

Chion



3055566

M8337

William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

July 23, 1996

AUG 5 1996

96 AUG 23 P12:30

Dear President Clinton,

I am writing to you regarding the fate of the Headwaters Forest, the largest privately held redwood stand in the world. The forest is presently owned by the Pacific Lumber Co. which became the subject of a takeover by Charles Hurwitz and the MAXXAM Corporation in 1985. Mr. Hurwitz and the Maxxam Corporation, also the parent company of the failed savings and loan, United Savings Association of Texas (USAT), have been accused of self dealing and causing the thrift's failure in a civil suit filed by the Office of Thrift Supervision. The estimated cost to taxpayers of USAT's failure is \$1.6 billion. USAT purchased over \$1.3 billion worth of Drexel Burnham Lambert underwritten junk bonds. During the same time period, according to an FDIC lawsuit against Michael Milken, "the Milken Group raised about \$1.8 billion of financing for Mr. Hurwitz's takeover ventures". One such takeover resulted in Mr. Hurwitz's control of the Headwater's forest.

Earlier this week, the Associated Press reported that administration officials have been holding meetings on a possible deal which would give Mr. Hurwitz development rights on the navy-owned Treasure Island or other taxpayer assets in exchange for 3,000 acres of Headwaters Forest. It is unconscionable to trade a valuable publicly owned asset such as San Francisco Bay's Treasure Island for the Headwaters forest, especially when ongoing proceedings, administrative and in court, could effect Mr. Hurwitz's control of Headwaters.

This priceless forest should be protected for the enjoyment of all Americans and public ownership is the best avenue for accomplishing this significant public purpose. I do not believe, however, that your administration should kowtow to Mr. Hurwitz who represents the antithesis of "corporate responsibility" a theme recently echoed by your White House at a recent gathering of corporate executives. The failure of USAT was a devastating blow to citizens who had invested their savings in the institution and will continue to be a burden on taxpayers of this country for many years to come.

Your administration's priorities with regard to Mr. Hurwitz and the Maxxam Corporation should begin with recovering the one billion dollars of taxpayer money that went to bailing out USAT, through which Hurwitz raised the capital for the takeover of Pacific Lumber. If your administration proves what the Office of Thrift Supervision already alleges, then Headwaters Forest can become part of the public domain as a portion of Hurwitz's and Maxxam's debt to society.

In terms of ecological priorities, we should respect for the needs of the entire ecosystem rather than protecting small, isolated islands of trees. Given that 96 percent of redwoods in the U.S. have been logged, it behooves us to protect our remaining old-growth redwood forests in a way that guarantees future generations a chance to enjoy these American treasures.

TO DORSKIND
FOR REPLY

yes

NO

Your administration should not consider any transfer to Mr. Hurwitz or his enterprises and should hold a public hearing to allow taxpayers to comment on how their assets are managed. I look forward to hearing from you on this issue.


Ralph Nader
P.O. Box 19312
Washington, DC 20036

MESSAGE CONFIRMATION

AUG-23-96 12:16

FAX NUMBER : 2024562215

NAME :

FAX NUMBER : 62993

PAGE : 03

ELAPSED TIME : 01'29"

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RESULTS : O.K

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: **Jim Dorskind**

Fax Number: **62993**

Phone Number:

FROM: **Phil Caplan**

SUBJECT:

DATE: **8/23/96**

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): **3**

MESSAGE:

If all pages are not received, please call 202/456-2702

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8-23-96
TO DORSKIND
FOR REPLY?
yes —
NO

96 AUG 23 All : 46

URGENT

TO: PRESIDENT CLINTON'S STAFF SEC.

202/456-2461

FROM: GLEN NAESSSENS

ROSLYN, PA

215/217-8854

13 PAGES INCLUDING COVER

August 22, 1996

Dear President Clinton...

There is a war going on in the small town of Roslyn and I am writing to inform you. I find it ironic that the same property that the Battle of Edge Hill, Revolutionary War, was fought is now being used for a spiritual war. A developer, Goodman Properties, is trying to defeat the "American Spirit." The residents of the town have lost the first battle resulting in the premature demolition of a National landmark. Now the community is in fear that it will lose its safety.

Mr. President, for over four months my town, Roslyn, has been terrorized by a money hungry developer, Bruce Goodman. Mr. Goodman has proposed to build a Genuardi's supermarket on a property that cannot handle its size. However, being a huge "financial" contributor to Abington Township, the Commissioners and their Administration have manipulated zoning ordinances and demolished buildings that the National Registry recognized as eligible for National landmarks. The residents have tried everything legal to prevent this destruction, but nothing is working. Bottom line, if you spend more than ten minutes looking into the details of this situation, you would see that my town is being terrorized by greedy men.

I hope this interests you and that you will contact me. I will send video tapes and additional newspaper articles if you want them. I know that you are extremely busy. However, if you review this situation, you will see that the Republican party has ignored the pleas of its concerned citizens. John Fox's, ^{OFFICE} our House Representative, is two blocks up from this destruction and from what I hear, "you can't become a Commissioner unless you have John Fox's approval."

Mr. Goodman tried to break the American spirit, but the community fights on. We lost a battle, but with your help we can win the war and keep our community a safe place to live. Mr. Fox called for a meeting to take place next week. We believe its a little to late because he ignored the demolition of the National landmark. He's just doing it to gain points. Mr. President, if you come to this battle zone and give a speech, you can win the upcoming election with your hands down.

I have included a few articles, but you can receive video footage and additional articles if your staff contacts me at (215)-217-8854. I video taped everything from candle light vigils to the demolition of the Bradfield mansion. There are still a few buildings that were built in the 1800's standing, but they will probably be demolished within 3 days.

From the Battle Zone,

Glen Naessens



URGENT

TO: PRESIDENT CLINTON'S STAFF SEC.

202/456-2461

FROM: GLEN NAESSSENS

ROSLYN, PA

215/217-8854

13 PAGES INCLUDING COVER



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Post Office Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-1026

August 15, 1996

Glen Naessens
1133 Hall Avenue
Roslyn, PA 19001

ER# 96-0856-091-C
Cultural Resources Review
Bradfield Estate
Abington Township
Montgomery County

Dear Mr. Naessens:

Based on the historical background information and current photographic of the Bradfield Estate in Roslyn, it is the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer that the property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The estate contains representative and well preserved examples of Montgomery County architecture dating from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. The property has also been associated with the historic rose growing industry of Roslyn.

It is our understanding that the site is currently under consideration for development which may entail the removal of the historic structures. We recommend that you work closely with the developer and Abington Township in an effort to create a mutually acceptable development plan which includes the preservation of the locally significant historic resources.

We share your concern for preserving the historic architecture of Pennsylvania and offer our assistance in this matter. If you need further information please contact Gretchen Yarnall at 717-787 9121.

Sincerely,

Brenda Barrett
Director

cc: Abington Township Board of Supervisors
DEP-Southeast Region Permits Section
BB/gy



Bradfield mansion torn down in Roslyn

By Linda Stein
Staff Writer

A zoning appeal failed to stop the demolition of the historic Bradfield mansion in Roslyn.

The 200-year-old mansion was razed Tuesday.

Andrea Wallbank, a Roslyn resident who opposed the removal of the mansion so that a Genuardi's supermarket could be built, was outraged.

"It had architecture from three centuries," she said. She read from a letter sent to the township commissioners stating that a state historic preservation officer said the house was qualified for a listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



It contained well-preserved examples of architecture from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, she said. And it was associated with the rose growing industry that gave Roslyn its name.

"There was really no reason for this," Wallbank said. "I am just sick."

Residents held a march at the site Sunday and released balloons to call attention to the house, she said. Wallbank called the Zoning Hearing Board's decision "political."

The township's commissioners are unresponsive to the needs of Roslyn residents, she said.

"I'm so fed up with the township, I'm moving," she said.

See Bradfield, page 2

Chronicle/News photo - ERIK SCHWARTZ

...the mountain bike competition at the ... City



"Elements" is suspended from the ceiling at CoreStates in Philadelphia.

ments," which hangs in the main atrium of the new CoreStates Center in Philadelphia. Martha Madigan of Elkins Park used a team of structural and construction engineers, lighting designers and digital imagers and gobs of technology.

The result begins awing spectators Aug. 31 when the arena hosts its first event, a World Cup hockey game between Team USA and Team Canada.

"It will hopefully serve a higher purpose than just an illustrative piece," Madigan said. "I hope that it will uplift

staircase crystal panels depict images of earth, air, fire and water, combined with figures of athletes and a musician to create a kind of high-tech stained glass.

Appropriate, perhaps, for the new church of sports and entertainment? Not quite.

"It is, hopefully, the antithesis of the



Martha Madigan

details and differences, the winning and losing.

"I wanted to make something that had more of a constant presence and when you see the elements — the earth, air, fire, and water — you get that."

Madigan, chairman of the photography department at Temple University's Tyler School of Art, took an 18-month leave of absence from the university to create "Elements."

She would not reveal the budget for the project. "I've been asked not to dis-

between

The ceiling b gaudily building'

An in said.

"Whe at the Pe trapeze where it to see th

Appeal fails to save Bradfield mansion

Bradfield, from Page 1

"I'm so fed up with the township, I'm moving," she said.

The board ruled July 22 to allow developer Bruce Goodman to build the 61,000-square-foot supermarket. The seven-acre tract is bounded by Susquehanna and Bradfield roads and the railroad tracks next to Hillside Cemetery.

The appeal to the Abington Zoning Board ruling was filed in the Court of Common Pleas by five Roslyn residents Tuesday. The ruling had granted a variance and special exceptions allowing the developer to build the supermarket. In their appeal, the residents claimed

that the hearings before the board were conducted improperly by limiting the amount of testimony that residents could give and that the decision was "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, contrary to law and not supported by evidence."

Also, the appeal alleged that Zoning Board Member John Weiss had a conflict of interest and should not have ruled in the matter.

The board decision "fails to establish that the variances" were needed, the appeal said. The developer could develop the site within the present zoning code, it said.

The appeal also noted that in the traffic study used by the board,

Susquehanna Road is wrongly shown as one lane rather than two lanes.

James Edler, one of the residents who filed the zoning appeal, said his group will continue to oppose the supermarket. Edler, who lives across from the site, said for him the main issue is safety.

"Public safety should come first," he said. "You're talking about bringing 70 vehicles a day through here. The township didn't have the authority to make this decision."

"Big companies fight little people in strange ways," Edler continued. "Big money wins. It's unfortunate the owners tore down the building without waiting."

County court changes may speed civil cases

By Linda Stein
Staff Writer

Changes at the Montgomery County Courts may result in speedier trials in civil cases.

Some of the changes announced last week by President Judge William T. Nicholas are a full stable of sitting judges for the first time since 1991, the use of senior judges in arbitration appeals, an increase in

reliance on a group of volunteer lawyers to go over discovery issues each week and make recommendations to the judges.

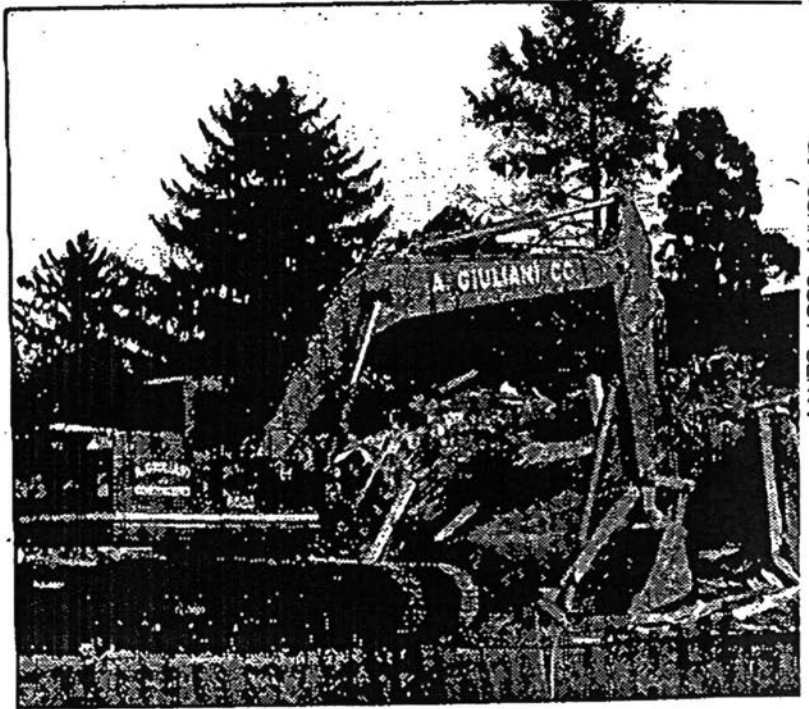
Nicholas is confident the waiting period for civil trials — now at 23 months — can be brought down to its 1991 low of 8.3 months. At the moment about 1,877 cases are awaiting trial, according to Michael P. Kehs, deputy court administrator.

Some 25,000 civil suits are filed

remove a large number of cases from the judge's calendars, Nicholas said.

The senior judges — those over 70 and semi-retired — could be effective in trying cases where the arbitration result is appealed, Nicholas said. With experienced arbitrators, there should not be many appeals, he said.

The county is also considering a separate track for extremely complex cases. When there are a lot of lawyers and witnesses, sometimes



Demolition equipment and piles of rubble were all that was left after work on Roslyn Tuesday. A Genuardi's supermarket is planned for the site.

NEWS BRIEFS

La Mott receives grant

Andrea Sidda
walking above the

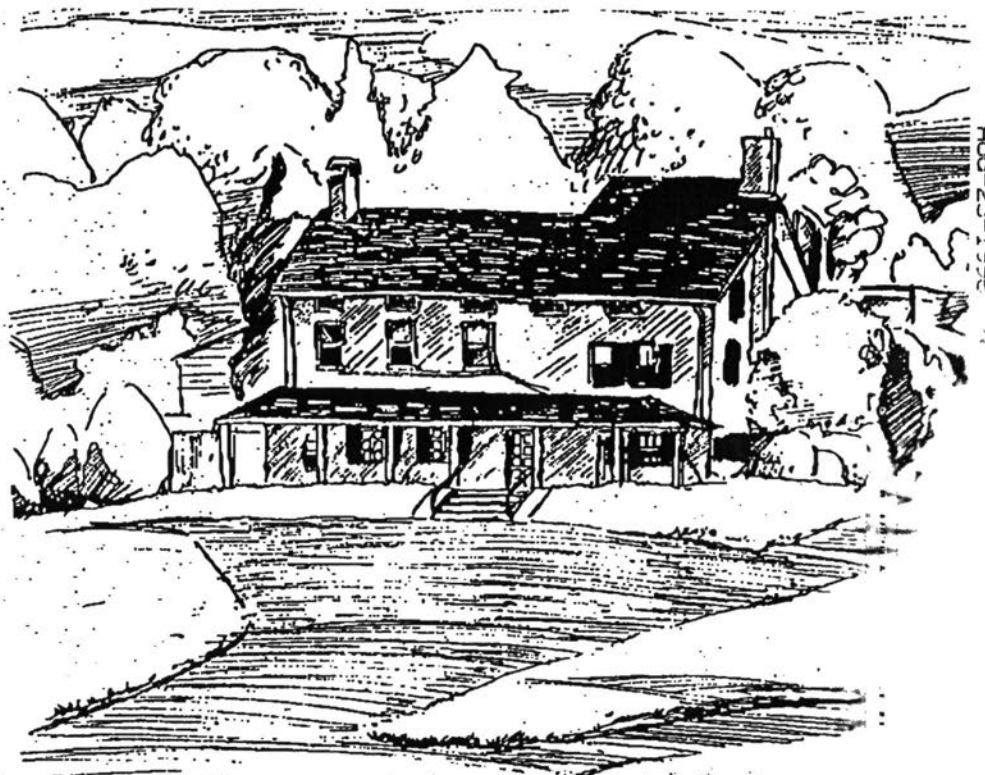
Your attendance at this meeting of the concerned public shows your ability to take action in a situation which you feel needs to be addressed as only can be done by the citizenry of the effected area. This involvement must continue, if we are to succeed we must take the level of out rage to the nest step which is at the Abington Township Zoning Hearing held on July 22, 1996 at 6:45 p.m. at the Abington School District Board Room, 970 Highland Avenue, Abington. Your attendance at this meeting is pivotal to the fight to save Bardfield Mansion, please attend. Your voice can be herd by contacting the County Commissions:

Dolores McGrath (R)
1982-1998
657-2256
2617 Miriam Avenue
Roslyn, PA 19001

Helen M. Orme(R)
1997-2000
885-2840
1226 Colonial Avenue
Roslyn, PA 19001

If there are any further questions or problems you can contact:
Glen 217-8854.

We would also like to extend a very special thank you to Lawrence Armstrong Jr.,(A.K.A. "The Amazing Larry) who was kind enough to do the cover art on this pamphlet.



the Bradfield estate
(est. 1795)

*"There are two ways of spreading light
to be the candle
or the mirror that reflects it."*

EDITH WHARTON

The Bradfield Mansion (built in 1795) was the home of Abner Bradfield, who, when his father died at the age of eight began to support his family. As a man, he was a school director and farmed much of the area surrounding the mansion. According to the lengthy history about him written in the *History of Montgomery County*, he loved his home and adored his family. He had eleven children and cared tenderly for them.

A Quaker, he openly opposed slavery and favored honesty and right living. He was close to his neighbors and it was said that he never judged a man on the basis of color or financial standing. He dined with blacks in his home when others held them as slaves and thought of them as beasts of burden. In fact, it is believed that Abner Bradfield harbored slaves as part of the "Underground Railroad."

It is a worthy man's home we are trying to preserve. It is the ideals that he held which we -- his modern day neighbors -- are trying to preserve. It is the roots of our town, site of a Revolutionary War Battle (The Battle of Edge Hill) which we are trying to preserve. It is greed that we are trying to overcome.

The Bradfield Mansion and surrounding properties may fall to bulldozers within days, depending on how the township zoning board rules at Monday, July 22nd, night's meeting.

Jocelyn Canfield

Thank You,

(YOUR NAME HERE)

for your support & concern!

I would like to begin by thanking several people who encouraged me to become active with preserving the Bradfield estate. There are neighbors who still care about their community and each other.

Jocelyn Canfield has been presenting an incredible counter campaign for several months now by encouraging the print media to cover this ill thought out proposal by Bruce Goodman for a Genuardi's supermarket. In addition to her media campaign, Jocelyn has also stirred emotion and truth, with Robert Melvin, Madge Pidwell, Nan Fornikel, and other residents, by giving incredible detailed presentations at zoning board meetings. However, despite all the zoning code violations and the Abington Comprehensive Plan violations that will occur, the Township administrators and commissioners are overlooking inconveniences and dangers to the community and are leaning toward increased tax revenue. What they have failed to acknowledge is that there will be an overall decrease in revenue because Genuardi's "one-stop shopping" will put all the old and new stores out of business.

Basically, if the zoning is approved tomorrow evening, our community will not only lose an historic treasure/monument, but will also lose many of our neighborhood stores. Roslyn will become an eye-sore, drive-thru town with all its vacant shops creating run down shopping strips. There are at least five existing supermarkets within a five minute drive. Why do we need another? I call for a reevaluation that is not run by a greedy developer. The Bradfield estate can be preserved and the many other revenue generating options for this property should be weighed before the scale.

Glen Naesser

Last-ditch try to save mansion

*Razing historic home
would clear way for market*

By Terri Higgins
Staff Writer

ABINGTON — A letter stating the Bradfield mansion's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places came the day after the owners applied for a demolition permit.

A group of nearby residents who hope to save the building are now concerned that — despite the fact they are filing an appeal in Montgomery County Court today — their efforts to save the building will be lost.

"The estate contains representative and well-preserved examples of Montgomery County architecture dating from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries," states the letter from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in Harrisburg. "The property has also been associated with the historic rose-growing industry of Roslyn."

The letter was sent to Glen Naessens, a representative of the local group trying to preserve the building where developer Bruce Goodman wants to build a Genuardi's supermarket.

Jocelyn Canfield, a spokeswoman for the preservation group, said that the current owner of the property, Stewart Enterprises, based in New Orleans, filed a permit on Thursday to demolish the building.

Local approval for the demolition is expected today, she said.

In the meantime, the local preservation group plans to file today an appeal to the zoning board decisions that allowed Goodman to move ahead with his plans for the property. Last month he was granted variances by the zoning board to allow the requested number of parking spaces, signs and a change in the grade of the property.

Goodman still needs approval from the planning commission and ultimately the board of commissioners before he can develop the property.

The Bradfield mansion, on the triangular piece of property at Bradfield and Susquehanna roads where Goodman hopes to build the 61,000-square-foot supermarket, was built in 1795.

Abner Bradfield Jr. may have used the house to protect runaway slaves, Canfield said.

"We recommend that you work closely with the acceptable developer and Abington Township in an effort to create a mutually acceptable development plan which includes the preservation of the locally significant historic resources," the letter from the historical commission states.

The appeal, which is to be filed today in Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas, states the Board's decision further fails to establish that the variances granted were the least possible modifications necessary to afford the required relief.

Canfield said she hoped the filing would somehow delay the demolition in order to continue her fight, but at this point, the group's lawyer said the only way to do that is by going through the expensive process of getting a court order.

"We were trying to get in a last-ditch effort," she said.

Regulations...

GETTING TONS
OFF PRESS!



Enjoying the day

Enjoying a game of volleyball at Samuel Carpenter Park in Horsham Monday is Erica Hale of Horsham. Today's mostly sunny weather shows sports as well.

Course aim: Account

DelVal College students sink teeth into science

By Pete Gallo
Staff Writer

NEW BRITAIN TWP. — Nobody bakes a cake as tasty as a Tastykake, so the jingle goes.

But how do you take an idea for a food and turn it into a delectable and marketable product like a butterscotch Krimpet? That's what a continuing education course this fall at Delaware Valley College will address.

And the new night course will be taught by someone who should know, Dr. Joseph Bauer, a top executive of Tasty Baking Co., the Philadelphia-based snack company that makes Tastykakes.

"We are getting better and better at analyzing things such as taste."

Dr. Joseph Bauer
Tasty Baking Co.

utive of Tasty Baking Co., the Philadelphia-based snack company that makes Tastykakes. The course, Food Product

shing
patio

RTS OF HOME



Mellon PSFS Jazz Festival begins

TICKET

Tent Party goes country western

LIFE

GLENSIDE NEWS

75¢ NEWSSTAL

To SUBSCRIBE: 646-64

SERVING ARDSLEY, EDGE HILL, GLENSIDE, NORTH HILLS AND ROSLYN

Residents protest supermarket in Roslyn

Some oppose the demolition of Bradfield Mansion. Others believe the supermarket would be a welcomed addition to the community.

By Evelyn Short
Staff Writer

Residents packed the Abington School District Administration Building Monday to give their opinions about a Genli's planned for Roslyn.

Robert Melvin, a member of Abington Township's Comprehensive Plan Committee, spoke out against the 61,000 square foot store.

Melvin believes that building a supermarket at that site goes against the object of the comprehensive plan. He pointed

out that one of the goals in the comprehensive plan states that historic sites and structures in Abington Township should be preserved.

The former Hillside Cemetery administration building, also known as Bradfield Mansion, which dates back to 1795 but is not registered as an historic building, would be torn down to make room for the new supermarket.

Melvin said that designating that parcel of land as mixed use was intended for living and office space and other development that would preserve the historic structure, but

would take advantage of the close proximity of the railroad station.

"Clearly a supermarket does not fall into mixed use," said Melvin, who helped put together the new zoning ordinance, where the mixed use zoning was created.

"This is clearly out of scale for what is intended for the site," said Melvin. "Look at the size of the building to be placed on that site. It jumps out at you and screams."

Roslyn resident Jocelyn Canfield presented quotes from the comprehensive plan and other township and county guides that would not support the development of a supermarket at the site.

Citing a Montgomery County soil sur-

vey, she said there is limestone and bedrock under the site, which makes it unsuitable due to geology. Canfield said that this provides potential for flooding and sewage seepage.

"If this land type is used, surface water is likely to occur down the site," she said, adding that substantial loss would occur with development.

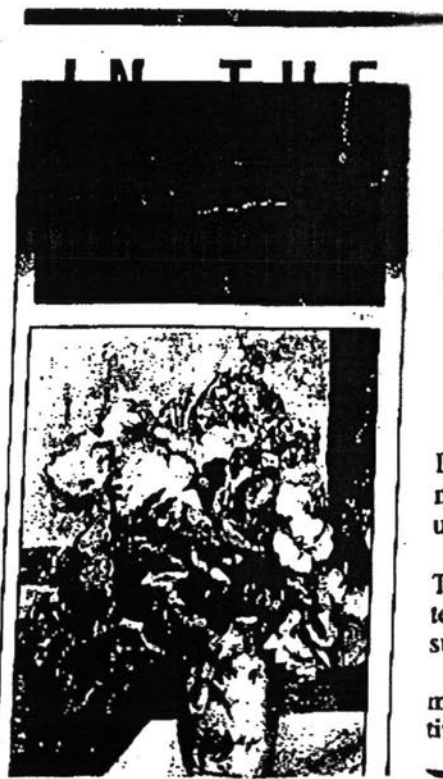
"Cutting trees must be avoided in future development," said Canfield quoting the zoning ordinance and comprehensive plan. "Twenty five percent (of woodlands) must be protected and preserved from development."

See Supermarket, page 5

Tips for turning the yard around

ALL THE C

June 12, 1996



Proposed market debated

■ **Supermarket**, from Page 1

bance."

Despite the potential problems, many residents supported the proposal.

"They (Genuardi's) bend over backwards for the community and the shoppers themselves," said Roslyn resident Carolyn Sams. She echoed other people's concerns that if Genuardi's is not allowed to build that something else will be developed on the site that the community would find less desirable. While other many other stores have a rapid turnover, Sams said, "The Genuardi's, I feel, would be here to stay. It's something that would be in our favor."

Many residents felt the Genuardi's would help improve the area and cited the money that Genuardi's gives back to community groups.

Also at issue is whether the proposed 320 parking spaces are adequate. Others were concerned about the lack of sidewalks planned for Tyson, Edge Hill and part of Bradfield roads.

"People are going to be injured," said resident John Matz.

Nicholas Ciasullo received thunderous applause when he said, "I'm amazed that you're willing to tear down a building that is over 200 years old for a supermarket."

Roslyn resident Dorothy Parker pointed out that Americans from "all walks of life" are traveling to visit historic sites and to connect with the past.

"So much has already been lost in Roslyn, said Parker. "Now we are asked to relinquish our last hallmark. Would you really like our ..."



Chronicle/News photo - EVELYN SHORT

Genuardi's has proposed a supermarket for this property, which formerly was home to the Hillside Cemetery offices.

SUVA
\$
SAV
suits, sport
ED

To provide the best information and services,
your local government is divided into several departments.

To reach the Township offices, call

Abington Township - 884-5000

The Code Enforcement Department processes construction permits on all Township properties, subdivision and land development applications from initial application to plan review to final approval; processes applications for zoning-related matters such as variances and special exceptions; handles general nuisance complaints involving weeds, debris, unlicensed and unregistered vehicles, and other code-related issues that occur on private property.



The Finance Office provides budgetary, accounting, payroll, payables, auditing, purchasing and report services for all Township departments; manages the investment of operating revenues; assists in the administration of Township insurance programs; collects interim and delinquent sewer rents and refuse fees; provides reports to the Township Manager and Board of Commissioners.

The Community Development Office administers the Community Development Block Grant Program. As an Entitlement Community, Abington automatically receives federal funding on a yearly basis which may be spent in various ways in the township, such as

housing rehabilitation; new housing construction; street, curb, and sidewalk construction; historic preservation; economic development; public services; and blight.

Public Works is comprised of three divisions: *Highway Department*: roadway maintenance, storm sewers and creeks, traffic signals and signage, street lights, leaf collection, snow removal. *Refuse Department*: collection and disposal of trash and recyclable materials including leaves and yard waste. *Vehicle maintenance*: maintenance/repair of township fleet.

The Wastewater Department provides sewage collection throughout the township and operates the Wastewater Treatment Plant on Fitzwatertown Road.

The Engineering Department oversees the design, construction and repair of township streets, storm sewers and sanitary sewers; reviews subdivision plans and issues construction permits for subdivision improvements; reviews watercourse plans and issues watercourse construction permits for drainage improvements; operates the real estate registry system; issues building numbers and street opening permits and is a consultant to other township departments on engineering matters.

The engineering office maintains the PA One-Call System - as required by State Act 172 - providing locations of underground facilities, thereby minimizing damage to buried lines. Their logo is - STOP - CALL US BEFORE YOU DIG - 1-800-242-1776.

Required At The Time of Registration of Deed Transfers in the Engineering Office:

- 1) \$10.00 registration fee
- 2) an affidavit certifying the installation of visible street address numbers and working smoke detectors.

Contact the Wastewater Treatment Plant . . .

. . . if sewage does not drain properly from your house; if sewage enters your house from outside; or if you become aware of any other sewage-related problems. You may call for emergency assistance any time of the day or night at 884-8329. After-hours calls will be forwarded to the Abington Police who will contact Wastewater Officials.

Abington Township
1176 Old York Road
Abington, PA 19001
884-5000

POSSIBLE HEALTH HAZARD

Dispose of syringes properly. Syringes left loose in the trash pose a health hazard to Township workers and result in increased costs.

— The Public Works Department

Board Committees

Committee membership is assigned each even-numbered year by the President of the Board of Commissioners at the January meeting. The members contribute their personal expertise to consider all business to be transacted by the Board.

Public Works

Eric S. Kretschman, Director
Edward J. Wurster,
Assistant Director
Ernest D. Rickenbach
D. Gregory Holt
Doretta Agostine

Code Enforcement and Land Development

Doretta Agostine, Director
Ernest D. Rickenbach
Assistant Director
Robert A. Wachter
Wayne C. Luker
Eric S. Kretschman

Public Safety

Michael W. Gillespie, Director
Dolores (Dee) McGrath,
Assistant Director
Michael O'Connor
Donald W. DeVore
Stanford A. Gross

Public Affairs

Robert A. Wachter, Director
Stanford A. Gross,
Assistant Director
Edward J. Wurster
D. Gregory Holt
Helen M. Orme

Calendar Committee

Barbara C. Ferrara
Dolores (Dee) McGrath
Michael W. Gillespie
Eric S. Kretschman
Helen M. Orme

Township/School Liaison

Barbara C. Ferrara
Doretta Agostine
Stanford A. Gross
Helen M. Orme
Michael O'Connor

Audit

Wayne C. Luker, Chairperson
Edward J. Wurster
Michael W. Gillespie
Ernest Rickenbach
Eric Kretschman

Personnel & Wage Negotiation

Dolores (Dee) McGrath
Barbara C. Ferrara
Nicholas M. Turco
Donald W. DeVore

Pension

Robert A. Wachter
D. Gregory Holt
Stanford A. Gross

Property Committee

Barbara C. Ferrara
Nicholas M. Turco
Wayne C. Luker

Community Policing

Nicholas M. Turco
Edward J. Wurster
Donald W. DeVore
Robert A. Wachter
D. Gregory Holt
Michael O'Connor

Elected Officials

Federal

SENATE

Rick Santorum (R)
B-40 Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Suite 2
Washington, DC 20510

The Widner Building
1 Penn Square Suite 960
Philadelphia, PA 19106
597-9914

Arlen Specter (R)
530 Hart Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

9400 Wm. Green Federal Bldg.
600 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
597-7200

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Jon D. Fox (R)
13th Congressional District
510 Cannon House Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20515

Easton and Edge Hill Roads
Abington, PA 19001
885-3500

State

SENATE

Stewart J. Greenleaf (R)
12th Senatorial District
27 North York Road
Willow Grove, PA 19090
657-7700

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Eugene F. McGill (R)
PA Legislative District 151
Montgomery County
P. O. Box 3283
Maple Glen, PA 19002
654-1186

Ellen M. Bard (R)
PA Legislative District 153
Montgomery County
1175 Old York Road
Abington, PA 19001
881-2273

County

COMMISSIONERS

Mario Mele (R), Chair
Richard S. Buckman (R)
Joseph M. Hoeftel, III (D)

County Courthouse
Norristown, PA 19404
610-278-3000

DISTRICT JUSTICES

Joseph H. Dougherty
District 38-1-04
1440 Old York Road
Abington, PA 19001
887-2362

Henry M. Liss
District 38-1-05
875 N. Easton Road
Glenside, PA 19038
885-4120

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William Smith

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Jenkintown, PA 19046
572-6397

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Willow Grove, PA 19090
659-6787

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1138 Sewell Lane
Rydal, PA 19046
885-1089

Judith Lewis
805 Tennis Avenue
Ardsley, PA 19038
885-0472

Barry J. Stupine
722 Jane Road
Rydal, PA 19046
885-6674

James H. Ring
2021 Maplewood Avenue
Abington, PA 19001
659-6352

Adele S. Block
1174 Valley Road
Rydal, PA 19046
572-1669

Webster D. Jackson
1616 Easton Road
Willow Grove, PA 19090
659-3825

S. Shirley Weiss
977 Indian Creek Road
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885-0895

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32/33

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	Ward 2 Robert A. Wachter (R) 1993-1998 947-7951 1844 Bertram Avenue Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006		Ward 7 Doretta Agostine (R) 1995-2000 886-0719 1528 Upland Avenue Jenkintown, PA 19046		Ward 12 Eric S. Kretschman (R) 1993-1998 576-7742 2228 Fairhill Avenue Glenside, PA 19038
	Ward 3 Michael O'Connor (D) 1997-2000 885-2191 826 Norfolk Road Rydal, PA 19046		Ward 8 D. Gregory Holt (D) 1994-1998 659-1943 2955 Elliott Avenue Willow Grove, PA 19090		Ward 13 Michael W. Gillespie (R) 1992-2000 884-3597 354 Roberts Avenue Glenside, PA 19038
	Ward 4 Stanford A. Gross (R) 1996-1998 887-6426 259 Forrest Avenue Elkins Park, PA 19027		Ward 9 Edward J. Wurster, Jr. (R) 1989-2000 576-0447 772 Tyson Avenue Ardsley, PA 10938		Ward 14 Dolores (Dee) McGrath (R) 1982-1998 657-2256 2617 Miriam Avenue Roslyn, PA 19001
	Ward 5 Wayne C. Luker (D) 1992-2000 659-7964 1665 Summit Avenue Willow Grove, PA 19090		Ward 10 Ernest D. Rickenbach (R) 1988-1998 657-4329 2135 Old Welsh Road Abington, PA 19001		Ward 15 Helen M. Orme (R) 1997-2000 885-2840 1226 Colonial Avenue Roslyn, PA 19001

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Township Manager



M. Matthew Lahaza
Asst. Township
Manager



John T. Acton
Township Solicitor



William J. Kelly
Chief of Police



Susan R. King
Director of Parks
and Recreation



Allyn R. La Rash
Budget/Finance
Officer



Robert S. Leber
Superintendent
Wastewater
Treatment



**Lawrence T.
Matteo, Jr.**
Superintendent
Code Enforcement



Ed Micciolo
Director
Public Works



**Nancy B.
Hammeke**
Director
Libraries



Michael E. Powers
Township Engineer



Edie Richards
Director
Community
Development

STAFF

Susan Matiza
Assistant Finance
Officer

Peg Jones
Human Resources
Coordinator

**P. Daniel
Vollrath**
Senior Code
Enforcement Officer

**Lawrence
Dwyer**
Plumbing Code
Enforcement Officer

**Bruce
Hentschel**
Building Code
Enforcement Officer

Mark Penecale
Zoning & Planning

Timothy Clark
Engineering
Inspector

Gerald J. Vile
Superintendent
of Refuse

**Angelo
Pontelandolfo**
Superintendent
of Highways

**Dede Long-
Messa**
Director
Briar Bush
Nature Center

**Douglas J.
Wendell**
Superintendent
of Recreation

**Nicholas
Wolos**
Superintendent
of Parks

**Bee, Bergvall
& Co.**
Auditors

Volunteer Panels

Private citizens contribute many hours of service and their specialized qualifications to Abington's Volunteer Panels. New members are appointed by the Board of Commissioners when vacancies occur.

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Solicitor
Arthur L. Bigelow
John N. Weiss, Jr.
Barbara Wertheimer,
Esq.

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Edward Wurster

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M. Matthew Lahaza

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Robert Gudknecht

Library Board of Directors

Robert M. Hoag
President
Barbara Rowland
Evelyn Burg
James Marshall
Elaine Shay
Douglas Callantine
John Dougherty

Meeting dates and times
for those committees that
meet on a regular basis
are indicated on the ap-
propriate calendar dates.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8/23/96

August 22, 1996

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DONALD A. BAER, *DAB*
SUBJECT: READER'S DIGEST INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Attached are three questions you were unable to answer for lack of time at the *Reader's Digest* interview. The *Digest* would still like to incorporate answers for these in its piece. If you would jot some notes to guide us, we will draft responses. In order to make *Reader's Digest* deadline, we need your response as soon as possible.

Baer

get w/ GS, Penn, etc
draft answers for us
B4,

1) How would you describe the mood of the American People?

2) All the candidates are talking about "family values." What does that mean, concretely in terms of legislative initiatives you'd pursue over the next 4 years?

?

3) If you are victorious November 5th, what is the first piece of legislation you will push for in the new Congress?

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8/23/94

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

President's Attention%: Betty Currie

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8/23/96

August 9, 1996

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am most happy that you have not yet signed the Republican Welfare bill. Please do not, for in signing this bill the promise to "...end welfare as we know it" becomes the cutting away of the safety net "as we know it" for all our children.

For the first time in our history a bill has been presented to punish the young mothers and the children and to put at risk their fundamental rights of protection.

So goes the mother and the children--so goes the nation.

"Heroic measures" must be used to remedy this situation. A brand new welfare bill must be presented to the nation along these lines-- a bill that would insure the basic needs - home, health and education for the children while providing training and jobs for the young mothers. In addition a household support fund for the grandmothers or caretakers to insure a loving home for the babies and children while the young mother is contributing to their support.

Money is not a problem for us. We are a nation that produced in a flash fifty-five billion dollars (or one billion dollars every three days) for the war of Desert Storm. We can easily

provide for our children in need so that they will become the basis of the next and future generations who will form a happy and healthy nation.

I have always thought of you as our President for the children. I know that you will find the way to preserve and protect them!

Very respectfully yours,

E. B. Philbin

Elinor Brisbane Philbin

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1996

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8/23/96

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Carol H. Rasco *CHR*

Subject: Weekly Report for August 10 - August 25, 1996

UPDATES ON KEY INITIATIVES

WAIVERS

New York Medicaid Waiver -- New York State officials had a fairly positive reaction to HHS's proposed conditions for approval of the state's longstanding request for a Medicaid waiver. HHS proposed a number of restrictions on the state's phase-in schedule for managed care. Advocates and others who have opposed the waiver seem fairly comfortable with HHS's position.

Welfare Waivers -- Along with HHS and OMB, we are working to clarify the status of pending requests for welfare waivers in light of the national legislation. HHS approved waivers in Minnesota, Indiana, Maryland, and Hawaii Friday, and today will approve waivers in Washington DC, Idaho, Kansas, and California.

HEALTH CARE

Reform Initiatives -- DPC staff are developing possible new health reform steps, including proposals to increase insurance coverage for workers in transition and for children, expand the use of purchasing pools, and improve quality in managed care plans. We are also working with Communications and Legislative Affairs in preparation for the signing of the Kennedy-Kassebaum health reform bill.

CRIME AND DRUGS

Brady Bill and Domestic Violence -- DPC staff have been working on a proposal to extend the Brady Bill to domestic violence misdemeanors. Currently, Brady applies to felons but not misdemeanors; however, the overwhelming majority of domestic violence cases are misdemeanors. This legislation, which Senator Lautenberg has been pushing through the Senate, would prohibit a domestic violence offender from purchasing a firearm.

Domestic Violence. A federal judge in Roanoke, VA ruled unconstitutional a federal provision contained in the Violence Against Women Act that gave physically abused women the right to sue their attackers for damages. The Solicitor General's office is deciding whether or not to appeal the decision. DoJ's Violence

*Leon [T] Quinn Don't we
have to appeal?*

Against Women Office has not issued a formal statement on the court ruling, but is letting the press know that, although they are disappointed with the ruling, it does not go to the heart of the Violence Against Women Act.

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Announcement: DPC staff have been working with other White House Offices to build an interagency environmental initiative for announcement during the week of August 26. The proposal will focus on giving families the tools they need to protect communities from toxics.

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

TRAVEL AND PRESS

National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) -- On August 16, 1996, Dennis Burke spoke at NAPO's national convention in Dallas on our anti-crime agenda. General McCaffrey and Joe Brann, the Director of the COPS office, will speak there today.

I was in Atlanta from August 11-16 participating in events relating to the 1996 Atlanta Paralympic Games. While there, I: co-chaired a two-day Paralympic Congress Consensus Session entitled "Making Sports Opportunities Available to Children with Disabilities Worldwide;" gave the welcoming remarks for the first International Disability Film Festival; visited disability technology projects at the Georgia Institute for Technology; joined the Vice President in a photo-op with the U.S. Paralympic Team and at the Opening Ceremonies; attended the Paralympic Congress' Closing Press Conference; and concluded my visit by speaking at the dedication ceremony for the Abilities Expo --- a trade show of products for people with disabilities. All events were open to the media. In addition, I conducted several one-on-one interviews with disability and mainstream press throughout the week including: Atlanta Constitution, New York Times, local TV and radio stations, Ability magazine, and Mainstream magazine. I also co-authored an op-ed with Bob Williams of HHS which ran in the Atlanta Constitution on August 15.

August 15, 1996

Given the chance to play

People with disabilities have come a long way in the past few decades, but sports is one of the last remaining frontiers.

By Carol H. Rasco and Bob Williams

Two weeks ago the world marveled at the achievements of the Olympic athletes. Now it's the Paralympians' turn. These elite athletes will show us how much people with disabilities can accomplish when given the opportunity.

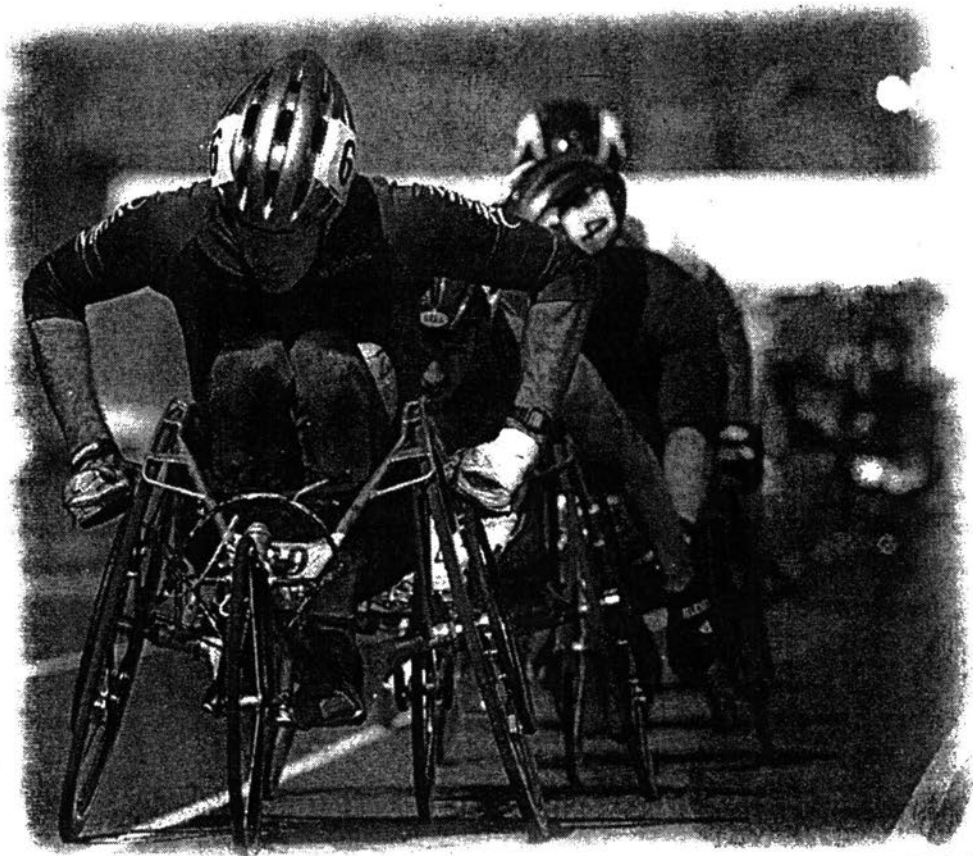
People with disabilities have come a long way in the past few decades, but sports is one of the last remaining frontiers. Sports and physical education are too often considered only as therapy for children with disabilities — activities for health improvement, but not necessarily for personal growth and fulfillment, let alone to have fun.

Experts say sports are good for kids, and studies cite the growth and development they can spur. But you don't need an expert to see the benefits. Sports allow our bodies to work and our souls to rejuvenate. In their essence, sports are social, and young people grow in the course of that socialization.

Too many children with disabilities are on the sidelines instead of on a team. They don't experience the bittersweet joys that accompany winning and losing, the fun of playing a game, the thrill of competition and the mutual support that typifies teamwork.

Then there's language. Young people with disabilities are often spoken to differently than their peers — more loudly, slowly and clearly, as if they are from a foreign country. In sports, there is no time for this. The ball is coming toward you, the game has begun. What a relief!

Another benefit is physical contact. For young people with disabilities, the main sources of physical contact are parents, medical personnel, caregivers and attendants. Through fear — of fragility, of contagion, of difference — young people with disabilities are deprived of one of the basic elements of life: touch. They are often isolated in the classroom for logistical reasons. In sports, young people can become comfortable with



WILLIAM BERRY / Staff

The Paralympic Games, which open today in Atlanta, attest to the power of sports.

one another, behave naturally, and test their bodies and reactions.

Also, young people with disabilities are often surrounded by adults. They need a break! Engaging in sports may be their first opportunity to be away from home. They need to have recreation that is not tightly supervised. They need to be silly, mischievous, rowdy, affectionate and exhilarated. Nothing else does it like inclusion in sports activities.

For society, participating in sports can make a better and more productive citizenry. Sports gives children experience in conflict resolution, negotiating skills, taking turns, strategizing, concentrating, following instructions, solving problems, attending to time, supporting peers, assessing strengths and weaknesses, and working cooperatively. All of these skills are indispensable in any workplace.

At the Third Paralympic Congress being held in Atlanta this week, we will examine

how to make sports opportunities available worldwide to children with disabilities. We will look at solutions at the community level, in schools, inside and outside government.

As the Paralympics puts the spotlight on these elite athletes, more mentors and heroes with disabilities will emerge. Young people — with and without disabilities — naturally look to popular sports figures for leadership and inspiration. But the very best way they can learn sportsmanship and courage is by participating in sports themselves. Children need heroes, but they should live not only vicariously. They should feel that they have within themselves the capability to make their dreams real.

Carol H. Rasco, President Clinton's chief adviser for domestic policy, is the mother of a 23-year-old son with mild retardation and cerebral palsy. Bob Williams is commissioner of administration on developmental disabilities at the Department of Health and Human Services.

Atlanta Constitution 8/13/96

Advocates of disabled sing of hope, fear to Clinton aides in town for congress

By Doug Cumming
STAFF WRITER

Singing an odd version of a Frankie Valli tune, three advocates for disabled children in Georgia made their case to two top Clinton administration officials Monday.

"Let's hold on ... to what we got," sang the trio of moms that included Jenni H. Clark, local co-

ordinator for Family Voices and mother of a 3-year-old with severe epilepsy, lung disease and other health conditions.

The mothers were among a score of advocates and disabled children taking advantage of Washington officials being in town for the Third Paralympic Congress, an international summit linked to the Paralympic Games. At a hotel breakfast, they

lobbied Judy Heumann, assistant U.S. secretary of education for special education and rehabilitation, and Carol Rasco, President Clinton's chief adviser for domestic policy.

Heumann and Rasco said they share the moms' worries about the need to "hold on ... to what we got." Heumann said sections of the federal law underlying special education are being held up for reauthorization in the Senate.

Rasco, the Arkansas mother of a 23-year-old with mild retardation and cerebral palsy, said federal school-to-work training programs need to be fully available to the disabled, to help lower an unemployment rate as high as 65 percent. "We often feel that the education we struggled to get for Hamp [her son] has brought him to the edge of a cliff," she said.

Clark, a Lawrenceville mother with the national advocacy

group Family Voices, said the group's concerns did not favor one political side over another. She pointed out that advocates for the disabled were not happy with provisions in the welfare reform Clinton signed.

The advocates expressed particular concern about the fate of the so-called Katie Beckett Deeming Waiver, which deems parents of disabled children eligible for Medicaid even though

their income may be too high. The Georgia Coalition for Health, asked by Gov. Zell Miller to look at Medicaid, has representatives from business and other groups, but no one who is disabled, Clark said.

A spokesman for the coalition acknowledged this, but said members had listened closely to many disabled advocates during 14 hearings held around the state since May.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8/23/96

To: Albert Gore/OVP
cc: Ron Klain/OVP
From: David M. Strauss/OVP
Date: 08/22/96 09:48:26 AM
Subject: Speaker Silver's request

For your lunch with the President today, you asked me to remind you about Shelly's request that the President meet with Rabbi Shalom Klass, publisher of the Jewish Press, the largest circulation Anglo-Jewish newspaper in the country. As you recall, Shelly said that an endorsement from the Jewish press would be extremely important wherever there is an Orthodox Jewish presence. Shelly recommended that the President meet with Rabbi Klass for 10-15 minutes.

Baer / McCurry
we should do this
soon after convention

Baer

CWP/BReed



CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8/23/96

August 15, 1996

THE TIMELINE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE NEW WELFARE LAW

by Jocelyn Guyer, Cindy Mann and David A. Super

Introduction

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 includes nine titles, affecting most major low-income programs, including AFDC, food stamps, Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), child welfare and child support. The scope and potential impact of the changes in low-income programs in this bill are unprecedented. Some of the changes are effective upon or soon after enactment of the bill. Other changes will be implemented over the course of the next fiscal year or later, and still other changes are subject to state discretion — when and how these changes are made are matters left largely to the states.

This paper reviews the dates by which the major changes in welfare, Medicaid and the food stamp program must be implemented, or could be implemented at state option. While many of the changes required by this bill must be put into effect quickly, states have time for a thoughtful implementation process in some key areas, including most of the basic decisions about the design and direction of their welfare programs. Given the scope and potential consequences of the changes that are about to occur, it is imperative that states take full advantage of every opportunity for careful consideration of the policy choices and implementation issues presented by this historic legislation.

Overview of the Effective Dates for the Key Welfare, Medicaid and Food Stamp Provisions

Welfare and Medicaid Provisions

- States have until July 1, 1997 to submit a new state plan to the Secretary of Health and Human Services outlining how they intend to run the programs funded under the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families block grant ("TANF"). Submission of a new state plan signals a state's entrance into the new block grant system. States have the option of entering the new system early by submitting their state plans prior to July 1, 1997. *The date of plan submission is the effective date for most of the welfare-related provisions in the new law, including the 60-month lifetime limit on receipt of federally funded assistance.*
- The TANF block grant will begin to affect all states during federal fiscal year 1997, which runs from October 1, 1996 through September 30, 1997. During

federal fiscal year 1997, states cannot receive more assistance than they are due under the bill's block grant funding formula, but they also are not guaranteed their full block grant allocations unless they spend the entire federal fiscal year under the new system.

- Because of caseload declines, the block grant allocations for most states, which are based on historic spending levels, will be *higher* than the federal payments the state would receive in federal fiscal year 1997 under the AFDC program. Most states, therefore, will not experience fiscal pressure in fiscal year 1997 to make changes to keep spending below their block grant allocations; they can take time to consider how they want to structure their new programs and implement program changes. (For example, the states must be ready when they enter the new system to track the months of receipt of aid under the new time limit.) On the other hand, these same states have a financial incentive to enter the new system at the earliest possible date in order to capture "surplus" block grant allocation dollars for as much of federal fiscal year 1997 as possible. States may be able to resolve the tension between needing time to plan and implement major changes and wanting to maximize federal funding in fiscal year 1997 by submitting state plans that largely keep their current systems intact and perhaps amending their state plans at a later date.
- There are caveats to the rule that most of the welfare-related provisions in the bill go into effect when a state submits a new state plan. States have at least an additional six-month grace period after the date of submission of their plans to comply with selected provisions of the law, including the work requirements. Additionally, the Secretary of Health and Human Services has limited or no explicit authority to enforce many provisions in the law. Consequently, states may not face adverse consequences for not having their programs conform to all of the new requirements by the operative effective date.
- States that currently have an AFDC waiver — and states that secure approval from the Secretary of Health and Human Services for a pending or new waiver submitted prior to the date of enactment of the law — may follow the terms of their waivers even if they are inconsistent with provisions in the law. States whose waivers are submitted prior to the date of enactment but approved after that date must, however, follow the work requirements established by the new law.
- States must have new Medicaid procedures in place when they enter the new system to ensure that any changes made in their welfare programs will not affect children and parents' eligibility for Medicaid.
- The entitlement of any person to AFDC under Parts A and F of Title IV of the Social Security Act is terminated on October 1, 1996 or earlier in any state that

enters the new system before this date. Individuals may continue to be entitled to AFDC under the existing state plan or pursuant to state law.

- Effective immediately upon enactment, states are prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide aid — and they also are prohibited from providing Medicaid — to most legal immigrants who enter the country on or after the date on which the bill becomes law. The ban extends five years after an immigrant's date of entry. States have the option to grant or to deny assistance under TANF or Medicaid to legal immigrants *already residing* in the United States, although the earliest date on which they can terminate aid to legal immigrants currently receiving benefits is January 1, 1997. States are required to indicate in their state plans whether or not they intend to continue to provide benefits under TANF to legal immigrants already residing in the United States.

Food Stamp Provisions

- Most legal immigrants not currently receiving food stamp benefits are ineligible for food stamps as of the date the bill becomes law. For legal immigrants currently receiving food stamps, states must terminate their benefits at the time of their next scheduled recertifications, but not later than a year after the date of enactment. (Similar rules apply to the SSI program.)
- Several other changes in the food stamp program are effective upon enactment, including changes in income exclusions and pro-rating rules. The quality control system, however, will not count errors states make under these provisions until 60 days after they receive an implementation memo from the USDA.
- States have up to three months after the date of enactment to notify those unemployed food stamp recipients between the ages of 18 and 50 who are subject to a new three-month time limit on the receipt of benefits during any 36-month period. The clock on the three-month limit on benefits does not begin to run until notice has been provided. States can immediately request waivers for areas with unemployment rates over 10 percent or for other areas in which insufficient jobs exist for people affected by this provision.
- Many of the major provisions in the law that reduce food stamp benefits are effective when states would otherwise be adjusting food stamp benefit calculations in October, 1996 or January, 1997. Thus, the inflation adjustments scheduled for October 1, 1996 will be modified according to provisions in the law, the adjustments in the standard deduction will be canceled, while the adjustments in the basic benefit level (the "thrifty food plan") and the limit on the value of vehicles that households may own will both be curtailed. On January 1, 1997, instead of removing the cap on the shelter deduction, states will raise the cap by \$3 to \$250.

- At any time after enactment, states can exercise numerous new state options created by the law, including the option to adopt "simplified" food stamp program rules that are consistent with TANF program rules.

The remainder of this paper provides more detail on when states must implement the changes described above. In addition, a chart is attached at the end of the paper summarizing the implementation dates and enforcement mechanisms of the major TANF, Medicaid and food stamp provisions in the new law.

Implementation Dates for the Welfare and Welfare-related Medicaid Provisions, in General

The date on which a state first submits its state plan is the date on which it enters the new system and on which most of the TANF provisions and the related Medicaid changes in the law go into effect for that state. States must submit a plan *by* July 1, 1997. They have the option, however, to enter the new system earlier, at any time after the date of enactment.

Most of the TANF provisions go into effect on the date that a state submits its plan. Beginning on that date, for example, a state must track the number of months that families with an adult receive assistance funded under the block grant in order to apply the bill's 60-month lifetime limit on receipt of federally funded welfare assistance.

There are caveats to the general rule that the TANF provisions in the new law go into effect on the date that a state submits its plan. First, the new law terminates individuals' entitlement to AFDC under Part A and F of Title IV of the Social Security Act on October 1, 1996, although nothing in the law precludes a state from guaranteeing assistance to all individuals eligible for aid under its TANF program.¹ Second, as described in the next section, states have a grace period of at least six months after they enter the new system during which they cannot be financially penalized for non-compliance with selected welfare provisions. Most significantly, states will be given at least six months after they submit their state plans to come into compliance with the work participation requirements. And finally, as described in the financing section, block grant financing limits begin to take effect on October 1, 1996 regardless of when the state files its state plan.

Submitting a State Plan

To enter the new welfare system, a state must submit a new state plan to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The Secretary must determine that a plan is complete before the state can receive TANF funds, but she has no authority to disapprove a state's plan as long as the plan contains the required elements. The plan must include a set

¹ The entitlement may extend beyond October 1, 1996 based on state plan provisions or state law. The entitlement to AFDC under the Social Security Act may be terminated before October 1, 1996 in states that enter the new system prior to that date.

of certifications and provide an outline of how the state intends to run its TANF program(s). For example, plans must describe how the state intends to meet the work requirements, and it must set forth the objective criteria the state will use to determine eligibility and deliver benefits. States also must certify in their plans that they have consulted local governments and "private sector organizations" about the plan and allowed them at least 45 days to submit comments.²

The Role of State Legislatures

Federal TANF funds received by a state must be subject to appropriation by the state's legislature. States, therefore, cannot spend their block grant dollars without allowing the legislature a role in determining how those dollars will be spent. It is unclear, however, whether further legislative action is required during the first year (federal fiscal year 1997) in states where legislatures have already passed their budgets appropriating funds under the AFDC system. The extent to which legislative involvement is required with respect to the fiscal year 1997 appropriation and the development of the TANF state plan may depend on the laws in an individual state.

Effective Dates for Specific Welfare and Related Medicaid Provisions

The new law contains a number of restrictions on states' use of federal block grant dollars.³ While the federal government has no clearly defined authority to enforce many of the new restrictions, the Secretary of Health and Human Services is directed to reduce the block grant allocations of states that fail to comply with specific provisions of the new law.⁴ This section briefly describes the various requirements and restrictions imposed on states, beyond the general requirement that they submit a state plan by July 1, 1997, organized with reference to the date on which the provision becomes effective and whether the provision is clearly enforceable by the Secretary.⁵

² There is no definition of private sector organizations in the bill.

³ For a detailed description of the legislative provisions relating to TANF, see Greenberg and Savner, *A Detailed Summary of Key Provisions of the TANF Block Grant of H.R. 3734, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996*, Center for Law and Social Policy, August 13, 1996.

⁴ The new law also includes a general penalty clause allowing the Secretary to reduce a state's block grant allocation if an audit reveals it has used federal funds in violation of the purposes of the TANF program. It is possible that this general penalty could be used to enforce provisions of the bill not associated with a specific financial penalty.

⁵ One provision that does not fit into this framework is a requirement that not later than one year after the date of enactment states must require selected adults — those who have received assistance for two months and who are subject to work requirements, but not yet engaged in work — to participate in community service employment. States may opt out of this provision by notifying the Secretary of Health and Human Services. They also have the authority to define the tasks that constitute community service employment

(continued...)

Provisions Enforceable Beginning on the Date a State Submits Its New Plan

The following provisions go into effect on the date a state submits its new state plan. For states that wait until the deadline to enter the new system, that date will be July 1, 1997. These provisions are clearly enforceable in the sense that the Secretary of Health and Human Services is specifically directed to reduce the block grant allocations of states that fail to comply with them.⁶ The related Medicaid provision is enforceable by the Secretary under the current rules governing the Medicaid program.

Time limit. The bill prohibits states from providing any aid using *federal* block grant dollars to a family that includes an adult who has received assistance for 60 months (not necessarily consecutive) except for families granted a hardship exemption.⁷ A state must start the 60-month clock for recipients on the date that the state enters the new system. The federal time limit is prospective — a state may not count toward the time limit any months that a family spent on welfare prior to the date on which the state filed its initial state plan.⁸

States that fail to comply with the 60-month limit will have their basic block grant allocations reduced by five percent. One implication of the 60-month time limit and the penalty that attaches to a state's failure to comply with this provision is that states are at risk if they enter the new system before having the capacity to track the number of months spent on welfare, including the cumulative receipt of aid by families who move on and off of programs funded under TANF.

Prohibition on sanctioning parents who cannot obtain care for a child under age six. In applying the work requirements (discussed below), states cannot reduce or deny assistance under the block grant to a single-parent with a child under age six who is unable to comply with these requirements because she cannot find child care. The Secretary is directed to reduce the federal block grant allocations of states that violate this provision by up to five percent. Note that the lack of child care does not stop the time-limit clock from running, although states may decide to treat lack of child care as a basis for granting a hardship exemption from the time limit.

⁵ (...continued)

and to establish the number of hours per week affected individuals must participate in those tasks.

⁶ States that face a reduction in their block grant allocations due to non-compliance with provisions of the bill must replace their lost federal dollars with state spending on TANF. The state spending must be in addition to any spending a state does to satisfy the maintenance-of-effort requirement included in the bill. States that fail to replace lost federal dollars will have their federal block grant allocations further reduced in the following fiscal year.

⁷ A state may offer hardship exemptions from the time limit to up to 20 percent of its caseload.

⁸ States have the option of imposing a shorter time limit and may be allowed to impose a retrospective time limit. States also are allowed to use their own money to provide assistance to families beyond the 60-month federal time limit. Any money a state spends for this purpose can be counted by a state to meet the maintenance-of-effort requirements.

Medicaid for children and parents who qualify based on current AFDC rules. Current state AFDC income and asset rules as well as the standards that largely limit AFDC to single-parent families with children (i.e., the "deprivation rules") are carried over to the Medicaid program to assure that welfare changes do not affect Medicaid eligibility for children and parents who currently receive Medicaid as well as for those who apply in the future.⁹ As of the date a state submits its state plan under the block grant, a state must cover under Medicaid families who meet the deprivation rules and whose income and assets are below the state's AFDC standards as of July 16, 1996.¹⁰ Eligibility for Medicaid will not be linked to receipt of aid under the block grant.¹¹ States must also assure that transitional Medicaid assistance is provided to families who would otherwise become ineligible for Medicaid due to earnings or child support.

*Provisions Enforceable No Earlier Than Six Months
After a State Submits Its Plan*

The following provisions also are technically effective on the date that a state enters the new system and can be enforced by the Secretary with financial penalties. They will, however, be enforced with respect to conduct that occurs no earlier than six months after a state submits its plan. Specifically, they will be enforced beginning six months after the date on which a plan is submitted *unless* a state enters the new system early. States that enter early will have six months or until July 1, 1997, whichever is later, before they will face financial penalties for failing to comply with these provisions.

Thus, states that enter the new system between the date the bill is enacted and January 1, 1997 will have until July 1, 1997 to comply with these provisions; states that enter the system between January 1, 1997 and June 30, 1997 will have six months from the date the plan is submitted to comply with these provisions; and states that enter the new system on the latest allowable date, July 1, 1997, will have until January 1, 1998 to comply.

Work program participation rates. States are required to have a growing portion of their caseloads in work activities over the next several years, according to the schedule provided below.¹² States must meet two separate work participation requirements — one

⁹ These deprivation rules will not require a change in Medicaid application procedures since states already determine family composition for purposes of Medicaid eligibility and to identify child support obligations.

¹⁰ States can lower their income standards but not below May, 1988 levels, and they can raise their standards but not by an amount greater than the increase in the Consumer Price Index.

¹¹ States may, however, terminate Medicaid coverage for adults and minor parents heading households whose cash assistance under the TANF block grant is terminated due to a refusal to work. States cannot deny Medicaid to pregnant women on these grounds.

¹² The work participation requirements are a particularly complex and detailed section of the bill. They are covered here in only a general fashion.

for all families and one for two-parent families.¹³ The new law defines what constitutes a countable work activity and prescribes the number of hours a week an individual must be engaged in such an activity to be counted as a work “participant.” For example, during fiscal year 1998, a single-parent will qualify as “participating” only if she is engaged in a countable work activity for at least 20 hours per week, while the worker in a two-parent family must be engaged in a work activity for at least 35 hours per week.¹⁴

Work Participation Rate Requirements

Fiscal Year	All Families		Two-Parent Families	
	Participation Rate	Hours of Work Required	Participation Rate	Hours of Work Required
1997 (not enforced unless state enters early)	25%	20	75%	35
1998 (enforced beginning 1/1/98 or earlier if state enters the new system early)	30%	20	75%	35
1999 (enforced)	35%	25	90%	35
2000 (enforced)	40%	30	90%	35
2001 (enforced)	45%	30	90%	35
2002 (enforced) ?	50%	30	90%	35

In practice, lower participation rate requirements than those listed in the table above may apply in individual states in light of a provision known as the “caseload reduction credit.” The credit reduces a state’s required work participation rates by the extent to which a state’s caseload has declined relative to federal fiscal year 1995 levels. Specifically, a state’s participation rates are reduced by the number of percentage points by which the number of families receiving assistance under TANF fell below the number that received assistance under the AFDC program in fiscal year 1995. For example, if a state’s caseload fell by eight percent between fiscal year 1995 and fiscal year 1996, in fiscal year 1997, the state would be required to meet a work participation rate for all families of 17 percent (25 percent - eight percentage points), instead of the standard 25 percent. Caseload declines attributable to federal restrictions and changes in state eligibility criteria, however, are *not* allowed to be counted toward this caseload reduction credit.

¹³ The bill directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to reduce the block grant allocations of states that fail to meet the work participation requirements by up to five percent in the next fiscal year. If non-compliance continues, the penalty increases by up to two percentage points a year but cannot exceed 21 percent of a state’s block grant allocation.

¹⁴ The bill does not address how the work participation requirements are to be calculated for states where the requirements are not in effect for the full fiscal year.

Sanctions for failure to cooperate in collecting child support. Under the new system, states are required to impose harsher sanctions than allowed under current law on families where the parent does not cooperate fully in establishing paternity and collecting child support. States must reduce by at least 25 percent the payments made to any family not cooperating fully, as well as eliminate assistance for an entire family if the head of the family declines to assign support rights to the state.

Additional Provisions. States also may face financial penalties, subject to the grace period, if they do not comply with new data reporting requirements; if they do not operate a system to verify the accuracy of information they receive from applicants about their income, citizenship status and other issues affecting their eligibility for TANF assistance; and if they do not satisfy child support enforcement standards.

Major Requirements for Which There is No Specified Federal Penalty

The effective date of the provisions listed below is the date on which a state enters the new system. The Secretary of Health and Human Services has not been given any *specific* authority to impose penalties to enforce these requirements, although there is a general penalty clause in the bill that allows the Secretary to reduce a state's block grant allocation if an audit establishes that it has used federal funds "in violation" of the requirements in the new law. The Secretary's enforcement authority is particularly unclear with respect to the first requirement regarding work that is listed below. States must indicate in their state plans how they *intend* to comply with this requirement, but the law does not directly impose this requirement on states.

- States must include in their state plans a description of how they *intend* to require adults to engage in work after receiving TANF assistance for 24 months (not necessarily consecutive).
- States may not use federal block grant funds to aid unmarried minor parents who are not living at home or under the supervision of another adult relative or legal guardian or who are not attending high school or an alternative education program.
- States must make an initial assessment of the skills, work experience, and employability of most TANF recipients.

The Effect of Waivers on Implementation Requirements

States that have AFDC waivers, and states that secure approval from the Secretary of Health and Human Services for a pending or new waiver request prior to the date of enactment of the bill, can operate their programs under the terms of these waivers until their waivers expire. States that have applied for a waiver prior to enactment of the bill whose waivers are approved after enactment — but before July 1, 1997 — also may follow the terms of those waivers, except that these states must comply with the work requirements in the new law.

Within these parameters, the law specifically provides that amendments to the title of the law pertaining to TANF shall not apply to the extent such amendments are inconsistent with a state's waiver.¹⁵ Thus, although the language is somewhat vague, it appears that states with waivers do not need to change their systems to conform with specific features of the law to the extent that the state's waiver already addresses the issue. For example, if a state has already imposed a time limit on the receipt of aid and has adopted exemptions and extensions applicable to its time limit, it would appear that the 20 percent cap on exemptions to the 60-month time limit would not apply to that state. Instead, the state's exemptions would be based on the exemption criteria included in its waiver.¹⁶

Financing Provisions

In general, states will receive block grant allocations from the federal government that are based on historical spending and are frozen over the next six years, regardless of the actual cost of serving needy families. The financing provisions may bear significantly on the decisions a state makes about how quickly to enter the new system.

Block Grant Allocations - General Rules

Under the new system, states will receive a fixed block grant allocation from the federal government to help finance their programs for low-income families with children. Unlike under the AFDC matching system, the federal government's contribution to a state will not rise when a state's spending rises, nor fall when a state's spending declines as long as a state meets its maintenance-of-effort requirement (see below).

Each state will receive an amount equal to the highest of its federal payments for AFDC, JOBS, and Emergency Assistance during (1) fiscal year 1995, (2) fiscal year 1994, or (3) the average of federal payments for these programs during federal fiscal years 1992 through 1994. Each state's basic block grant allocation will remain unchanged beginning in federal fiscal year 1997 and continuing through federal fiscal year 2002.

¹⁵ The bill does not elaborate on how to evaluate whether a waiver is inconsistent with a provision in the bill, nor does it specify who has the authority to make this judgement.

¹⁶ States' exemption policies under waivers are likely to be more generous than the 20 percent cap created by the new law. According to an analysis of state waivers conducted by the Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP), the portion of the caseload exempt from time limits in states terminating all cash aid to families after a specified period of welfare receipt range from an estimated 19 percent of all welfare families in the state with the narrowest exemption policy to 91 percent in the state with the broadest exemption policy. These estimates do not take into account state policies granting extensions of a time limit to selected individuals, nor do they reflect the exemption policies of states that continue to provide some cash aid or to require work after a family has received welfare for a specified period. For details, see *Limits on Limits: State and Federal Policies on Welfare Time Limits* by Greenberg, Savner, and Swartz, CLASP, June, 1996.

Block Grant Allocations - Federal Fiscal Year 1997

The amount of federal assistance that states can receive during federal fiscal year 1997 will be capped at the level of their block grant allocations.¹⁷ States, however, are not guaranteed their full block grant allocations in fiscal year 1997. The actual amount of federal funds a state receives in fiscal year 1997 will depend on when the state enters the new system.

So long as states operate their welfare systems under the old AFDC rules, their federal payments will be based on the AFDC matching formula. Once a state enters the new system by submitting a state plan, it will receive its block grant allocation prorated according to the number of days left in the fiscal year. Thus, a state that enters the new system on March 1, 1997 will receive federal AFDC matching payments from October 1, 1996 through April 30, 1997 plus half of its federal fiscal year 1997 block grant allocation. Under no circumstances, however, can the combination of payments under the old and new system exceed a state's block grant allocation for federal fiscal year 1997 as a whole.

For the majority of states, the full federal block grant allocation for fiscal year 1997 may be greater than the amount of federal funds they would have received under the AFDC matching rate system. This is because AFDC caseloads, and, to a lesser extent, AFDC-related expenditures, have been declining since the base year(s) used to determine the states' block grant allocations.

As Table 1 (attached at the end of this paper) indicates, AFDC caseloads in the most recent period for which preliminary data for all states are available — the first eight months of federal fiscal year 1996 — are lower than they were during the base year(s) used to determine all but two states' block grant allocations. Although national expenditure data are not yet available on a state-by-state basis for recent years, expenditures in most states appear to have declined along with caseloads although not always as steeply.¹⁸

The implications of states' declining caseloads and expenditures relative to the block grant base year(s) are two-fold. On one hand, many states will not *need* to reduce benefits or restrict eligibility to keep spending within the confines of their block grant allocations in the near future. Thus, most states do not have to rush to submit a state plan and enter into the new system in order to make major changes that would keep spending below federal

¹⁷ A state could submit a state plan before October 1, 1996 and receive part of its funding for federal fiscal year 1996 under the block grant system.

¹⁸ Thus, the Congressional Budget Office has estimated that block grant allocations in fiscal years 1997 and 1998 will be higher than expenditures projected for states under the AFDC system. Over time, however, block grant allocations will be increasingly inadequate as inflation erodes their value and as caseloads expand in response to natural population growth or to economic conditions. CBO projects that by 1999, federal funding will fall short of what would be provided under the AFDC program, and by 2002, the funding shortfall is projected to reach more than \$1 billion per year. Moreover, the bill provides states with no new funds with which to implement the increasingly stringent work requirements.

block grant levels. States have time to consider the implications of making any changes, assure broad input in the decision-making process, and make all necessary system adjustments. This is particularly important given the many questions that will need to be resolved about the meaning of various provisions in the legislation, the interrelationship between the welfare changes and the changes in food stamps, Medicaid, SSI and other programs, and the profound consequences for needy families and low-income communities of the changes that might be made.

At the same time, the phenomena of declining caseloads and expenditures may create incentives for states to enter the new system at the earliest possible date. As noted above, the length of time during federal fiscal year 1997 that states are operating their programs under the new system will determine how much of their 1997 block grant allocations they will receive in addition to any matching payments they get while operating under the old system. Some states where block grant allocations are expected to bring in more federal funds in federal fiscal year 1997 than the state would receive under the AFDC matching system may want to spend as much of the year under the new system as possible.¹⁹

States may be able to resolve the tension between the need to proceed thoughtfully and the desire to maximize federal payments in federal fiscal year 1997 by submitting a state plan that initiates the block grant payment but that does not make significant changes in the current system. Then, after the state has considered alternatives and solicited input from affected parties, the state plan could be amended if necessary to reflect additional program changes. There are no specific limitations or requirements imposed on states with respect to the state plan amendment process.

In addition, as noted above, a state may be able to continue to operate its current system based on waivers submitted prior to the enactment of the new law, even if those waivers are inconsistent with provisions of the law. In such cases, a state may be able to submit a state plan based on the waivers and receive all or most of its federal fiscal year 1997 block grant allocation.

Maintenance-of-Effort Requirement

Beginning in federal fiscal year 1997, states must maintain spending at no less than 80 percent of 1994 levels on AFDC benefits and administration, Emergency Assistance, JOBS, and selected child care programs. The Secretary of Health and Human Services is directed to reduce a state's block grant allocation during the following federal fiscal year by

¹⁹ Another consideration with respect to the fiscal consequences of entering the new system on a particular date is that the new law allows states to receive additional federal dollars for costs attributable to making Medicaid eligibility determinations that would not have been incurred but for the Medicaid changes in the new law. A state can receive these funds for expenses incurred in the first 12 calendar quarters in which it operates a program under TANF. A state that enters the new system after the quarter begins may be foregoing some of the funds it would otherwise receive under this provision.

the amount a state comes up short.²⁰ States that comply with the work participation rates will be subject to a lower, 75 percent, maintenance-of-effort requirement.

Contingency Fund

Beginning in federal fiscal year 1997, states may be eligible to receive additional federal payments worth up to 20 percent of their block grant allocations if they experience particularly severe economic conditions (as evidenced by high unemployment rates or large increases in food stamp caseloads²¹). The fund contains \$2 billion for federal fiscal year 1997 through federal fiscal year 2001. States cannot access the contingency fund unless they maintain state spending on welfare at 100 percent of base year levels.

Additional Sources of Funds for States

The bill contains four other sources of funds for states that may provide them with very modest amounts of additional federal assistance. They are: (1) supplemental grants for states with relatively rapid population growth and/or a history of low spending on their AFDC programs, available to states beginning in federal fiscal year 1998; (2) grants to states deemed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to qualify as "high performing" states based on the quality of their TANF programs, available to states beginning in fiscal year 1999; 3) grants to the five states that experience the largest decline in their out-of-wedlock birth ratios, available beginning in federal fiscal year 1999; and 4) a loan fund from which states that have never been penalized for failing an audit of their TANF programs may borrow money beginning in fiscal year 1997.

Limits on Eligibility for Aid under TANF and Medicaid for Legal Immigrants

Effective immediately upon enactment of the bill, states are prohibited from providing aid under the AFDC program and from using TANF block grant funds to aid most legal immigrants who enter the country *on or after* the date the bill is enacted. The prohibition remains in effect for the immigrants' first five years in the country.²² These same rules apply to the Medicaid program. States can, but are not required to, use state funds to aid these immigrants.

²⁰ There are complicated and important rules governing what spending qualifies as "maintenance-of-effort" spending. These rules are not discussed in detail here.

²¹ To qualify for contingency funds, a state's food stamp caseload would have to increase at least 10 percent over the lower of its 1994 or 1995 level, or its unemployment rate would have to rise to at least 6.5 percent and be at least one-tenth higher than the state's unemployment rate in the same months of either of the two prior years.

²² States may determine how legal immigrants are treated after the five year bar.

Limitations on providing aid under AFDC, TANF or Medicaid to most legal immigrants who entered the country *before* the date of enactment are left to the states to decide. States have the *option* to grant or deny welfare or Medicaid to legal immigrants *already* residing in the United States on the date the bill is enacted into law. They must indicate whether they will provide aid in their state plans under TANF. If states opt to terminate aid to immigrants now in the country, they must wait at least until January 1, 1997 before eliminating assistance for those legal immigrants receiving welfare or Medicaid on the date of enactment. However, states may deny AFDC, aid under TANF, or Medicaid at any time after the date of enactment to those already in the United States who are not receiving aid on that date.²³

Food Stamp Program Changes

This section briefly describes the major changes in the food stamp program included in the new law. It is organized generally around the dates on which states must implement these changes, beginning with provisions that states must start to implement on the date of enactment. The section then describes changes to the arithmetic formula for computing benefits and eligibility that will affect the adjustments that states already are scheduled to make on October 1, 1996 and January 1, 1997. It concludes with the timeline for implementing the new limit on benefits for certain unemployed recipients and with a section on the new option to adopt simplified food stamp program rules.

Required Food Stamp Provisions Effective Upon Enactment

States are required to begin implementing the following changes upon enactment of the bill. Although they are required to implement these changes immediately, the food stamp quality control (QC) system does not penalize states for mistakes made in the first 60 days following USDA's issuance of an implementing memorandum. This effectively gives states 60 days after issuance of the implementing memorandum to bring local offices into full compliance.

Among the mandatory changes that will require specific action from states to implement are the following:

- Ending the income exclusions for state energy assistance, certain vendor payments for homeless households, and the earnings of high school students between the ages of 18 and 22.
- Increasing the penalties on people violating various food stamp work rules as well as rules in other programs.

²³ The bill exempts selected groups of immigrants from these provisions, including (1) refugees, asylees, and immigrants granted withholding of deportation during their first five years in the country; (2) legal immigrants who are veterans and service members, as well as their spouses and unmarried dependent children; and (3) certain legal immigrants who have worked for at least 40 quarters (10 years).

- Pro-rating the food stamps of households (other than migrant farm workers) who reapply after having been off of the program for periods of less than one month.

The food stamp rules for new legal immigrants also begin to apply on the date the bill is enacted.²⁴ New legal immigrants who enter the country *on or after* the day of enactment, and any legal immigrants *already* residing in the country who are *not* on that day receiving food stamps, will not be eligible for food stamps upon enactment. The remaining group of legal immigrants — those who are *already* residing in the United States on the date of enactment *and* who are receiving food stamps on that date — will lose their food stamps at the time they are scheduled for their regular food stamp eligibility recertification but no later than a year after the bill's enactment.²⁵

Required Food Stamp Changes Effective October 1, 1996 and January 1, 1997

Many of the major food stamp changes made by the bill involve changes to the arithmetic formula for computing benefits that will affect the adjustments that states are scheduled to make under current law on October 1, 1996 and January 1, 1997. As a result of these changes, on October 1, 1996 states will not make scheduled adjustments in the standard deduction and the homeless shelter deduction. These adjustments are canceled permanently by the bill. Also, the adjustments in the basic benefit level (the "thrifty food plan") and the limit on the value of vehicles that households may own will both be curtailed. States will not remove the cap on the excess shelter deduction on January 1, 1997 as previously scheduled. Instead, they will increase the cap from \$247 to \$250 on that date; then it will remain frozen at \$250 for 21 months.

Time Limit on Benefits for Unemployed Recipients

The bill imposes a new three-month time limit within any 36-month period on certain unemployed food stamp recipients between the ages of 18 and 50 who are not caring for a dependent child. (Under some circumstances a recipient could qualify for one additional three-month spell of benefits). The time limit goes into effect once a recipient has received notice of it, but no later than three months after the date of enactment. Therefore, states in effect have three months from the date of enactment to provide notice. Thus, if the bill is signed on September 1, 1996, states could notify food stamp recipients affected by this provision at any time between September 1 and December 1, 1996 that they

²⁴ See footnote 22 for a description of the groups of legal immigrants exempt from these limits on food stamp eligibility.

²⁵ Note that similar immigrant eligibility rules also apply to the SSI program. And, many of the people who lose SSI as a result of these rules also may lose their Medicaid coverage as well. Current SSI recipients must be sent notice of the new law by March 31, 1997. The Social Security Administration then must hold individual redetermination interviews with each affected recipient. Those found ineligible must be terminated the month following the finding.

are subject to the new time limit. Once notification is provided, the clock starts to run and aid is limited to three months in any 36-month period.²⁶

At any time after the date of enactment, states can request waivers from this provision for areas in which unemployment rates are over 10 percent or other areas in which there are insufficient jobs available for this population. The lack of sufficient jobs can be measured in numerous ways from a range of available data or from the experience of a state agency in assessing conditions in local communities.

State Option to "Simplify" Rules

The bill gives the states an option to implement a "simplified food stamp program" under which similar rules on matters such as calculating income are used for both welfare and food stamps. The simplified food stamp program can be applied to households "in which all members receive assistance under a State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act," and, if USDA approves, to households in which some but not all members receive such aid. Since both AFDC and TANF exist under subtitle IV-A of the Social Security Act, the simplified food stamp program can be applied to both; a state need not have implemented TANF before opting into the simplified food stamp program.

On the other hand, since the simplified food stamp program allows states to conform food stamp rules with welfare rules, states planning significant changes in those rules when they move from AFDC to TANF will probably prefer to wait to implement the simplified food stamp program until they have made the transition to TANF. There is no limit on when a state can opt to apply simplified rules from AFDC or TANF.

²⁶ If a person subject to this provision has returned to work for at least a month during which he or she averaged 20 hours per week, after using up the three months of benefits and then loses the work, the person may return to the program for an additional three months out of the 36-month period. This exception, however, may be used only once by an individual during any 36-month period.

**Table 1: Recent Trends in States' Caseloads and Changes in Caseload Since the Year(s)
That Will be Used to Determine Block Grant Allocations**

	Average AFDC Caseload in Recent Years (in thousands)				Base year(s) used to determine a state's block grant allocation	Average AFDC caseload during the first 8 months of FY96	Change between base year(s) and the first 8 months of FY96
	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95			
Alabama	50,631	51,559	50,340	46,030	1994	43,003	-14.58%
Alaska	10,808	12,129	12,759	12,426	1994	12,192	-4.44%
Arizona	63,598	69,997	71,984	69,609	1995	64,140	-7.86%
Arkansas	26,769	26,565	26,014	24,296	92-94 avg.	22,966	-13.17%
California	806,086	859,284	908,999	919,471	1995	902,500	-1.85%
Colorado	42,081	42,543	41,614	38,557	1995	36,047	-6.51%
Connecticut	55,500	57,315	59,201	60,985	1994	58,535	-1.13%
Delaware	10,661	11,395	11,460	10,775	1995	10,360	-3.86%
Dist. of Col.	22,566	24,784	27,117	26,789	1994	25,907	-4.46%
Florida	221,205	254,006	247,087	230,807	1994	217,302	-12.05%
Georgia	135,972	141,279	141,451	139,135	1995	133,183	-4.28%
Hawaii	16,530	18,339	20,420	21,674	1995	21,983	1.43%
Idaho	7,335	7,938	8,676	9,071	1995	9,236	1.82%
Illinois	228,625	231,262	240,319	236,205	1995	226,376	-4.16%
Indiana	69,134	73,013	73,803	65,618	1994	53,592	-27.39%
Iowa	37,086	36,672	39,555	36,483	1994	33,378	-15.62%
Kansas	28,741	30,179	30,102	28,232	1994	25,789	-14.33%
Kentucky	83,133	82,799	79,840	75,384	92-94 avg.	71,463	-12.77%
Louisiana	92,200	90,019	86,915	79,825	1994	71,960	-17.21%
Maine	23,920	23,854	22,934	21,694	92-94 avg.	20,588	-12.65%
Maryland	79,807	80,199	80,123	80,383	1995	65,247	-18.83%
Massachusetts	111,448	114,441	111,783	100,852	1994	87,988	-21.29%
Michigan	225,609	229,585	223,950	201,696	92-94 avg.	181,190	-19.96%
Minnesota	63,656	64,145	62,979	57,061	1994	55,731	-11.51%
Mississippi	60,810	60,079	56,785	52,528	92-94 avg.	48,497	-18.11%
Missouri	85,176	89,906	92,110	89,299	1994	83,915	-8.90%
Montana	10,909	11,738	11,908	11,508	1995	11,111	-3.45%
Nebraska	16,551	16,746	15,934	14,828	1995	14,208	-4.18%
Nevada	11,867	13,006	14,166	15,708	1995	15,259	-2.86%
New Hampshire	10,500	11,021	11,475	10,800	1994	9,725	-15.25%
New Jersey	125,847	125,930	122,427	118,883	1994	113,613	-7.20%
New Mexico	28,764	31,279	33,633	34,444	1995	34,102	-0.99%
New York	397,172	432,788	454,952	456,929	1995	437,645	-4.22%
North Carolina	121,427	130,736	131,220	125,503	1995	115,186	-8.22%
North Dakota	6,394	6,494	5,877	5,215	1994	4,942	-15.90%
Ohio	264,271	257,903	250,208	228,171	1994	209,066	-16.44%
Oklahoma	46,837	48,483	46,971	44,790	92-94 avg.	40,110	-15.44%
Oregon	41,460	42,591	42,135	39,264	1995	35,005	-10.85%
Pennsylvania	200,699	205,435	210,155	204,771	1994	192,743	-8.29%
Rhode Island	21,289	22,191	22,654	22,194	1995	21,226	-4.36%
South Carolina	49,710	53,314	51,925	48,981	92-94 avg.	46,429	-10.11%
South Dakota	7,223	7,203	6,926	6,286	1994	6,071	-12.34%
Tennessee	95,179	107,865	110,766	104,009	1994	93,099	-15.95%
Texas	265,819	278,657	283,744	274,505	1995	260,548	-5.08%
Utah	17,882	18,443	17,801	16,648	1995	15,015	-9.81%
Vermont	10,047	10,009	9,883	9,648	1995	9,158	-5.07%
Virginia	70,677	73,650	74,818	72,147	1994	66,331	-11.34%
Washington	96,407	101,310	102,952	101,949	1994	99,418	-3.43%
West Virginia	40,469	41,383	40,729	38,404	1994	36,448	-10.51%
Wisconsin	81,680	79,989	77,207	72,366	92-94 avg.	63,798	-19.88%
Wyoming	6,625	6,509	5,740	5,200	92-94 avg.	4,892	-22.23%
TOTAL	4,576,015	4,790,078	4,860,846	4,702,065		4,433,073	-10.96%

Note: CBPP estimated the year(s) on which block grant allocations will be based using data from the Department of Health and Human Services and block grant allocation figures prepared by the Congressional Research Service. See Falk, "Welfare Reform: Estimated State Allocations Under the Proposed Block Grant for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families," Congressional Research Service, July 30, 1996. Caseload data are from the Department of Health and Human Services; figures for FY96 are preliminary.

Key Implementation and Enforcement Dates in the New Welfare Law

Provision	Effective Date	Enforcement Mechanism	Comments
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families ("TANF") Provisions — Financing			
Block Grant Allocations	Fiscal Year 1997 (begins October 1, 1996)	N/A	Based on federal welfare spending in the state in FY94, FY95 or the average of FY92 - FY94. States can receive no more than their block grant allocations during FY97, but they may receive less depending on when they file their new state plans.
Contingency Fund	Fiscal Year 1997	N/A	Limited supplemental funds for states experiencing higher costs due to caseload increases or rises in unemployment. States can access only if they maintain state spending at 100% of historical levels.
Supplemental Grants	Fiscal Year 1998	N/A	Limited supplemental funds for states that experience rapid population growth and/or have historically spent relatively little on AFDC.
Grants to High Performance States	Fiscal Year 1999	N/A	Limited supplemental funds for states deemed by the Secretary of HHS to run high quality programs. FY99 grant based on performance during FY98.
Out-of-Wedlock Birth Reduction Grants	Fiscal Year 1999	N/A	Limited supplemental funds for the five states with the largest reductions in their "illegitimacy ratios".

Provision	Effective Date	Enforcement Mechanism	Comments
TANF and Related Medicaid Provisions — Major New Program Requirements**			
State must file new state plan	No later than July 1, 1997	No federal block grant funds will be paid to a state in the absence of a state plan	Must include a description of the state program(s) funded with TANF block grant funds and other certifications. Local governments and "private sector" organizations must be allowed 45 days for comment.
60-month time limit	Months begin to count toward the federal time limit on the date on which a state submits its new plan July 1, 1997 at the latest	Enforced with a specific financial penalty	States cannot use federal TANF funds to provide assistance to families with an adult who has received assistance for 60 months over their lifetime. Up to 20 percent of a state's caseload may be exempt, and state funds can be used to provide aid beyond the 60-month limit.
Work participation requirements	Date on which a state submits its new plan July 1, 1997 at the latest	Enforced with a specific financial penalty Enforcement delayed at least six months*	States must meet specific targets for the portion of their caseloads that must be in work activities. Participation rates increase over time.
Work rule exemption for single-parents who cannot find child care	Date on which a state submits its new plan July 1, 1997 at the latest	Enforced with a specific financial penalty	When applying work requirements, states cannot reduce or deny benefits to single-parents who cannot find child care if they have a child under age six.
Child support sanctions	Date on which a state submits its new plan July 1, 1997 at the latest	Enforced with a specific financial penalty Enforcement delayed at least six months*	States must impose harsher sanctions than allowed under current law for failure to cooperate fully with child support requirements.

Provision	Effective Date	Enforcement Mechanism	Comments
Living arrangement requirements for minor parents	Date on which a state submits its new plan July 1, 1997 at the latest	No specific penalty for non-compliance	States cannot use federal block grant funds to aid unmarried teen parents who are not living at home or under approved adult supervision.
School requirements for minor parents	Date on which a state submits its new plan July 1, 1997 at the latest	No specific penalty for non-compliance	States cannot use federal block grant funds to aid unmarried teen parents who are not attending high school or an alternative educational program.
Assessments	Date on which a state submits its new plan July 1, 1997 at the latest	No specific penalty for non-compliance	States must make an initial assessment of the skills, work experience, and employability of most TANF recipients.
Current standards continue for purposes of determining Medicaid eligibility	Date on which a state submits its new plan July 1, 1997 at the latest	Enforced under Medicaid rules	Current AFDC income and asset standards and "deprivation" rules are carried over to the Medicaid program to assure that children and parents may qualify for Medicaid coverage without regard to welfare changes. The link between welfare and Medicaid eligibility is largely severed.
Limits on providing Medicaid and aid under TANF to legal immigrants	Date of enactment	Specific financial penalty for states that fail to participate in an income and eligibility verification system which gathers data on citizenship under AFDC or TANF Medicaid limits enforced under Medicaid rules	Most legal immigrants who enter the country after the date of enactment are ineligible for aid under the block grant and for Medicaid for five years from date of entry. States have the option of granting or denying aid under TANF and Medicaid to most legal immigrants who are already in the country.

Provision	Effective Date	Enforcement Mechanism	Comments
Elimination of federal entitlement under the Social Security Act	October 1, 1996 or earlier in a state that enters the new system before this date	States may continue to treat their program(s) funded under TANF as entitlements, but their federal block grant allocations remain capped	Entitlement to AFDC under the Parts A and F of Title IV-A of the Social Security Act is terminated. Entitlement may continue under the state plan or state law. States have the option to guarantee coverage to all individuals meeting their TANF eligibility criteria.
Major Food Stamp Provisions			
Elimination of eligibility for legal immigrants not currently receiving food stamps	Date of enactment	Enforced under current food stamp rules***	Most legal immigrants who are not receiving food stamps on the date of enactment are ineligible for benefits. See text for a list of exempt groups of legal immigrants.
Termination of food stamps for legal immigrants currently receiving benefits	At next scheduled recertification, but in no event later than one year after enactment	Enforced under current food stamp rules***	Most legal immigrants who are currently receiving food stamps must be terminated from the program. See text for a list of exempt groups of legal immigrants
Ending selected income exclusions	Date of enactment	Enforced under current food stamp rules***	State energy assistance, vendor payments for homeless households, and the earnings of older high school students are no longer excluded from the definition of income.
Increasing penalties for violating work rules in food stamps and other programs	Date of enactment	Enforced under current food stamp rules***	States must impose harsher penalties than allowed under current law on people who violate various food stamp work rules as well as rules in other programs.
Pro-rating food stamp benefits for most households after brief gaps in participation	Date of enactment	Enforced under current food stamp rules***	States must implement pro-rating of food stamp benefits for households reapplying after having been off of the program for periods of less than one month.

Provision	Effective Date	Enforcement Mechanism	Comments
Reducing benefits through formula changes at the time of October 1, 1996 adjustments	October 1, 1996	Enforced under current food stamp rules***	Previously scheduled increases in the standard deduction and the homeless shelter allowance will not be made. Adjustments to the maximum benefit level and the vehicle resource limit will be curtailed.
Continuing the cap on the excess shelter deduction	January 1, 1997	Enforced under current food stamp rules***	Instead of ending the cap on excess shelter deductions (as would have occurred in the absence of the new law), states must increase the cap by \$3, to \$250.
Three-month time limit for childless, unemployed adults ages 18 - 50	The time limit clock begins to run as soon as recipients are notified; notification must be provided within three months of the date of enactment.	Enforced under current food stamp rules***	Unemployed adults between the ages of 18 and 50 who are not caring for children in most cases can receive food stamps for no more than three months during any 36-month period unless the state requests that this limit be waived. Waivers can be requested immediately.

*States will be given until July 1, 1997 or until six months after they submit their new state plans, whichever occurs later, before they will be subject to financial penalties for non-compliance with these provisions.

** States that choose to follow an AFDC waiver that was submitted and approved prior to the enactment date do not have to comply with provisions in the law that are inconsistent with their waiver(s). States whose waivers are submitted prior to the enactment date and approved after that date but before July 1, 1997, must, however, comply with the work requirements in the new law.

***The food stamp quality control (QC) system does not penalize mistakes made in the first 60 days following USDA's issuance of an implementing memorandum.

COR/BKed

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8/23/94



CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES

Revised August 12, 1996

THE DEPTH OF THE FOOD STAMP CUTS IN THE FINAL WELFARE BILL

The conference agreement includes \$27.7 billion in food stamp cuts.¹ More than half of the non-Medicaid savings in bill stems from cuts in the food stamp program. When the Administration last year released its highly publicized analysis estimating that the welfare bill which President Clinton later vetoed would add more than one million children to the ranks of the poor, it found the food stamp reductions to be one of the principal factors responsible for this large projected increase in child poverty. The recent Urban Institute report on the effect of this year's legislation on poverty also noted that the food stamp cuts were a main factor behind its estimate that the bill would push 1.1 million children, and 2.6 million people overall, into poverty.

Under the bill, food stamp benefits would be cut almost 20 percent in 2002, with average food stamp benefits falling from about 80 cents per person per meal to 66 cents per person per meal. A substantial portion of the food stamp benefit reductions in both bills would come in the form of across-the-board benefit reductions that would affect nearly all recipient households, including families with children, the working poor, the elderly, and the disabled. Only about two percent of the savings in the bill would come from provisions to reduce fraud and abuse, impose tougher penalties on recipients who violate program requirements, or reduce administrative costs.

Despite the size of the food stamp reductions, little attention has been paid to their effect on the ability of poor households to purchase food. This analysis uses food stamp survey data to assess the magnitude of the food stamp benefit reductions that various types of low-income households would encounter, including families with children, the working poor, and the elderly. It finds the bill would result in substantial reductions in average benefits and food purchasing power for all of these groups.

¹ This total includes \$3.8 billion in cuts in food stamp benefits for legal immigrants and their families, \$3.7 billion of which are in the immigrant title of the bill. This total also includes \$345 million in reductions from freezing the food stamp standard deduction for fiscal year 1997. This standard deduction cut appears both in the welfare legislation and in the agricultural appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997. Because Congress gave final passage to the agricultural appropriations bill shortly before the welfare bill, CBO has attributed the \$345 million in savings from this cut to the appropriations bill and has not included it in the CBO tables showing the savings in the welfare bill. Either way, however, food stamp households will feel the effect of this cut.

WHOM DO THE FOOD STAMP REDUCTIONS AFFECT?

Families With Children²

Under the conference agreement, families with children would absorb \$18.4 billion — or about two-thirds — of the food stamp cuts over six years. In 1998, families with children would lose an average of \$435 in food stamp benefits. Approximately 6.7 million families with children are projected to receive food stamp benefits in 1998.

Working Poor Households

The food stamp program provides important assistance to working poor families. In 1994, some 2.3 million food stamp households included at least one worker. Working poor households, including both working poor households with children and those without children, would absorb \$5.4 billion of the food stamp cuts — or about one out of every five benefit dollars cut — over the next six years. Stated another way, working poor families would see their food stamps cut an average of \$356 in 1998. By 2002, these families would lose an average of \$466 per year in food stamps.

Elderly Food Stamp Recipients

Over six years, the bill would cut food stamp benefits for households that include elderly members by \$2 billion. On average, the 1.75 million households with elderly members would lose \$167 per year in food stamp benefits in 1998. Elderly households would lose \$243 per year in 2002. In dollar terms, the average food stamp cut for elderly households is lower than for other families because elderly households typically include fewer people and, therefore, receive smaller average benefits. (Food stamp benefits vary with household size.) The bill would reduce food stamp benefits for elderly households by *one-fifth*.

The Poorest of the Poor: Families Below Half the Poverty Line

Half of the food stamp cuts in bill would be absorbed by the more than three million food stamp households with incomes below *half* of the federal poverty line. Half the poverty line for a family of three now is \$6,250.

In 1998, food stamp households with incomes below half the poverty line would lose an average of \$656 per year in food stamp benefits. By 2002, these households would face food stamp cuts averaging \$790 per year.

² Households may be classified in more than one category. For example, a household may be defined as both a working poor household and a household that includes an elderly member.

Non-Elderly Adults Without Children

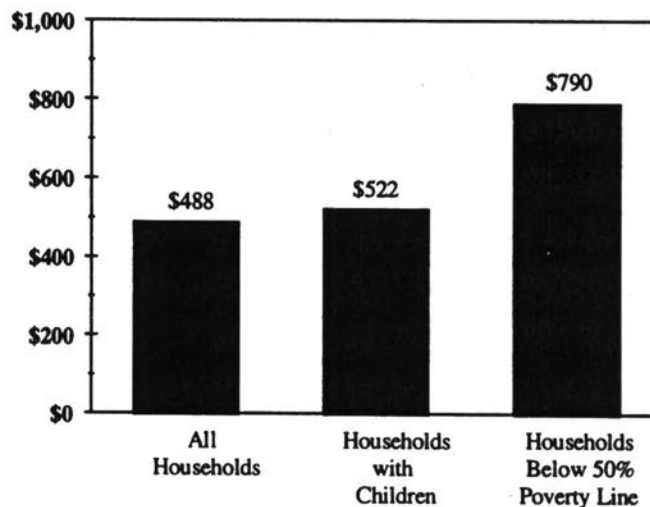
The conference agreement is particularly harsh on non-elderly adults that are not raising children. Under the bill, households without elderly members or children would face \$8.4 billion in food stamp cuts over six years. Beginning in 1999, these households would see their food stamp benefits cut an average of 40 percent.

Immigrants

Under the conference agreement, most legal immigrants would be made wholly ineligible for food stamps. (Illegal immigrants are already ineligible for food stamps. A study conducted for the Reagan Administration found that less than 1/100 of one percent of the people getting food stamps might be illegal aliens improperly on the program.) This provision is more severe than the immigrant provisions in last year's House welfare bill, which would have permitted food stamp benefits to continue for those legal immigrants who have been in the United States more than five years and are at least 75 years of age or who are too disabled to naturalize. The new bill includes no such exemptions and would make poor legal immigrants who are over 75 or permanently disabled ineligible for food stamp assistance.

**Average Annual Food Stamp Cuts Per Household
Under Welfare Conference Agreement**

FY 2002



Food Stamp Cuts in the Final Welfare Bill (H.R. 3734)					
State	Average Cut Per Food Stamp Household	Average Cut Per Food Stamp Household	State	Average Cut Per Food Stamp Household	Average Cut Per Food Stamp Household
	FY 1998	FY 2002		FY 1998	FY 2002
Alabama	\$253	\$356	Montana	\$290	\$387
Alaska	\$342	\$459	Nebraska	\$258	\$353
Arizona	\$402	\$495	Nevada	\$346	\$446
Arkansas	\$236	\$338	New Hampshire	\$360	\$466
California	\$537	\$603	New Jersey	\$418	\$506
Colorado	\$344	\$443	New Mexico	\$350	\$433
Connecticut	\$440	\$532	New York	\$629	\$704
Delaware	\$360	\$459	North Carolina	\$242	\$342
Dist. of Col.	\$300	\$409	North Dakota	\$270	\$370
Florida	\$408	\$487	Ohio	\$342	\$456
Georgia	\$262	\$366	Oklahoma	\$274	\$378
Guam	\$384	\$518	Oregon	\$423	\$522
Hawaii	\$327	\$422	Pennsylvania	\$351	\$465
Idaho	\$303	\$398	Rhode Island	\$668	\$755
Illinois	\$346	\$452	South Carolina	\$235	\$337
Indiana	\$295	\$402	South Dakota	\$259	\$360
Iowa	\$293	\$396	Tennessee	\$299	\$413
Kansas	\$346	\$448	Texas	\$433	\$514
Kentucky	\$272	\$382	Utah	\$348	\$446
Louisiana	\$274	\$377	Vermont	\$375	\$468
Maine	\$384	\$484	Virgin Islands	\$312	\$423
Maryland	\$395	\$501	Virginia	\$298	\$399
Massachusetts	\$523	\$599	Washington	\$559	\$654
Michigan	\$373	\$477	West Virginia	\$216	\$314
Minnesota	\$386	\$479	Wisconsin	\$348	\$438
Mississippi	\$247	\$350	Wyoming	\$282	\$387
Missouri	\$290	\$398			
			U.S. Average	\$394	\$488

Total Food Stamp Cuts in the Final Welfare Bill (In millions)

State	Total Food Stamp Cuts FY 2002	Total Food Stamp Cuts FY 1997-2002	State	Total Food Stamp Cuts FY 2002	Total Food Stamp Cuts FY 1997-2002
Alabama	\$79	\$363	Montana	\$12	\$58
Alaska	\$8	\$36	Nebraska	\$16	\$76
Arizona	\$84	\$410	Nevada	\$23	\$108
Arkansas	\$40	\$183	New Hampshire	\$12	\$57
California	\$781	\$3,987	New Jersey	\$132	\$650
Colorado	\$49	\$235	New Mexico	\$41	\$203
Connecticut	\$59	\$286	New York	\$762	\$3,885
Delaware	\$10	\$50	North Carolina	\$96	\$442
Dist. of Col.	\$19	\$89	North Dakota	\$7	\$31
Florida	\$317	\$1,572	Ohio	\$231	\$1,084
Georgia	\$130	\$601	Oklahoma	\$62	\$287
Guam	\$3	\$14	Oregon	\$78	\$381
Hawaii	\$28	\$133	Pennsylvania	\$254	\$1,188
Idaho	\$13	\$64	Rhode Island	\$32	\$164
Illinois	\$232	\$1,101	South Carolina	\$50	\$231
Indiana	\$67	\$312	South Dakota	\$7	\$33
Iowa	\$32	\$148	Tennessee	\$123	\$565
Kansas	\$36	\$170	Texas	\$501	\$2,505
Kentucky	\$78	\$357	Utah	\$20	\$97
Louisiana	\$106	\$492	Vermont	\$13	\$64
Maine	\$32	\$152	Virgin Islands	\$6	\$28
Maryland	\$91	\$442	Virginia	\$105	\$491
Massachusetts	\$105	\$528	Washington	\$147	\$735
Michigan	\$217	\$1,035	West Virginia	\$42	\$190
Minnesota	\$66	\$318	Wisconsin	\$52	\$249
Mississippi	\$69	\$317	Wyoming	\$5	\$25
Missouri	\$103	\$478			
			U.S. Average	\$5,680	\$27,707

Salt Lake Tribune, August 1, 1996

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8/23/96

Campaign

West Isn't All Rural

Republican's presidential candidate Bob Dole joined the chorus this week bemoaning the federal government's war on the West. Dole spoke in Montana and at a California logging company about the over-zealous federal workers who don't have the slightest regard for the Western economy, for jobs or for the rights of property owners."

Yup. Dole's campaign has embraced the Whine of the West.

It's an old saw, that tired refrain of a terrible federal government — an overbearing landlord bent on destroying the West's economy and sacred notions about self-sufficiency.

But Dole's problem is the truth.

The West leads the nation in real economic growth and in creating new jobs — trends that will probably continue through the end of the century.

What's more, the federal landlord, even with its faults, has done a good job in promoting this remarkable economy.

Western states receive much more from Washington than their taxpayers contribute. And, since the turn of the century, the nation's taxpayers paid some \$70 billion so that westerners can have cheap, accessible water in arid lands.

An audit by the U.S. General Accounting Office, released Monday, says farmers only pay a small fraction of the billions it costs to maintain irrigation projects in 17 Western states.

Most of the region's growth, of course, is contributed by cities such as Salt Lake City, Denver and Phoenix. Yet too many candidates pander to the narrow interests of agriculture, mining or timber — forgetting that it is the millions of residents of cities who are demanding cleaner air, water and plenty of recreation sites. Indeed, it is urban westerners who often cheer the federal government on when its bureaucrats follow the law and protect the environment.

Leon

VP says we should
Do Utah wilderness
bill + soon —
Agree? — BCC

Dole:

Post-it* Fax Note	7671	Date	11 AUG	# of pages	ONE
To	REBECCA HARRISON	From	LISA HYMA'S		
Co./Dept.		Co.	GREENWIRE		
Phone #		Phone #			
Fax #	202-456-2710	Fax #			

Russell B. Long⁽¹⁾
C. Kris Kirkpatrick⁽¹⁾
Michael A. Patterson⁽¹⁾
Joseph E. Juban
Albert Dale Clary
Daniel D. Holliday, III

⁽¹⁾Louisiana and District of Columbia
All Others Louisiana

Market Square, Suite 750
801 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004-2167
(202) 737-9212 FAX: (202) 624-0659

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8/23/96

OF COUNSEL
Robert J. Casey⁽²⁾
Melanie Pierron Patrick

⁽²⁾New York and District of Columbia

August 21, 1996

Laura/Guus
interestly letter
how should we
reply?

Dear Mr. President:

Some time ago, the Secretary of Labor, Robert Reich, referred to the figures on the distribution of wealth in the United States.

Those figures are not much different from what they have been for many years. They come from the Federal Reserve System. As best I can recall them:

The top 5% have about 70%.
The next 10% have about 15%.
The next 34% have about 10%.
The next 30% have about 5%.
The bottom 17% have 0.
(Their debts exceed their assets.)

It bothers me that the bottom 47%, almost half of Americans, have only about 5% of all wealth in the United States.

Taking the bottom three categories together, they have about 85% of our nation's population with 15% of our nation's wealth and the bottom 17% are left with zero.

Some time after the statement made by the Secretary of Labor, an article appeared on the editorial page of the Wall Street Journal taking issue with the figures of the Federal Reserve claiming that the Secretary's figures left much to be desired. For example, they did not include the national forest nor the national parks.

I would like to see a balanced committee appointed by the President to study the figures and attempt to arrive at more accurate appraisal (if that is their conclusion).

It is possible that the two political parties might well differ about the matter. It hardly seems to me that they will agree on the conclusion which comes to me. My conclusion is that in any case, the majority of the American people do not come anywhere near to having their fair share of the great wealth of our nation.

In my judgement, those who agree with that statement should start making plans to bring about a better distribution of wealth in the nation.

President William J. Clinton

August 21, 1996

Page Two

My father, the late Huey Long, during the 1930's, advocated a heavy capital levy on those who owned more than 1 million dollars to pay for a distribution among those who had less than about 30% of the national average.

I have never criticized my father's proposal. However, I never advocated the high taxes on estates or inheritance or income as did my father.

It has been my view that government should provide opportunities and education training loans and enlightened leadership for workers, their spouses and children so that we could assure all those who were willing to work and make a dedicated effort to be loyal and supportive of his or her government a good life and a good retirement as well as health benefits. We should be able to provide the good life to all those who are willing to "pay the price" in terms of dedication and effort.

In my years in the United States Senate, it has been my privilege to vote for Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, Employee Stock Ownership (ESOP), profit sharing, federal aid to housing, federal assistance to highways, federal deposit insurance, small business assistance, individual retirement accounts, and just about everything that would advance that philosophy. At one time, it was my privilege to serve as the Senate committee chairman and floor manager of the largest tax cut bill in the history of America. At the same time, I have supported fiscally responsible measures aimed at a balanced budget.

In fact, I was chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance the last time that we actually achieved a balanced budget. So, my approach to welfare and opportunity: It is my view that with enough expansion of employee stock ownership, profit sharing, Section 401k plans, individual retirement accounts and other such programs, we should be able to come very near to eliminating poverty in America.

During my years of service, we were successful in expanding Employee Stock Ownership participants from less than 1 million workers to about 9 million. Had I not retired, I suspect that we would now have it around 20 million, perhaps more.

After my retirement from the Senate, some at Treasury and elsewhere in government have looked at ESOP as a way to cut government spending, by knocking out first one part of it and then another. They should be told from the President on down that this administration favours ESOPs as a way to provide opportunity and security to workers of America. They should be told, "If you can't help, then at least quit confusing, impeding and frustrating those of us who are seeking to provide a better life for those who deserve it."

Incidentally, Bob Dole actually led the charge to cut back on ESOPs with a bill which you wisely vetoed.

President William J. Clinton

August 21, 1996

Page Three

So what would I recommend for you? First, firmly put yourself in favor of a better distribution of wealth - not by playing "Robin Hood" - but by expanding programs such as ESOPs, profit sharing and Section 401k plans with voluntary participation by business.

Efforts should be made not only to persuade more Americans to go into ESOPs but to expand their programs. There is nothing wrong with a worker having more retirement benefits than they presently have such as social security, government retirement, private pension, Section 401k plans, profit sharing and others.

Second, posthumously award decorations to the late Louis Kelso and the late Carl Buchan as well as awards to others like Gordon Cain.

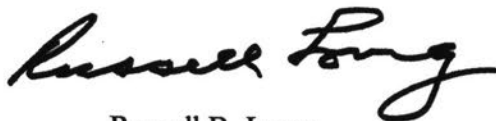
Work out a plan to bring about a better distribution of wealth with a suggested time table when we expect, or at least hope to reach it.

Then call upon Congress, and America in general, to endorse the objective - and the schedule. Do a study to determine - as best we can - in what years it was that the rich got richer and the poor got poorer. Promise America that such a trend will not be tolerated again in our government, not at least so long as you have any influence.

Let us do what we can in our time and inspire others to improve on our hard work after we are gone.

"Lead kindly light. I ask not to see the distant shore, one step is enough for me."

Your friend,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Russell Long". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Russell B. Long

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8/23/96

Jack Quinn

Did her clerk w/
on Texas toll?
G. drawing - or all
McCarthy to clerk out
it's prob. OK with
way - Bo

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8/23/96

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

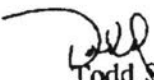
August 9, 1996

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached memo from Jack Quinn concerns the decision of a three-judge court in the Texas case of Bush v. Vera to redraw 13 congressional districts. The issue is whether DOJ should join in seeking a stay of this ruling pending appeal. Two Members of the Texas delegation have asked DOJ to do that, but the Civil Rights Division and the Acting Solicitor General are *not* inclined to do so. Jack says that if we wish to provide a different perspective to DOJ, we need to do so by Monday or Tuesday.

Background. In June, the Supreme Court invalidated three Texas congressional districts as unconstitutional gerrymandering. The state failed to come forward with a new redistricting plan, so the district court, on remand, came up with its own plan for the 1996 elections. In addition to redrawing the three districts, the court redrew 10 surrounding districts in Dallas and Harris counties. The Speaker of the Texas House and several incumbent Democrats believe these new lines have an unnecessary partisan impact. But DOJ believes that the issues raised by this arguably unnecessary redrawing of lines raise state, not federal concerns and that DOJ should thus stay out.

Jack will discuss this matter with you if you'd like.


Todd Stern

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

96 AUG 9 P6:45

August 9, 1996

180856

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jack Quinn

CC: Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Kathy Wallman

SUBJECT: Texas Congressional Redistricting Case

As you by now know, a three judge court in Texas has redrawn the boundaries of 13 congressional districts, rendered meaningless the primary results in those districts and ordered that first stage elections be held in them on November 5, with runoffs on December 12 if the November elections do not yield majority victors. Two of Members of the Texas delegation have asked that the Department of Justice join them in seeking a stay. This is not, however, the inclination the Acting Solicitor General or the Civil Rights Division. The background is as follows.

On June 13, 1966, the Supreme Court issued its ruling in Bush v. Vera, which invalidated three Texas congressional districts: namely, District 18 (Sheila Jackson Lee), 29 (Gene Green), and 30 (Eddie Bernice Johnson). Districts 18 (Houston area) and 30 (Dallas area) had African American majorities, and District 29 (Houston area) had an Hispanic majority. The Court held that the irregular lines of these three districts had resulted from unconstitutional racial gerrymandering.

On remand to the three-judge district court, the state did not come forward with a proposed redistricting plan to remedy the constitutional violation. The legislature was not in session, and the Governor declined to call a special session for that purpose.

The district court therefore decided to order its own plan into place for the 1996 elections. The court's plan retains three districts with combined African American and Hispanic voting-age majorities in the same general areas as the three districts declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. However, in addition to those three districts, the plan also redraws 10 surrounding districts in the Dallas and Harris County

areas. Again, the court invalidated the March 1996 primaries in the 13 affected districts and ordered that the 13 seats be filled by a Louisiana-style open primary on November 5, followed if necessary by a runoff on December 12.

The Civil Rights Division believes that the court's plan does not dilute minority voting strength. That plan's Districts 18 and 30 are viable African-American opportunity districts, and given the Supreme Court's decision, the new District 29 contains about as large a Hispanic population as could reasonably be expected.

The Speaker of the Texas House and several incumbent Democrats whose districts have been affected intend to appeal the Court's order, seeking either to have the election conducted based upon the unconstitutional 1990 plan, or according to a remedial plan sponsored by the Speaker and Democratic Lieutenant Governor. They are concerned that the combination of the new election process and the redrawn district lines will have an unnecessary partisan impact. And, in fact, the court's plan may very well unnecessarily redraw district lines in ways having nothing to do with the constitutional violation addressed by the Supreme Court. Finally, they suggest that the court's plan violates applicable one-person one-vote standards.

The Civil Rights Division will recommend to the Solicitor General that the United States not appeal or seek a stay. In the absence of a Voting Right Act problem, the United States traditionally does not participate in redistricting cases unless invited by the Court to submit its views. According to the Department of Justice, the legal issues raised by the court's arguably unnecessary redistricting implicate interests of the State of Texas, but do not appear to raise independent federal concerns under the Voting Rights Act or otherwise. As you would expect, the Solicitor General is unlikely to approve filing for a stay in the absence of a recommendation to that effect for the Civil Rights Division.

If you would like to discuss this, please call me at your convenience. If we want to provide a different perspective to the Department of Justice, we should do so on Monday or Tuesday.

Joe P.

1/22 To Rep
1/22 To Sen

2513 Glengyle Drive

Vienna, Va 22181

19 August 88 AUG 22 P 6 : 16

President William Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President:

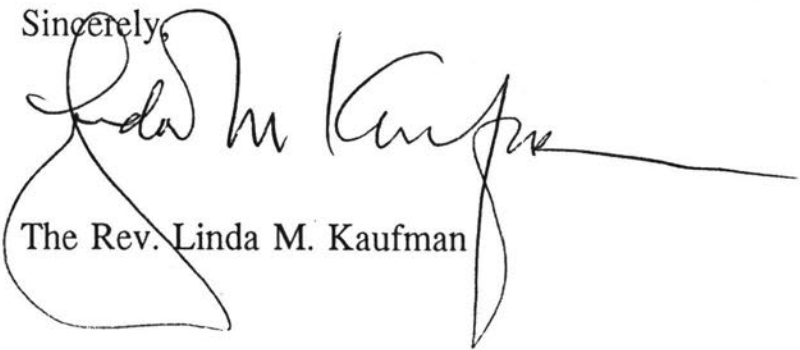
I write to you as a Democrat, a supporter of yours, and one who works closely with poor and homeless people in Washington, DC. I have looked over summaries of the welfare bill which you have decided to sign and am particularly worried about the implications of this bill. I hope that you will decide not to sign the bill, even though you have already announced your intention to do so.

I agree that there is great need for reform, but the reform should not be so over-arching that innocent children should be thrown into poverty and health care taken away from them. Monies must be put into work programs if they are to work, not simply by fiat expect to have people move from welfare to work. Something must be done to protect elderly legal immigrants who are in nursing homes and will lose their Medicare benefits. I could go on and on. The reform is needed; this bill does not accomplish the needed reforms.

When we decided to move mentally ill persons from the institutions to community programs, programs were not established in the community and the homeless population soared. I am afraid that the welfare bill as written will do exactly the same thing: remove people from the welfare roles and put them on the streets.

Please consider vetoing this bill and pushing the next Congress for a reasonable and reasoned reform which will so impact our most vulnerable citizens. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,


The Rev. Linda M. Kaufman

From oval: 8/22

To Doris and for
reply?

✓ Yes

— No

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 8-23

TO: Alexis
Ann
Melanne
Jim

Baran

FROM: Staff Secretary

Basic info. on the
recipients of medal.

Tracy

1996 Medal of Freedom Recipients

Joseph Cardinal Bernardin, 68. One of the most popular priests in the country, Bernardin has had a distinguished career in the Church. At age 38, he became the youngest bishop in the nation, consecrated in the Atlanta archdiocese. He was assigned to Chicago in 1982, was named cardinal within a year, and set about to strengthen the Chicago archdiocese, which was reeling from a federal investigation of his predecessor, John Cardinal Cody. Bernardin has been a gentle but firm social activist, championing causes such as racial equality and arms control, and he is known as a moderate within the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy. Bernardin is ill with cancer, though the disease is apparently now in remission.

James Brady, 56. Brady, who served as Special Assistant to the Director of OMB and as Assistant to the Secretary of Defense under President Carter, came into the national spotlight as press secretary to President Ronald Reagan. In 1981, he was shot and left paralyzed when John Hinckley attempted to assassinate the President. Brady and his wife Sarah became courageous, outspoken leaders in the fight for gun control legislation. Instrumental in helping to pass the "Brady Bill," he is now fighting efforts to repeal the assault weapons ban.

Millard Fuller, 61. Fuller is the founder and president of Habitat for Humanity International, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary this year. In 1976, he sold his business, donated almost his entire fortune to charity, and founded Habitat in order to provide decent and affordable housing for underprivileged families. Through his organization, Mr. Fuller has advocated the need to eliminate substandard housing and homelessness. This Christian grassroots organization gives those in need a "hand-up rather than a hand-out" by having community volunteers work side-by-side with the future homeowners as they build their houses.

David Hamburg, 71. A psychiatrist who has devoted his life to fighting for the needs and rights of American children, Dr. Hamburg is retiring this year from the Presidency of the Carnegie Foundation. He has been a major influence on generations of policy makers and has lobbied strongly for measures such as the Family and Medical Leave Act. He writes convincingly about building parental competence, strengthening social support networks by bringing generations together, and establishing a clearinghouse for information about child development.

John H. Johnson, 78. Mr. Johnson is the Chief Executive Officer of his own Johnson Publishing Company, which produces leading magazines, including Ebony -- the world's largest Black-owned magazine -- and Jet. His magazines have been credited with breaking negative stereotypes and building self-respect in the Black community by putting forth positive images of successful African-Americans. In the November 1995 50th Anniversary Edition of Ebony, you stated, "Ebony has through word, image and example unleashed an awareness and pride about the role of African Americans as full partners in our society."

Eugene Lang, 77. Lang is CEO and founder of REFAC Technology Development Corporation. As the president of the "I Have a Dream" Foundation, he has given the hope

of higher education to disadvantaged youth by providing financial assistance, mentoring, and tutoring. In 1981, Lang "adopted" the sixth grade class of his alma mater in East Harlem, promising to cover the costs of college for every one of them who graduated from high school. Statistics at that point showed that 75% of the class would become dropouts. Lang's mentoring and financial support allowed the class to defy the odds -- 90% of the class received their high school diplomas or equivalency certificates. Today, there are over 15,000 students in 59 cities involved in the program.

Jan Nowak, 69. Nowak, National Director of the Polish-American Congress, has devoted a lifetime to the cause of freedom and democracy. During World War II, he risked his life as a member of the Polish underground, making numerous trips from Nazi-occupied Warsaw to London in order to inform Allied leaders. For 25 years, he directed Radio Free Europe's Polish Service, serving as the voice of democracy for a generation of Poles including Lech Walesa (who refers to Nowak as "my professor"). He has actively supported the expansion of NATO to include Eastern European nations and has been an invaluable adviser to Congressional leaders on Polish politics and its effects on American policy.

Antonia Pantoja, 74. The founder of many organizations dedicated to serving the Puerto Rican community, Dr. Pantoja has worked tirelessly to promote community development. Most notably, she helped found ASPIRA, an organization that promotes education, leadership training, and community service for Latino youth. Spreading her "dare to dream" message, she has enabled Latino youth to achieve their higher educational goals. Dr. Pantoja is also a leading advocate of community restoration and development. She established the Graduate School for Urban Resources and Social Policy in San Diego to train leaders in the importance of renewing communities.

Rosa Parks, 83. Known as the "mother of the modern civil rights movement" for her leadership during the Montgomery bus boycott, Mrs. Parks has remained devoted to human rights issues. She is the director of the Parks Institute for Self Development in Detroit, which offers career training for teenagers. She makes frequent personal appearances and was a vocal opponent of apartheid in South Africa.

Ginetta Sagan, 71. Fifty years ago, Ms. Sagan was tortured and nearly killed by Mussolini's Black Brigade because of her involvement with the Italian resistance. Her courage and determination drove her in a crusade to fight human rights abuses around the world. She founded the first West Coast chapter of Amnesty International USA and has organized some 75 other chapters around the U.S. In recognition of her humanitarian work and her dedication to the liberation of political prisoners, Amnesty International honored her by creating the Ginetta Sagan Fund, which is dedicated to stopping torture and persecution of women and children and promotes human rights education. Her nomination is strongly supported by Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle.

Morris Udall, 74. A World War II veteran and former professional basketball player, Congressman Udall represented Arizona during a distinguished thirty-year career in the House. Afflicted with Parkinson's disease, he resigned his seat in 1991. This humorous and persuasive man served as the Chairman of the Interior Committee (1977-91), through which he spearheaded landmark environmental legislation, including the Alaska Lands Act, the 1984 Wilderness Act, and the 1982 Nuclear Waste Management Act. Other legislative accomplishments include the 1974 Campaign Finance Law and the 1978 Civil Service Reform Act. He ran for President in 1976 and was the keynote speaker at the 1980 Democratic National Convention. He is quite ill now.

To Joriskind
for Reply?

125
110

Marcel
Leirs

1 Ferrell 8/21/96
6 Broad st Apt # 305
mimmersville WV 26651

1
Lexus photo
Send wellfare at
for 20 years old
get 420%

static and elated to know that my mother
all is to be in your presence. She is over.

- ~~man~~ you've made a bold and smart move. Although I'm 13 c know little about politics I have a strong feeling that t bill will be successful

We have lived a hard life but as you can see pat and hard work pay off. My brother Alex and Jeff, and myse did nothing to get us here but we will pay it back with love, cleaning house and trying to be the best kids e

My mother has spent hours and hours in metamorphosis in other words getting her hair fixed looks and feels like a brillo pad and picking out 100 or she went from excited and hyperactive to hyperventilating to crying. If you probably haven't noticed already my n likes to talk but most of the time she's not a bad m. I love her dearly.

Sincerely

James P. Ferrell

P.S. Tell Hillary and Chelsea I said Hello.

Anything are need to
do as this
The President the party
wants to call him
on this

8-23-96

From Ova 1

To Katie Maginty
for Action

from Katie's cell

yes

Sh'll rock
his # for lower 1/2

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
812319 C

- Spring Creek $\rightarrow$ land Δ
 - pass 3 or 4 at once - Hurwitz
- Deerwood

Story Circle

$$307 - 733 - 3240 / 4707$$

August 23, 1996

Jim --

Another senior Congressional guy wrote to POTUS apologizing for this incident and POTUS signed a response to the guy today, adding a handwritten note that included him saying that he "took no offense." You should find that response to see how to answer this one.

Todd ✓

DERSKING ✓



July 31, 1996

William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

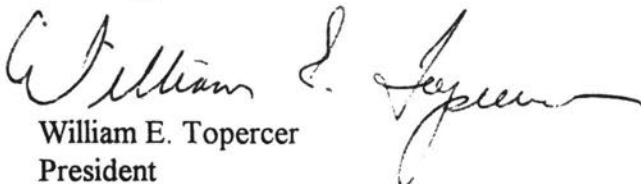
I'm embarrassed to be writing to you for this reason and for the delay in sending the letter. However, sensitive matters sometime take awhile to work their way through "the system".

✓ We had the pleasure of you playing golf with Mr. Stephen Wynn, a member, at our Club on Friday, May 31, 1996. Unfortunately for you and for our Club membership, you were confronted by a member's spouse who was frustrated with her inability to find a suitable parking place and tee time for her golf game. Her frustration was added to by the day's heat and humidity. None of which is an excuse for her discourteous behavior. It is an incident regretted by all.

Let me assure you that the person involved did not speak for the Club's membership, Board of Governors or management. We pride ourselves on the courteous behavior of our members, their guests and our staff. It troubles me when I learn that "one of our own" does not maintain that expected behavior level. It is not tolerated now nor will it be tolerated in the future.

Please accept our sincerest apologies and be assured that your occasional golf play at Congressional Country Club continues to be welcome. I look forward to meeting you personally during your next round of play.

Sincerely,


William E. Topercer
President

*Do this
Reply to him - say
I know the lady was frustrated
& tried to calm her down. I took
no offense and look forward
to returning*

*cc Topercer
2 Mr. President*

— THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500 —

DATE: 8-23

✓
TO: ^{Leon} Harold

FROM: Staff Secretary

This just came onto
our office. How do
you want to handle?

—  —

✓
cc: Jack L. Rahn
Gene
Bruce R. ✓

?
?

NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION

August 22, 1996

President William Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
The White House
Washington, DC 20025

Dear Bill:

In the White House conference call yesterday, the subject of a jobs program for poor mothers was raised. As I understood it, you are committed to using the \$14 billion dollar difference between your budget and the Republican welfare bill to cushion the harshest effects of the bill that you have deplored, particularly on immigrants, cuts in food stamps etc. Needless to say, I applaud this commitment.

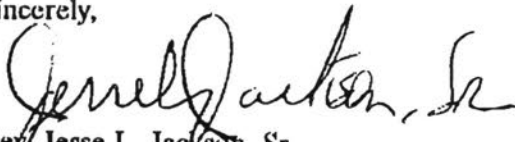
In addition, I urge that you make a major commitment to a new jobs program, over and above ameliorating the damage. In the conversation, the figure of \$3 billion was used, with some suggestions that the money would have to come out of the \$14 billion. I don't think that is adequate. The jobs program must be an additional effort -- in policy terms because, as you know, it would take far more than that to supply the training and/or work needed by mothers at risk, and in political terms, because you are seeking to recapture the moral center by demonstrating your commitment to insuring that there are jobs for everyone willing to work and that no mother faces a cutoff without an opportunity.

I strongly recommend that the \$3 billion program under consideration should be an addition to the \$14 billion used to ameliorate the damage. In addition, I would urge you to consider proposing not a \$13 billion program, but a \$30 or \$300 billion dollar program - linking public and private financing through a Development Bank as proposed by Felix Rohatyn - to rebuild our cities and put people to work, as suggested by Dr. Wilson in the New York Times Magazine this week.

If you are to escape the demoralization of your most loyal supporters and the disheartening the progressive and liberals -- as well as the beating the press has and will give you in personal terms -- you are best advised to move above the debate, launch a major program for jobs now -- propelled by the moral commitment to provide opportunity after having enforced responsibility.

With Dole pushing a multibillion dollar tax giveaway, you could hardly be criticized for big spending. With the development bank notion -- and comparisons to what has been done for people in Europe -- you can change the terms of the debate, demonstrating that - unlike Republicans -- you are serious about putting people to work, not simply putting them out.

Sincerely,



Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.
President, National Rainbow Coalition

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, President and Founder
Angela Jordan Davis, Chair, Board of Directors

Francisco L. Borges, Treasurer
The Honorable Salima Siler Marriott, Secretary

Chron

Welfare Strategy to Calm the Storm -

FAX

Date 08/22/96

Number of pages including cover sheet

TO: The President

Chase
need key
BT

Phone

Fax Phone

FROM: Carolyn Staley
Nat. Institute for Literacy

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8/23/96

Phone (202) 632-1526

Fax Phone (202) 632-1512

CC:

REMARKS: ☐ Urgent ☐ For your review ☐ Reply ASAP ☐ Please Comment

Dear Mr. President:

I think you are right to sign welfare reform. I know it's also creating problems with some of the faithful who feel you're turning your back on the truly needy.

Here's my idea about how to defuse and calm the storm of conflict:

1. Re-state your rationale for signing the bill, and your heartfelt commitment to those Americans who honestly need a helping hand as they move toward independence.

2 Acknowledge that the gigantic, complex welfare program cannot be turned around overnight and that a period of transition is essential. Both federal and state government need time to make the transition in a careful, sensitive way so as to be sure not to hurt people. Announce that you have created a transition office to monitor welfare reform, to report to you any unforeseen problems which are outcomes of reform. Give the transition office the authority to grant exceptions and to deal with special circumstances. Promise that the reform will be closely watched and monitored, and that changes in the law will be made as needed.

I think some statement like that will help those groups and individuals see that you are not willing to forsake you caring of the needy, and that you want a compassionate reform.

Best,  Carolyn

→ Sen. Simon's staff, Charlie Barone, is in my office and we talked about this memo. Charlie says this is exactly what they are hearing from people who are opposed to welfare reform--The example used in deinstitutionalization. When this reform was undertaken, the government was told about problems in the transition, but no one listened or responded. Folks aren't against you, just afraid that we're headed down a destructive, insensitive road.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

22-Aug-1996 01:07pm

TO: Nancy V. Hernreich
FROM: Jock Gill
SUBJECT: Looking to Washington

1. ce [unclear] Chron
2. President
His is great
On the drug
abuse state -
GS/Meany/Leon
Am Lewis -
RC

Nancy,
I think the President would enjoy this item.
Hope to see you in Chicago.
Regards,
Jock

>From: JeffReport@aol.com
>Date: Thu, 22 Aug 1996 09:46:55 -0400
>To: JeffReport@aol.com
>Subject: Looking to Washington

>
>"The Jefferson Report" -- 8/22/96

>
>Looking to Washington
>

>You people who are so desperate to blame President Clinton for
>the increased drug use by teenagers ought to be embarrassed.
>What happened to your cries about cutting Federal spending?
>Didn't you cheer when Congressional Republicans shut down the
>Federal government during last year's budget process and didn't
>you brag that no one even missed it?

>
>Aren't you the same people who want Washington to get out of the
>way and let the states run social programs? What happened to all
>those wonderful Republican Governors and state general assemblies
>that came into power in the last four years? The teenagers using
>drugs are living in their states and going to their schools. And
>speaking of schools, the religious right has taken over school
>boards across the country in the last few years, why haven't they
>made drug prevention programs a priority? Am I hitting to close
>to home now?

>
>What has your church done to stop drug use? What have you done
>as a parent? What ever happened to the big GOP talk about
>personal responsibility? As for me, I do believe that the
>Federal government should be more involved financially and
>otherwise in trying to prevent teenage drug use. But if you
>devout critics of the President agree--shame on you.
>

FAX

Date 08/23/96

Number of pages including cover sheet 6

TO: The President

FROM: Carolyn Staley
Nat. Institute for Literacy

Phone

Fax Phone

Phone (202) 632-1526

Fax Phone (202) 632-1512

CC:

REMARKS: ☐ Urgent ☐ For your review ☐ Reply ASAP ☐ Please Comment

Dear Mr. President:

Much excitement has been generated by today's Wall St. Journal report that you will announce a proposal on education and literacy during the train trip. Our phones are ringing and education writers wanting to know what you're planning.

Mike Cohen of your staff has been very helpful to us. We understand that your initiative will essentially be that every child will read by grade 3. I also hope you will seize this opportunity to connect with the larger issue of literacy and lifelong learning for all Americans:

- Literacy is an intergenerational issue. The best way to help children improve their school success is to make sure their parents have the basic education they need for a productive life;
- A parent's education level has a direct and measurable impact on their child's school success;
- Tie in your call for two years of community college education beyond high school.

I have attached 2-3 pages of facts about literacy and children, welfare, and employment. I hope this is helpful in the preparation of your announcement, and that you will continue to push for adult literacy along with children's literacy.

Another attachment is a recent poll that shows GOP and swing voters support funding for basic skills and vocational education. You can win on this one by promoting literacy as central to welfare reform. Thanks and good luck! I'll see you in Chicago!

Carolyn Staley



NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY

Literacy: The Hidden Solution to Social Problems

"Illiteracy is the ball and chain that ties people to poverty."

— Secretary of Education Richard Riley

Unemployment, crime, gang activity, drug use, and other national problems have one common denominator: Low literacy skills. People of all races and income levels with low literacy skills are: 9 times more likely to drop out of high school, 8 times more likely to become pregnant out of wedlock, and 4 times more likely to become dependent on welfare.

Children and Literacy

- **SOCIAL PROBLEM:** When parents can't read and write, their children are twice as likely as other children to have reading and writing difficulties.
- **LITERACY SOLUTION:** When parents participate in a literacy program, their children attend school more regularly and improve their grades, test scores, and reading skills.

Welfare and Literacy

- **SOCIAL PROBLEM:** Nearly 70 percent of people on welfare who do *not* have a high school diploma spent more than five years on welfare.
- **LITERACY SOLUTION:** Nearly 70 percent of people on welfare who *have* a high school diploma become self-sufficient in less than two years.

Employment and Literacy

- **SOCIAL PROBLEM:** About half of the American workforce has reading and writing problems — and the level of skills they need to be productive continues to rise.
- **LITERACY SOLUTION:** Workers who lack a high school diploma earn a mean monthly income of \$452, while those with a bachelor's degree earn \$1,829.

Crime and Literacy

- **SOCIAL PROBLEM:** Eight out of 10 prisoners lack a high school diploma, and about 75 percent of prisoners are considered functionally illiterate.
- **LITERACY SOLUTION:** Ninety-three percent of prison wardens surveyed in 1994 recommended expanding literacy and other education programs for prisoners as one of the most effective way to fight crime.

To find out more about literacy programs in your area, call 1-800-228-8813.



NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY

FACT SHEET: Education & Welfare Reform

Improving basic education and literacy skills is the key that unlocks the door to self-sufficiency for adult welfare recipients because:*

Adult welfare recipients* generally have low education skills:

- Welfare recipients age 17-21 read, on average, at the sixth grade level. When teens drop out of school, they are likely to drop in to the welfare system.
- Almost 50 percent of adults on welfare do not have a high school diploma.

Adult welfare recipients* with low education skills remain on welfare the longest; those with strong education skills get off welfare quickly.

- Over 60 percent of those who spend more than five years on welfare enter AFDC with less than a high school education.
- Over 65 percent of people on welfare who have a high school diploma or GED leave welfare and become self-sufficient within two years.

People with higher basic education and literacy skills work more than people with low literacy skills.

- Adult welfare recipients* with low literacy skills work 11 weeks per year, on average, compared to 29 weeks for those with strong literacy skills.
- * *Two-thirds of AFDC recipients are children; and one eighth of children in the U.S. are supported by welfare.*

(Sources: "Literacy and Dependency: The Literacy Skills of Welfare Recipients in the United States," Educational Testing Service, 1995; "Welfare Reform: An Analysis of the Issues," The Urban Institute, 1995; "Low Ranking for Poor American Children," New York Times, 8/14/95.)

FACT SHEET: Employment & Income of Welfare Recipients

The education level of adult welfare recipients is closely linked to their income level.

- Adults with low basic education and literacy skills earn the least. As their literacy skills improve, the average weekly wages of adult welfare recipients increase.
- Workers who lack a high school diploma earn a mean monthly income of \$452, compared to \$1,829 for those with a bachelor's degree.
- Among adults with low literacy skills, 43 percent live in poverty and 17 percent receive food stamps. In contrast, among adults with strong literacy skills, less than five percent live in poverty and less than one percent receive food stamps.
- From 1982-1992, the earnings of those without a high school diploma dropped by 12 percent.

Helping adult welfare recipients improve their basic education and literacy skills improves our economic competitiveness.

- In a recent survey, 90 percent of Fortune 1000 executives expressed concern that low literacy is hurting their productivity and profitability.
- Low literacy costs the U.S. more than \$225 billion a year in lost productivity.
- 40 million American adults are "semi-literate." They can read some basic information, but cannot locate an intersection on a map or read a newspaper article. Until they improve their basic education and literacy skills, these adults cannot effectively compete for today's jobs.

(Sources: "Literacy and Dependency: The Literacy Skills of Welfare Recipients in the United States," Educational Testing Service, 1995; "Off Welfare, Into Work," Business Council for Effective Literacy, 1991; "Welfare Reform and Literacy: Are We Making the Connection?" National Center on Adult Literacy, 1994.)

NEA Courting GOP At Convention (Cont. from p. 1)

an organization that is committed to a party, but rather to issues: children and public education," Kathy Bell, an NEA executive committee member from Pinellas County, Fla., said in an interview here.

A record high 34 NEA members served as delegates or alternates this week at the Republican National Convention here.

To extend their olive branch, Bell and other NEA leaders this week attended a luncheon with Republican governors, held a breakfast for moderate elected officials and unveiled a

poll on GOP voters' education positions (ED, Aug. 14) (see chart, below).

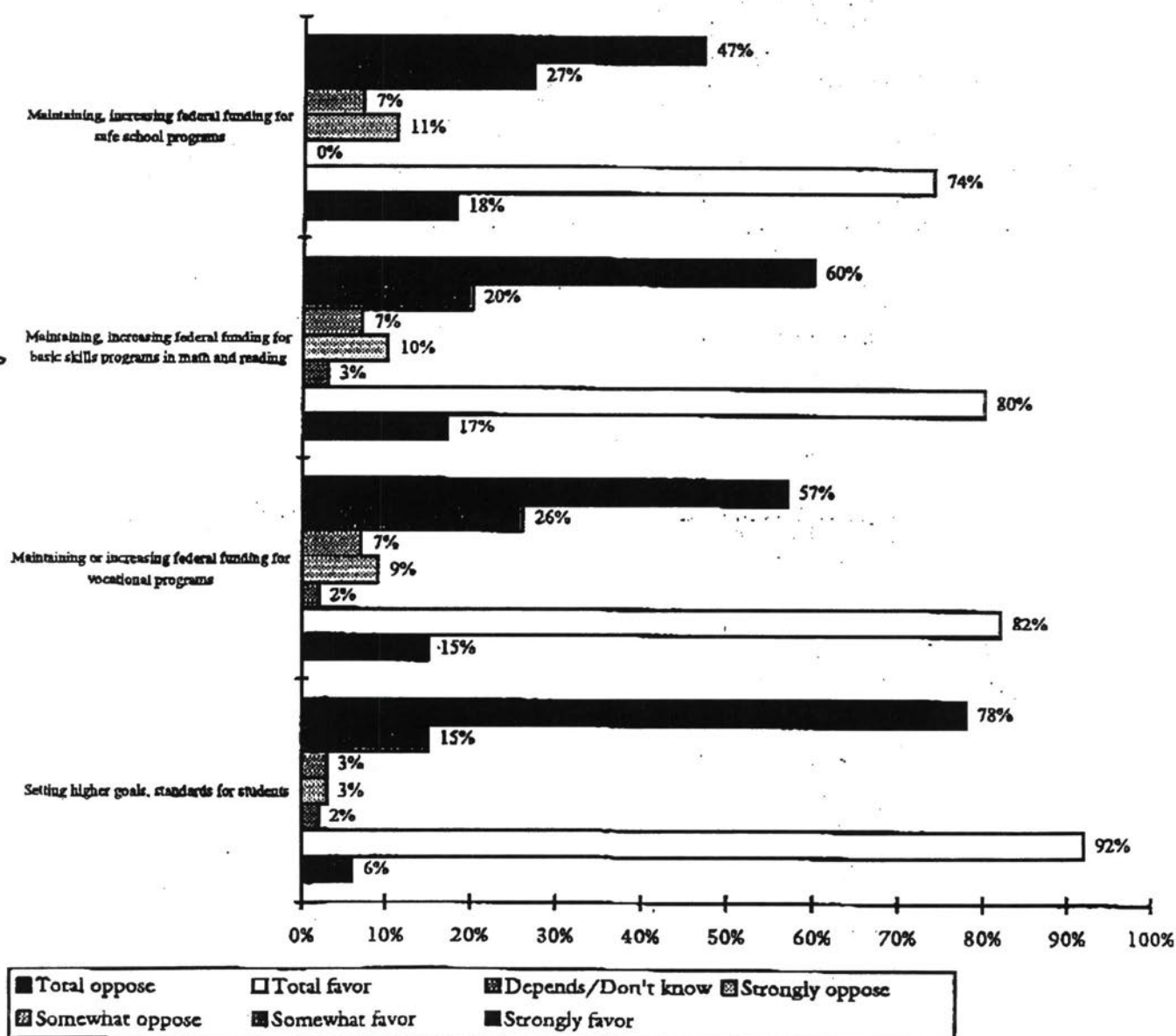
"We're trying to show people that those who are rank-and-file members of the Republican Party are very supportive of public education," NEA President-elect Bob Chase said in an interview. "We want to build bridges."

A Choice Deal?

But NEA will need to compromise on school choice if it wants to influence the GOP, said Rep. Steve Gunderson, R-Wis., a senior

(more)

GOP Voters' Views On Education



Source: National Education Association, August 1996 (ED, Aug. 14).

Steve Mitchell

Nat. Unkfree Collection

IN DEPTH



THE ECONOMIC COST OF ILLITERACY

In this age of restructured workplaces flush with new technologies and processes, a troubling business issue is emerging: the inability of illiterate or barely literate workers to keep up. And the pace of change is likely to pick up, leaving those with low literacy and basic skills problems even further behind.

Businesses in today's fast-paced, changing economy need workers with increasingly higher skills and more knowledge. The evidence shows, however, that the skills of incumbent workers and of young people new to the labor market are standing still — at best. Two standard barometers of education performance, SAT scores and the National Assessment of Education Progress, have held steady. But literacy levels of young adults have declined between 1985 and 1992.

Several recent reports provide further evidence of the strong connection between literacy and economic performance.

- *For companies*, low literacy and inadequate basic skills represent a hidden cost, a drag on productivity and competitiveness. As companies upgrade technology and reorganize workplace practices to improve productivity, they must simultaneously identify and train workers who lack the skills to perform effectively under new conditions.
- *For individuals*, low literacy and inadequate basic skills translate into diminished employment prospects, depressed earnings and increased dependence on public resources.
- *For the country*, low literacy and inadequate basic skills impede national economic performance, reduce productivity and increase social costs.

The Scope of Illiteracy

More than one in five American adults, or between 40 million and 44 million people, cannot read a newspaper, compute with fractions or decimals, or find a street intersection on a map, the lowest level of literacy (see story, *Defining Literacy*, page 4).

This alarming finding comes from a nationally representative sample of adults (age 16 and over), done in 1993

by the National Center for Education Statistics and the Educational Testing Service. In the same survey, fully half of all adults ranked in the bottom two levels of literacy.

Among six other nations, the United States ranked next to last in literacy in a 1995 report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development, *Literacy, Economy and Society*. Only Poland had more of its population at the lowest level of literacy; Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland were well above the United States by that measure. Americans did not shine in international comparisons of the higher levels of literacy either. About half of Americans ranked in the top three literacy levels, while in Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland, 60 percent or more achieved that ranking.

Extending these international comparisons across industries yields similarly disheartening results. In the United States, one out of five workers in the manufacturing, trade and hospitality industries ranks at the lowest level of literacy, well above comparable averages in Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands. In manufacturing, less than 50 percent of U.S. workers rank in the top three literacy levels, while 60 percent or more of their counterparts in Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands do.

Further, this research finds a positive relationship between literacy and employment growth. Industries that are growing the fastest, such as financial and other services, and occupational areas such as professionals and technicians, also have employees who rank at the highest levels of literacy.

The Cost to Companies

The cost of low levels of literacy and inadequate basic skills to companies is impossible to calculate precisely, but the estimates are staggering. In a recent survey of Fortune 1000 executives by Opinion Research Corporation, 90 percent reported that low literacy and basic skills problems affect corporate productivity and profitability. In the late 1980s, the U.S. Department of Labor estimated that literacy problems in the Southeast region alone cost nearly \$57.2 billion annually.

1 in 5 adults cannot read a newspaper, compute with fractions or decimals, or find a street intersection on a map

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 8-23

TO: Cathy Wilson

FROM: Staff Secretary

Can you do a
short note of this
variety to enclose with
photo to Smith? I'm
sure his publisher would
like to use the President's

endorsement of his
book & we want
to prevent that.

If you give me the
letter, I'll enclose
it with photo,

Thanks,

Teddy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 15, 1994

Mr. Steven J. David
New Balance Athletic Shoe, Inc.
38 Everett Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02134-1933



Dear Mr. David,

The enclosed letter expresses the President's personal gratitude for the running shoes, socks, and t-shirt sent on behalf of New Balance Athletic Shoe, Inc.

Please be advised that the White House has a long-standing policy not to commercialize the White House name, logo, or personages. As a result, the President's letter of gratitude should be treated as a personal letter and not as any kind of product endorsement by the President.

Thank you for your courtesy on this matter.

Very truly yours,

Clarissa Cerda
Assistant Counsel to the President

One of my more unpleasant duties is to advise the recipients of letters like this from the President that the White House has a long-standing policy not to commercialize the White House name, logo, or personages. As a result, the President's letter of appreciation should be treated as a personal letter and not as any kind of endorsement.

Todd -
I have also
used this language
L

Koff Secretary -
Yes. I think should
be sent with a note
from Counsel saying
that photo is for personal
use & can't be used for
promotion of book (or
whatever). Not



To Martin Cruz Smith - & loved Rose - with
great appreciation
Brian C. Smith

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 7-17

TO: Jack Quinn

FROM: Staff Secretary

Nancy H. rightly
suggests this should be
sent with a note
saying for personal use
only, etc. Can you guys
prepare note + send to me.
We'll then dispatch it

With the photo.

Bill

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8123196

August 22, 1996

MR. PRESIDENT:

In the attached memo, Jack Gibbons forwards for your approval the winners of the first annual Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics and Engineering Mentoring.

You created the awards on February 1, 1996 by expanding the current Presidential Awards for Excellence in Math and Science Teaching. The new award was created to recognize outstanding mentoring efforts by individuals and organizations in order to enhance the participation of underrepresented groups in science, mathematics and engineering.

The National Science Foundation (NSF) administers and funds the awards. An expert panel assembled by NSF reviewed the nominations and selected ten individuals and six institutions to receive the award in its inaugural year (list attached). Each awardee receives \$10,000 and a Presidential certificate.

☒ Approve nominees ☐ Reject ☐ Discuss

Todd Stern *Todd*
Phil Caplan *Phil*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 11, 1996

96 JUL 11 P2:52

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN
ADVISED BY THE

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN H. GIBBONS 

SUBJECT: Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics, and Engineering Mentoring

- I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT: The first annual award of the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics, and Engineering Mentoring.
- II. BACKGROUND: The Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics, and Engineering Mentoring was established by Presidential directive February 1, 1996. The awards were created to recognize outstanding mentoring efforts by individuals and organizations to enhance the participation of underrepresented groups in science, mathematics, and engineering. No more than 20 awards (maximum of 10 awards to individuals and 10 awards to institutions) will be given every year. The awardees each receive a \$10,000 grant and a commemorative presidential certificate. The National Science Foundation (NSF) administers and funds the awards.

The award nominations are reviewed by an expert panel, consisting of 13 reviewers (11 external and 2 NSF staff members). A list of the panel members is attached for your information. NSF forwards the recommendations to the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

The expert panel selected 10 individuals and six institutions to receive the award in its inaugural year. Security checks on all the nominees have been successfully completed. I am forwarding the award nominees for your review and approval to receive the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics, and Engineering Mentoring.

III. RECOMMENDATION: Approve the following 16 nominees for the 1996 Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics, and Engineering Mentoring.

Individual Nominees (10)

Martha Absher, Duke University, NC
Howard Adams, National Institute on Mentoring, GA
Diola Bagayoko, Southern University, LA
Joaquin Bustoz, Arizona State University, AZ
Carlos Guterrez, California State University, Los Angeles, CA
Janet Herman, University of Virginia, VA
Susan Lasser, Clemson University, SC
Melvin Robin, Science High School, Newark, NJ
Walter Smith, University of Akron, OH
Richard Tapia, Rice University, TX

Institution Nominees (6)

Columbia University Double Discovery Center, NY
(Kevin Matthews accepting.)
Dartmouth College Women in Science Project, NH
(Mary Pavone accepting.)
National Action Coalition for Minorities in Engineering, Inc. (NACME), NY
(George Campbell accepting.)
New Mexico Mesa, Inc., NM
(Evangeline Sandoval Trujillo accepting.)
Oregon Graduate Institute of S&T Saturday Academy Program, OR
(Kathryn Whitney accepting.)
University of Maryland, Baltimore County, MD
(Freeman Hrabowski accepting.)

☒ Approve ☐ Approve as Amended ☐ Reject ☐ No Action

Attachments: Presidential Award for Mentoring Advisory Panel Membership List
Summary of Nominees Accomplishments

MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXPERT REVIEW PANEL
ON THE PRESIDENTIAL AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE
IN SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGINEERING MENTORING

Dr. Eugene DeLoatch
Morgan State University

Dr. Alfredo G. de los Santos, Jr.
Maricopa Community College

Dr. Rey Elizondo
University of Texas at San Antonio

Ms. Yolanda George
American Association for the
Advancement of Science

Dr. Kenneth Hoffman
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Dr. David Johnson
Federation of Behavioral, Psychological,
and Cognitive Sciences

Dr. Lynette Padmore
Florida A&M University

Dr. Kenneth Pepion
WICHE

Dr. Diana Garcia Prichard
Eastman Kodak Company

Dr. William Sibley
University of Alabama at Birmingham

Dr. Donal St. Mary
University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Dr. Rodolfo Tamez
National Science Foundation

Dr. Demetrius Venable
Howard University

Ms. Ellen Wahl
Educational Development Center

Dr. Robert L. Wilson
National Science Foundation

Mentoring Award Nominations

Individual Nominees (10)

Martha Absher, Duke University, NC

Program Director of the NSF Engineering Research Center for Emerging Cardiovascular Technologies.

Directs nationally noted outreach and educational programs involving graduate, undergraduate, high school, and grade school students including programs focusing on minorities, women, and persons with disabilities.

Howard Adams, National Institute on Mentoring, GA

Director of the National Institute on Mentoring of the National Consortium for Graduate Degrees for Minorities in Engineering and Science, Inc.

Developed a very successful multi-university program (includes 78 universities and 600 minority students) designed to address the underrepresentation of ethnic minorities in engineering, science, and mathematics from precollege to doctorate levels. The program has been replicated by several other organizations.

Diola Bagayoko, Southern University, LA

Professor of Physics.

Established the Timbuktu Academy, which has a summer program for over 100 students and an academic year program for undergraduates. The academy is nationally recognized as an exceptional program for mentoring minority students in science, mathematics, and engineering disciplines.

Joaquin Bustoz, Arizona State University, AZ

Professor of Mathematics.

One of 27 Mexican-Americans in the U.S. to hold a Ph.D. in mathematics. Has demonstrated outstanding breadth and depth in improving mathematics and science education for underrepresented students. Developed enhancement programs for Native American teachers and teacher aides.

Carlos Guterrez, California State University, Los Angeles, CA

Professor of Chemistry and Director of Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) and Minority Biomedical Research Support Programs (MBRS) programs.

Has had a significant impact on minority student post-secondary education through his work on National Institutes of Health-funded projects and as faculty participant on other department projects. Largely through his influence, the American Chemical Society (ACS) established the Committee on Minority Affairs which, in turn, established the ACS Minority Scholars Program for undergraduates and the ACS Award for Encouraging Disadvantaged Students to Pursue Careers in Chemical Sciences.

Janet Herman, University of Virginia, VA

Associate Professor of Environmental Sciences.

Has been a role model and mentor for geoscientists, especially women interested in the field. Uses innovative science teaching at all levels, including serving as a resource for geoscience education for the primary schools in Charlottesville and in the surrounding counties.

Susan Lasser, Clemson University, SC

Director of Programs for Educational Enrichment and Retention (PEER).

Developed PEER, a mentoring-based program, which has improved Clemson's minority graduation rate and encourages minority engineering upper-class students to mentor freshman minority engineering students.

Melvin Robin, Science High School, Newark, NJ

Retired chemist from AT&T Laboratories; Volunteer at Science High School since 1991.

Established the Student Independent Research Program which engages interested high school students in the pursuit of long-term science research projects and encourages them to enter state and national competitions. Helps urban schools to acquire materials and equipment for from a variety of sources and supplements this effort by investing his own funds.

Walter Smith, University of Akron, OH

Professor of Science Education, Department of Curricular and Instructional Studies.

Produced COMETS, a curriculum to encourage girls in grades 5-9 to pursue careers in science. Over 8000 copies of COMETS have been distributed worldwide and the publication has received numerous awards for its effectiveness in encouraging senior high school and undergraduate women. Currently working on a similar volume to be used by Native American students.

Richard Tapia, Rice University, TX

Noah Harding Professor of Mathematical Sciences; Associate Director of Minority Affairs, Office of Graduate Studies; Director of Education and Minority Programs, Center for Research in Parallel Computation.

First Mexican-American elected to the National Academy of Engineering. Developed a five-point program addressing minority education issues at every level (kindergarten through graduate school). In less than a decade, he has spearheaded a nationally-recognized, model educational outreach program for minorities and women that has trained more than 575 students and 600 teachers in mathematics, science, and engineering.

Mentoring Award Nominations

Institutional Nominees (6)

Columbia University Double Discovery Center, NY

Kevin Matthews to accept.

DDC, established over thirty years ago, was designed with the assistance of Columbia faculty to improve the formal science, mathematics, and technology education of the area's young people. Of high school students enrolled in Center programs, there has been a 97% high school graduation rate, 98% college enrollment rate, and 88% college retention rate. These figures are significantly higher than the national rates in all three categories.

Dartmouth College Women in Science Project, NH

Mary Louise Pavone to accept.

A six-year-old co-curricular initiative that supplements women's introduction to college-level mathematics and sciences by offering internships and mentoring opportunities to young women. These experiences are designed to enhance and reinforce the participants' interests and to inspire further involvement in the fields of mathematics and sciences.

National Action Coalition for Minorities in Engineering, Inc. (NACME), NY

George Campbell, Jr. to accept.

For twenty-two years, NACME has led a national effort to increase the number of African-American, Latino, and American Indian engineers. More than 6000 underrepresented minority students have completed engineering degrees through NACME scholarship programs. Programs have included a strong mentoring component, academic support, professional development, undergraduate research, internships, and need-based financial aid.

New Mexico Mesa, Inc., NM

Evangeline Sandoval Trujillo to accept.

Established in 1982, currently serving 2500 students in middle and high schools throughout New Mexico. Program focuses on assisting students develop effective study, research, and cooperative learning skills. The skills taught and encouraged by this program form a foundation for learning and academic success that, while focused on science and mathematics, is critical to all areas of study.

Oregon Graduate Institute of Science and Technology Saturday Academy Program, OR

Kathryn Gail Nashner Whitney to accept.

Established in 1983, this program offers precollege community-based education programs focusing on the sciences, mathematics, and engineering for 6-12 grade students. The program has served an extremely large and diverse population of students, over 50% of whom have been women, and there has been strong representation of African-American, Latino, and Native American students, as well as students with disabilities.

University of Maryland, Baltimore County, MD

Freeman Hrabowski, President and Professor of Education, to accept.

The University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC) has distinguished itself in addressing the needs of underrepresented minorities by offering high quality academic preparation. These efforts have yielded stunning results including 95% graduation rate in science, high grade point averages and 90% matriculation rate to graduate and professional schools. The university founded the Meyerhoff Scholars Program in 1989. Funded with support from federal agencies and private sources, the program has provided significant research-related summer internships in laboratories throughout the U.S. and abroad.

16 HS STUDENTS
on CHALK RISES

(SMOKE FREE)

- Dr LEE
- VICE-PRESIDENT
- Dr KESSLER
- Secretary SHALALA

PODIUM

- Ms CRAWFORD
- Mr. Mc SPADEN
- POTUS
- Ms SANTIAGO

16 HS STUDENTS
or CHAIR RISERS
(SMOKE FREE)

- Dr LEE
- VICE-PRESIDENT
- Dr KESSLER
- SECRETARY SHALALA

PODIUM

- MS CRAWFORD
- Mr. Mc SPADEN
- POTUS
- MS SANTIAGO