

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 11, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON PANETTA

FROM: Carol H. Rasco *CHR*
SUBJECT: Welfare Reform *file*

I believe it is critical in order to meet the deadlines for budget preparation to have a small meeting on welfare reform in the coming week or the week of November 21 at the latest; it should be done before Sec. Shalala leaves November 22 for Israel as she won't return until after December 1 when she is scheduled to be in Paris for an AIDS meeting.

The purpose of the meeting would be characterized as bringing the co-chairs (DPC and NEC) together with OMB and legislative affairs (White House and HHS) to determine steps to be taken for re-introduction of a welfare reform plan. Please note I said "a" welfare reform plan, not necessarily the previous welfare reform plan.

I would propose it be held in my office unless you wish to host it, and the following group (or smaller) be invited:

You, if you wish to attend

Sec. Shalala
Mary Jo Bane
David Ellwood
Jerry Klepner
Rasco
Bruce Reed
Kathi Way
Jeremy Benami
Pat Griffin

Alice Rivlin (she may want to include Belle and that is fine with me but I don't think we need anyone else from OMB)

I see basically four major assignments to be made in the meeting:

- + Cost/financing options to put in the budget with a figure of \$9.3 billion as you directed in the meeting in your office
- + Analysis of GOP bill in Contract with America
- + Target list of moderate GOPs and Dems whose votes will be critical (up until now HHS has refused to do anything but talk to Dems)
- + A commitment on the part of all to speak with one voice

I will look forward to discussing this with you briefly on Monday morning.

Thank you.

Roz - See me.

memo to Leon

subj: Welfare REform

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E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

11-Nov-1994 11:55am

TO: Carol H. Rasco
FROM: Bruce N. Reed
Domestic Policy Council
CC: Kathryn J. Way
CC: Jeremy D. Benami
SUBJECT: RE: welfare reform

That plan sounds fine to me, although I would try to keep the mtg as small as possible so we can get some work done and not just debate whether this is worth doing or not. I think you should use this mtg to let HHS et al know that we need the following, as quickly as possible:

1. Cost/financing options to put in the budget, as we discussed in Leon's mtg. OMB knows about that mtg, HHS doesn't. Belle has been working on financing options, but that needs to be accelerated. HHS needs to propose cost options that will bring the overall cost of our plan down to its original \$9.3 billion.

2. Analysis of GOP bill in Contract with America -- major weaknesses, potential cost shift to states, etc. With huge cuts in committee staff, Hill Dems will look to us for analysis and guidance. For now, it's important that this be straightforward, factual analysis, not politically charged stuff that the Republicans can use to suggest that we're not really for WR or not acting in good faith.

3. Target list of moderate GOPs and Dems whose votes will be critical in keeping the overall plan centered, and a plan to reach out to them in next few months. Kathi and I have been asking for such a list for months, but HHS refused because they only wanted to talk to Dems.

4. A commitment to speak with one voice. We can't afford the usual leaking and squealing from HHS at a time when we're trying to show a unified, centrist front.

Finally, in general, we need to reassure them that so long as we're calm, measured, and sensible in our thinking and public argument, we can hold the center on this issue, because we have public opinion on our side. But we have to be disciplined and pick our fights carefully.

I think it's good to have this first mtg, but I hope we don't have to have a lot more with them, since HHS has a direct pipeline to our good friend at the NYT. He's working on a story for Sunday -- I haven't talked to him yet, but Melissa tells me he's focusing on trouble in the GOP ranks and panic on the Dem left.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

11-Nov-1994 12:17pm

TO: Carol H. Rasco
FROM: Jeremy D. Benami
Domestic Policy Council
CC: Bruce N. Reed
CC: Kathryn J. Way
SUBJECT: RE: welfare reform

I agree wholeheartedly with both Carol's original and Bruce's follow up.

Critical to have a small meeting. Critical not to have Greenstein or Wendell.

Critical to have you take charge of this situation and make it clear what we need, when we need it, what our direction is. There is no more room for these silly meetings at HHS in David's office where we debate where we should be headed.

Bruce, Kathi and I can produce focused agendas - like Bruce's note - that outline what we need, when we need it, and where we are headed.

Only issue I see is legislative strategy. Bruce is correct that we have been arguing for months (years???) that we need to pursue this middle ground. I think we need clear guidance from Leon to both Pat and us on what contacts we can begin to have in the time before the Reps introduce their bill on day one of the session. It would be my argument that we should be talking to them early - to explore the possibilities of a moderate compromise - rather than waiting to react to a more conservative bill that they introduce with fanfare.

Carol, I will tell Julie to set this one up ASAP if that's what you want. You mentioned having Leon there - should we try a Map Room meeting? Leon's office? Your office?

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

11-Nov-1994 11:02am

TO: Bruce N. Reed
TO: Kathryn J. Way
TO: Jeremy D. Benami

FROM: Carol H. Rasco
Economic and Domestic Policy

SUBJECT: welfare reform

We need to think about where we go from here....as much as I hate to bring in HHS I think the time is here. Would you discuss the following rough draft scenario among yourselves and decide on a plan?

I could call a meeting here in my office for the co-chairs (DPC and HHS - Donna, me, the three of you, Mary Jo and David) to discuss where we are, directions from Leon/President, etc. We would also invite Leon, VP office, Gearan, OMB (Alice and Belle), Pat Griffin and HHS could bring Jerry if they wish. That is it, over and out unless Rubin just wants to sit in which I would handle. This would be it, no Wendell, no other departments, no Edley, etc. No paper ahead of time but I would have an agenda you all prepared. We would meet once next week and then try for once Thanksgiving week since pass backs go out Thanksgiving week from OMB and Pres.'s reviews start after Thanksgiving.

If you all think we need to do anything remotely resembling this we need to get cracking on scheduling as I am out Thursday and Friday of next week. We would need a meeting of the four of us prior to the first meeting with HHS.

Thoughts?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON PANETTA

FROM: Carol H. Rasco *CHR*
CC: Harold Ickes
Erskine Bowles *file*
Billy Webster
SUBJECT: Welfare Reform Working Meeting

NGA itself has only one thing on the schedule for Saturday, January 28 -- the traditional opening press conference from 11:00 to 11:30 a.m. I cannot help but feel that time is negotiable.

However, there are two complicating factors regarding scheduled events for that day:

1. The National Education Goals Panel has a meeting scheduled for 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon that day. Both Governors Engler and Carlson serve on that panel, and they are two of the three Republican governors to be included at the working session with the President. I also serve on it, but with Secretary Riley there to represent the Administration my absence from the Goals Panel meeting would be no problem. Both Engler and Carlson have been active on the Panel, and I hesitate to see this White House asking that group to change a long scheduled meeting.
2. Democratic Governors' Association and Republican Governors' Association are both scheduled to meet that Saturday afternoon. Those sessions are usually something like 1:00-4:00 p.m. I did not call Katie Whelan of DGA to discuss this matter; I assume perhaps Harold or someone from Intergovernmental should make a judgement call on whether we ask those groups to reschedule or do without three governors each. Governor Carnahan of Missouri is the new chair of DGA, and he is one of the three Democratic governors to be included in the working session with the President. I think DGA would probably not want to meet without Howard Dean, chair of NGA. The Republicans would probably feel similarly about not having Thompson, the NGA vice-chair present.

Both Dean and Thompson are scheduled to be in the working session with the President.

Sunday the 29th is filled with NGA meetings as are Monday and Tuesday (half day). I would not suggest the meeting with the President take place on Tuesday afternoon as (a) governors are worn out by then, (b) the chances are good many governors will as usual head immediately back home as they will have already opened their legislative sessions, and (c) so much public and private discussion will have already taken place on welfare reform during the three days of NGA meetings, the positions of everyone will be somewhat set.

I do believe it is important the President's working session take place prior to January 29 when the NGA meeting formally convenes.

Please advise.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 8, 1994

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, after meeting with a group of governors from both parties, I am announcing that the White House will convene a national bipartisan working session on welfare reform next month. *file*

Welfare reform is a top priority for my Administration, for the governors, for the new Congress, and above all, for the American people. Americans have asked their elected officials to put aside politics as usual and begin earnest work to solve our nation's problems -- and welfare reform is at the very top of our agenda.

I have called for this session as a first step in an honest dialogue about our country's broken welfare system and what we must do to fix it. Washington doesn't have all the answers, and government doesn't, either. Every one of us in this country has to begin taking individual responsibility for turning this country around.

I have worked on this issue for my whole career in public life. When I was a governor, I worked closely with President Reagan and Senator Moynihan to develop the bipartisan consensus that led to passage of important legislation to strengthen families and move people from welfare to work.

I believe we must end welfare as we know it, because the current welfare system is a bad deal for the taxpayers who pay the bills and for the families who are trapped on it. The American people deserve a government that honors their values and spends their money judiciously, and a country that rewards people who work hard and play by the rules.

People want their leaders to stop the partisan bickering, come together, and roll up their sleeves and get to work. This meeting will be the beginning of a new day not just for the welfare system, but for how our government works.

TALKING POINTS
WELFARE REFORM CONFERENCE

WELFARE REFORM MUST BE TOUGH ON WORK AND FAIR TO CHILDREN

If Congress can agree on a bipartisan bill that is tough on work and fair to children, the President will sign real welfare reform into law, and the nation will be better for it. But if Congress tries to walk away from our common values with a bill that is weak on work and tough on children, it will kill welfare reform, and the Administration will continue to pursue welfare reform through waivers until Congress gets it right.

A bill that is weak on work and tough on children can't pass the Senate and won't get past the President's desk. The President has said he would veto the House-passed bill, which was weak on work and tough on children. There is broad, bipartisan opposition in the Senate to much of the House bill, and several recorded votes that show it.

Several bipartisan groups have expressed strong public support for key improvements in the Senate bill:

- The National Governors Association sent a letter signed by Govs. Tommy Thompson and Bob Miller endorsing the Senate approach on funding for child care, the contingency fund, letting states decide for themselves about the family cap and teen cutoff, and other issues.
- A bipartisan group of 26 women members of Congress signed a letter endorsing the Senate approach on child care, child nutrition, child welfare, maintenance of effort, SSI children, and state flexibility on the family cap and teen cutoff.
- The House Republican Tuesday group sent a letter expressing strong bipartisan support for the Senate approach on child care, maintenance of effort, and child welfare.

TOUGH ON WORK . . .

Across the country, there is an overwhelming bipartisan consensus that real welfare reform is about moving people from welfare to work, not just cutting them off. Any welfare reform bill that is weak on work cannot succeed at ending welfare as we know it.

Several elements of the Senate bill are essential to real welfare reform that is tough on work:

* Maintenance of Effort: The Senate bill requires states to maintain their stake in moving people from welfare to work. Without a strong maintenance-of-effort provision, many states would withdraw their own funds and purge their rolls in a race to the bottom that would doom welfare reform.

* Child Care: The House bill is weak on work because it does not ensure that child care will be available for people who need it to leave welfare for work. The Senate child care provisions provide States an additional \$3 billion in guaranteed funding over 5 years and preserve bipartisan provisions on quality, health and safety.

* Contingency Fund: The House bill won't protect states and families in the event of economic downturn, when state caseloads go up and revenues go down. The Senate contingency grant fund will make a real funding reserve available to states in economic trouble. The fund and the trigger mechanism can be strengthened in conference without significantly increasing projected federal costs.

* Work Performance Bonus: The House bill rewards states for cutting people off the rolls; the Senate bill gives states an important performance incentive to place people in jobs.

... NOT TOUGH ON CHILDREN

There is also an overwhelming bipartisan consensus nationwide that welfare reform should not punish children. It is wrong to penalize innocent children for their parent's mistakes.

Several elements in the House bill would punish children:

* Destroying vital child nutrition programs, such as school lunch and WIC: The House bill block grants child nutrition programs, which over time will force states to cut back on the quality or quantity of food, raise taxes, or cut other services so children could eat. The Senate decided on a bipartisan basis to preserve those programs.

* Ending the child welfare entitlement: A time of dramatic change in the welfare system is not the time for radical, untested experiments with the nation's child protection system. The House bill would put hundreds of thousands of vulnerable children at increased risk by cutting foster care, adoption assistance, and child abuse prevention. The Senate decided on a bipartisan basis to keep those programs intact.

* Mandating that all states deny assistance to unwed minor mothers and their children: A bipartisan consensus of Republican and Democratic governors and the Catholic Church agree that it is wrong to punish children just because their parents are poor, young, and unmarried. The Senate voted 76-24 to reject the mandate in the House bill.

* Mandating that all states deny assistance to additional children born while a family is on welfare: The House bill would reduce state flexibility by imposing policy mandates with uncertain impact. The Senate voted 66-34 to reject the mandate in the House bill.

DON'T PENALIZE WORK AND PUNISH CHILDREN BY CUTTING TOO DEEP

For welfare reform to succeed, it must save money by moving people from welfare to work, not by simply cutting people off assistance or shifting costs to the states. The overall budget cuts in both the House and Senate bills far exceed the cuts in the Administration's balanced budget proposal.

The conference should not penalize work and punish children by cutting deeper than the Senate bill. In addition to provisions above, the conference should:

* Adopt the more reasonable Food Stamp cuts in the Senate bill, along with the House approach on an optional block grant: The House bill makes excessive cuts in Food Stamps and imposes an inflexible spending cap that leaves no margin for economic conditions. The Senate bill is more reasonable. But the House version of an optional block grant, which requires states to spend the money on nutrition and implement Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) system, is much better than the Senate approach, which would encourage states to divert federal dollars away from putting food on the table.

* Adopt and improve the Senate cuts in SSI for disabled children: The House bill would eventually prevent nearly a million disabled children who would be eligible under current rules from receiving cash assistance, and create an underfunded block grant for services. The Senate decided on a bipartisan basis to continue to provide SSI cash benefits for all eligible children.

* Adopt more reasonable cuts in benefits for non-citizens: It is wrong and probably unconstitutional to deny benefits to legal immigrants who have become U.S. citizens, as the Senate bill requires. It is also wrong to establish a wealth test -- 200% of poverty -- for U.S. citizens who want to sponsor a family member to come to this country. The conference should change other provisions as well, such as the House exemption for the disabled and those over 75, and preserving access to discretionary programs such as student loans.

A BALANCED BUDGET THAT PUTS CHILDREN FIRST
VS. A BUDGET THAT HURTS CHILDREN

President Clinton's Balanced Budget Puts Children First. The President's balanced budget shows that we can balance the budget, lower the projected debt on our children, and still value our commitment to invest in their futures. The President's budget cuts overall discretionary spending by 22% in 2002 in non-priority areas, while still valuing our commitment to children by strengthening and protecting their health care, education, nutrition, drinking water, and the safety net for our poorest children.

The Republican Budget Hurts Children. Their budget seeks to pay for a large tax cut and balance the budget on the backs of our children. The GOP budget slashes important investments in our children, undermining our need to invest in a more productive America and our commitment to ensure that every child has a fair shot at the American dream.

Eliminates Medicaid coverage for as many as 4.4 million children in 2002.

Denies 1 million women Healthy Start infant mortality services, affecting the births of 74,000 infants each year.

Raises taxes on the families of more than 23 million children by an average of \$415 in 2002.

Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide in 2002.

Denies 1.1 million children basic and advanced skills in 1996.

Denies more than 23 million students safer, drug free schools.

Denies 50,000 young people the opportunity to serve their communities in 1996.

Could force 32 million children to lose nutritional support in 2002.

Leaves children exposed to hazardous waste by slashing funds to clean 200 hazardous waste sites nationwide by 36% in 2002.

Denies 404,000 children child care assistance in 2002.

Cuts child protection for abused and neglected children by 19% in 2002.

Eliminates home energy assistance for 6 million children.

Denies assistance to more than 16,000 homeless children.

Forces the families of 3.4 million children to pay more rent.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON CHILDREN IN AMERICA

October 23, 1995

IMPACT OF HEALTH CARE CUTS ON CHILDREN IN AMERICA

Eliminates Medicaid coverage for as many as 4.4 million children nationwide in 2002. Currently, more than 20% of children rely on Medicaid for their basic health needs. Medicaid pays for immunizations, regular check-ups, and intensive care in case of emergencies for about 18 million children in America.

- **The Republican budget cuts federal Medicaid funding by \$182 billion over seven years, reducing funding to states by 30% in 2002.**
- **Even if states could absorb half of the cuts by reducing services and provider payments, they would still have to eliminate coverage for 8.8 million people, including 4.4 million children in 2002, based on analysis by the Urban Institute.**
- **Among the children who could be denied coverage, many are disabled.** Medicaid often makes the difference between whether or not a disabled child lives at home with their parents. Medicaid provides for items such as wheelchairs, communication devices, therapy at home, respite care, and home modifications. Without these services, parents may be forced to give up their jobs or seek institutional placement for their children.

Jeopardizes immunizations for children. The Republican budget repeals the Vaccines for Children program, putting at risk at least \$1.5 billion over seven years that would otherwise provide vaccinations for children.

Denies 1 million women Healthy Start infant mortality services, affecting the births of 74,000 infants each year. The Healthy Start project provides vital prenatal and health care services to women of childbearing age. The House calls for an excessive 52% cut in 1996.

IMPACT OF CUTS ON CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN AMERICA

Denies as many as 755,000 disabled children SSI cash benefits in 2002. The House welfare bill eliminates federal Supplemental Security Income cash benefits for as many as 55% of the disabled children expected to receive SSI cash benefits in 2002 under current law. Federal SSI cash benefits for children with disabilities will be cut by as much as \$21.7 billion over seven years, affecting nearly 1 million disabled children nationwide.

TAX INCREASE ON WORKING FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN AMERICA

More than 23 million children in America live in working families that will have their taxes raised by an average of \$415 in 2002 under the Republican budget. The Senate Finance Committee has approved a \$43 billion tax increase on working families by reducing the Earned Income Tax Credit. Families with two or more children in America will face an average tax increase of \$483.

IMPACT OF EDUCATION CUTS ON CHILDREN IN AMERICA

Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide in 2002. The successful Head Start program helped 750,000 preschool children in 1995.

Denies 1.1 million children basic and advanced skills in 1996. The Republican budget cuts Title I by \$1.1 billion -- a 17% cut in 1996 -- denying Title I funding for 1.1 million students in our poorest communities nationwide.

Cuts Safe and Drug Free Schools by 55%, denying more than 23 million students services that keep drugs and violence away from children, their schools, and their communities. The Republican budget walks away from the Safe and Drug Free School state grants program, the only federal program solely dedicated to combating alcohol and drug abuse, and violent behavior in our nation's schools.

Eliminates Goals 2000, denying improved teaching and learning for as many as 5.1 million school children in America in 1996. Under the Republican cuts, 12 million children would be denied improved education by 2002, compared to the President's balanced budget.

Eliminates the AmeriCorps National Service program, denying 50,000 young people the opportunity to serve their communities in 1996.

Eliminates summer job opportunities for nearly 4 million youths over the next seven years. The Republican cuts will prevent millions of youths from participating in meaningful summer job experiences that help prepare them to be active contributors in the workforce and the community. The House plan completely eliminates this program, cutting approximately 600,000 job opportunities in 1996 and nearly 4 million summer jobs by 2002.

IMPACT OF NUTRITION CUTS ON CHILDREN IN AMERICA

Cuts nutrition assistance for 14 million children in America in 2002. The House Republican budget cuts foods stamp benefits for families with children by \$28.1 billion over seven years and by 24.5% in 2002.

Could force 32 million children to lose nutritional support or suffer from diminished food assistance in 2002. The House Republican budget block grants funding for the school lunch and WIC program. Nationally, their budget reduces funding for child nutrition programs by more than \$10 billion over seven years and 11% in 2002, compared with current law.

IMPACT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CUTS ON CHILDREN IN AMERICA

Leaves children exposed to hazardous waste. The Republican budget cuts threaten EPA's efforts to protect the health of children living near more than 200 hazardous waste sites nationwide. Spending on toxic waste cleanups will be reduced by 36% in 1996, \$560 million below the President's balanced budget in 1996.

- **Nationally, five million children under the age of four live within four miles of a Superfund hazardous waste site.**

Pollutes the air that children living near oil refineries breathe. These refineries emit more than 78,000 tons of toxic air pollution each year, putting children in the surrounding communities at risk of serious health problems, including cancer and respiratory illnesses such as asthma. The Republican budget halts the President's effort to protect the health and safety of children living near these refineries.

Jeopardizes the water that children drink. Republicans are cutting low-interest loans to cities and towns for drinking water treatment facilities by at least \$700 million in 1996. This cut will take away the funds needed by states to upgrade facilities to ensure that local drinking water has been treated to eliminate contaminants.

Reduces new funding to keep water clean by more than 33% compared with the President's balanced budget. The Republican cuts will eliminate protections that keep sewage away from waters where children live and play.

IMPACT OF CUTS ON SAFETY NET FOR CHILDREN IN AMERICA

Denies 404,000 children child care assistance in 2002. The House welfare bill block grants and cuts federal child care funding for low-income children by \$2.8 billion over seven years.

Cuts foster care and adoption for vulnerable children by \$6.3 billion over seven years compared with current law. The House welfare bill cuts child protection for abused and neglected children by 19% in 2002.

Eliminates cash assistance for 77,000 children in America simply because they were born to unmarried mothers under 18, when the House welfare bill is fully implemented in 2005.

Cuts assistance for 3.3 million children in America simply because their paternity has not been established, when the House welfare bill is fully implemented in 2005.

IMPACT OF ENERGY CUTS ON CHILDREN IN AMERICA

Eliminates home energy assistance for about 6 million children in America. The House Republican budget completely eliminates this \$1 billion program that helps low-income families with their home heating and cooling bills, leaving families with the tough choice of staying warm in the winter or having enough money to eat.

Denies about 65,000 children in America protection from bad weather conditions. The Republican budget cuts weatherization assistance for families' homes by \$118 million in 1996. Lower energy bills allow families to spend more money on basic needs.

IMPACT OF HOUSING CUTS ON CHILDREN IN AMERICA

Denies assistance to more than 16,000 homeless children. The Republican budget cuts homeless assistance by 40% in 1996, cutting funding for the homeless by \$444 million in 1996.

Forces the families of 3.4 million children to pay more rent. The Republican budget raises rents by an average of \$200 a year for the 1.4 million low-income families with children assisted by Section 8. The median income of these families is only \$6,800.

Denies families of 74,742 children the opportunity to move from poor living conditions to adequate privately owned apartments. The Republican budget eliminates funding for new Section 8 certificates and vouchers, denying rental assistance to low-income families and children who wish to live in privately-owned housing.

Eliminates protection for 1 million children nationwide from drugs and drug-related crimes in public housing. The Republican budget zeroes-out the Public Housing Drug Elimination program which protects more than 1 million children living in public housing nationwide from drugs and drug-related crimes. The Republican budget eliminates \$290 million for public housing tenant patrols, local law enforcement activities, security personnel, and physical improvements to improve security.

184,000 children will be forced to remain in poor and unsafe housing conditions. The Republican budget cuts public housing modernization nationwide by \$350 million, severely hindering efforts by housing agencies to rehabilitate run down public housing projects and provide much needed security and anti-crime programs.

213,000 children will have to go without basic housing needs. The Republican budget cuts public housing operating subsidies nationwide by \$400 million -- a cut of 14% in 1996 -- forcing local agencies to neglect basic housing needs, such as fixing leaking ceilings and broken windows and providing security and social services.

**A BUDGET THAT HURTS CHILDREN
Vs. A BALANCED BUDGET THAT PUTS CHILDREN FIRST**

HEALTH CARE	REPUBLICAN CUTS	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BALANCED BUDGET
Medicaid	Eliminates Medicaid coverage for as many as 4.4 million children nationwide in 2002. Roughly one out of every five children - 18 million in total including one million disabled children - rely on Medicaid for medical care. Republican cuts of \$182 billion will shred this vital safety-net for children.	Preserves the Medicaid program as a guaranteed safety-net for all children.
Healthy Start	Excessively cuts the Healthy Start infant mortality program, affecting the births of 74,000 infants each year. The Healthy Start project provides vital prenatal and health care services to women of childbearing age. The House calls for a cut of 52% in 1996.	Continues initiatives to reduce infant mortality in vulnerable populations.
Vaccinations	Jeopardizes immunizations for children. The Republican budget repeals the Vaccines for Children program, putting at risk at least \$1.5 billion which would otherwise pay for vaccinations for children.	Maintains full funding for the Vaccines for Children program which immunizes the children against preventable disease.

DISABLED CHILDREN	REPUBLICAN CUTS	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BALANCED BUDGET
Supplemental Security Income for Disabled Children	Eliminates SSI cash benefits for as many as 755,000 disabled children in 2002. The House welfare bill cuts federal cash assistance to children with disabilities by as much as \$21.7 billion. Replaces most cash benefits with grants to states worth 25% less.	Maintains cash benefits for all eligible disabled children. New, tighter definition of disability applies only to new applicants, not those already on rolls.

TAXES	REPUBLICAN CUTS	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BALANCED BUDGET
Earned Income Tax Credit	Working families supporting 23.4 million children will have their taxes raised by an average of \$415 in 2002. The Senate cuts in the EITC raise taxes on working families by \$43 billion.	Continues the expansion of tax relief for working families, including 16 million families with 27 million children. Total tax relief amounts to \$25 billion in 1996 and \$32 billion in 2002.

EDUCATION	REPUBLICAN CUTS	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BALANCED BUDGET
Head Start	Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide in 2002.	Adds 32,000 new Head Start children next year, increasing funding by \$400 million.
Title I: Improving Basic and Advanced Skills	Denies basic and advanced skills to 1.1 million students in our poorest communities. The Republican budget reduces Title I funds by \$1.1 billion – a 17% cut in 1996.	Helps as many as 300,000 more children master basic and advanced skills next year. The President increases funding for this important program by \$302 million.
Community Schools	Eliminates an educational and anti-crime program that will serve 16,000 teens this year.	Allows 110,000 youths to participate in "alternatives to crime" and educational activities. The President's budget increases funding for after-school program by \$62.5 million.
Goals 2000	Eliminates Goals 2000, denying improved teaching and learning for as many as 5.1 million children nationwide in 1996. Under Republican cuts, 12 million children would be denied improved education by 2002, compared to the President's balanced budget.	Helps 17,000 schools and 8 million students meet higher standards and improve parental involvement. The President increases funding to \$750 million next year.
AmeriCorps: National Service	Eliminates the AmeriCorps National Service Program, denying nearly 50,000 young people the opportunity to serve their communities in 1996.	Provides nearly 50,000 community service opportunities while providing participants with a monetary education award.
Summer jobs	Eliminates summer job opportunities for more than 4 million youths over the next seven years.	Maintains and strengthens the summer jobs program, providing over 600,000 jobs for young people next year.
Safe and Drug Free Schools	Deprives over 23 million students the benefit of the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, which keeps crime, violence, and drugs away from children, their schools and communities.	Combats crime and violence in schools nationwide by extending the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program to 39 million children. The President's budget funds the program at \$500 million next year, providing safer, more drug-free learning environments for the nation's children.
Education Technology	Cuts President's request in half, denying hundreds of communities assistance to get technology into the classrooms for children of all ages.	Provides \$50 million next year to expand and improve the way technology is used in learning environments. President's budget increases the number of challenge grant awards, promoting technological partnerships between the public and private sectors.

Environment	REPUBLICAN CUTS	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BALANCED BUDGET
Drinking Water	Jeopardizes the safety of the water the nation's children drink. Eliminates the state loan funds that communities use to upgrade treatment facilities and provide safe, clean drinking water to their children.	Protects the safety of the water the nation's children drink. The President invests \$725 million in loan funds to upgrade water treatment facilities and to help communities provide safer drinking water.
Clean Water	Allows sewage to flow into waters where children in America live and play. Cuts new funding to keep water clean by more than 33% compared with the President's budget.	Protects children from sewage flowing into the waters in which they play. The President invests \$1.6 billion in loans - a 28% increase over 1995 - to states for treatment of wastewater pollution. That funding helps repair outdated treatment facilities and prevent raw sewage from seeping into local waters.
Pollution from Oil Refineries	Increases pollution in the air children living near oil refineries breath. A provision in the Republican budget halts the President's efforts to protect the health and safety of children living near refineries, which emitted 78,000 tons of toxic air pollution each year.	Continues to protect the health and safety of children living near oil refineries. Toxic emissions can create serious health risks, including cancer and respiratory illness.
Toxic Waste	Increases the risk to five million children under the age of four who live within four miles of a Superfund site. The Republican budget cuts spending on hazardous waste cleanup by 36% in 1996, stopping or slowing cleanup of toxic contamination in neighborhoods around the country.	Protects the health and safety of children living near toxic waste sites. Invests \$1.6 billion for the clean up of toxic waste - a 17% increase over 1995.
Enforcement	Threatens the health of children nationwide by cutting 50% from the enforcement of existing environmental protections.	Invests in the enforcement of environmental laws that prevent polluters from endangering the health of the nation's children. The President's budget invests almost \$500 million in these efforts in 1996, an 8% increase over 1995.

HOUSING	REPUBLICAN CUTS	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BALANCED BUDGET
Increases Rents	Forces the families of 3.4 million children to pay more rent. Raises rents by an average of \$200 in 1996 and the typical family's income is only \$6,800.	Holds the line on rental assistance for families with children.
Homeless Families with Children	16,000 homeless children will be denied assistance nationwide. The Republican budget cuts homeless assistance by 40% in 1996, a total of \$444 million in 1996.	Provides 66,000 homeless children transitional and permanent housing, as well as vital social services.
Section 8 Assistance	Denies 75,000 children the opportunity to move to adequate privately owned housing. Eliminates new Section 8 certificates and vouchers.	Provides opportunities for additional families with children to move to privately owned apartments.
Public Housing Operating Subsidy	213,000 children will go without basic housing needs. The Republican budget cuts public housing operating subsidies by \$400 million – a cut of 14% in 1996 – forcing local agencies to neglect basic housing needs, such as fixing leaky pipes or broken windows.	Meets the basic housing needs of children in public housing. The President maintains funding for the operation and maintenance of public housing facilities.
Public Housing Drug Elimination Program	Eliminates protection for one million children in public housing from drugs and drug-related crimes. The Republican budget zeroes out the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program, eliminating funds for tenant patrols, local law enforcement activities, and other security measures.	Maintains protection for children from drugs and drug-related crimes.
Public Housing Modernization	184,000 children will be forced to remain in poor and unsafe housing conditions. The Republican budget cuts public housing modernization by \$350 million in 1996, severely impeding efforts to rehabilitate run down public housing projects.	Improves safety and security of public housing projects for 1.5 million children. Preserves funding for building improvements and security measures.

FOOD AND NUTRITION	REPUBLICAN CUTS	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BALANCED BUDGET
Food Stamps	Cuts nutrition assistance for 14 million children in 2002. The House Republican budget cuts food stamp benefits to families with children by \$28 billion over seven years and 25% in 2002.	Protects nutritional benefits for needy children, while achieving reasonable savings to balance the budget. Ensures that children receive food assistance even during times of economic recession.
Nutrition / WIC	Could force 32 million children to lose nutritional support or suffer from diminished food assistance in 2002. The House Republican budget block grants funding for school lunch and WIC programs, reducing funding by more than \$10 billion over seven years, and 11% in 2002.	Protects school lunch and WIC program. Increases funding for WIC. Program savings of \$2.5 billion will be achieved by more carefully targeting Family Day Care Homes to help vulnerable populations.

ENERGY ASSISTANCE	REPUBLICAN CUTS	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BALANCED BUDGET
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program	Eliminates home energy assistance for 6 million children. The House budget eliminates this \$1 billion program that helps low-income families heat and cool their homes, forcing some families to choose between heating their home and feeding their children.	Maintains the program, helping over 3 million families with children make it through heating and cooling emergencies.
Weatherization	Denies approximately 65,000 children protection from harsh weather conditions. The Republican budget reduces weatherization assistance for families' homes by \$118 million in 1996.	Helps lower the energy bills of families with children, leaving them with more money to spend on other basic needs. These families earn less than \$15,000.

SAFETY NET FOR CHILDREN	REPUBLICAN CUTS	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BALANCED BUDGET
<p>Child Care / AFDC</p>	<p>Denies 404,000 children child care assistance in 2002. The House welfare bill block grants and cuts funding for child care for low-income children by \$2.8 billion.</p> <p>Eliminates cash assistance for 77,000 children simply because they were born to unmarried mothers under 18.</p> <p>Cuts assistance to 3.3 million children simply because their paternity has not been established. (when the House welfare bill is fully in effect in 2005)</p>	<p>Protects child care assistance and maintains AFDC's funding level.</p>
<p>Foster Care & Adoption</p>	<p>Cuts foster care and adoption services for over 100,000 abused and neglected children.</p>	<p>Keeps the foster care system intact for vulnerable children throughout the nation.</p>

THE REAL REPUBLICAN MEDICARE PLAN

October 26, 1995

The Real Republican Medicare Plan. After months of claiming that \$270 billion in Medicare cuts are necessary to save Medicare and balance the budget, the Republican Leadership is now finally owning up to the truth behind their plan to decimate Medicare to pay for a huge tax cut for the wealthiest Americans.

Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole Says He Is Against Medicare Because It Doesn't Work. Speaking to the American Conservative Union on Tuesday, Dole said that he was against creating Medicare in 1965 "because we knew it wouldn't work."

"I was there, fighting the fight, voting against Medicare because we knew it wouldn't work in 1965."

-- Sen. Bob Dole, October 25, 1995

Speaker Gingrich Wishes That Medicare Would Just Wither Away. Speaking to the Blue Cross/Blue Shield Association conference on Tuesday, Gingrich reaffirmed that politics, not policy or values, is guiding his effort to end Medicare:

"Now, we don't get rid of it in round one because we don't think that's politically smart...But we believe it is going to wither on the vine because we think people are voluntarily going to leave it."

-- Rep. Newt Gingrich, October 24, 1995

In 1994, The Republicans Claimed They Wouldn't Slash Medicare. In 1994, the President claimed that the Republicans would have to slash Medicare to pay for their large tax cut and the Republican Contract. The Republicans denied it.

In Early 1995, The Republicans Changed Their Tune And Claimed That It Was Necessary To Slash Medicare. In 1995, the GOP turned around and called for a huge Medicare cut -- three times the largest in history. They claimed that the only reason for this huge Medicare cut was to "save" Medicare.

"Everything we're doing in Medicare is driven by the actuaries' estimate of what it takes to build a savable system; it's not driven by a budget need." -- Newt Gingrich, May 5, 1995

Now, The American People Know The Truth: The Republican Leadership Would Just As Soon End Medicare. The Republican leadership wants to send our country back to the days when there was no health security for older Americans:

- Before Medicare, 50 percent of America's elderly had no health insurance. Today, 97 percent of America's senior citizens are insured through the program.
- Before Medicare, nearly 1/3 of all senior citizens lived in poverty. By 1993, the poverty rate among elderly had dropped to 12 percent.

President Clinton Believes We Need To Balance The Budget While Maintaining Our Values And Honoring Our Commitment To America's Elderly -- Helping Them Live With The Health And Economic Security They Deserve.

The President And Congressional Democrats Have Taken Steps To Increase The Solvency Of The Medicare Trust Fund.

- In 1993, the President's five-year deficit reduction package extended the life of the Trust Fund by an additional three years. *Not one Republican voted for this extension.*
- In 1994, the President's health care reform proposal would have extended the Medicare Trust Fund for an additional five years. *The Republicans opposed health care reform.*
- The President's 1995 Balanced Budget would extend the Trust Fund until 2006 without increasing premiums or reducing services. *The Republican plan cuts Medicare three times greater than any cut in history just to finance a huge tax cut for the wealthiest Americans.*

The Republicans Are Just Smoke And Mirrors When It Comes To Medicare. First the Republicans voted against protecting Medicare (1993); then they opposed modest Medicare cuts (1994); then they claimed that they didn't need to cut Medicare to finance their huge tax cuts (1994); and now they stand up for a plan that cuts 3 times more out of Medicare than ever before -- decimating the health care system and increasing costs for older Americans (1995).

Now, we know where they really stand. The Republican leadership would rather just do away with the Medicare system. The Republican leadership values tax cuts over health security for older Americans.

The American People Know That The Republican Plan Is No Good. *New York Times/CBS Poll, October 25, 1995:*

- By more than a 2 to 1 ratio, the American people disapprove of the Republican Medicare plan.
- 65 percent of older Americans trust the President on Medicare, while only 18 percent trust the Republicans.

Even Republicans Are Now Calling Their Own Budget "Unfair." One Republican Senator called the \$245 billion tax cut "unfair" and posed the same question the President has asked for months:

"How can we justify cuts in Medicare and Medicaid, student aid, job training, low-income energy assistance, workplace safety, Head Start, child immunization and Earned Income Tax Credits while we simultaneously give corporate tax breaks ... and tax breaks to people in high brackets."

-- Sen. Arlen Specter (R-PA), LA Times, Oct. 25, 1995



President Clinton announced at the White House yesterday that the deficit for Fiscal Year 1995 was \$164 billion, nearly half of what it was just three years ago when he took office. The President is proud that such success could come while preserving common sense investments that reflect our values. He is committed to finishing the job, and continuing that success.

America is on the Move. The economy is growing, and Americans are better off:

- The American people have produced 7.5 million new jobs, 2.5 million new homeowners, over 2 million new small businesses, and the lowest combined rates of unemployment and inflation in 25 years;
- The crime rate is down, the welfare rolls are down, the poverty rate is down, the teen pregnancy rate is down, business failures are down;
- Small businesses are up, the number of college students is up, job training is up, consumer confidence is up, people leaving welfare for work is up.

President Clinton Believes We Must Take Firm Steps to Balance the Budget:

- In just three years, President Clinton's budget has cut the deficit nearly in half.
- The deficit has been shrinking three years in a row, the first time that has happened since Harry Truman was President.

President Clinton Believes We Need to Finish the Job While Preserving our Values. Building on the success of his 1993 budget, President Clinton has put forth a balanced budget that reflects our values -- opportunity, family, community and responsibility -- by:

- **Investing in Education and Training**, so America's families can thrive in the new economy.
- **Honoring our Commitment to America's Elderly**, helping them live with the health and economic security they deserve.
- **Protecting the Environment and Public Health**, so our children grow up in a clean and safe world.
- **Rewarding Work** over welfare and providing tax relief for middle class families.
- **Balancing the Budget** to lift the burden of debt off our children.

President Clinton will Work with Congress, but Not Yield to Unreasonable Demands. President Clinton is determined that no one should toy with the full faith and credit of the United States.

- Republicans have threatened blackmail, saying they will allow the United States to default on its loans for the first time in our history if they do not get their way;
- President Clinton believes that such a threat is not responsible budget strategy, it is not a responsible thing to do for the United States, and it is not an acceptable basis for good faith efforts to resolve our differences.
- President Clinton is not going to let anybody hold Medicare or education or the environment or the future of this country hostage.
- President Clinton has kept an open door to negotiation, and wants to pass the right kind of balanced budget to finish this job.

President Clinton Will Fight Against Balancing the Budget on the Backs of Our Children. The current Republican plan would:

- Eliminate Medicaid coverage for as many as **4.4 million children** in 2002.
- Deny 1 million women **Healthy Start** infant mortality services, affecting the births of 74,000 infants each year.
- **Raise taxes** on the families of more than 23 million children by an average of \$415 in 2002.
- Deny **Head Start** to 180,000 children nationwide in 2002.
- Deny more than 23 million students opportunity to participate in the **Safe and Drug Free Schools** initiative.
- Deny **50,000 young people** next year the opportunity to serve their communities through AmeriCorps, the President's national service effort.

"We took firm steps toward a balanced budget, but we did it in a way that honors our values of responsibility and opportunity, work and family, a strong American community and a strong America around the world. We did deficit reduction consistent with our values and it was good economic policy."

President Clinton
October 25, 1995

OCT 25 1995



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

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Comments:

Julie —

Attached are excerpts from our welfare waiver fact sheet - really the most useful information we have for editorial board calls. This, plus the generic talking points and the Administration's views letter are the best materials. I'd send the views letter to the editorial boards, whether or not they actually speak to Mr. Rasco. Please call if you need anything.

Amy

HHS FACT SHEET

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

October 1995

Contact: ACF Press Office
(202) 401-9215

STATE WELFARE DEMONSTRATIONS

Under section 1115 of the Social Security Act, HHS is authorized to grant states waivers of current laws governing the AFDC and Medicaid programs. This authority is intended to give states the flexibility to demonstrate alternatives that better match their residents' needs.

The Clinton administration is committed to supporting state flexibility and innovation in welfare programs. Under President Clinton, HHS has given more than half the states the opportunity to test new welfare approaches -- granting waivers to more states than all previous administrations combined. In an average month, these welfare demonstrations will cover more than eight million people, representing approximately 60 percent of all AFDC recipients.

Since January 1993, HHS has approved welfare demonstration projects in the following 35 states: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Welfare reform demonstrations granted under President Clinton's leadership have begun the move toward a new welfare system. As President Clinton has said, "We won't have ended welfare as we know it until its central focus is to move people off welfare and into a job so that they can support themselves and their families." National reform, embodying the principles of work and responsibility and building on the successes of state demonstrations, will truly offer hope and opportunity for millions of families and children.

Under demonstrations approved by this administration, states are implementing projects with the following goals:

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Requiring Work

Twenty-six states are helping people move from welfare to work, from receiving welfare checks to earning paychecks, by increasing education and training opportunities and creating public/private sector partnerships.

Some states have expanded the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) work and training program by narrowing the criteria for exemptions from JOBS participation or extending job search requirements. In addition, many states have expanded case management services to complement their employment and training initiatives.

Several states also have programs to secure private sector jobs for welfare recipients by providing wage subsidies and forging new private/public sector partnerships. In other states, employers are providing workplace mentoring for participants and contributing to special accounts that recipients can later use to increase their education and training.

Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Time-limiting Assistance

Twenty states are making welfare a transitional support system, rather than a way of life, by providing opportunity, but demanding responsibility in return.

As under the administration's Work and Responsibility Act, many of these approaches require recipients to develop personal employability plans and self-sufficiency agreements containing specific goals and deadlines, enforcing the agreements with sanctions that include reduction or denial of benefits. In return, states may offer additional services such as counseling, training, employer subsidies, and extended Medicaid and child care coverage.

Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin

Making Work Pay

Thirty-one states are providing incentives to encourage families to move from welfare to work.

Many states have increased current resource limits and earnings disregards under AFDC to encourage individuals to work and save money so that they may achieve and maintain self-sufficiency. In fact, more states have increased the

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resources and earned income a family can keep than have implemented any other type of reform.

Recognizing the need for transitional support as individuals move from welfare to work, some states are also extending child care and/or Medicaid benefits to families after they leave the welfare rolls.

Other states have initiated programs to prevent individuals from going on welfare in the first place. These states provide, on a voluntary basis, a one-time payment in lieu of AFDC to meet a temporary need of assistance.

Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Improving Child Support Enforcement

Seventeen states are strengthening child support enforcement, sending a clear message that both parents must be responsible for their children.

Under its child support enforcement program, this administration has required all states to establish hospital-based paternity programs and has substantially increased Federal spending on child support enforcement. States are also experimenting with new strategies to ensure that both parents contribute to the economic well-being of their children. For example, several states are experimenting with "pass through" arrangements that allow families to collect a larger percentage of child support payments, thus increasing incentives to obtain and enforce court orders.

Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin

Encouraging Parental Responsibility

Twenty-six states are promoting parental responsibility by encouraging education, or by limiting benefits for families who have another child while on AFDC. Some states require minors to live at home or with a responsible adult in order to receive assistance, and many use incentives to encourage teen parents to regularly attend and graduate from high school. Several states also require children to attend school, be immunized, and receive regular health check-ups.

Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

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The state is also expanding opportunities for children to receive vaccinations in Department of Human Services' offices.

Texas' waiver was received on April 11, 1995, and approved on July 31, 1995.

UTAH:

Utah is extending its "Single Parent Employment Demonstration" project (SPED), which mandates greater participation in work preparation program, allows recipients to retain higher monthly earnings without affecting their welfare cash benefits, and allows a one-time payment for basic or special needs to prevent people from needing to rely on welfare.

Another provision allows a family's AFDC cash benefits to be terminated if, after repeated efforts to encourage compliance and gradual sanctions, parents fail to comply with education, training and work preparation requirements. It also extends transitional services and some Food Stamp benefits from one to two years after leaving AFDC for work.

Utah's waiver request was received on May 17, 1995, and approved on July 31, 1995.

VERMONT:

Vermont's "Family Independence Project" (FIP) promotes work by enabling AFDC recipients to retain more income and accumulate more assets than is normally allowed. FIP also requires AFDC recipients to participate in community or public service jobs after they have received AFDC for 30 months for most AFDC families, 15 months for families participating in the unemployed parent component of AFDC. Current child support payments will now go directly to families entitled to them.

Vermont's request was received Oct. 27, 1992, and granted April 12, 1993.

VIRGINIA:

Virginia's first demonstration, the "Welfare Reform Project," encourages employment by identifying employers who commit to hire AFDC recipients for jobs that pay between \$15,000 and \$18,000 a year and by providing additional months of transitional child care and health care benefits. A second statewide project will: enable AFDC families to save for education or home purchases by allowing the accumulation of up to \$5,000 for such purposes; encourage family formation by changing the way a stepparent's income is counted; and allow fulltime high school students to continue to receive AFDC benefits until age 21. Further, in up to four counties, AFDC recipients who successfully leave welfare for work may be eligible to receive transitional benefits for

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NEW YORK:

New York's "A Jobs First Strategy" gives applicants alternatives to welfare, provides new incentives for recipients to find work and create businesses, and encourages the formation and preservation of two-parent families.

The demonstration allows applicants otherwise eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children the option to receive child care or JOBS Training program services in place of AFDC. The program will also provide one-time cash assistance or other services necessary to remedy a temporary emergency which has resulted, or may result, in job loss or impoverishment.

The demonstration allows children in AFDC families to receive AFDC for up to two years after a caretaker parent marries and the new spouse's income makes the family ineligible, so long as the household's income does not exceed 150 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. It extends to a full year transitional child care benefits for employed recipients who leave the rolls because of child support payments. In addition, clients are encouraged to develop their own business enterprises by excluding certain business income and resources, including vehicles.

The demonstration will be implemented in six sites in four counties (Broome, Onondaga, Erie and up to three sites in Brooklyn), and will operate for five years.

The request was received June 7, 1994, and granted Oct. 19, 1994.

NORTE DAKOTA:

North Dakota's demonstration will provide federal AFDC matching funds to the state for low-income women during the initial six months of pregnancy with their first child. Such payments are usually not available until the last trimester of the pregnancy.

In addition, the demonstration links AFDC to a requirement that individuals enroll in the state's welfare-to-work program and pursue education or training activities both during the first six months of pregnancy and after their child is 3 months of age.

North Dakota's waiver application was received on Aug. 19, 1993, and granted on April 11, 1994.

A second project, "Training, Education, Employment and Management" (TEEM), operates in 10 North Dakota counties. TEEM combines Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Food Stamps and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) into a single cash benefit and establishes simpler and more uniform eligibility rules. It requires recipients to develop a personal responsibility contract with a time limit for attaining self-sufficiency. Failure to comply with the contract brings progressive sanctions, up to and including loss of AFDC benefits for the entire family.

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Washington's waiver request was received February 1, 1995, and approved September 29, 1995.

WEST VIRGINIA:

West Virginia's "Joint Opportunities for Independence" (JOIN) program helps adults in two-parent families gain work experience with private employers and provides a travel expense stipend and an income disregard. Employers who provide work experience positions to JOIN participants would pay individuals \$1.00 per hour for work and travel expenses.

The state will provide child care when both parents participate in program activities. Fiscal sanctions will be imposed on families who fail to participate in JOIN.

West Virginia's application was received on April 11, 1995, and approved on July 31, 1995.

WISCONSIN:

Wisconsin's reform plan, "Work Not Welfare," will require that most AFDC recipients either work or look for jobs. The plan provides case management, employment activities and work experience to facilitate employment. Receipt of AFDC benefits will be limited to 24 months in a four-year period, except under certain conditions, such as an inability to find employment in the local area due to a lack of appropriate jobs. Upon exhaustion of benefits, recipients become ineligible for 36 months.

With exceptions, children born while a mother receives AFDC will not be counted in determining a family's AFDC grant. In addition, child support will now be paid directly to the AFDC custodial parent in cases where the funds are collected by the state.

Wisconsin's request was received July 14, 1993, and granted Nov. 1, 1993.

In addition, under Wisconsin's AFDC Benefit CAP (ABC) Demonstration Project, no additional benefits will be provided to existing Aid to Families with Dependent Children cases due to the birth of a child, with exceptions, although additional children will remain eligible for Medicaid benefits and food stamps. All AFDC recipients will be offered family planning services and instructions on parenting skills. The new rule goes into effect ten months after the demonstration is implemented.

For this waiver, Wisconsin's application was received on Feb. 9, 1994, and approved on June 24, 1994.

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WISCONSIN

Under Wisconsin's statewide "Pay for Performance" (PFP) project, AFDC applicants must meet with a financial planning resource specialist to explore alternatives to welfare. Failure to do so without good cause results in denial of eligibility for AFDC benefits for all members of the family.

Individuals who still want to apply for AFDC after meeting with the financial planning resource specialist must complete 60 hours of JOBS activities prior to approval for AFDC. At least 30 of the 60 hours must include contact with employers. Not completing this requirement without good cause will result in denial of AFDC benefits for all members of the family.

Recipients who do receive AFDC will be required to participate in JOBS for up to 40 hours per week. For each hour of non-participation, the AFDC grant will be reduced by the Federal minimum wage. If the AFDC grant is fully exhausted, the remaining sanction will be taken against the Food Stamp allotment. If hours of participation fall below 25% of assigned hours without good cause, no AFDC grant will be awarded and the Food Stamp amount will be \$10.

Wisconsin's waiver was requested April 18, 1995 and approved August 14, 1995.

WYOMING:

Wyoming's reform plan will encourage AFDC recipients to enroll in school, undertake a training program, or enter the workforce. Wyoming's plan will allow AFDC families with an employed parent to accumulate \$2,500 in assets, rather than the current ceiling of \$1,000.

Wyoming will promote compliance with work and school requirements with tough penalties: AFDC minor children who refuse to stay in school or accept suitable employment could have their monthly benefit reduced by \$40; and adult AFDC recipients who are required to work or perform community service, but refuse to do so, face a \$100 cut in their monthly benefit. Also, Wyoming will severely restrict eligibility for adults who have completed a post-secondary educational program while on welfare, and will deny payment to recipients who have confessed to or been convicted of program fraud until full restitution is made to the state.

Unemployed, non-custodial parents of AFDC children who are not paying child support can now be ordered, by the courts, into Wyoming's JOBS program.

Wyoming's request was received May 20, 1993, and granted Sept. 7, 1993.

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IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN

October 23, 1995

IMPACT OF HEALTH CARE CUTS ON CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN

Eliminates Medicaid coverage for as many as 42,598 children in Wisconsin and 4.4 million children nationwide in 2002. Currently, 15% of children in Wisconsin rely on Medicaid for their basic health needs. Medicaid pays for immunizations, regular check-ups, and intensive care in case of emergencies for about 141,000 children in Wisconsin.

- **The Republican budget cuts federal Medicaid funding to Wisconsin by \$2.935 billion over seven years and by 29% in 2002 alone.**
- **Even if Wisconsin could absorb half of the cuts by reducing services and provider payments, it would still have to eliminate coverage for 93,765 people, including 42,598 children in 2002.**
- **Among the children in Wisconsin who could be denied coverage, many are disabled.** Medicaid often makes the difference between whether or not a disabled child lives at home with their parents. Medicaid provides valuable services for many disabled children, often making the difference that allows them to live at home with their parents. Medicaid provides for items such as wheelchairs, communication devices, therapy at home, respite care, and home modifications. *Without these services, parents may be forced to give up their jobs or seek institutional placement for children.*

Jeopardizes immunizations for children in Wisconsin. The Republican budget repeals the Vaccines for Children program, putting at risk at least \$1.5 billion over seven years that would otherwise provide vaccinations for children in Wisconsin and across the nation.

Cuts Milwaukee infant mortality project by 52% in 1996. This Healthy Start project provides vital prenatal and health care services to women in the Milwaukee community of childbearing age. *Nationwide, the House cut would deny 1 million women services, affecting the births of 74,000 infants each year.*

IMPACT OF CUTS ON CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN WISCONSIN

Denies as many as 17,660 disabled children in Wisconsin SSI cash benefits in 2002. The House welfare bill eliminates federal Supplemental Security Income benefits for as many as 50 % of the disabled children in Wisconsin expected to receive SSI cash benefits in 2002 under current law. Federal SSI cash benefits for children with disabilities in Wisconsin will be cut by \$528 million over seven years, affecting as many as 755,000 disabled children nationwide in 2002.

TAX INCREASE ON WORKING FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN

264,000 children in Wisconsin live in working families that will have their taxes raised by an average of \$390 in 2002 under the Republican budget. The Senate has passed a \$43 billion tax increase on working families by reducing the Earned Income Tax Credit.

Families with two or more children in Wisconsin will face an average tax increase of \$453.

IMPACT OF EDUCATION CUTS ON CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN

Denies Head Start to 2,904 children in Wisconsin and 180,000 children nationwide in 2002, compared with 1995.

Denies 11,900 Wisconsin children basic and advanced skills in 1996. The Republican budget cuts Title I by \$1.1 billion -- a 17% cut in 1996 -- denying Title I funding for 1.1 million students in the poorest communities nationwide, including 11,900 children in Wisconsin. Title I funds in Wisconsin will be cut by \$20.8 million in 1996.

Cuts Safe and Drug Free Schools, which all 434 school districts in Wisconsin use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from 425,920 children, their schools, and their communities.

Eliminates Goals 2000, denying improved teaching and learning for as many as 93,100 school children in Wisconsin in 1996. By 2002, 227,300 children in Wisconsin would be denied improved education, compared with the President's balanced budget.

Eliminates the AmeriCorps National Service program, denying 649 young people in Wisconsin the opportunity to serve their communities in 1996.

Eliminates summer jobs for 6,274 youths in Wisconsin in 1996 and 43,918 youths over seven years. The Republican budget eliminates the summer youth employment program which provides job experience and skills to 600,000 youths each summer.

IMPACT OF NUTRITION CUTS ON CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN

Cuts nutrition assistance for 179,000 children in Wisconsin in 2002. The House Republican budget cuts food stamp benefits for families with children in Wisconsin by \$288 million over seven years and by 23.3% in 2002.

Jeopardizes child nutrition programs on which 618,000 children in Wisconsin depend. The House Republican budget block grants funding for the school lunch and WIC program. Nationally, their budget reduces funding for child nutrition programs by more than \$10 billion over seven years and 11% in 2002, compared with current law.

IMPACT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CUTS ON CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN

Allows sewage to flow into waters where children in Wisconsin live and play. The Republican budget reduces new funding to keep water clean by 33% compared with the President's budget.

- Wisconsin will lose \$9.9 million to treat waste water pollution and protect public health. The cuts means that raw sewage will pour into local waters -- waters that our children often swim and play in -- from 275 outdated treatments systems in Wisconsin.

Jeopardizes the water that children in Wisconsin drink. Republicans are cutting low-interest loans to cities and towns in Wisconsin for drinking water treatment facilities by \$25.1 million in 1996.

Pollutes the air that children living near one oil refinery in Wisconsin breathe. These refineries emitted more than 214,791 pounds of toxic air pollution in 1993, putting children in the surrounding communities at risk of serious health problems, including cancer and respiratory illnesses such as asthma. The Republican budget halts the President's effort to protect the health and safety of children living near these refineries.

Exposes children in Wisconsin to hazardous waste. The Republican budget cuts spending on toxic waste cleanups by 36% -- \$560 million -- below the President's balanced budget in 1996.

- **Nationally, *five million children* under the age of four live within four miles of a Superfund site.** These cuts will stop or slow the clean-up of sites nationwide that pose a threat to public health and the environment
- **The Republican cuts will stop or slow the clean-up of at least 4 toxic waste sites in Wisconsin.** The Republican cuts will stop or slow the clean-up of sites near the following communities in Wisconsin: **Madison, Muskego, Stoughton, and Medford**

IMPACT OF CUTS ON SAFETY NET FOR CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN

Denies 7,320 children in Wisconsin child care assistance in 2002. The House welfare bill block grants and cuts federal child care funding for low-income children in Wisconsin by \$53.4 million over seven years, cutting child care assistance to 7,320 children in Wisconsin.

Cuts foster care and adoption for vulnerable Wisconsin children by \$107.8 million over seven years compared with current law. The House welfare bill cuts child protection for abused and neglected children in Wisconsin by 19% in 2002.

Eliminates cash assistance for 1,310 children in Wisconsin simply because they were born to unmarried mothers under 18, when the House welfare bill is fully implemented in 2005.

Cuts assistance for 50,000 children in Wisconsin simply because their paternity has not been established, when the House welfare bill is fully implemented in 2005.

IMPACT OF ENERGY CUTS ON CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN

Eliminates home energy assistance for 132,138 children in Wisconsin. The Republican budget eliminates \$46 million that helps low-income families in Wisconsin with their home heating and cooling bills. Lower energy bills allow families to spend more money on basic needs.

Denies about 2,168 children in Wisconsin protection from bad weather conditions. The Republican budget cuts weatherization assistance for families' homes in Wisconsin by \$3.9 million in 1996.

IMPACT OF HOUSING CUTS ON CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN

Forces families of 57,500 children in Wisconsin to pay more rent. The Republican budget raises rents by an average of \$200 a year for the 1.4 million low-income families with children assisted by Section 8 nationally. The median income of these families is only \$6,800.

Denies families of 1,644 children in Wisconsin the opportunity to move from public housing to renting their own home. The Republican budget eliminates funding for new Section 8 certifications and vouchers, denying rental assistance to low-income families and children who wish to live in privately-owned housing.

Eliminates protection for 5,626 children in Wisconsin from drugs and drug-related crimes in public housing. The Republican budget zeroes-out the Public Housing Drug Elimination program which protects more than 1 million children living in public housing nationwide from drugs and drug-related crimes. Funds will be eliminated for public housing tenant patrols, local law enforcement activities, security personnel, and physical improvements to improve security.

1,637 children in Wisconsin will be forced to remain in poor and unsafe housing conditions. The Republican budget cuts public housing modernization in Wisconsin by \$3 million in 1996, severely hindering efforts by housing agencies to rehabilitate run down public housing projects and provide much needed security and anti-crime programs.

2,312 children in Wisconsin will have to go without basic housing needs. The Republican budget cuts public housing operating subsidies in Wisconsin by \$1.8 million -- a cut of 14% in 1996 -- forcing local agencies to neglect basic housing needs, such as fixing leaking ceilings and broken windows and providing security and social services.

Denies assistance to 253 homeless children in Wisconsin. The Republican budget cuts homeless assistance by 40% in 1996, cutting funding for the homeless in Wisconsin by \$6.8 million in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON CHILDREN IN UTAH

October 23, 1995

IMPACT OF HEALTH CARE CUTS ON CHILDREN IN UTAH

Eliminates Medicaid coverage for as many as 27,596 children in Utah and 4.4 million children nationwide in 2002. Currently, 8% of children in Utah rely on Medicaid for their basic health needs. Medicaid pays for immunizations, regular check-ups, and intensive care in case of emergencies for about 86,000 children in Utah.

- **The Republican budget cuts federal Medicaid funding to Utah by \$1.1 billion over seven years and by 30% in 2002 alone.**
- **Even if Utah could absorb half of the cuts by reducing services and provider payments, it would still have to eliminate coverage for 50,598 people, including 27,596 children in 2002.**
- **Among the children in Utah who could be denied coverage, many are disabled.** Medicaid often makes the difference between whether or not a disabled child lives at home with their parents. Medicaid provides valuable services for many disabled children, often making the difference that allows them to live at home with their parents. Medicaid provides for items such as wheelchairs, communication devices, therapy at home, respite care, and home modifications. *Without these services, parents may be forced to give up their jobs or seek institutional placement for children.*

Jeopardizes immunizations for children in Utah. The Republican budget repeals the Vaccines for Children program, putting at risk at least \$1.5 billion over seven years that would otherwise provide vaccinations for children in Utah and across the nation.

IMPACT OF CUTS ON CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN UTAH

Denies as many as 3,620 disabled children in Utah SSI cash benefits in 2002. The House welfare bill eliminates federal Supplemental Security Income benefits for as many as 54 % of the disabled children in Utah expected to receive SSI cash benefits in 2002 under current law. Federal SSI cash benefits for children with disabilities in Utah will be cut by \$98 million over seven years, affecting as many as 755,000 disabled children nationwide in 2002.

TAX INCREASE ON WORKING FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN UTAH

137,000 children in Utah live in working families that will have their taxes raised by an average of \$405 in 2002 under the Republican budget. The Senate has passed a \$43 billion tax increase on working families by reducing the Earned Income Tax Credit.

Families with two or more children in Utah will face an average tax increase of \$471.

IMPACT OF EDUCATION CUTS ON CHILDREN IN UTAH

Denies Head Start to 979 children in Utah and 180,000 children nationwide in 2002, compared with 1995.

Denies 6,100 Utah children basic and advanced skills in 1996. The Republican budget cuts Title I by \$1.1 billion -- a 17% cut in 1996 -- denying Title I funding for 1.1 million students in the poorest communities nationwide, including 6,100 children in Utah. Title I funds in Utah will be cut by \$5.5 million in 1996.

Cuts Safe and Drug Free Schools, which all of the 40 school districts in Utah use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from 251,278 children, their schools, and their communities.

Eliminates Goals 2000, denying improved teaching and learning for as many as 36,600 school children in Utah in 1996. By 2002, 56,900 children in Utah would be denied improved education, compared with the President's balanced budget.

Eliminates the AmeriCorps National Service program, denying 267 young people in Utah the opportunity to serve their communities in 1996.

Eliminates summer jobs for 1,641 youths in Utah in 1996 and 11,487 youths over seven years. The Republican budget eliminates the summer youth employment program which provides job experience and skills to 600,000 youths each summer.

IMPACT OF NUTRITION CUTS ON CHILDREN IN UTAH

Cuts nutrition assistance for 73,000 children in Utah in 2002. The House Republican budget cuts food stamp benefits for families with children in Utah by \$122 million over seven years and by 23% in 2002.

Jeopardizes child nutrition programs on which 327,000 children in Utah depend. The House Republican budget block grants funding for the school lunch and WIC program. Nationally, their budget reduces funding for child nutrition programs by more than \$10 billion over seven years and 11% in 2002, compared with current law.

IMPACT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CUTS ON CHILDREN IN UTAH

Allows sewage to flow into waters where children in Utah live and play. The Republican budget reduces new funding to keep water clean by 33% compared with the President's budget.

- Utah will lose \$1.9 million to treat waste water pollution and protect public health. The cuts means that raw sewage will pour into local waters -- waters that our children often swim and play in -- from outdated treatments systems in Utah.

Jeopardizes the water that children in Utah drink. Republicans are cutting low-interest loans to cities and towns in Utah for drinking water treatment facilities by \$5.2 million in 1996.

Pollutes the air that children living near 6 oil refineries in Utah breathe. These refineries emitted more than 286,804 pounds of toxic air pollution in 1993, putting children in the surrounding communities at risk of serious health problems, including cancer and respiratory illnesses such as asthma. The Republican budget halts the President's effort to protect the health and safety of children living near these refineries.

Exposes children in Utah to hazardous waste. The Republican budget cuts spending on toxic waste cleanups by 36% -- \$560 million -- below the President's balanced budget in 1996.

- **Nationally, five million children under the age of four live within four miles of a Superfund site.** These cuts will stop or slow the clean-up of sites nationwide that pose a threat to public health and the environment
- **The Republican cuts will stop or slow the clean-up of at least 5 toxic waste sites in Utah.** The Republican cuts will stop or slow the clean-up of sites near the following communities in Utah: Salt Lake City (2), Magna, and Midvale

IMPACT OF CUTS ON SAFETY NET FOR CHILDREN IN UTAH

Denies 4,840 children in Utah child care assistance in 2002. The House welfare bill block grants and cuts federal child care funding for low-income children in Utah by \$35.2 million over seven years, cutting child care assistance to 4,840 children in Utah.

Cuts foster care and adoption for vulnerable Utah children by \$17.6 million over seven years compared with current law. The House welfare bill cuts child protection for abused and neglected children in Utah by 14% in 2002.

Eliminates cash assistance for 130 children in Utah simply because they were born to unmarried mothers under 18, when the House welfare bill is fully implemented in 2005.

Cuts assistance for 10,000 children in Utah simply because their paternity has not been established, when the House welfare bill is fully implemented in 2005.

IMPACT OF ENERGY CUTS ON CHILDREN IN UTAH

Eliminates home energy assistance for 36,464 children in Utah. The Republican budget eliminates \$9.6 million that helps low-income families in Utah with their home heating and cooling bills. Lower energy bills allow families to spend more money on basic needs.

Denies about 574 children in Utah protection from bad weather conditions. The Republican budget cuts weatherization assistance for families' homes in Utah by \$1 million in 1996.

IMPACT OF HOUSING CUTS ON CHILDREN IN UTAH

Forces families of 13,800 children in Utah to pay more rent. The Republican budget raises rents by an average of \$200 a year for the 1.4 million low-income families with children assisted by Section 8 nationally. The median income of these families is only \$6,800.

Denies families of 317 children in Utah the opportunity to move from public housing to renting their own home. The Republican budget eliminates funding for new Section 8 certifications and vouchers, denying rental assistance to low-income families and children who wish to live in privately-owned housing.

Eliminates protection for 720 children in Utah from drugs and drug-related crimes in public housing. The Republican budget zeroes-out the Public Housing Drug Elimination program which protects more than 1 million children living in public housing nationwide from drugs and drug-related crimes. Funds will be eliminated for public housing tenant patrols, local law enforcement activities, security personnel, and physical improvements to improve security.

268 children in Utah will be forced to remain in poor and unsafe housing conditions. The Republican budget cuts public housing modernization in Utah by \$404,463 in 1996, severely hindering efforts by housing agencies to rehabilitate run down public housing projects and provide much needed security and anti-crime programs.

426 children in Utah will have to go without basic housing needs. The Republican budget cuts public housing operating subsidies in Utah by \$484,375 -- a cut of 14% in 1996 -- forcing local agencies to neglect basic housing needs, such as fixing leaking ceilings and broken windows and providing security and social services.

Denies assistance to homeless children in Utah. The Republican budget cuts homeless assistance by 40% in 1996, cutting funding for the homeless in Utah by \$2.1 million in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON CHILDREN IN NEW YORK

October 23, 1995

IMPACT OF HEALTH CARE CUTS ON CHILDREN IN NEW YORK

Eliminates Medicaid coverage for as many as 498,406 children in New York and 4.4 million children nationwide in 2002. Currently, 25% of children in New York rely on Medicaid for their basic health needs. Medicaid pays for immunizations, regular check-ups, and intensive care in case of emergencies for about 1,300,000 children in New York.

- **The Republican budget cuts federal Medicaid funding to New York by \$24.6 billion over seven years and by 35% in 2002 alone.**
- **Even if New York could absorb half of the cuts by reducing services and provider payments, it would still have to eliminate coverage for 935,401 people, including 498,406 children in 2002.**
- **Among the children in New York who could be denied coverage, many are disabled.** Medicaid often makes the difference between whether or not a disabled child lives at home with their parents. Medicaid provides valuable services for many disabled children, often making the difference that allows them to live at home with their parents. Medicaid provides for items such as wheelchairs, communication devices, therapy at home, respite care, and home modifications. *Without these services, parents may be forced to give up their jobs or seek institutional placement for children.*

Jeopardizes immunizations for children in New York. The Republican budget repeals the Vaccines for Children program, putting at risk at least \$1.5 billion over seven years that would otherwise provide vaccinations for children in New York and across the nation.

Cuts New York City infant mortality project by 52% in 1996. This Healthy Start project provides vital prenatal and health care services to women in the New York City community of childbearing age. *Nationwide, the House cut would deny 1 million women services, affecting the births of 74,000 infants each year.*

IMPACT OF CUTS ON CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN NEW YORK

Denies as many as 65,000 disabled children in New York SSI cash benefits in 2002. The House welfare bill eliminates federal Supplemental Security Income benefits for as many as 56% of the disabled children in New York expected to receive SSI cash benefits in 2002 under current law. Federal SSI cash benefits for children with disabilities in New York will be cut by \$1.9 billion over seven years, affecting as many as 755,000 disabled children nationwide in 2002.

TAX INCREASE ON WORKING FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN NEW YORK

1.4 million children in New York live in working families that will have their taxes raised by an average of \$402 in 2002 under the Republican budget. The Senate has passed a \$43 billion tax increase on working families by reducing the Earned Income Tax Credit.

Families with two or more children in New York will face an average tax increase of \$468.

IMPACT OF EDUCATION CUTS ON CHILDREN IN NEW YORK

Denies Head Start to 9,488 children in New York and 180,000 children nationwide in 2002, compared with 1995.

Denies 78,800 New York children basic and advanced skills in 1996. The Republican budget cuts Title I by \$1.1 billion -- a 17% cut in 1996 -- denying Title I funding for 1.1 million students in the poorest communities nationwide, including 78,800 children in New York. Title I funds in New York will be cut by \$103.1 million in 1996.

Cuts Safe and Drug Free Schools, which 694 out of 716 school districts in New York use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from 1.7 million children, their schools, and their communities.

Eliminates Goals 2000, denying improved teaching and learning for as many as 383,400 school children in New York in 1996. By 2002, 910,900 children in New York would be denied improved education, compared with the President's balanced budget.

Eliminates the AmeriCorps National Service program, denying 3,381 young people in New York the opportunity to serve their communities in 1996.

Eliminates summer jobs for 40,385 youths in New York in 1996 and 282,555 youths over seven years. The Republican budget eliminates the summer youth employment program which provides job experience and skills to 600,000 youths each summer.

IMPACT OF NUTRITION CUTS ON CHILDREN IN NEW YORK

Cuts nutrition assistance for 957,000 children in New York in 2002. The House Republican budget cuts food stamp benefits for families with children in New York by \$2.9 billion over seven years and by 31.2% in 2002.

Jeopardizes child nutrition programs on which 2,116,000 children in New York depend. The House Republican budget block grants funding for the school lunch and WIC program. Nationally, their budget reduces funding for child nutrition programs by more than \$10 billion over seven years and 11% in 2002, compared with current law.

IMPACT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CUTS ON CHILDREN IN NEW YORK

Allows sewage to flow into waters where children in New York live and play. The Republican budget reduces new funding to keep water clean by 33% compared with the President's budget.

- New York will lose \$40.2 million to treat waste water pollution and protect public health. The cuts means that raw sewage will pour into local waters -- waters that our children often swim and play in -- from 1,200 outdated treatments systems in New York.

Jeopardizes the water that children in New York drink. Republicans are cutting low-interest loans to cities and towns in New York for drinking water treatment facilities by \$36 million in 1996.

Pollutes the air that children living near one oil refinery in New York breathe. This refinery emitted more than 4,255 pounds of toxic air pollution in 1993, putting children in the surrounding communities at risk of serious health problems, including cancer and respiratory illnesses such as asthma. The Republican budget halts the President's effort to protect the health and safety of children living near these refineries.

Exposes children in New York to hazardous waste. The Republican budget cuts spending on toxic waste cleanups by 36% -- \$560 million -- below the President's balanced budget in 1996.

- **Nationally, *five million children* under the age of four live within four miles of a Superfund site.** These cuts will stop or slow the clean-up of sites nationwide that pose a threat to public health and the environment.
- **The Republican cuts will stop or slow the clean-up of at least 20 toxic waste sites in New York. The Republican cuts will stop or slow the clean-up of sites near the following communities in New York: Minetto, Franklin Square, Sag Harbor, Hicksville, Maybrook, Massena, Endicott, Vestal (2), Niagara Falls, Elmira, Horseheads, Holbrook, Oyster Bay, Port Jervis, Hyde Park, Malta, Saratoga Springs, Courtland, and Batavia.**

IMPACT OF CUTS ON SAFETY NET FOR CHILDREN IN NEW YORK

Denies 24,000 children in New York child care assistance in 2002. The House welfare bill block grants and cuts federal child care funding for low-income children in New York by \$174.9 million over seven years, cutting child care assistance to 24,000 children in New York.

Cuts foster care and adoption for vulnerable New York children by \$882.5 million over seven years compared with current law. The House welfare bill cuts child protection for abused and neglected children in New York by 16% in 2002.

Eliminates cash assistance for 4,630 children in New York simply because they were born to unmarried mothers under 18, when the House welfare bill is fully implemented in 2005.

Cuts assistance for 216,000 children in New York simply because their paternity has not been established, when the House welfare bill is fully implemented in 2005.

IMPACT OF ENERGY CUTS ON CHILDREN IN NEW YORK

Eliminates home energy assistance for 1,236,543 children in New York. The Republican budget eliminates \$163.7 million that helps low-income families in New York with their home heating and cooling bills. Lower energy bills allow families to spend more money on basic needs.

Denies about 4,826 children in New York protection from bad weather conditions. The Republican budget cuts weatherization assistance for families' homes in New York by \$8.8 million in 1996.

IMPACT OF HOUSING CUTS ON CHILDREN IN NEW YORK

Forces families of 305,900 children in New York to pay more rent. The Republican budget raises rents by an average of \$200 a year for the 1.4 million low-income families with children assisted by Section 8 nationally. The median income of these families is only \$6,800.

Denies families of 7,932 children in New York the opportunity to move from public housing to renting their own home. The Republican budget eliminates funding for new Section 8 certifications and vouchers, denying rental assistance to low-income families and children who wish to live in privately-owned housing.

Eliminates protection for 115 children in New York from drugs and drug-related crimes in public housing. The Republican budget zeroes-out the Public Housing Drug Elimination program which protects more than 1 million children living in public housing nationwide from drugs and drug-related crimes. Funds will be eliminated for public housing tenant patrols, local law enforcement activities, security personnel, and physical improvements to improve security.

27,922 children in New York will be forced to remain in poor and unsafe housing conditions. The Republican budget cuts public housing modernization in New York by \$61.5 million in 1996, severely hindering efforts by housing agencies to rehabilitate run down public housing projects and provide much needed security and anti-crime programs.

31,958 children in New York will have to go without basic housing needs. The Republican budget cuts public housing operating subsidies in New York by \$83.5 million -- a cut of 14% in 1996 -- forcing local agencies to neglect basic housing needs, such as fixing leaking ceilings and broken windows and providing security and social services.

Denies assistance to 1,963 homeless children in New York. The Republican budget cuts homeless assistance by 40% in 1996, cutting funding for the homeless in New York by \$52.1 million in 1996.

Pat deJulie, — 10/19

I just received this list from IHHS. These are the markets that they have for Carol on welfare. Please call me at 6-2987 if you have any questions or need our assistance.

Thanks,
Corrie 6-2987

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19-Oct-1995 06:42pm

TO: Patricia E. Romani
TO: Julie E. Demeo
FROM: Lorraine McHugh
Office of the Press Secretary
SUBJECT: markets

I just received the welfare markets from HHS for Carol. I am sending them over to you for your review.

Media Affairs will need time from Carol on Monday for amplification surrounding the children's state-by-states. We will need an hour for radio and a specialty press conference call.

Many thanks.

OCT 20 1995

WELFARE MEDICARE/MEDICAID

STATE	MARKET	MEDIA	CONTACT	ACTIVITY	DATE
NY	New York City	<p>WNYC(AM)-820/(FM)-93.9 One Centre St. New York, NY 10007</p>	<p>Mr. Dick Hinchliffe, News Director (212) 669-7800; 669-3358 (News) (212) 669-8986/8557</p> <p>Scott Borden, Program Director ♥ "Morning Edition"; 6:10:a.m., NPR Synd. ♥ "On the Line"; M-F, 10:a.m.-Noon; Brian Lehr, Host; Contact: Marianne Carlson (212)669-2200; Hotline (212)669-3352; ♥ "New York & Company" M-F; Noon-2:p.m.; Leonard Lopate, Host; 'Meg' (212) 669-8953 Contact: Melissa Jo Reeves (212) 669-8460; ♥ "Talk of the Nation"; M-F, 2-3:p.m.; Nationally Syndicated; ♥ "New York Beat"; M-F, 3-5:p.m.; Dara Welles, Host; Contact: Amy Pearl (212) 669-4975; ♥ "All Things Considered"; M-F, 5:-7:30p.m.; NPR Nightly News Show; ♥ "Marketplace"; Mon.-Fri., 7:30-8:p.m.; Nationally Syndicated.</p>	<p>Vladeck did interview with Josh Horowitz for live ♥ "On The Line w/Brian Lehrer Show" on Medicare/Medicaid</p>	7/27/95
		<p>WPLJ(FM)-95.5 2 Penn Plaza, 17th Fl. New York, NY 10121 #4 N T in market</p>	<p>Bob Bucci, AM News Dir. p: (212) 613-3839 268-5730 (hotline) p: (212) 947-1340 John Manelli, Prog. Dir. Naomi DiClementi, FM N.D. (212) 613-8900</p>	<p>Secretary did interview with Bob Bucci</p>	12/1/93
		<p>WCBS(AM)-880/(FM)101.1 51 W. 52nd St. New York, NY 10019 #3 T/N in market</p>	<p>Harvey Nagler, News Dir. (212)975-6839 p: (212)975-2127; 975-4523 (Newline) (212)765-2664 (Hotline) f: (212)757-3056; 642-4486; 397-7811 Greg Cockrell, contact (212)975-7807 ♥ "Let's Find Out" -- Art Athens, Host p: (212) 975-2385; Airs Sun. 8:30 p.m.; (relaxed, one-on-one interview); KCBS (San Fran); KMX (Los Angeles); WCCO (Minneapolis); WWJ (Detroit); KMOX; (St.Louis) and WBBM (Chicago). Contact: Terry Raskin, assn. ed. (212)975-3816/2127/3615 [news] (800)765-0897-Pager; News hotline (212)765-2664 D.C. studio: 2020 "M" St., N.W.</p>		

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HHS PUBLIC AFFAIR

0202 690 6673

17:38

10/19/95

WELFARE
MEDICARE/MEDICAID

STATE	MARKET	MEDIA	CONTACT	ACTIVITY	DATE
NY	New York City				
		WEVD(AM)-1050 770 Broadway New York, NY 10003-9564	Gary R'Nel, News Director p: (212) 777-7900 f: (212) 979-8674 Bob August; Nessa Segal, Prog. Dir. ♥ "Bill Mazur Show:" (mornings, M-F); Vernon Richardson, producer	Vladeck did interview re Medicare on "Bill Mazur Show."	8/8/95
		WINS(AM)-1010 888 Seventh Ave. New York, NY 10106 #1 N/T in market	Steve Holtz, News Director (212)315-7099 (dir.); H: P6(b)(6) p: (212) 397-1010 f: (212) 489-7034 Steve Swinson, P.D. (212) 315-7090 ♥ "10/10 WINS News Conference:"		
		WABC(AM)-770 2 Penn Plaza, 17th Fl. New York NY 10121 #4 N/T in market	Bob Bucci, AM News & Prog. Dir. p: (212) 613-3839 f: (212) 947-1340 (212) 268-5730/268-5666 (hotline) John Mainelli, P.D. Naomi DiClementi, FM N.D. (212) 613-8900 ♥ "The Alan Colmes Show"; Alan Colmes, Host Live interview shows from various sites, including The Teddy Bear Company in Vermont (802) 985-3001; also town hall meetings in Maine, Vermont, and on up the East Coast. ♥ "Curtis/Lisa Sliwa show:" (Mornings, M-F) Michael Thompson, producer ♥ "Bob Grant show:" Ron Mitchell, contact Bob Bucci ("Byoo-see"), producer 613-3839; ♥ "Ed Koch show:" Ed Koch, producer ♥ "Jay Diamond show:"	Secretary did interview on the "Alan Colmes Show"	6/14
				Requested interview with Secretary	12/1

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HHS PUBLIC AFFAIR

202 800 5673

17:37

10/18/95

File: Welf. Reform

Todd-

Carol Rasco asked that I forward you this letter for the President. Please note that she just received the letter despite it being dated 11/21. This is a revised copy & they forgot to change the date when they revised it. Please call me if you need further info.

-Julie Demeo x65392

Forwarded to
JBA, Bruce +
Todd Stern



**The American Jewish
Committee**

New York Chapter

Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York, NY 10022-2746
(212) 751-4000

November 21, 1995

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, we are an interracial and interreligious group of leaders deeply concerned about welfare reform and its impact on the most vulnerable individuals in our society. In July we met with Carol Rasco, Mary Jo Bane and David Elwood to discuss our concerns. The meeting was open, forthright and candid as we explored many areas of mutual concern.

Now that the welfare package has emerged from the Senate-House conference committee, we urge you to exercise your Presidential veto power to veto the welfare legislation in whatever legislative vehicle it is presented.

The conference-committee report calls for cuts in means-tested programs of approximately \$82 billion over seven years. Coupled with reductions in the Earned Income Tax Credit, means-tested entitlements, other than Medicaid, would be cut by \$114 billion over seven years. These cuts would have particularly harsh consequences for children and legal immigrants, and would force many individuals and families who rely on federal programs into poverty.

Children would be most deeply affected by the conference agreement. The welfare package it presents would allow states to deny assistance to children born to poor unmarried women under the age of 18. Denial of assistance solely on the basis of age and marital status will punish children and will lead to further problems for society.

The agreement would also cut \$6 billion from child nutrition programs, including the school-lunch program. It is unclear whether states would even be required to continue to provide free meals to poor children or to meet the lunch program's basic nutritional standards. The conference package would also block-grant child-protection funds, with no provision for increased funding based on changes in need. In addition, the agreement would significantly reduce federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits for large numbers of disabled low-income children, by cutting both the number of children who would be eligible for these benefits, and by cutting the amount of benefits that those children who are eligible would be entitled to receive.

Norman H. Stein, President. Diane Steinman, Director, Vice Presidents: Dorothy B. Dubin, Edith B. Everett, Jo Renee Fine, Frances A. Hess, Jeffrey M. Loewy, Kenneth D. Makovsky, Manfred Ohrenstein, Philippe D. Radley, Florence Reif Richman, Secretary, Kenneth S. Brown, Treasurer, Lee Saltzman. Director Emeritus: Haskell L. Lazere

The Hon. William J. Clinton
November 21, 1995
Page 2

The conference package does nothing to help people move off of welfare, and in fact cuts a number of programs designed to help ease the transition from welfare to work. The agreement removes child-care guarantees for parents who need it in order to participate in education, training and employment. Furthermore, the agreement makes no provision for transitional child care or Medicaid to mothers and their children who have left welfare for employment. The agreement also eliminates the JOBS program and ends the requirement that states provide the education, job training and employment services needed by recipients to be self-sufficient.

The conference agreement also cuts deeply into food-stamp benefits, ultimately cutting food-stamp assistance by approximately one-fifth. Most of the cuts would come from across-the-board benefit reductions that would affect all recipients, including families with children, the working poor, the elderly and the disabled.

In addition, the conference agreement would significantly reduce the benefits available to legal immigrants. Under the agreement, most noncitizens, including legal immigrants over the age of 75 and those too disabled to naturalize, would be ineligible for food stamps and SSI. Many legal immigrant children will be ineligible for child-nutrition programs, including school-lunch programs, and many pregnant immigrant women will be denied WIC benefits. The agreement also provides for a state option to bar noncitizens from Medicaid and certain other benefits.

Moreover, the conference agreement would deny welfare benefits to able-bodied adults after two years and would limit total lifetime assistance to five years or less, at the option of the states. There should be no time limit to public assistance as long as employable people are working, genuinely looking for work or participating in a worker training program.

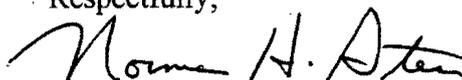
Finally, the agreement contains a weak "maintenance-of-effort" provision that only requires states to maintain 75% of their 1994 expenditure level for programs folded into the welfare block grant. As a result, states will be able to withdraw an additional \$3 billion in state funds over the next five years without losing any federal block grant funds. This could lead to a dangerous "race to the bottom" by states as they seek to deter the migration of needy citizens from neighboring states.

In sum, the welfare "reform" package proposed by the conference committee would practically destroy the federal safety net and, without resources in place to help the poor become self-sufficient, would force vulnerable individuals and families who rely on federal support programs over the line into poverty. These provisions undermine the very purpose that welfare reform was intended to achieve.

The Hon. William J. Clinton
November 21, 1995
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We urge you to veto this draconian and unwise legislation.

Respectfully,



Norman H. Stein, President, New York Chapter, American Jewish Committee
Mimi Alperin, Chair, National Affairs Commission, American Jewish Committee

Margaret Fung, Executive Director, Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

Roscoe C. Brown, Jr., Past President, Bronx Community College

Rev. Msgr. James J. Murray, Executive Director, The Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York
Thomas De Stefano, Executive Director, Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Brooklyn and Queens

David S. Chen, Executive Director, Chinese-American Planning Council

David R. Jones, President/CEO, Community Service Society

Dawud Assad, President, Council of Masajid of U.S.A.

Megan E. McLaughlin, DSW, Executive Director/CEO, Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies

Luis A. Miranda, Jr., President, Hispanic Federation of New York City

Hazel N. Dukes, President, New York State Branches, NAACP

Mark Handelman, Executive Vice President, New York Association of New Americans

Dennis M. Walcott, President/CEO, New York Urban League

Luther Gattling, President, One Hundred Black Men

Juan A. Figueroa, President and General Counsel, Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund