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Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Terry Edmonds
OA/Box Number: 10984

FOLDER TITLE:

6-6-95 NGA Youth Summit Baltimore, MD [3]

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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ORAL TESTIMONY
DONNA E. SHALALA
U.S. SECRETARY
OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
AT
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JANUARY 10, 1995

INTRODUCTION

**THANK YOU MR. CHAIRMAN AND
MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE
INVITATION TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY.**

**I'M PLEASED TO BE WITH YOU TO TALK
ABOUT THE CONTRACT WITH AMERICA AND
TO BEGIN WHAT I BELIEVE IS AN IMPORTANT
DIALOGUE WITH EACH OTHER AND THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE.**

**I WANT TO BEGIN TODAY BY TALKING
ABOUT OUR VISION FOR WELFARE REFORM
AND OUR VIEW OF THE PERSONAL
RESPONSIBILITY ACT FOUND IN THE
CONTRACT WITH AMERICA.**

**I HAVE SUBMITTED MORE DETAILED
TESTIMONY FOR THE RECORD.**

WELFARE REFORM

**AFTER CONSULTING WITH MEMBERS OF
CONGRESS,**

PEOPLE ON WELFARE,

BUSINESS LEADERS,

WELFARE EXPERTS,

RELIGIOUS LEADERS,

**AND GOVERNORS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS
ALL ACROSS THE COUNTRY ...,**

**... PRESIDENT CLINTON HONORED HIS
PROMISE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BY
SUBMITTING THE WORK AND RESPONSIBILITY
ACT TO THE CONGRESS LAST YEAR.**

**THIS BOLD, HISTORIC LEGISLATION WOULD
FUNDAMENTALLY CHANGE AMERICA'S
APPROACH TO HELPING YOUNG PARENTS
MOVE FROM DEPENDENCE TO INDEPENDENCE
...**

**... AND IT GREW OUT OF THE PRESIDENT'S
LONG-STANDING COMMITMENT TO WELFARE
REFORM.**

**AS GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS, HE WORKED
CLOSELY WITH NATIONAL AND STATE
OFFICIALS FROM BOTH PARTIES TO PASS THE
FAMILY SUPPORT ACT OF 1988 ...**

**... WHICH SERVED AS THE IMPETUS FOR
STATES TO BEGIN CHANGING THE WELFARE
SYSTEM TO ONE THAT ENCOURAGES WORK,
NOT DEPENDENCY.**

**IN THE LAST TWO YEARS, WE HAVE
WORKED WITH GOVERNORS AND ELECTED
OFFICIALS TO GIVE 24 STATES THE
FLEXIBILITY TO DESIGN WELFARE REFORM
STRATEGIES THAT MEET THEIR SPECIFIC
NEEDS.**

**WE HAVE APPROVED MORE WELFARE
WAIVERS THAN ALL PREVIOUS
ADMINISTRATIONS COMBINED.**

**THE PRESIDENT'S BOLD APPROACH TO
WELFARE REFORM IS BASED ON A SIMPLE
COMPACT:**

**JOB TRAINING, CHILD CARE, AND CHILD
SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT WILL BE PROVIDED
TO HELP PEOPLE WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK
MAKE THE MOVE TO INDEPENDENCE.**

**BUT TIME LIMITS WILL ENSURE THAT
WELFARE IS SEEN AS A HAND UP, NOT A
HANDOUT.**

**OUR APPROACH EMPHASIZES THREE
AMERICAN VALUES:**

**WORK, RESPONSIBILITY, AND REACHING
THE NEXT GENERATION.**

**BUT TODAY, WELFARE DOES NOT
EMPHASIZE WORK, RESPONSIBILITY, AND
REACHING THE NEXT GENERATION:**

**WE AGREE ON THIS, AND BOTH
REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS HAVE
SOUGHT TO CHANGE THIS WITH WELFARE
REFORM.**

**YET, FROM OUR PERSPECTIVE, ELEMENTS
OF THE CONTRACT WITH AMERICA SEEM
INCONSISTENT WITH THESE VALUES.**

**LET'S TALK ABOUT THE VALUE OF WORK
FIRST.**

**WE ARE COMMITTED FIRST AND
FOREMOST TO ENSURING THAT EVERYBODY
WHO CAN WORK DOES WORK AND THAT
CURRENT WELFARE RECIPIENTS BECOME
TAXPAYERS.**

**THAT IS WHAT THIS GREAT NATIONAL
DEBATE ON WELFARE REFORM MUST BE
ABOUT.**

**MORE "SOMETHING FOR NOTHING" IS NOT
THE ANSWER.**

**MORE ORPHANAGES ARE NOT THE
ANSWER.**

WORK IS THE ANSWER.

**OUR INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO WELFARE
REFORM PUTS WORK FIRST, AND IN DOING SO,
IT DIFFERS FROM THE CONTRACT'S PROPOSAL
IN SOME IMPORTANT WAYS.**

**FIRST, WE SEND A CRITICAL MESSAGE TO
PEOPLE FROM THE VERY FIRST DAY THEY
APPLY FOR WELFARE:**

**YOU MUST WORK; WE EXPECT YOU TO
WORK;**

**AND WE WILL HELP YOU PREPARE FOR
WORK SO YOU CAN STAY OFF WELFARE FOR
GOOD.**

**WE REQUIRE THOSE WHO ARE
EMPLOYABLE TO MOVE INTO WORK AS
QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE BY ENGAGING IN
UPFRONT JOB SEARCH, EDUCATION, AND
TRAINING --**

**-- AND WE EXPECT STATES TO HOLD UP
THEIR END OF THE BARGAIN.**

**AND FOR THOSE WHO REFUSE TO TRAIN
FOR WORK, LOOK FOR WORK, OR ACCEPT
WORK ONCE IT IS OFFERED, THE
CONSEQUENCES ARE CLEAR:**

**CASH ASSISTANCE WILL FIRST BE
REDUCED, THEN ELIMINATED.**

**WE ALSO BELIEVE THAT PEOPLE WHO CAN
WORK SHOULD BE TREATED DIFFERENTLY
FROM THOSE WHO CAN'T.**

**HERE I DRAW A SHARP DISTINCTION
BETWEEN OUR APPROACH AND THE
CONTRACT WITH AMERICA.**

**IN 1988, THE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT WAS
PASSED, ESTABLISHING THE IMPORTANT
PRINCIPLE THAT WELFARE SHOULD BE A
TRANSITIONAL SYSTEM LEADING TO WORK.**

**OUR BOLD APPROACH SEEKS TO IMPROVE
UPON THIS LANDMARK BILL:**

**WE PROPOSE THAT EVERYBODY WHO CAN
WORK DOES WORK:**

**PEOPLE WHO REACH THEIR TIME LIMITS
BUT CAN'T FIND JOBS MUST WORK FOR THEIR
BENEFITS IN TEMPORARY SUBSIDIZED JOBS.**

**IN CONTRAST, THE CONTRACT ENDS ALL
ADULT ASSISTANCE AFTER TWO TO FIVE
YEARS --**

**... EVEN IF RECIPIENTS ARE WILLING BUT
UNABLE TO FIND WORK ...**

**... ARE CARING FULL-TIME FOR DISABLED
CHILDREN ...**

**... OR ARE SEVERELY DISABLED
THEMSELVES.**

MOREOVER, THIS IS A LIFETIME LIMIT:

**THE SECOND KEY VALUE IN OUR
APPROACH IS RESPONSIBILITY.**

**WE BELIEVE THAT BECAUSE EVERY CHILD
HAS TWO PARENTS, BOTH OF THEM SHOULD
BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE SUPPORT.**

**THAT'S WHY, AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF
WELFARE REFORM, WE HAVE PROPOSED A
TOUGHER, MORE UNIFORM CHILD SUPPORT
ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM ...**

**... AS WELL AS A STRONGER REQUIREMENT
FOR PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT.**

**WE ALSO WOULD IMPOSE TOUGH NEW
PENALTIES FOR THOSE WHO REFUSE TO PAY,
INCLUDING WAGE WITHHOLDING,**

**SUSPENSION OF DRIVER'S AND
PROFESSIONAL LICENSES,**

AND EVEN PROPERTY SEIZURE.

IN STARK CONTRAST, THE CONTRACT INCLUDES FEW CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS AND COULD ACTUALLY REDUCE FUNDS FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.

IN ADDITION, OUR APPROACH WOULD DENY AFDC BENEFITS TO THE MOTHER ONLY AFTER THE STATE HAS DETERMINED THAT SHE WILL NOT IDENTIFY THE FATHER.

**ONCE THE MOTHER HAS IDENTIFIED THE
FATHER ...**

**... THEN THE RESPONSIBILITY PROPERLY
RESTS WITH THE STATE, WHICH IS GIVEN ONE
YEAR TO ESTABLISH PATERNITY OR FACE
PENALTIES.**

**THE CONTRACT DENIES BENEFITS TO ANY
CHILD FOR WHOM PATERNITY HAS NOT BEEN
ESTABLISHED:**

**EVEN WHEN THE MOTHER HAS IDENTIFIED
THE FATHER, AND THE STATE HAS NOT MADE
A SERIOUS EFFORT TO LOCATE HIM, THE
INNOCENT CHILD IS HELD ACCOUNTABLE.**

THIS IS UNFAIR.

**I HOPE WE CAN WORK TOGETHER TO
ADDRESS THIS ISSUE.**

WE ALSO DEMAND RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY FROM GOVERNMENT BY REQUIRING STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO WORK TOGETHER TO IMPLEMENT NEW, STATE-OF-THE-ART MEASURES TO DETECT AND PREVENT MANY TYPES OF FRAUD AND ABUSE.

THESE NEW SYSTEMS WILL ALSO HELP LOCATE ABSENT PARENTS WHO ARE NOT PAYING THEIR CHILD SUPPORT.

**THE CONTRACT WITH AMERICA DOES NOT
CREATE ANY OF THESE SYSTEMS;**

**IN FACT, IT REDUCES FUNDING FOR ANTI-
FRAUD EFFORTS.**

**OUR FINAL BEDROCK VALUE IS REACHING
THE NEXT GENERATION. WE WOULD PUT INTO
PLACE PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO BREAK THE
CYCLE OF DEPENDENCY.**

**WELFARE DEPENDENCY COULD BE
REDUCED SIGNIFICANTLY IF YOUNG PEOPLE
DELAYED CHILDBEARING UNTIL BOTH PARENTS
WERE READY AND ABLE TO ASSUME THE
RESPONSIBILITY OF MARRIAGE AND
SUPPORTING AND RAISING CHILDREN.**

**THAT'S WHY OUR APPROACH REQUIRES
THAT A MINOR PARENT LIVE AT HOME,
IDENTIFY THE CHILD'S FATHER, AND STAY IN
SCHOOL TO GET BENEFITS.**

**OUR PLAN OF TIME LIMITS AND WORK
REQUIREMENTS SENDS A STRONG MESSAGE
TO YOUNG PEOPLE THAT WELFARE WILL
NEVER BE THE SAME --**

**-- THAT IT WILL BE A SECOND CHANCE,
NOT A WAY OF LIFE.**

**BUT WE STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THE
CONTRACT'S APPROACH OF DENYING
BENEFITS TO CHILDREN BORN TO MOTHERS
UNDER AGE 18 --**

**-- WHETHER OR NOT THEIR PARENTS ARE
ABLE TO WORK, AND WHETHER OR NOT
THEY'RE PROPERLY CARING FOR THEIR YOUNG
CHILDREN.**

**THE CONTRACT WITH AMERICA SUGGESTS
SENDING THEM TO ORPHANAGES. WE ARE
CONVINCED THAT THIS PROPOSAL IS BOTH
WRONG AND UNWORKABLE.**

**OF COURSE, WE'RE NOT SUGGESTING
THAT ALL OF THESE CHILDREN WILL WIND UP
IN ORPHANAGES.**

IN FACT, SOME PARENTS WILL MOVE ON TO LIVES IN THE MAINSTREAM, BUT STATES WILL HAVE TO FIND A WAY TO CARE FOR THE OTHERS.

THE POINT IS, WE BELIEVE THAT THE SOLUTION TO WELFARE IS NOT TO MAKE CHILDREN GO TO ORPHANAGES ...

... IT'S TO MAKE THEIR PARENTS GO TO WORK.

**YES -- WE MUST TAKE BOLD STEPS TO
TACKLE THE PROBLEM OF TEENAGE
PREGNANCY, BUT WE CANNOT GIVE UP ON
TEENAGE PARENTS.**

**TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR SUPPORT, WE MUST
INSIST THAT THEY STAY IN SCHOOL, LIVE AT
HOME, AND PREPARE FOR WORK.**

**AND, WE ALL MUST BE PART OF A
NATIONAL EFFORT AGAINST TEEN PREGNANCY
TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT YOUNG PEOPLE
SHOULD NOT BECOME PARENTS IF THEY ARE
NOT PREPARED TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR
THEIR CHILDREN'S FUTURES.**

**THIS IS A CRITICAL ELEMENT OF WELFARE
REFORM.**

**AS WE JOIN FORCES TO MOVE PEOPLE
FROM WELFARE TO WORK ...**

**... WE ALSO MUST ADDRESS THE
BUREAUCRATIC ABSURDITY AND HUMAN
TRAGEDY OF "WELFARE LOCK" FOR PEOPLE
WHO WANT TO WORK BUT GO ON WELFARE
OR STAY ON WELFARE BECAUSE THEY HAVE
NO INSURANCE AND NEED OUR MEDICAID
PROGRAM.**

**THE WAY TO ADDRESS THIS TRAGEDY IS
TO REFORM OUR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM SO
THAT ALL WORKING FAMILIES HAVE ACCESS
TO AFFORDABLE PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE.**

HEALTH CARE REFORM

**MR. CHAIRMAN, THE STATEMENT I HAVE
SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD OUTLINES OUR
VIEWS ON THE SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE
PROVISIONS INCLUDED IN THE CONTRACT
WITH AMERICA.**

**LET ME JUST SAY THAT THE
ADMINISTRATION REMAINS FIRMLY
COMMITTED TO PROVIDING INSURANCE
COVERAGE FOR EVERY AMERICAN AND TO
CONTAINING HEALTH CARE COSTS FOR**

**FAMILIES, BUSINESSES, AND FEDERAL, STATE,
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

**AS YOU KNOW, THE PRESIDENT HAS
WRITTEN TO THE NEW LEADERSHIP IN
CONGRESS TO EXPRESS HIS STRONG DESIRE
TO WORK IN A BIPARTISAN WAY TO ACHIEVE
THESE GOALS.**

**WE CAN PASS LEGISLATION THAT
ADDRESSES THE UNFAIRNESS IN THE
INSURANCE MARKET ...**

**... MAKES COVERAGE MORE AFFORDABLE
FOR WORKING FAMILIES AND CHILDREN ...**

**... ASSURES THAT THE POPULATIONS
SERVED BY MEDICARE AND MEDICAID ARE
PROTECTED ...**

**... REDUCES THE LONG-TERM FEDERAL
DEFICIT ...**

**AND STRENGTHENS TOOLS AVAILABLE TO
COMBAT HEALTH CARE FRAUD, WASTE, AND
ABUSE.**

CONCLUSION

**MR. CHAIRMAN, WE IN THE
ADMINISTRATION LOOK FORWARD TO
WORKING CLOSELY WITH YOU AND YOUR
COLLEAGUES IN THE NEW CONGRESS ON
THESE CRITICAL HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE
ISSUES.**

**I BELIEVE THAT WE HAVE A RARE
OPPORTUNITY TO MOVE THIS COUNTRY
FORWARD:**

**WE CAN PASS BOLD INITIATIVES IN
HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE.**

**WE CAN PASS THE PRESIDENT'S MIDDLE
CLASS BILL OF RIGHTS.**

**WE CAN HELP ALL AMERICANS AND
RENEW THEIR FAITH IN GOVERNMENT.**

**WE'RE READY TO SIT DOWN AND WORK
WITH THIS COMMITTEE, THIS CONGRESS,
ELECTED OFFICIALS ACROSS THE COUNTRY,
AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO GET THE JOB
DONE. THANK YOU.**



05/28/95

17:26

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HHS INTL AFFAIRS

001

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Counsel to the Secretary
for Drug Abuse Policy

Washington, D.C. 20201

FACSIMILE

PLEASE NOTIFY OR HAND-CARRY
THIS TRANSMISSION TO THE
FOLLOWING PERSON AS SOON
AS POSSIBLE:

Name: Terry Edmonds

Address: _____

Phone #: _____

Fax #: 456-5709Number of pages being transmitted (including this one): 2FROM: Angela Dine

FAX number: 202-690-6167

Office Number: 202-690-6641

COMMENTS:

MEMORANDUM

TO: Terry Edmonds
FROM: Peter Edelman
Angela Duran
SUBJECT: President's Speech to NGA Children's Summit

Thank you for asking for our input on the speech. You should know that you might hear soon from someone over here about welfare reform and the budget cuts. Obviously, this siege on the whole system is the big ticket item right now. With that said, we have a few other ideas about points you could make:

1. Those who propose the budget cuts claim that the philanthropic world and the private sector can take up the slack. As strong and as vibrant as these groups are, people on the front lines and in the foundation world are the first to say they can't do it. There are thousands of organizations and hundreds of thousands of people working with poor and vulnerable children and families who won't be able to function and do their work with the kinds of budget cuts being pursued.
2. The President should challenge the governors to participate in the rebuilding of community. He could say, in a friendly way, that very often, state capitols are perceived as being as far away and unconnected as Washington. One of the main themes of the Clinton Administration has been rebuilding a sense of community and civic enterprise. It's the idea that communities are places where neighbors look out for each other and each other's children, where parents feel safe letting their children play outside, where neighbors get together for bar-b-ques or block parties.... It's about replacing the syringes, broken liquor bottles, and old mattresses that litter some of our neighborhoods with trees and flowers so people want to live there; it's about creating clear pathways for our children to learn in school and then find jobs or go on to further education; it's about developing businesses and jobs so people can support their families; it's about providing information about and access to health care.... Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, the National Service program, and Community Schools are examples of Clinton Administration initiatives that are about rebuilding communities. Everyone must play a role in rekindling the spirit of community; governors and state governments can and should be instrumental players in this partnership.
3. As we consider budget cuts at the national level, we should notice that in too many states, and in some cities, budget cuts of a similar nature are happening. We are seeing a double or even a triple whammy of reductions in public commitment for some of our most pressing problems. In the past, when one level of government made a cut, others picked up the slack. But now, no one is there to pick up the pieces.

draft 6/2/95 12:40 p.m.

**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL SUMMIT ON YOUNG CHILDREN
BALTIMORE, MD
JUNE 6, 1995**

[Acknowledgements: Governor Dean for introduction; Governor Glendening; Mayor Schmoke; participants and guests]

I want to thank Governor Glendening and Mayor Schmoke for hosting this event. Baltimore has a unique and colorful sense of community. The waitresses all call you, "Hon." The Inner Harbor at this time of year is truly magnificent. And even when things aren't going so well, the whole town is still buzzing about "dem Os." That's what I call community spirit.

Let me begin by congratulating my good friend Governor Dean for his dynamic leadership of the National Governors' Association. I've been where you are, governor. And I think we both agree that keeping 50 restless governors happy is no easy task. It requires a healthy mix of toughness and good humor. Their expectations sometimes far exceed what can be done in one year.

And since we're here to talk about children, let me use a child's perspective to illustrate what I mean. A small girl's father asked her what she wanted most for Christmas. Knowing that her mother was expecting, the girl replied, "a baby sister." To everyone's surprise and delight, the mother came home from the hospital on Christmas Eve with a baby girl in her arms. A little while later, the father said to his daughter, "And next Christmas what would you like? "Well," said the girl, after thinking it over, "if it wouldn't be too uncomfortable for Mom, I'd like to have a pony." I hope you all haven't made it too uncomfortable for Governor Dean.

He may not have been able to deliver a pony, but Governor Dean has delivered something far more exciting and important. He's used his leadership of this organization to challenge all of us to do a better job of caring for this nation's most precious resource -- our children. For that, he deserves our deepest thanks.

Let me say one more thing before I begin. My wife Hillary has spent the past 25 years working side-by-side with many of you in the struggle to strengthen children and families. There is nothing she cares about more. She is currently working on a book about the responsibilities we owe our children. The title comes from the old African proverb, "It Takes a Whole Village to Raise a Child." Hillary is not only a wonderful mother. She is also a tireless advocate for children. So, I'm not standing up here alone. Even though she may not be here in person, Hillary stands

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 1, 1995

REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY
AT THE CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE
75th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION AND DINNER

MRS. CLINTON: -- Thank you, thank you all. Thank you so much, David and John and all of you who are gathered here this evening on behalf of the work that we are doing and will continue to do on behalf of children. I am deeply honored to receive this award named for Natalie Heineman. Her work with children and with the League inspires all of us to do more and to reach further.

I'm also pleased that my friend, Elizabeth Glaser, received this award last year. And as a tribute to her, I hope that as we go about our work on behalf of children, we remember the sacrifice and commitment she displayed, and draw strength from what she did on behalf of children (applause.)

As some of you may know, the President is speaking tonight to a gathering at the Nixon Center on the dangers of isolationism and nuclear proliferation -- two issues critical to the future of our children and children everywhere. And although he is not able to join us tonight in celebration of the Child Welfare League, he wanted you to know that children are on his mind and they will stay on his mind in the days and months ahead. (Applause.)

For 75 years you and this League have given all kinds of leadership to our nation, and our nation has relied on you for wisdom and moral leadership. We have to continue to call on your leadership, because we have to continue to devise ways to help protect our most vulnerable children. Your leadership is so crucial because today the youngest among us face new and greater burdens than ever before.

When David Liederman testified in the House last month on welfare reform, he talked about our obligation as a nation to keep all children from harm. That single phrase, "to keep all children from harm," summed up the moral imperative before us now. For decades, Americans have stood out for their compassion for children. We have prided ourselves on the high aspirations and expectations we have held for children. But today, we find ourselves at a rare moment in history when we must decide as a nation how much children really matter to us.

American children are in crisis. Twenty-three percent of our children live in poverty, and millions go without essential services every day. Too many children are bearing children of their own. Drugs, violence and abuse continue to claim the futures and even the lives of our young people before they reach adulthood.

Surely, as we search for solutions to such complex human problems, we need a full and honest debate. Yet that discussion is not taking place today. There is no real exchange of ideas. There is no weighing of evidence. There is simply a full-scale assault on nearly every program that helps the neediest, most vulnerable and disadvantaged among us.

The President has described recent actions in Congress as a war on the children of America. The war is taking many forms: cuts in current funding, elimination of programs, withdrawal of guarantees and block grants in the name of state flexibility. If the wrong side wins in this war on children, fallout from this war will reach far beyond the \$40 billion in cuts in children's programs over the next five years. Far beyond Barney and Big Bird and school lunches; far beyond summer jobs and aid for children with disabilities. What will be lost is our notion of who we are as a people and what we stand for as a society. (Applause.)

Let's not be fooled by rhetoric about block grants and greater flexibility and autonomy for the states. And let's remember that cutting programs that help children is not going to significantly reduce the deficit. The only people who will benefit from being the evisceration of children's programs are families earning more than \$200,000 a year who will be eligible for a capital gains tax cut. In 57 short days, we have learned that the Contract with America is indeed a financial arrangement, one that assigns far more importance to the interest of the very wealthy and the very powerful, than to the interests of the poor, the needy and the weak. We do not need that sort of contract in America. (Applause.)

We need instead, a covenant, a sacred trust between government and the American people, and among the American people themselves that reflects our long-held belief that every citizen, rich or poor, urban or rural, young or old, has the right and responsibility to rise as far as their God-given talents and determination can take them, and to give something back to their society in return. That is the underlying principle of the President's New Covenant, which, as he said in his State of the Union address, is actually grounded in some very old ideas. Those old ideas have guided us for more than a century in our efforts to protect children from harm.

Yet today, the foundation which we have built to promote work over welfare and strengthen families is in jeopardy. Federal guarantees of child care assistance for low-income families and those coming off welfare, grants for foster care and adoption assistance, Medicaid coverage, summer jobs for young people, heating fuel for the disadvantaged and aid for poor children with disabilities are just a few of the programs at risk.

As a friend of mine said recently, cutting \$7 billion out of child nutrition programs and \$4 billion out foster care and adoption programs is not so much a revolution as "a massacre of the innocents." If Congress weakens these programs, it will represent a total reversal of an historic commitment our nation has made to children.

Few Americans realize that the first federal effort at child care came in 1863 when the government sponsored a nursery for mothers working in Civil War hospitals. Few realize that food vouchers, an early version of food stamps, were given to freed slaves after the Civil War. Few realize that the first federal immunization program was launched at the beginning of this century, or that Congress established a Children's Bureau in 1909 to safeguard the well being of children. Aid for Families With Dependent Children, called welfare, began in 1935 as a way to enable mothers, many of them widows, to stay home with their children.

Children were protected by labor laws beginning in the 1930s. Congress appropriated funds for emergency maternal and infant care in 1943. The National School Lunch Act was passed in 1946 after it became evident that many inductees into our Armed Forces in World War II suffered from poor nutrition as children.

Throughout much of our history, children's programs have received broad bipartisan support because there is such compelling evidence that early intervention saves money and lives, and reaffirms the values of opportunity and responsibility that built America.

Senator Robert Taft, a conservative Republican leader in his era, said in 1948 that the American economy was rich enough --and I quote -- "to prevent extreme hardship and maintain a minimum standard floor under subsistence, education, medical care and housing to give to all a minimum standard of decent living, and to all children a fair opportunity to get a start in life."

Before now we would never have dreamed of counting cuts in programs for children on a 100-day scorecard. Before now, we came together as Americans to safeguard the rights of disabled, abused and

hungry children through WIC, Head Start, the Child Abuse Prevention Act of 1974, the Education of All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, and the Children's Welfare and Adoption Assistance Act of 1980, passed under both Republican and Democratic presidents. Each of these did more than throw money at a problem. Each of these represented a moral commitment to children that improved our country, gave voices to the voiceless, strengthened us and protected children from harm.

Yet, today, poor children and families are viewed less as objects of concern than as culprits for everything that is wrong in society. Drugs, violence, illegitimacy and abuse are viewed as afflictions only of the poor and, in turn, it is poor children and families who are singled out for punishment.

My minister gave a sermon recently in which he related the story in Leviticus about the ancient Israelites who annually placed all of their miseries and sins on the head of a goat and then sent the goat off into the wilderness. When the goat reached the wilderness, the tribe was cleansed of all problems, all evils, all sins. This is an apt parable for what is happening in America today. In today's society, the goat is poor children and their parents. And somehow we think we can rid ourselves of all our social problems by scapegoating children and exiling them to a wilderness of greater poverty and hopelessness.

Some in Washington and around the country justify these extreme budget cuts by saying, we have all these children's programs in place, but things are only getting worse. Obviously, the programs don't make a difference. Well, nobody ever conceived of government programs as a panacea. We all know that services alone will not lift a child out of poverty. A school lunch program can help a child's physical and intellectual development, but it can't provide shelter. A nutrition program for pregnant women can increase the likelihood of a healthy baby, but it can't pay the rent.

To overcome poverty, children and families need the basic necessities in life. They also need to be buffered by a strong economy. As the National Council of Bishops stated in a pastoral letter in 1991 entitled Putting Families First, "... many families are poor because of economic forces beyond their control: recession, industrial restructuring, erosion of real wages, unemployment and discrimination in hiring and promotion."

That's why, as we search for a solution to today's real social problems, we must avoid an unbalanced approach that both robs children

of services and fails to address the broad economic and social forces that contribute to poverty in the first place. Meaningful deficit reduction, the creation of nearly six million new jobs, investments in the skills and training of our people -- these are structural changes that, as the President has fought for and articulated, will help lift children and families out of poverty over the long run.

To address our problems, parents and families must take responsibility, too. They must provide the love and nurturing and discipline their children need. They must be willing to make the sacrifices that are necessary to create conditions within the family that enable children to flourish. And, in some cases, young men and women must postpone having children until they have the means to provide the love, the support, and the responsible care. And in other cases, parents with children should think harder and longer about divorce and, instead, put their children's needs and interests first. And child support, as the President made clear at the beginning of this week, has to be part of what it means to be a decent, responsible parent.

In that same pastoral letter I just mentioned, the bishops also wrote that the most important work on behalf of our children must be done "in our homes and our neighborhoods and our community organizations. No government can love a child, and no policy can substitute for a family's care." But at the same time, "government can either support or undermine families as they cope with the moral, social and economic stresses of caring for children."

Both national policies and personal values must play a role. It is time to end the false debate that pits national policies against personal values. We need to support both if we expect to have healthy children. (Applause.) We know that what happens to poor children and their families also has ripple effects throughout the rest of society. We also know that many of the programs under attack are not aimed just at poor families, because the safety net that was kept in place even during the 1980s did provide services for many families who, themselves, were on the brink of falling into poverty.

A few weeks ago I visited a federally-supported child care center in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. There was not a single parent I met who was not working, going to college, taking courses to try to get a GED, or actively involved in job training. Having access to that kind of child care that they could count on enabled them to go forward to build a stronger family.

In the weeks and months ahead, as Congress works on social issues, the test of every policy and every budget decision should be whether it helps children and strengthens families. I want you to know that the White House and the Clinton administration will work with you to ensure that our children are kept from further harm.

In the last 10 days, we have seen the response of the American people as the specifics of budget proposals have been unveiled. People know better. They often can put a face on all of the abstract rhetoric about budgets and programs. They can see the children that I saw earlier today in Arlington, Virginia, at a school where three-fifths of the children in an affluent community are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches. They can see the little girl, Ellen, who sat across from me, or Zachary, who came up to ask about Socks, the cat. They know that when it finally becomes a question as to whether we will support abstract ideology or concrete personal lives in the faces and futures of our children, that they will want our children protected.

And that is why we can, and we will, with your help, continue to protect the children of America from harm. It will not be an easy struggle, because, as I said earlier, there are powerful forces that refuse to recognize the costs that will be borne by our entire society in return for privileges for a few if we eradicate the progress that we have made so far. But I'm confident that America will once again rise to this challenge, and that our children will be given the future they deserve.

Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

END

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 23, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO MARK GEARAN
DON BAER
BILLY WEBSTER

From: Jeremy Ben-Ami

Subject: NGA Children's Summit

On Tuesday June 6, the President will be attending Governor Dean's Children's Summit. Marcia's office and our staff have been working closely with NGA staff to prepare for this event. The attached one-pager provides some basic information.

We have complete flexibility on the nature of the speech the President gives at this event. We should probably meet early next week to discuss the best way to use this forum.

cc: Carol Rasco
Marcia Hale
Anne Walley
Gaynor McCown
Julia Moffett

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1995

A MEMORANDUM FOR JEREMY BEN-AMI

FROM: GAYNOR McCOWN 

SUBJECT: NATIONAL SUMMIT ON YOUNG CHILDREN

The purpose of this memo is to provide additional information about the National Governors' Association Summit on Young Children. As you know, the President is scheduled to participate in the Summit, which will be held on June 6-7 in Baltimore. This meeting - hosted by Governor Dean, Chairman of the National Governors' Association - is intended to:

- focus public attention on the needs of young children and to reorient and reform service delivery systems to more effectively meet these needs
- reach agreement about the need to develop a broad consensus at the state and community level on the benchmarks that should guide the development of programs and the allocation of resources
- reach agreement on a process that will support state and local efforts to develop benchmarks and to implement the steps necessary to achieve them

The Summit will begin at 1:00 p.m. on June 6 and end at 11:30 a.m. on June 7. In addition to the President, the NGA has also invited several other Administration officials, including Carol Rasco, Secretary Shalala, Secretary Riley, Secretary Cisneros, Secretary Glickman, Lee Brown and Attorney General Reno, to participate in the Summit.

Governor Dean has made it very clear that he would welcome the President's participation in any or all of the Summit. However, he also knows his time is limited and he will more than likely make some remarks and leave. They will begin the Summit on June 6 with some introductory remarks from Governor Dean and then show a video that profiles initiatives in several different states. I spoke to Linda McCart at the NGA and she has indicated that the President could speak anytime after the video. Therefore, the President could plan on being there at 1:30, making his speech, working the ropeline and departing. Following the President's remarks, there will be presentations by several governors and then reactions from a panel of Administration officials and members of Congress. Attached you will find a list of congressional members who are planning to attend.

Please let me know if you need more information. •

Student Welfare

2 hours

What it means to have a vision for
children - teachers - what kind of world
we want for them
in + children born in

Poverty - economic interest
is a global issue - GTC -

Parents Welfare

insecurity Teen pregnancy

Governors - flexibility on
Welfare - importance of

Fed/State partnerships -

We believe in partnership -

should not end - State Fed

Govt. doesn't raise children

domestic agenda - empower

them - raise children in

safety - economics - health -

What's a children's agenda

that's a immigrant

Budget is

\$68 billion cost shift - see Bruce
Reed

World Summit on Children

immunizations

infant mortality

wired bag - we can do better

Avis - Elwood Laura

6/6

ROUTING SLIP

DATE: 5/16/95FROM: Billy Webster
Director of Scheduling and AdvanceSUBJECT: Speech, Nat'l Summit on Young Children

Don Baer	<u>X</u>	Abner J. Mikva	_____
Erschine Bowles	_____	Laura Tyson	_____
Rebecca Cameron	<u>X</u>	Leon Panetta	_____
Peg Cusack	_____	John Podesta	_____
Rahm Emanuel	<u>X</u>	Jack Quinn	_____
Mark Gearan	<u>X</u>	Carol Rasco	<u>X</u>
Jack Gibbons	_____	Lee Satterfield	_____
Pat Griffin	_____	Patti Solis	<u>X</u>
Marcia Hale	<u>X</u>	Doug Sosnik	_____
Alexis Herman	_____	G. Stephanopoulos	_____
Nancy Hernreich	_____	Ann Stock	_____
Kitty Higgins	_____	Stephanie Streett	_____
Harold Ickes	<u>X</u>	Kim Tilley	<u>X</u>
Anthony Lake	_____	Jodie Torkelson	_____
Bruce Lindsey	_____	Melanne Verveer	_____
Mike McCurry	<u>X</u>	Anne Walley	<u>X</u>
Anne McGuire	<u>X</u>	Maggie Williams	_____
Mack McLarty	_____		

FILE: XAccept - June 6, 1995FYI X

ADVICE _____

ACTION _____

REGRET POTUS, suggest a surrogate is needed: _____

COMMENTS: Accept per BW 5-15 mtg.

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: 05/11/95

5/15/95 mtg
Head to Rebecca
☒ ACCEPT ☐ REGRET ☐ PENDING
95 MAY 12 P2:48

TO: Billy Webster
Assistant to the President and Director of Scheduling and Advance

FROM: ➔ Carol H. Rasco, Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy *CHR*
➔ Marcia Hale, Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental
Affairs

REQUEST: That the President be the keynote speaker at the opening plenary session of the National Summit on Young Children on June 6, 1995. The Summit will be held in Baltimore, Maryland. **Please note that the request for the President to speak at this event has been accepted by Scheduling and Advance. The intention of this proposal is to provide more information and confirm the President's participation.**

PURPOSE: The President's participation in this event will provide an opportunity for him to tout his accomplishments and garner support for his programs affecting children and families.

BACKGROUND: The National Summit on Young Children will be hosted by Governor Dean, Chairman of the National Governors' Association. The Summit is intended to:

- focus public attention on the needs of young children and to reorient and reform service delivery systems to more effectively meet these needs
- reach agreement about the need to develop a broad consensus at the state and community level on the benchmarks that should guide the development of programs and the allocation of resources
- reach agreement on a process that will support state and local efforts to develop benchmarks and to implement the steps necessary to achieve them

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: The President spoke at the annual meeting of the National Governors' Association in January.

PARTICIPANTS: Governors, Congressional members, other representatives of state and local government, members of the business community, representatives

from the foundation community, religious leaders and advocates have been invited to attend.

DATE AND TIME: June 6, 1995: 4:30 p.m.

BRIEFING TIME: Separate request.

DURATION: Approximately one hour. The President should expect to speak for thirty minutes and meet and greet for thirty minutes.

LOCATION: Stouffer Renaissance Harborplace - Baltimore, Maryland.

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: The President will speak, greet participants and depart.

REMARKS: No.

MEDIA: Yes.

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No.

VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: No.

SECOND LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No.

RECOMMENDED BY: Carol Rasco and Marcia Hale.

CONTACT: Jeremy Ben-Ami 6-5584
Gaynor McCown 6-5575

ORIGIN OF PROPOSAL: Invitation from Governor Dean.

Mark Seaton -
bottom - -
Gaynor - meeting on Friday morning

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 23, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO MARK GEARAN
DON BAER
BILLY WEBSTER

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Marcia Hale
Anne Walley
Gaynor McCown
Julia Moffett

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1995

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Please let me know if you need more information.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

001. schedule	Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page)	05/25/95	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Terry Edmonds
OA/Box Number: 10984

FOLDER TITLE:

6-6-95 NGA Youth Summit Baltimore, MD [3]

2006-0462-F

ry638

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1995
FINAL**

tba

MORNING RUN

8:30 am-

COFFEE

9:00 am

MAP ROOM

Staff Contact: John Podesta

9:00 am-

MEETING

9:15 am

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Leon Panetta

9:15 am-

BRIEFING

9:30 am

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Tony Lake

9:30 am-

BRIEFING

10:00 am

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Tony Lake

10:00 am-

BRIEFING

10:10 am

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Tony Lake, Pat Griffin

10:15 am

THE PRESIDENT departs White House via motorcade en route
Sheraton Washington
[drive time: 10 minutes]

10:25 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Sheraton Washington

NOTE: No greeters.

10:30 am-
11:30 pm

**REMARKS TO WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON TRADE
AND INVESTMENT IN IRELAND
BALLROOM**

Sheraton Washington

Remarks: Dan Benjamin

Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon

Staff Contact: Tony Lake, Pat Griffin

OPEN PRESS

- Offstage announcement of Secretary Christopher, Secretary Brown and Senator Mitchell.
- Offstage announcement of the President.
- Secretary Christopher makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works ropeline and departs.

11:35 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Sheraton Washington via motorcade en route White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

11:45 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives White House

11:45 am-
12:15 pm

**SCHEDULING MEETING
CABINET ROOM**

Staff Contact: Billy Webster

12:15 pm-
1:15 pm

**LUNCH WITH VICE PRESIDENT GORE
OVAL OFFICE**

1:15 pm-
3:30 pm

**PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE**

3:30 pm-
4:30 pm

**BUDGET MEETING
OVAL OFFICE**

Staff Contact: Laura Tyson

4:30 pm-
5:00 pm

**PHONE CALL TO GERMAN CHANCELLOR KOHL
OVAL OFFICE**

Staff Contact: Tony Lake

5:15 pm-
6:15 pm

IRISH RECEPTION
SOUTH LAWN.
Remarks: Dan Benjamin
Staff Contact: Ann Stock

5:15 pm The President and the First Lady arrive in the Red Room for briefing.

The President and the First Lady proceed to the Blue Room to greet approximately 10 Ambassadors.

WHITE HOUSE PHOTO

5:25 pm The President and the First Lady proceed to the Diplomatic Reception Room to meet and greet approximately 30 guests.

WHITE HOUSE PHOTO

5:35 pm The President and the First Lady are announced to Honors from the Diplomatic Reception Room and proceed on stage.

The First Lady makes remarks and introduces the President who makes remarks.

POOL PRESS

The President and the First Lady work ropeline and depart tent via Diplomatic Reception Room.

BC AND HRC RON

WHITE HOUSE

FAX COVER

Date/Time:



Income Maintenance Branch



**Executive Office of the President
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, DC 20503**

TO:

Terry Edmonds

FROM:

Keith Fontenot

Fax Destination

65709

Organization:

Fax Number:

Number of Attached Pages: Cover +

Notes:

Re: Pres. NGA Speech

Income Maintenance Fax Number:
Voice Confirmation:

202/395-0851
202/395-4686

July 28, 1995

To: Don Baer , OEOB rm 194
From: Frank Holleman 
Subject: President's introduction of Madeleine Kunin at NGA speech

Below is some suggested language for the President's introduction of Madeleine Kunin at the NGA speech.

I want to introduce someone who's no stranger to anyone here. When she was Governor of this beautiful state, she made education a top priority, and she now serves in a key position in my Administration. As Deputy Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education, she has been a strong advocate for learners of all ages.

One of her most important efforts was in helping to select Vice President Gore as my running mate, and more recently, she played a tough role as a member of the affirmative action task force.

Thank you, Madeleine Kunin, for joining us today.

attachment: bio

cc: Billy Webster



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

**Madeleine May Kunin
U.S. Deputy Secretary of Education
Biographical Sketch**

Since being sworn in over two years ago as Deputy Secretary of Education, Madeleine Kunin (pronounced Q-nin), the former Governor of Vermont, has played an integral policy-making role at the U.S. Department of Education and in the Clinton Administration at large.

Using the political and policy skills and the creativity and reforming ability she honed as a leading state legislator, Lieutenant Governor, and as the first woman governor of Vermont, Kunin has been a dynamic source of change and improvement since taking office.

Working closely with President Bill Clinton and Education Secretary Richard Riley, she has played an important role in the string of education reforms that were successfully enacted into law, including the innovative Goals 2000: Educate America Act, the School to Work Opportunities Act, and the Safe Schools Act. She also helped develop the Administration's innovative direct lending program, which has simplified the student loan process, saved taxpayers billions of dollars and helped increase access to higher education.

In an Administration known for working to "reinvent government" Kunin has been in charge of the reform and streamlining of the Education Department's management structure, which has improved services and saved billions of dollars. Her work in this regard has received consistent praise, typified by the Washington Post's comment that the Department is developing "new ways of doing business" including improved morale, more efficient programs, and better monitoring.

There was little doubt, after President Bill Clinton was elected, that Governor Kunin would have a prominent place in the new Administration. She is the only woman governor in the nation to have served three terms, and has continued to be a leading voice nationally on issues involving reform and equal rights for women. During her tenure in office, teacher salaries in Vermont moved from a rank of 49th in the nation to 26th, access to kindergarten was guaranteed, and early childhood programs were expanded. She also achieved significant advancements in school finance reform, business-education partnerships, and vocational education reform.

Near the end of the presidential campaign, Clinton chose Kunin as one of three members of search committee for vice president. She was appointed Deputy Secretary of Education in January of 1993.

Since being appointed, she has continued to play a prominent role in a broad range of areas. She is the founder and former president of the non-profit Institute for Sustainable Growth, an international organization active in environmental education and management.

She is also often called upon by the President for her expertise and service. She was recently a United States delegate to the World Summit for Social Development, a United Nations conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark in March 1995, and she currently serves as a member of the President's task force on affirmative action.

Born in Zurich, Switzerland, Kunin immigrated to the United States in 1940, as the threat of Nazi power increased. Her candid and well-received political memoir, "Living A Political Life," was published by Knopf last year.

May 1995



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FAX TRANSMITTAL**TO:** Terry Edmonds**ORGANIZATION:** _____**PHONE NUMBER:** _____**FAX NUMBER:** _____**FROM:** Frank S. Holleman III, Chief of Staff**TELEPHONE:** 202-401-6143**FAX NUMBER:** 202-401-2098**MESSAGE:** _____URGENT!!!!For Monday's Speech**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE**

THIS TRANSMISSION IS INTENDED FOR AND RESTRICTED TO THE NAMED ADDRESSEE ONLY. IT MAY CONTAIN CONFIDENTIAL AND/OR PRIVILEGED INFORMATION. IF YOU RECEIVE THIS TRANSMISSION IN ERROR. YOU ARE NOTIFIED THAT YOU ARE PROHIBITED FROM READING, COPYING, OR DISSEMINATING THE TRANSMISSION. PLEASE CALL 202-401-3000 TO ARRANGE FOR RETURN OF ANY TRANSMISSION SENT IN ERROR. THANK YOU.

2 PAGE(S) TO FOLLOW



GEORGE V. VOINOVICH
GOVERNOR

STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
COLUMBUS 43266-0801

May 19, 1995

The Honorable Bob Packwood
Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chairman Packwood:

I am writing in strong support of the State Option Contingency Fund mechanism recently proposed by the National Governors' Association for inclusion in the welfare reform package you are drafting.

As you may recall from my letter of March 29, one of my primary concerns about H.R. 4, the Personal Responsibility Act, is its lack of an adequate rainy day fund mechanism. While strongly supporting the principles of the legislation, I believe the bill does not provide sufficient protections for states in the event of an economic downturn. The federal-state partnership should not end when economic conditions worsen and caseloads increase.

The State Option Contingency Fund proposal would provide states with significant flexibility to help meet numerous needs. Without unduly exposing the federal budget to financial liabilities, the mechanism provides states that meet maintenance of effort requirements with an option to match federal contributions up to a set cap. States could receive matching funds for an economic downturn, to provide additional services, such as day care or job training to meet the bill's work requirements, or to meet increased demand caused by population growth.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, given the funding caps the states will become solely responsible for increased welfare costs that accompany any increase in the eligible population. The NGA contingency fund proposal would help restore the partnership of shared responsibility between the states and the federal government. I respectfully urge the inclusion of this provision in the welfare reform legislation that will be considered by the Finance Committee next week.

Thank you for your personal consideration of my concerns.

Sincerely,

George
George V. Voinovich
Governor

JAY BAILEY HUTCHINSON
10046

COUNTRIES
ARMED SERVICES
SMALL BUSINESS
COMMERCE, SCIENCE
AND TRANSPORTATION

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4804

May 23, 1995

The Honorable Robert Packwood
Chairman
Senate Committee on Finance
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Daniel Patrick Moynihan
Ranking Minority Member
Senate Committee on Finance
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Bob and Pat:

As the Finance Committee begins mark-up of long overdue welfare reform legislation, we call your attention to a very serious flaw in the block grant allocation scheme included in H.R. 4, the House of Representatives welfare reform legislation.

We are concerned because the House allocation formula essentially freezes funding for a five year period, and makes only token allowance for the substantial population growth projected for our states. If this approach were to be written into law, there would be severe budget and human consequences in our states.

The enclosed material from the Gumbelt Institute depicts how H.R. 4 would penalize high-growth states. Block grant funding would be locked in, in spite of rapidly changing patterns of need. This dissonance between need and funding would produce devastating results over a five year period.

We urge you and your Finance Committee colleagues to consider alternative apportionment approaches which would assure fair treatment for high-growth states. We recommend adoption of a funding formula that factors in population growth, as well as creation of a reserve fund to be allocated to high-growth states during the initial five year block grant period.

We appreciate your attention to this important matter of equity and fairness.

Sincerely,

Jay Bailey Hutchinson

Phil Gramm

Carmel Mack

John Mack

James Mack

Wally Mack

Butch Mack

Strom Thurmond

Candell - old

John Mack

James Mack

Butch Mack

Wally Mack

Strom Thurmond

John Mack

John Mack

James Mack

Wally Mack

Butch Mack

Strom Thurmond

Candell - old

John Mack

James Mack

Wally Mack

Butch Mack

Strom Thurmond

Candell - old

John Mack

James Mack

SEN



STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CN-001
TREASURY
00001

CHRISTINE TOOB WHITMAN
Governor

May 17, 1995

The Honorable Bob Packwood
United States Senate
255 Russell Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Packwood,

Thank you for your continued leadership and support for meaningful welfare reform that will provide more discretion and flexibility to states. In New Jersey, I remain committed to fine-tuning our welfare system through the use of streamlined, cost-effective, and innovative methods of delivering services and benefits to our most needy residents. Under a new federal block grant approach, I envision a welfare system in New Jersey that can focus on results, not bureaucracy.

As you draft your proposal for consideration by the Finance Committee, I would like to bring to your attention my support for including a contingency fund to assist states in responding to changes in the economy or increases in population. As you know, the House bill authorizes a rainy day loan fund that states could utilize for these purposes. It is unrealistic, however, to think that a state facing an economic downturn will be able to borrow money from the federal government and pay loan funds back with interest.

While I understand that constraints exist under efforts to reach a balanced budget, this loan fund is inadequate.

The National Governors' Association has forwarded a proposal to you to change the rainy day loan fund provision into a state option contingency fund. Under this proposal, any state that maintains an aggregate level of state spending across the block grants would have access to supplemental federal funds at a set matching rate. A state could not draw down more than 1% of the total of its annual allotments for all of the welfare block grants in a single year, unless the state experienced a predetermined unemployment rate that was considerably higher than at least one of the last two years.