfare come from all racial backgrounds and the majority are not African Americans. However, I strongly recommend that the President himself stay above this issue, that some cabinet member or key staff person clarify this issue as the welfare discussion heats up, as it most assuredly will.

2. The theme of the "scope" paper, prepared by OMB, which combines responsibility with opportunity seems to me to strike a good balance.

3. Herman Kahn raised a question about nuclear war: will the survivors envy the dead? We face the need to reform the system so that those not on welfare will not envy those who are. This was referred to during the meeting as the Susie/Debbie problem. At the moment, the "Susies", high school girls who become pregnant and semi-drop out, get a variety of streams of services, while the "Debbies", those who study hard and do not allow themselves to become pregnant, those who act responsibly, get nothing. This must be changed both to be fair and to discourage people from moving into welfare if they can avoid it.

Sandy Jencks' solution to this problem is to give benefits to all. This is not practical, necessary or just. The main alternative is to add requirements to those now on welfare, which would make it less attractive (while it lasts).

Note that some requirements work very well and will be well received by the more conservative parts of the public and not unduly exercise the others. Key example: require that minors who receive welfare will live with one of their parents. Aside from discouraging people from accepting welfare unless they really need it, it also encourages family togetherness and saves resources. Increasing the penalties or disincentives on those who do not act responsibly and increasing the rewards for those who do, requires

stronger sanctions than those used so far because whatever changes one makes in cash flows -- the recipients still have the full flow of other streams such as food stamps, Medicaid, housing allowances, etc. Recommendation: reduce cash flows gradually (meter off rather than cut off) by up to forty percent if no compliance with norms that are set is achieved. However, limit the norms to those matters the person has control over, such as showing up at training or work sites but not concerning the behavior of teenage children.

New idea (courtesy of my Yale Law summer intern, Gayton Gomez): when students apply for certain kinds of scholarships they have to file a budget; require the same of welfare recipients. It would help make welfare somewhat less attractive and encourage those involved to plan their expenses, etc. Note that in the past some social workers objected to such approaches on the ground that "we should not impose our values on these people" and that if they wish to spend their money on say, booze, that was their right. A return to the requirement of filing a budget will signify that society does seek to restore the claim of some core values, at least if you wish public help. (For the same reason, the less cash one provides and the more one grants whatever help is given in goods and services, the more one moves toward reducing the Susie/Debbie problem).

4. A strong national (inter-state better than federal) child support collection system is important because it provides

incentives to young men and not only women to act responsibly. As Christopher Jencks commented ["Can We Put A Time Limit on Welfare?" in The American Prospect, Fall 1992], until the 1960's "a lot of young men used condoms because they knew that an unplanned pregnancy meant a shotgun wedding." A strong child support enforcement program will send the "shotgun" message to young men: irresponsible sex has dire consequences for them and not just for young women.

Rules which exempt non-custodial parents from paying child support whose income is below, for example, \$10,000 a year should be modified to include this population. Even if the non-custodial parent makes only \$3000, some of it should go to the children. He would be sharing his income with his children if he lived with them. Even if the amount collected is only a token sum, it would get him in the habit of supporting his children and give him the pride of doing so.

To the extent that some rules have only \$50 a month of collected child support going to the custodial parent, and the rest to the state to reduce welfare costs, there is little incentive for mothers to collaborate in finding the fathers. This rule should be modified so that women receive a higher percentage of the money collected.

5. The work requirement is of course the main force that will end welfare as we know it. The relationship of work to training and education, though, requires urgent reconsideration. I urge that instead of talking about providing people with a two

year' training (the way the press has it) it should be clarified that reference is to two years on average which of course means that many would be off much sooner and others may stay on longer. In this way one avoids completely the question what you do after two years. It will depend on the individual.

The idea of training is usually discussed in terms of train and place (somehow) or train and economic development (to ensure jobs). Please do reconsider this line of thinking and do not be swayed by those who assume a job-rich economy in the foreseeable future. No one at the meeting saw a hope for such an environment. Even if somehow one would place two million people now on welfare in the private sector, it would mean that some other two million people would be added to the unemployment or welfare rolls. True, there are some unfilled jobs and some new ones will be created, but despite the claims of a few studies (e.g. "Riverside") there are not many such jobs and most studies, including the Riverside one, do not examine who was displaced as the welfare people were hired. I checked with MDRC and they agree that most welfare people who are hired "redistribute" the jobs, i.e., gain them at the expense of others. In short, train and place is not going to work for most people. Also it rains most of its funds on people not on welfare (the trainers).

The other approach, train and create jobs is workable by definition (if you create a job, a person will have one) but very costly. It also raises the question why create jobs for those on welfare and not for the able-bodied, already trained, people who

line up the unemployment lines, actively seeking work.

Working off welfare will hence have to be a main stay of the program. (By the way, community service is a much better term for this approach than work relief!)

The best community service welfare clients can do is to keep others off welfare or help get them off welfare, which could result in significant savings in public expenditures. Recommendations: teenage mothers who receive welfare will be required to do x hours per week of peer counseling for others who are not pregnant or on their first pregnancy.

HHS is correct in pointing out that (a) those to give counseling will need to be selected (not everybody can do it, etc.); (b) they should be a bit older, e.g. Juniors counseling Sophomores; (c) will need some guidance themselves, and (d) some supervision. These are all quite do-able requirements. Note also that the funds here will be largely spent on welfare clients rather than on trainers. This approach should be able to meet the very tough requirement that savings exceeding the costs would be available within one year of installing this approach.

(Criteria for evaluation and measurement of success of this approach: net savings should result even if the average peer counselor keeps only one other person from becoming pregnant, dropping out, etc. For example, an average welfare person gets \$4500. The peer counselor will receive no additional compensation for doing the counseling. Some funds will be required for professional senior guides to the peer counselors and

administrators of the programs but those should not even approximate the \$4500 cash and thousands of dollars of other benefits saved with every person kept off welfare).

Placing these counseling services in Human resource Centers in schools and other places -- in collaboration with community groups -- is recommended. Counseling should be broad in scope, including nutrition, job orientation, and not limited to family planning or anti-drug messages. They should not be limited to Just Say No but include what to aspire to. Vocational counseling, a weak operation even in the better schools, should be folded into these centers. Note that if these centers are free standing rather than fully integrated into public schools, this may well make it easier to work with church groups (as is done in South Carolina) or community groups.

6. All the participants agreed about the value of introducing apprentice programs into high schools. Some details follow. A major school-based appreciative program for teens who do not seek to go to college should be fashioned. The program should start at age sixteen or earlier rather than after a person has graduated.

Recommendation: form a group of educators and business persons to work out the details.

At present, many teenagers do not see a meaningful future. If these teenagers become engaged in preparation for a promising vocation they are likely to be less inclined to have children.

The following model has been suggested by Ted Kolderie, Robert Lerman, and Charles Moskos in their paper "Educating America: A New Compact for Opportunity and Citizenship":

1. 7 - 10th grade -- expose all students to information on various occupations.
2. 10th grade -- give students a choice between a purely academic or job apprenticeship track. Those choosing the latter will sign a contract with a specific employer.
3. 11th grade -- initiate a range of three-year apprenticeship programs. At this point students begin splitting time between school and on-the-job training.
4. 12th grade -- give a comprehensive educational and job-proficiency test to ensure capability.
5. "13th grade" -- much time would be spent on the job; material would be advanced enough to permit the apprentices to earn one year of credit toward an Associate's degree.

Such a program would have several advantages. It would expand the skilled workforce and improve opportunities for women and minorities. Wages will rise as more employees gain skills. Because employers would cover much of the expense of training, it would be low-cost. The program would increase the relevance of school for non-college-bound students and provide a positive option for the future, which would serve as an incentive to stay off drugs and avoid getting pregnant. Furthermore, by spending time in a constructive work and school environment, students will learn responsibility, civility, etc., and will feel invested in the larger society and economy. Finally, the program will appeal to the general public because it is open to all young people, and not targeted toward any particular group.

7. As a general rule, on-the-job training is preferable to training and placing. To encourage employers to train and hire welfare clients one may provide training bonus to those who train and retain people from an approved list as long as the bonus is granted only if those who hire keep the trained person at least for a given period on their payroll after training is completed.

8. If any of these ideas are of interest, I suggest that we shall provide a small group of outside experts to help work them out. We shall ensure that the planning work is done without attribution to the Administration.



Mr. Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 216
Washington, D.C. 20500

July 15, 1993

Dear Mr. Reed:

Georgians for Children is a statewide, non-profit organization working to guarantee the well-being of children in Georgia. I would like to share with you a letter we recently sent to the Department of Health and Human Services urging the Secretary to deny Georgia's request for a substantial waiver of AFDC regulations. The letter has also been forwarded to the Georgia Congressional Delegation and to our state Senators.

We are aware that this issue is controversial and may become highly politicized. But if the waiver is granted, it will allow the state of Georgia to implement punitive programs which will put vulnerable women and children at risk, and will not move our AFDC program any closer to constructive reform.

Thank you for your consideration of the important issues we are raising.

Sincerely,

Marti Keller
Executive Director



Ms. Mary Jo Bane
Assistant Secretary Designate
United States Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20447

July 6, 1993

Dear Ms. Bane:

Georgians for Children is a statewide, non-profit advocacy organization seeking to guarantee the well-being of children in Georgia. I write to you today with great concern about the potential impact of the Georgia "Personal Accountability and Responsibility (PAR) Project" currently before the Department of Health and Human Services for a waiver.

The Georgia PAR Project seeks to eliminate the incremental financial benefit a family receives to support a newborn child (a "family cap"), and to eliminate AFDC grants to certain individuals who decline employment offers.

It is our firm belief that this project has been founded on assumptions that are contrary to fact and that it has some serious conceptual flaws. Further, we believe that implementation of the project will pose a significant danger to single women and children in Georgia. We are also aware that execution of the project will violate existing statutes and regulations that were established to protect vulnerable populations. For these reasons, elaborated below, we strongly urge you to deny this waiver.

Project is founded on false assumptions

The PAR Project is founded on three key assumptions, all of them false.

(1) Welfare recipients have more children in order to get more money ("The current AFDC Program creates an environment... [in which] a parent is rewarded with a grant

increase for making irresponsible decisions such as...expanding the size of a family," p. II-1).

(2) Lack of self-sufficiency in families is a result of irresponsibility, or whimsical refusal or termination of employment ("a parent is rewarded with a grant increase for making irresponsible decisions such as terminating employment," p. III-5).

(3) Long-term self-sufficiency can routinely be gained through minimum wage jobs that offer no benefits or career advancement ("imposing sanctions...will enable AFDC families with older children to move from welfare dependency to economic self-sufficiency," p. III-5).

In response to the first assumption, studies have clearly demonstrated that there is no correlation between benefit size and family size. It has been documented that fertility rates for welfare mothers are generally lower than they are for non-welfare mothers and that in the states where AFDC grants are the most generous, families are not larger.¹ Similarly, there is no evidence to support the second and third assumptions. Over 15,000 Georgia welfare recipients are on a waiting list for employment services and in our experience, termination of employment by welfare recipients is most often due to a lack of vital supports such as child care, health benefits or transportation.

¹ Danziger, S. & Weinberg, D., eds. (1986). Fighting Poverty: What Works and What Doesn't, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.

Ellwood, D., (1988). Poor Support, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press).

Ellwood, D. & Bane, M.J., (1984). "The Impact of AFDC on Family Structure and Living Arrangements" Washington, D.C. : USDHHS Working Paper under Grant No. 92A-82

Rank, M., (1989). "Fertility Among Women on Welfare: Incidence and Determinants" , American Sociological Review, 54 (296).

What is particularly troublesome about the project's reliance on negative and false stereotypes is that the proposal identifies these very misperceptions as a key source of low morale and motivation among welfare recipients. Implementing a project based on demoralizing perceptions furthers what may be a negative, self-fulfilling prophecy rather than putting an end to it.

Proposal has significant conceptual flaws

As presented by the Georgia Department of Human Resources, the PAR Project is significantly flawed in other ways as well.

(1) The stated goal of the PAR Project is to increase the viability and self-sufficiency of struggling families. But by decreasing the availability of already scarce resources, the actual effect will be to jeopardize the health and safety of these families. The Standard of Need in Georgia is only 46.4% of the poverty level, meaning only those families experiencing the most *extreme* poverty are eligible for financial support. For families that do qualify for state assistance, Georgia has among the lowest benefit levels of any state in the country. The sum of the benefits received by most AFDC families in Georgia is less than two-thirds of the poverty level, and the incremental benefit to a family for the support of a newborn child is approximately \$10/week. Reducing this already inadequate assistance can only result in greater deprivation for children. Surely this is not the path to welfare reform.

(2) The proposal encourages the break-up of families by stipulating that the family cap "will not apply to children who move in with other relatives or into foster care homes." We submit that encouraging families to "shuttle" children around is not in the children's best interests, and should not be a policy maintained by the state of Georgia. Is this truly the kind of "responsible decision-making" the project plans to promote?

(3) The project raises serious concerns in the area of civil rights. Because minority citizens in Georgia are disproportionately represented among the state's poor population and therefore disproportionately rely on the state's welfare system, they will disproportionately feel the punitive impact of these policy changes.

(4) The proposal touts the success of the PEACH (JOBS) Program as the vehicle by which AFDC families achieve their independence from the welfare system. Yet by

mandating welfare recipients into minimum wage jobs, the project rejects the core principles of the PEACH program which are to provide thorough vocational assessments, education and skills training in order to offer "jobless people the skills and knowledge needed to begin building solid careers."²

At the same time, the actual effectiveness of the PEACH program has yet to be determined. While there is no longitudinal data on the success of Georgia's program in helping participants obtain and maintain gainful employment, results from short-term studies of other states with comparable programs are available. While modest gains in employability and earnings have been documented, it has also been noted that these gains are not in and of themselves sufficient to get people out of poverty.³

Research proposal is problematic

Beyond these important substantive concerns, as a research proposal the PAR Project has several problematic features.

(1) The Project proposes to use human subjects (AFDC recipients and their families). This raises serious ethical questions as there has been no determination of whether the research will have a negative physical or emotional impact on the "subjects". Additionally, the National Research Act of 1974 has prohibited research involving pregnant women and their fetuses unless their health needs are met through the research process. Since the family cap will decrease the availability of resources for pregnant women and children it will clearly violate this protective provision of the National Research Act.

(2) While the waiver request seeks approval of a research project that will target select population groups, the programs under study (the family cap and the work requirement) will be implemented across the state of Georgia simultaneous with the research effort. Consequently, AFDC recipients will be subjected to punitive measures before the efficacy and worth of these measures have been clearly established.

² "PEACH '91 Annual Report", Georgia Department of Human Resources.

³ Gueron, J. & Pauly, E., (1991). "From Welfare to Work", Russell-Sage Foundation.

(3) As to the research design itself, some key issues are unsatisfactorily addressed. The research on the family cap program proposes to measure an increase in such ill-defined concepts as "greater parental responsibility" and "welfare dependency." The research on the employment requirement proposes use of a non-representative, limited sample and inadequately addresses how the "employability" of a subject and the distinct features of each job will impact the results.

(4) Finally, the need to implement this research project in Georgia at all is questionable. The state of Arkansas (another southern state with low AFDC benefits) already has a waiver pending for similar "research". Given the problems inherent in conducting human-subject experiments (as outlined above), it seems logical and desirable to minimize the number of these experiments until their value and impact as well as their potential risks can be clearly determined.

Implementation will involve violations

In addition to significant flaws in conception and rationale, implementation of the PAR Project will violate the U.S. Constitution as well as two important sections of the Social Security Act.

(1) The imposition of a family cap violates the constitutional protection against governmental interference in personal decision-making (such as in decisions about family size).

(2) The Social Security Act requires *objective* and *equitable* distribution of benefits. With a family cap, welfare-receiving families with the same number of children and the same basic needs will receive different benefit levels based only on when children in the family were born. This is a *subjective* and *inequitable* distribution of benefits.

(3) The Social Security Act requires that family planning programs be voluntary and not a prerequisite for benefit eligibility. The family cap is indeed a family planning program, specifically designed to reduce pregnancy among AFDC recipients (the budget attachment in the proposal delineating the "savings from births prevented" documents this). Yet the family cap is clearly *not* a voluntary program.

The Department of Health and Human Services is, of course, authorized to waive these provisions of the Social Security Act. Yet they were designed with a critical purpose: to protect society's most vulnerable citizens. We submit that these protections should not be waived without compelling reasons, and the implementation of a research project flawed in so many ways is not a compelling reason.

Toward positive and viable solutions

The proposal acknowledges that "the current AFDC program creates an environment which...encourages continued dependency (p.II-1)." Yet the solutions it advocates do nothing to confront the inherent flaws in the program, but instead seek to address what is described as problematic behavior among the program's participants. In a particularly troubling demonstration of this, the proposal states that society's negative impression of AFDC families "has had a negative effect on the morale and motivation of welfare recipients to the extent that traditional cash assistance is insufficient to help them break the cycle of poverty" (p. II-1). While it is certainly true that cash assistance currently given to welfare recipients is not enough to bring them out of poverty (documented above), it is unconscionable to blame this on the attitudes of the recipients.

It is ironic that Georgia proposes to undertake a risk-laden experiment and implement a fundamentally flawed law in the name of welfare reform, when so much can be done to achieve this critical goal in a logical, non-punitive manner. Last year, the Governor's own Welfare Reform Task Force clearly outlined a number of viable ways in which the welfare system could be reformed so as to decrease incentives for dependency. The recommendations included:

- * Establishing differential payments for working AFDC recipients and allowing them to keep more of their earnings.
- * Exploring the possibility of providing tax incentives for employers to subsidize child care for their employees
- * Freezing rents for AFDC recipients who live in public housing and who become employed.

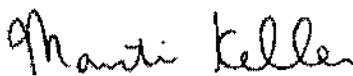
- * Drawing the maximum amount of federal funds for the state's PEACH education and job training program.
- * Maintaining 18-year-olds who are attending school on the AFDC rolls.
- * Eliminating marriage and step-parent penalties for AFDC recipients.
- * Expanding transitional child care and Medicaid services for AFDC recipients who become employed from one year to two years.

To date, the state of Georgia has chosen to forego all of these options.

Georgians for Children agrees with the assertion in the proposal that the current welfare system in this state is not working. And we believe as well that it is a "myth" that "families in poverty cannot make responsible decisions" (p. II-1). Unlike the drafters of the proposal, however, we recognize that the great majority of families who go on welfare do so not out of laziness, but because they lack the vital supports and resources needed to be self-sufficient-- supports such as child care, health coverage, education, job training, employment opportunities and adequate wages.

In short, the welfare system fails because we are not creating opportunities for families to make it on their own. As advocates for children we are firmly committed to changes that will create these opportunities. It is clear that Georgia's proposed PAR Project will not accomplish this and it is objectionable in many ways. Since there is no evidence to support the project's effectiveness and much evidence to suggest that it will be punitive to the state's most vulnerable citizens, we strongly urge you to deny the waiver request.

Sincerely,



Marti Keller
Executive Director



Wendy Jacobson
Policy Associate

cc. Ms. Donna Shalala, Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services