Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	Automated Data Sciences/CADscan; RE: dates of birth/SSNs/personal info [partial] (6 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
002a. list	Atlanta Facility; RE: dates of birth/SSNs/personal info (3 pages)	ca. 2000	P6/b(6)
002b. paper	Susan Miller; RE: date of birth/SSN/personal info [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
002c. list	The Welfare-to-Work Partnership White House Event 08/22/00; RE: dates of birth/SSNs [partial] (2 pages)	08/11/2000	P6/b(6)
002d. paper	Automated Data Sciences/CADscan; RE: dates of birth/SSNs/personal info [partial] (7 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Anna Richter
OA/Box Number: 23736

FOLDER TITLE:

Welfare-to-Work Event August 22, 2000 [2]

2011-0638-S
ms175

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]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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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.

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

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Memorandum

To: Anna Richter

From: Eleni Pelican, Community Affairs

Date: 08/07/00

Re: Atlanta Sites

On August 3-4, we went to Atlanta to visit several training facility sites and identify a large venue for a potential presidential event on August 22, 2000. Both the UPS Pleasantdale facility and the Bank of America facility are excellent opportunities to see welfare to work trainees in action however they do not lend themselves to a large event. The best site to host a large event (500-700 participants) is another UPS facility, about 20-25 minutes from the Pleasantdale, which is called Roswell.

As we discussed on Friday, we recommend a brief tour of the UPS Pleasantdale hub with President Clinton, Eli Segal, Jim Kelly and others and then move to the Roswell site that can accommodate a large event. We also have the option of touring the Bank of America training technical and operations site and then move to the UPS Roswell site for a larger event. Both options are available to us.

The following briefly outlines each of the facilities that we saw last week.

<u>UPS Pleasantdale Facility</u>
3930 Pleasantdale Rd.
Doraville, GA 30340

This UPS site is the largest in the Atlanta area. During times of operation, packages are moving through different chutes both above head and on ground level throughout the facility to be sorted and put on outbound trailers.

Pleasantdale would serve as an excellent site for President Clinton to visit as his first stop in Atlanta. He would view the UPS hub in progress, roll up his sleeves to move a couple of boxes as they come down the chutes and talk to the welfare to work hires at the site. Accompanying President Clinton to Pleasantdale would be Jim Kelly, Eli Segal, Rodney Carroll and possibly other corporate leaders in welfare to work.

<u>Background</u>
Time from Atlanta Airport: 30 minutes
Time from Marrieta Airport: 30 minutes

Number of employees: approx. 2200
Welfare hires: roughly 400 (exact number to come)

Work Shifts:

Twighlight:	5:30pm to 10:00pm
Midnight:	11:00pm to 2:00am
Sunrise:	2:00am to 4:30am
Preload:	4:00am to 8:30am
Noon:	12:00noon to 4:00pm

UPS Roswell Facility
1300 Old Ellis Rd.
Roswell, GA 30076
The newer of the two facilities, Roswell has three open bays with chutes on both sides of the each bay and crisscrossing chutes against the back. (see attached picture) The middle bay would serve as an excellent venue for an event. It is an open space that has room for roughly 500-700 seats that would face a stage with the crisscrossing chutes as a backdrop. Behind the crisscrossing chutes are the offices and restrooms for the facility. In this area there is also a high-tech sorting system where the employees are working on computers to sort the packages. Attached to this office area is a small garage where the President would be able to drive into and have direct access to the facility.

Roswell has ample parking and is close to many hotels.

Background
Time from Atlanta Airport: 35 minutes.
Time from Marrieta Airport: 25-35 minutes
Time from Pleasantdale: 25 minutes
Number of employees: approx. 500
Welfare hires:
Since 1997 UPS has hired 374 Welfare To Work employees
Entry level wage: $8.50

Work Shifts:

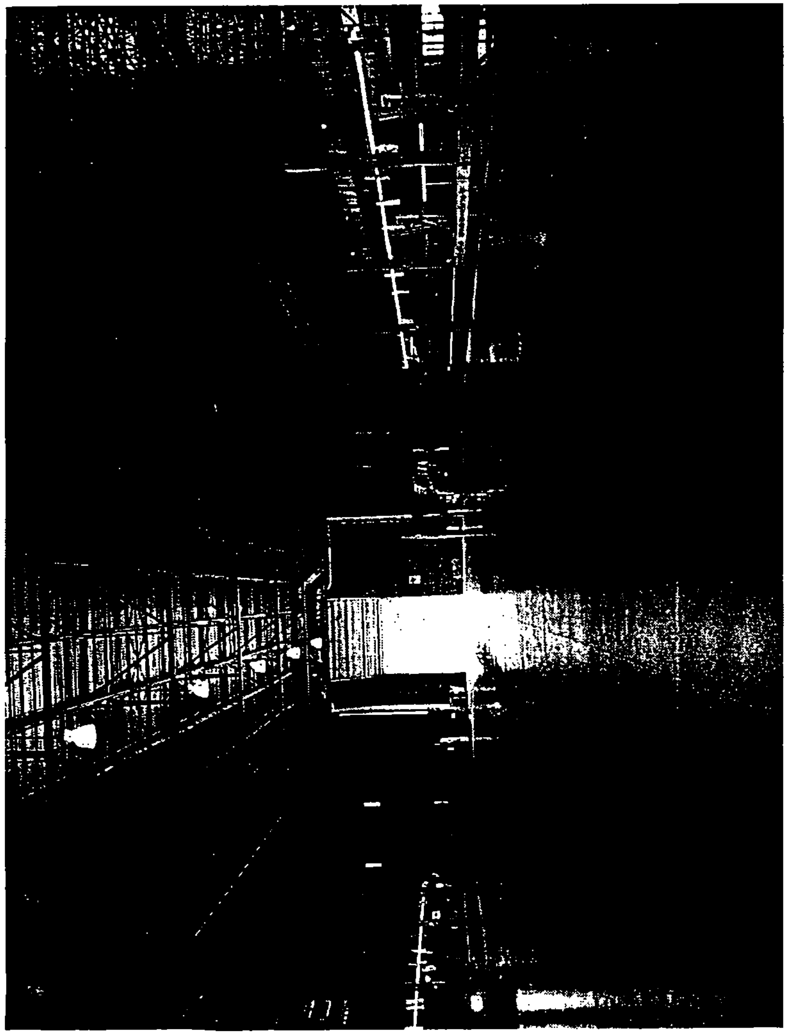
Reload:	5:30pm to 10:00pm
Preload:	4:00am to 8:30am

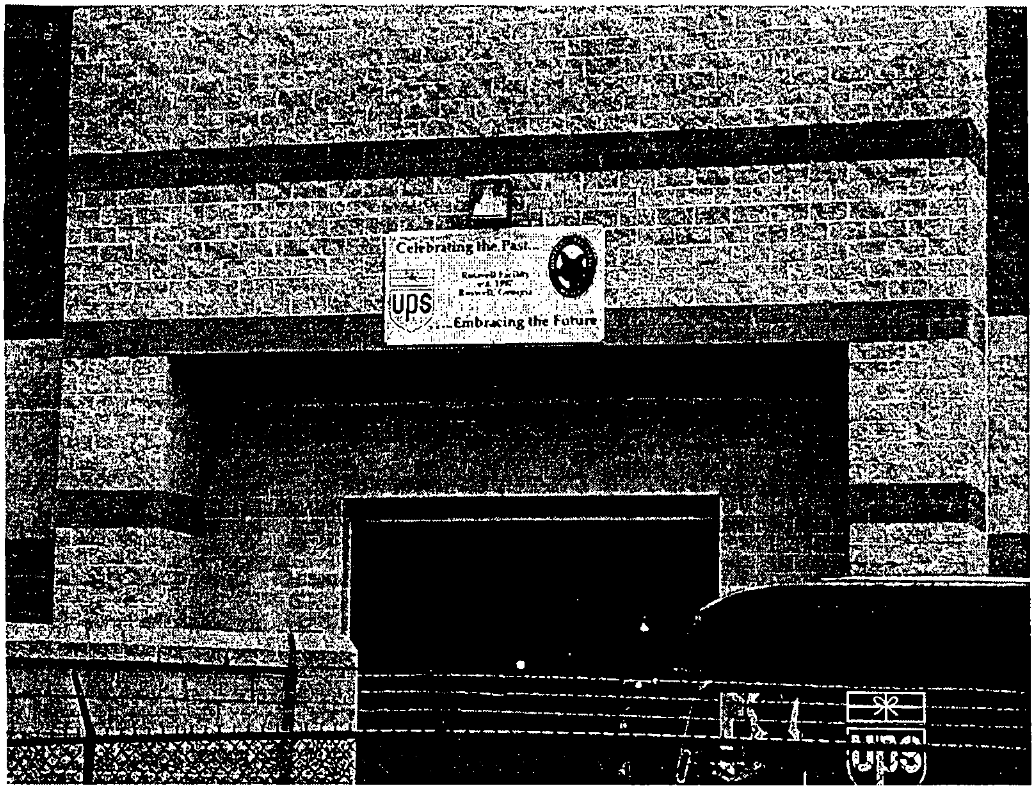
Bank of America: Technology and Operations Center

Most of the Bank of America's processing of bank items happens at this location. Entry level employees can go into a number of departments in the facility that work together to process the customers' needs or requests. Training is done on many different levels, depending on the individual employee and the department. In addition to training the employees to work in a specific job, this site offers a career development area where an employee can go and work on their resume, search other jobs in the bank, post their resumes and work on interviewing skills. The facility runs 24 hours a day, 7 days a week with many flexible work shifts.

This may serve as an alternative site visit to first visiting the UPS Pleasantdale hub. Again, it would be an opportunity talk to the employees, sit with them and possibly try a hand at their job.

Background:
Time from Atlanta Airport: 10-15 minutes
Time from Marrieta Airport:: 25 minutes
Time from Pleasantdale:
Time from Roswell: 35-40 minutes
Number of employees: approx. approx. 2500
Number of welfare hires: 27 for 2000 through June. Average 6 per month citywide. Twenty out of the 27 hires have gone to the Technology and Operations Center.
Starting salary: $8.00/hour




Celebrating the Past...
UPS
...Embracing the Future

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[001]

Automated Data Sciences/CADscan

Rena Burns

Race/ Sex: Hispanic Female

[redacted] P6/(b)(6)

As one of five children raised by a single mother on welfare, Rena Burns dreamed of being financially self-sufficient. Today, she has not only reached that dream for herself – she owns her own technology/software development business – but she helps others accomplish that dream as well. Rena's company, Automated Data Sciences, employs 60 people, including four former welfare recipients. Initially, Rena did not intend to target welfare recipients but one former welfare recipient who worked for Rena as a secretary changed her mind. "She asked why we weren't going to bid on a particular project," described Rena. "I told her that we are a small company and don't have the resources to respond to every request for proposal." The former welfare recipient asked if she could try in her spare time. A month later, they got the account. In addition to running a successful business, mentoring employees and earning the Small Business Administration's Regional Welfare to Work Entrepreneur award, Rena is a regular speaker for a Los Angeles Juvenile Hall program. Rena also assists at-risk youths in LA County, and plans to expand to the nine central valley counties. "I bring one important message," Rena said. "If I can do it, so can anyone."

Cessna

Chris Wilcox

Race/Gender: White Male

[redacted] P6/(b)(6)

Service Provider: KanWorks/21st Street Campus

Children: 3 – Rikki (14), Toni (13), Lance (10)

Date of Hire: 10/9/95

[redacted] P6/(b)(6)

Job Title When Hired: Sheet Metal Assembler (SMA)

Current Job Title: SMA Crew Chief

For years Chris Wilcox and his wife had a drug addiction problem. His three children – Rikki, 14, Toni, 13, and Lance, 10 – were suffering from the instability of their parents and the limitations of welfare. Finally, Chris got "sick and tired of being sick and tired." One of the workers at the KanWorks program in Kansas introduced Chris to Cessna's 21st Street Facility, a program designed to train welfare recipients for jobs at Cessna. Despite never having worked in aircraft manufacturing, the hardest adjustment for Chris was not learning about the industry, but being away from his children. Chris worked the 1st and 2nd shifts as a sheet metal assembler (SMA) when he started out but three and a half years later, Chris has much more time for his children working as a SMA crew chief on the 3rd shift. He has enjoyed his work as Cessna, especially his time spent on the Squak Team, the workers that followed the aircraft inspectors and had to troubleshoot any problems during construction.

[001]

Chris finds his job to be challenging, forcing him to think on his feet while managing his crew, unlike the assembly line stereotype that comes with most manufacturing jobs. With plenty of experience under his belt, Chris looks forward to taking training classes and obtaining a BA in business that will help him move into Cessna's managerial ranks as a supervisor or beyond. But despite his career goals, Chris will be the first to tell you his main priority is to provide for his three children so they can continue to grow in a positive environment and someday attend college.

CVS
Antoinette Patrick

Race/Gender:	Caucasian female
P6/(b)(6)	
Service Provider:	Graduate of CVS/pharmacy program / DC Department of Employment Services
Children:	2 children; Ashley Rollins, 10; Austin Rollins; 11
Date of Hire:	September 1998
P6/(b)(6)	
Job Title When Hired:	Pharmacy Technician/Apprentice
Current Job Title:	Pharmacy Technician/Apprentice

Antoinette Patrick never dreamed of working at a pharmacy. Now, Antoinette can't imagine a career at any place other than CVS. After almost three years on welfare, Antoinette entered the CVS Apprenticeship Program on her way to a full-time job as a pharmacy technician. She has excelled on the job by treating her customers with patience and respect. "I try to put myself in their shoes to see how they would feel, and treat them accordingly," said Antoinette. In addition to full benefits, Antoinette is taking advantage of the CVS educational opportunities, working toward her certification as a lead pharmacy technician through an innovative online curriculum developed by CVS. "I never thought I could learn to do all this," said Antoinette. "I feel like I'm making a difference at CVS."

Bank of America
LaTonya R. Stephens

Race/Gender:	African-American female
P6/(b)(6)	
Service Provider:	Goodwill Industries
Children:	2 daughters, Regina and Nakeisha.
Date of Hire:	August 31, 1998
P6/(b)(6)	
Job Title When Hired:	Telephone Banking Representative.

[001]

Current Job Title: Telephone Personal Banker.

LaTonya Stephens was determined to reach her dreams when she and her two daughters – Regina and Nakeisha – moved to Dallas three years ago. Looking for a fresh start after living on public assistance, LaTonya immediately received her GED and computer training through the Dallas Housing Authority and Goodwill Industries training programs. After entering Bank of America's training program, LaTonya was hired as a Telephone Banking Representative. LaTonya excelled at her position and was promoted to Telephone Personal Banker with benefits, including a 401(k), life insurance, stock options and full medical for herself and her family. LaTonya has also earned company incentives every month that have allowed her to buy a car. LaTonya is now closing in on her biggest dream – a house with a backyard. After working with a Bank of America financial counselor, LaTonya was recently approved for a mortgage.

The TJX Companies, Inc.
Maria Mercado

Race: Hispanic
Sex: Female
[redacted] P6/(b)(6)
Service Provider: Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries
Children: Maria Ellena age 7 [redacted] P6/(b)(6)
Elixmarie age 11
[redacted] P6/(b)(6)
Job Title When Hired: Intern Sales Associate
Current Job Title: Merchandise Coordinator

Maria Mercado never graduated from high school, but now, she can't stop thinking about college. After spending nine years on welfare before landing a job with Marshalls, Maria has started college funds for her two daughters. "I want them to have the opportunity to follow their dreams," Maria said. For almost a decade, Maria dreamed of getting off welfare. In the autumn of 1998, Maria entered The First Step Transition to Work Program, which is a collaborative program between The TJX Companies, Inc. and Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries. The program led to an internship at Marshalls, where Maria learned she had a natural ability for retail. Maria was promoted from intern to full-time sales associate to a merchandising lead sales position. Each accomplishment gave Maria more and more confidence in herself and what she could become. Maria is now training in TJX's Bridges To Management program and is well on her way to becoming an Assistant Store Manager. She is studying to earn her GED and hopes to pursue an accounting degree. "I learned that nothing is impossible," said Maria.

UPS

Tiffany Smith

Race/Gender:	White Female
[redacted] P6/(b)(6)	
Welfare History : (Dates on Welfare)	
Service Provider :	
Children (names/ages):	Sean, 4yrs old – boy ; Bre'anna, 1 year girl (as of 6/21/00)
Date of Hire:	October 25, 1996
[redacted] P6/(b)(6)	
Job Title When Hired:	
Current Job Title:	Package Handler

Tiffany Smith was on welfare with her six-month-old son, Shawn, when his father stopped coming around. It was then that Tiffany realized that she was the only role model in Shawn's life, and she needed to get a job. "A working parent means a lot to a child," said Tiffany. "I became a mother and a father to him and he needs to know that what I'm doing, he should be doing too, once he grows up." Tiffany now works part-time at UPS, in the Small Sort Division, where her benefits include health and dental insurance in addition to her paycheck. Beyond that, she supplements her income with Medicaid. Tiffany takes pride in being a positive example for her two children – Shawn and Bre'anna. She is obtaining her GED and will apply for a supervisory position at UPS. With a GED, Tiffany will also become eligible for UPS's Earn and Learn program, which provides financial assistance for college.

E-Z Ride Medical Service

Elaine Kinslow

Race/Gender:	White Female
DOB:	
[redacted] P6/(b)(6)	
Service Provider :	PathFinder
Children (names/ages):	4 daughters, 17, 18, 19 & 21
Date of Hire:	February 1997
Wages/Benefits @ Hire:	
[redacted] P6/(b)(6)	
Job Title When Hired:	Driver
Current Job Title:	Driver (w/new company)

Elaine Kinslow's future appeared secure when she graduated high school as the valedictorian of her class. But her college scholarship was revoked when her future school learned that Elaine was a single parent and Elaine was forced to go on welfare. For 13 years, Elaine was on and off welfare. She couldn't find a job that allowed her to work and afford day care for her children. Finally, Elaine was hired at Path Finder Transportation Service, where she found more than a job. "They believed in me," Elaine said. "They challenged me and things

[001]

started getting better." When Path Finder lost its funding, Elaine continued to persevere and landed a job at E-Z Ride, a minority-owned company that helps transport people to and from work. Elaine is also taking classes in Public Safety at Ivy Tech College and plans to earn an EMS certificate. She is also learning to become part of a Hazardous Material Response Team. "My situation is not unique," said Elaine. "Everyday, I see former welfare recipients who are earning a paycheck to support themselves and their families."

Loews Hotels
Consuelo McGlond

Race/Gender:	African American Female
P6/(b)(6)	
SS#:	
P6/(b)(6)	
Service Provider :	America Works
Children (names/ages):	Kortney, Brandis and Kori
Date of Hire:	November 2, 1998
Wages/Benefits @ Hire:	
Current Wages/Benefits:	
Job Title When Hired:	Overnight PBX Operator
Current Job Title:	Overnight PBX Operator

Thanks to Consuelo McGlond's job as a night telecommunications operator at Loews Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida, she and her three children – Kortney, Brandis and Kori – now have stability in their lives and Consuelo is focusing on a long career in the hospitality industry. Consuelo's future was not so clear three years ago when she was forced to go on public assistance. On welfare, Consuelo's monthly check was $335 a month and rent was $325 a month. She needed help from her mom and brother to pay the light and gas bills. Her cousin used to buy Pampers for her son. "I relied on other people for everything," Consuelo said. Finally, Consuelo was introduced to America Works, who recommended her for a job at Loews. Now Consuelo works the night shift -- from 10:30 p.m. to 6:30 a.m -- allowing her take care of her children before and after school. After 18 months on the job, she now relies on herself. In fact, her friends and family come to her for money. "I tell them the same thing they used to tell me," Consuelo said. "Do I look like the Bank of Miami?"

Marriott
Lou Ann Catano

Race/Gender:	White Female
P6/(b)(6)	
Service Provider :	Other training programs/Marriot Pathways to Independence
Children (names/ages):	Angeline, 18
Date of Hire:	August, 1997
P6/(b)(6)	

[redacted] P6/(b)(6)

Job Title When Hired:	Hotel Operator
Current Job Title:	Concierge

Lou Ann Catano's motto could be "I want more." That's what she said to herself when she hit rock bottom – stuck in an abusive relationship, grappling with a drug and alcohol program and separated from her daughter, Angeline. She went on welfare, waiting for a spot in a supportive housing unit so she could get help. She took advantage of education and skills training opportunities, all the while telling her caseworker that she wanted more. Lou Ann was referred to the Marriott Pathways program. She was hired by Marriott and worked her way up from hotel operator to concierge. Now, she has a job that she loves in the city that she loves and she is able to fulfill a passion for travel. Lou Ann just wrote Angeline a check for her college sorority dues. "Four years ago, she wouldn't have even bothered to ask," said Lou Ann proudly.

Salomon Smith Barney
Rhonda Costa

Race/Gender:	African-American Female

[redacted] P6/(b)(6)

Service Provider :	Wildcat Service Corporation
Children (names/ages):	14 1/5, 5years
Date of Hire:	November, 1996

[redacted] P6/(b)(6)

Job Title When Hired:	Administrative Assistant
Current Job Title:	Office Manager

Rhonda Costa didn't dream much when she was on welfare. She spent her days trying to pay her bills with a $280 a month welfare check and her nights shielding her two daughters from stray gunfire in a one-bedroom apartment in a dangerous part of New York City. Rhonda decided to change her life after her oldest daughter, Lakiyah, told Rhonda to get up and do something with her life. "It really hits home when your 11-year-old daughter recognizes that you're not doing anything productive with your life," said Rhonda. The next day, Rhonda enrolled with a Wildcat Service Corporation, a New York service provider that trains welfare recipients for jobs. After a 16-week training course, Rhonda was hired by Salomon Smith Barney. Three weeks later she was promoted to a full-time employee and a few months later, she introduced the President of the United States at the White House. Rhonda has recently been promoted to office manager and now has an assistant of her own – a Wildcat graduate. After working at Salomon Smith Barney for the past three years and moving into an apartment in a safer neighborhood, Rhonda is now pursuing several dreams, including a house – with three bedrooms, a backyard and a "huge" kitchen – and owning her own business. Through Salomon Smith Barney's tuition reimbursement program, Rhonda is taking a class at Borough of Manhattan Community College for her business management degree. “I’ve come so far already,” she said. “It’s great when you have a job where you’re excited to get out of bed in the morning.”

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Eleni Pelican <epelican@welfaretowork.org>
08/11/2000 02:52:43 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Andrea Kane/OPD/EOP, Anna Richter/OPD/EOP

cc: Diana Warner <Dwarner@welfaretowork.org>, Jenny Tobriner <jtobriner@welfaretowork.org>, Rob Keast <rkeast@welfaretowork.org>, Tiffany Westover <Twestover@welfaretowork.org>

Subject: UPS success stories

<<welfaretowork.xls>> <<UPS success stories.xls>> <<Susan Miller.doc>>

The first document called welfare to work is the orginal list I received from UPS with both men and women. I have narrowed it down to just women in the UPS success stories document and also added at the bottom the meaning of the codes. They are sorted with those on AFDC (represented by "A") at the top. Of those, two have dependents and are recent hires, Avana Clark and Debbie Robinson.

I am also including more complete information on Susan Miller, a UPS Atlanta success story that we have used in the past at an Atlanta event with Jim Kelly and Rodney Slater.

Let me know if we should begin researching Ms. Clark and Ms. Robinson or if there is another avenue you would like to explore.

Eleni

- welfaretowork.xls

- UPS success stories.xls

- Susan Miller.doc

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[0026]

Susan Miller

Race/Sex:	Female
P6/(b)(6)	
P6/(b)(6)	
Children:	3 children- 2 daughters, 1 son
P6/(b)(6)	
Company:	UPS
Current Position:	Part-time supervisor training
Facility:	Pleasantdale
Hire date:	6-21-96

After struggling on welfare for almost four years, Susan Miller and her three children have come to rely on things they never ever believed they could count on. P6/(b)(6) P6/(b)(6) full health care coverage including medical, dental, and vision, short-term disability, accidental death insurance, life insurance, tuition assistance, paid vacations and holidays are all a part of the new life Susan has built for her family as a training supervisor at UPS in Atlanta, Georgia. "Contrary to popular belief," Susan explains, "welfare recipients want to work, but they need jobs that can provide good wages and benefits that do not make them question their decision to get off public assistance."

Susan got the job with UPS when her mother convinced her to respond to a postcard from UPS advertising job opportunities. Though she was skeptical at first, two months after working as a package handler, Susan was promoted to part-time training supervisor. "I have a sense of personal fulfillment and purpose that was missing before," Susan explains, "Having a job builds your confidence and your self-esteem, which makes you want to do an even better job." But Susan is not just helping her family. Her supervisor, Scott Johnson, describes Susan as a "valuable employee" and says, "I really admire her dedication and determination; she will not give up on anything, whether it concerns her job or her family. She does a great job for UPS."

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002c. list	The Welfare-to-Work Partnership White House Event 08/22/00; RE: dates of birth/SSNs [partial] (2 pages)	08/11/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Anna Richter
OA/Box Number: 23736

FOLDER TITLE:

Welfare-to-Work Event August 22, 2000 [2]

2011-0638-S
ms175

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]
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]

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.

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

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]

The Welfare to Work Partnership
White House Event
08/22/00

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	O	P
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Title	[redacted]		Assistant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Board	AHL Services, Inc.	Mr.	Frank	A.	Argenbright	Jr.	Chairman and Co-Chief Executive Officer	[redacted]		Barbara	404-267-2222	404-267-2230	Left message with Henry Anthony.	
3	Board Sub	AHL Services, Inc.	Ms.	Susan		McGeorge		Human Resources Manager	[redacted]			703-968-0707	703-968-9096	Possible substitute for Frank A. Argenbright, Jr.	
4	Board	Allied Van Lines, Inc.	Mr.	Michael	P.	Fergus		President	[redacted]		Renee	630-717-3605	630-717-3606	He is in tomorrow and will call back with availability.	
5	Board	Bank of America	Ms.	Catherine		Bessant		President, Florida Banking Group	[redacted]		Christine Caraway 813-224-5271	813-224-5797	813-224-5514	Not yet confirmed, but is on her calendar.	
6	Board	Burger King Corporation	Mr.	Dennis		Malamatinas		Chief Executive Officer	[redacted]			305-378-7770	305-378-7403	Left message.	
7	Board	C & S Paving	Ms.	Carolyn		Stradley		President	[redacted]		Tina	770-422-9124	770-425-6244	YES (has not confirmed for Atlanta)	
8	Board	Cessna Aircraft Company	Mr.	Russell		Meyer		Chairman	[redacted]		Deborah	316-517-8000	316-517-8400	NO (most likely not able to come)	NO
9	Board Sub	Cessna Aircraft Company	Mr.	John		Moore		Executive Vice President, Human Resources	[redacted]			316-517-7820	316-517-1234	Possible substitute for Russel Meyer.	
10	Board	Chase Manhattan Bank	Mr.	Mark		Willis		Executive Vice President, Chase Manhattan Bank and Director, Chase Community Development Group	[redacted]		Carol or Sandy	212-552-1798	212-552-5545	YES	NO
11	Board	Citigroup	Ms.	Marjorie		Magner		Head of Citibank, N.A. and Primerica	[redacted]		Robin	212-793-8951	212-793-8906	YES	
12	Board	CVS Corporation	Ms.	Rosemary		Mede		Senior Vice President, Human Resources	[redacted] P6/(b)(6)		Linda	401-765-1500 ext. 5751	401-765-4128	YES	
13	Board	Fannie Mae Foundation	Ms.	Stacey	H.	Davis		President and Chief Executive Officer	[redacted]		Tia or Melanie	202-274-8002	202-274-8100	Left message.	
14	Board	General Converters and Assemblers, Inc.	Mr.	George	R.	Stinson		Chairman of the Board	[redacted]			262-634-1942	262-632-7501	Left message.	
15	Board	IBM Corporation	Mr.	Stanley		Litow		Vice President, Corporate Community Relations and President, IBM International Foundation	[redacted]		Karen	914-499-5242	914-499-7684	YES	
16	Board	Loews Hotels	Mr.	Jonathan	M.	Tisch		President and Chief Executive Officer	[redacted]		Vicki	212-521-2801	212-751-7708	YES	YES
17	Board	Manpower, Inc.	Mr.	Jeff		Joerres		Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer	[redacted]		Linda Granrose	414-906-6645	414-332-9213	YES (75% sure)	NO
18	Board	Marriott International, Inc.	Mr.	Brendan		Keegan		Executive Vice President, Human Resources	[redacted]		Carol Herman 301-380-1020	301-380-1015	301-380-4229	YES (but probably will not attend Atlanta)	NO
19	Board	Monsanto Company	Mr.	Robert		Shapiro			[redacted]		Celeste Cuba	314-694-2119	312-255-0089; 314-694-1757	NO	NO
20	Board Sub	Monsanto Company	Ms.	Deborah		Patterson		President, Monsanto Fund and Director, Social Responsibility	[redacted]			314-694-3902	314-694-7658	Possible substitute for Robert Shapiro.	
21	Board	Production Products	Mr.	Barry	N.	Corona		President and Chief Executive Officer	[redacted]			314-621-2161	314-621-4224	Call back tomorrow.	
22	Board	Rachel's Bus Company	Ms.	Rachel	E.	Hubka		President and Chief Executive Officer	[redacted]			773-921-6262	773-921-4008	YES (although the 22nd is the first day of school in Chicago.)	NO
23	Board	Sears, Roebuck and Co.	Mr.	John	T.	Sloan		Executive Vice President, Human Resources	[redacted]		Paula	847-286-0558	847-286-3258	NO	NO

8/11/2000

[002c]

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	O	P
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[redacted]		Assistant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Availability	[illegible]
24	Board	Sprint	Mr.	William	T.	Esrey		Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	P6/(b)(6) [redacted]		(Jerry Glazier...) 913-624-3529	913-624-3000	800-327-5182	[redacted]	NO
25	Board	The Limited, Inc.	Mr.	Leslie		Wexner		Chairman and Chief Executive Officer			Julie	614-415-5000	614-415-5008	NO	NO
26	Board	The Mills Corporation	Mr.	Laurence	C.	Siegel		Chairman and Chief Executive Officer			Tammy	703-526-5178	703-526-5197	NO (Jim Dausch to substitute if possible)	NO
27	Board Sub	The Mills Corporation	Mr.	Jim		Dausch								Possible substitute for Laurence Siegel	
28	Board	TJX Companies, Inc.	Mr.	Ted		English		President and Chief Executive Officer			Meredith	508-390-1000	508-390-2199	[redacted]	
29	Board	Time Warner Inc.	Mr.	Gerald		Levin		Chairman and Chief Executive Officer			Lynn	212-484-8010	212-765-5985	NO	NO
30	Board	United Airlines	Mr.	Jim		Goodwin		Chairman and Chief Executive Officer			Janet	847-700-7620	847-700-2355	NO (but Janet will make sure and get back to us if something changes)	NO
31	Board Sub	United Airlines	Mr.	Gary		Jefferson		Vice President, Public Affairs				312-832-2704	312-832-0047		
32	Board	United Airlines	Mr.	Gerald		Greenwald		Chairman Emeritus			Lodene	847-700-5488	847-700-7347	[redacted]	
33	Board	United Parcel Service of America	Mr.	James	P.	Kelly		Chairman and Chief Executive Officer			Linda Thornton 404-828-7596	404-828-6164	404-828-6619	Will have a definite answer on 08/11/00	
34	Board	Xerox Corporation	Mr.	Joe		Valenti		Senior Vice President, North American Solutions Group of Xerox Business Services Operations			Cindy Schell 716-231-7311 <cindy.schell@usa.xerox.com>	716-231-7235	716-383-7496	[redacted]	
35	WTWP	The Welfare to Work Partnership	Mr.	Rodney		Carroll		Chief Operating Officer				202-955-3005 ext. 330	202-955-1087	[redacted]	YES
36	WTWP	The Welfare to Work Partnership	Mr.	Eli		Segal		President and Chief Executive Officer				202-955-3005 ext. 307	202-955-1087	[redacted]	YES

[002c]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002d. paper	Automated Data Sciences/CADscan; RE: dates of birth/SSNs/personal info [partial] (7 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Anna Richter
OA/Box Number: 23736

FOLDER TITLE:

Welfare-to-Work Event August 22, 2000 [2]

2011-0638-S
ms175

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

[002d]

Automated Data Sciences/CADscan

Rena Burns

Race/ Sex: Hispanic Female

[redacted] P6/(b)(6)

Event: Town Hall August 3rd, 1999 (Chicago, Illinois)

As one of five children raised by a single mother on welfare, Rena Burns dreamed of being financially self-sufficient. Today, she has not only reached that dream for herself – she owns her own technology/software development business – but she helps others accomplish that dream as well. Rena's company, Automated Data Sciences, employs 60 people, including four former welfare recipients. Initially, Rena did not intend to target welfare recipients but one former welfare recipient who worked for Rena as a secretary changed her mind. "She asked why we weren't going to bid on a particular project," described Rena. "I told her that we are a small company and don't have the resources to respond to every request for proposal." The former welfare recipient asked if she could try in her spare time. A month later, they got the account. In addition to running a successful business, mentoring employees and earning the Small Business Administration's Regional Welfare to Work Entrepreneur award, Rena is a regular speaker for a Los Angeles Juvenile Hall program. Rena also assists at-risk youths in LA County, and plans to expand to the nine central valley counties. "I bring one important message," Rena said. "If I can do it, so can anyone."

Cessna

Chris Wilcox

Race/Gender: White Male

[redacted] P6/(b)(6)

Service Provider: KanWorks/21st Street Campus

Children: 3 – Rikki (14), Toni (13), Lance (10)

Date of Hire: 10/9/95

[redacted] P6/(b)(6)

Job Title When Hired: Sheet Metal Assembler (SMA)

Current Job Title: SMA Crew Chief

[redacted] P6/(b)(6)

Event: Faces of Welfare Reform August, 1999 (Chicago, Illinois)

For years Chris Wilcox and his wife had a drug addiction problem. His three children – Rikki, 14, Toni, 13, and Lance, 10 – were suffering from the instability of their parents and the limitations of welfare. Finally, Chris got "sick and tired of being sick and tired." One of the workers at the KanWorks program in Kansas introduced Chris to Cessna's 21st Street Facility, a program designed to train welfare recipients for jobs at Cessna. Despite never having worked in aircraft manufacturing, the hardest adjustment for Chris was not learning about the industry, but being away from his children. Chris worked the 1st and 2nd shifts as a

[002d]

sheet metal assembler (SMA) when he started out but three and a half years later, Chris has much more time for his children working as a SMA crew chief on the 3rd shift. He has enjoyed his work as Cessna, especially his time spent on the Squak Team, the workers that followed the aircraft inspectors and had to troubleshoot any problems during construction. Chris finds his job to be challenging, forcing him to think on his feet while managing his crew, unlike the assembly line stereotype that comes with most manufacturing jobs. With plenty of experience under his belt, Chris looks forward to taking training classes and obtaining a BA in business that will help him move into Cessna's managerial ranks as a supervisor or beyond. But despite his career goals, Chris will be the first to tell you his main priority is to provide for his three children so they can continue to grow in a positive environment and someday attend college.

CVS

Antoinette Patrick

Race/Gender:	Caucasian female
P6/(b)(6)	
Service Provider:	Graduate of CVS/pharmacy program / DC Department of Employment Services
Children:	2 children; Ashley Rollins, 10; Austin Rollins; 11
Date of Hire:	September 1998
P6/(b)(6)	
Job Title When Hired:	Pharmacy Technician/Apprentice
Current Job Title:	Pharmacy Technician/Apprentice
P6/(b)(6)	
Event:	Town Hall Meeting, August 1999 (Chicago, Illinois)

Antoinette Patrick never dreamed of working at a pharmacy. Now, Antoinette can't imagine a career at any place other than CVS. After almost three years on welfare, Antoinette entered the CVS Apprenticeship Program on her way to a full-time job as a pharmacy technician. She has excelled on the job by treating her customers with patience and respect. "I try to put myself in their shoes to see how they would feel, and treat them accordingly," said Antoinette. In addition to full benefits, Antoinette is taking advantage of the CVS educational opportunities, working toward her certification as a lead pharmacy technician through an innovative online curriculum developed by CVS. "I never thought I could learn to do all this," said Antoinette. "I feel like I'm making a difference at CVS."

Bank of America

LaTonya R. Stephens

Race/Gender:	African-American female
P6/(b)(6)	

[002d]

Service Provider:	Goodwill Industries
Children:	2 daughters, Regina and Nakeisha.
Date of Hire:	August 31, 1998
P6/(b)(6)	
Job Title When Hired:	Telephone Banking Representative.
Current Job Title:	Telephone Personal Banker.
P6/(b)(6)	
Event:	Town Hall Meeting, August 1999, (Chicago, Illinois)

LaTonya Stephens was determined to reach her dreams when she and her two daughters – Regina and Nakeisha – moved to Dallas three years ago. Looking for a fresh start after living on public assistance, LaTonya immediately received her GED and computer training through the Dallas Housing Authority and Goodwill Industries training programs. After entering Bank of America's training program, LaTonya was hired as a Telephone Banking Representative. LaTonya excelled at her position and was promoted to Telephone Personal Banker with benefits, including a 401(k), life insurance, stock options and full medical for herself and her family. LaTonya has also earned company incentives every month that have allowed her to buy a car. LaTonya is now closing in on her biggest dream – a house with a backyard. After working with a Bank of America financial counselor, LaTonya was recently approved for a mortgage.

The TJX Companies, Inc.

Maria Mercado

Race:	Hispanic
Sex:	Female
P6/(b)(6)	
Service Provider:	Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries
Children:	Maria Ellena age 7 P6/(b)(6) Elixmarie age 11
P6/(b)(6)	
Job Title When Hired:	Intern Sales Associate
Current Job Title:	Merchandise Coordinator
P6/(b)(6)	
Event:	Town Hall Meeting, August 1999, (Chicago, Illinois)

Maria Mercado never graduated from high school, but now, she can't stop thinking about college. After spending nine years on welfare before landing a job with Marshalls, Maria has started college funds for her two daughters. "I want them to have the opportunity to follow their dreams," Maria said. For almost a decade, Maria dreamed of getting off welfare. In the autumn of 1998, Maria entered The First Step Transition to Work Program, which is a collaborative program between The TJX Companies, Inc. and Morgan Memorial Goodwill

[002d]

Industries. The program led to an internship at Marshalls, where Maria learned she had a natural ability for retail. Maria was promoted from intern to full-time sales associate to a merchandising lead sales position. Each accomplishment gave Maria more and more confidence in herself and what she could become. Maria is now training in TJX's Bridges To Management program and is well on her way to becoming an Assistant Store Manager. She is studying to earn her GED and hopes to pursue an accounting degree. "I learned that nothing is impossible," said Maria.

UPS

Tiffany Smith

Race/Gender:	White Female
[redacted] P6/(b)(6)	
Welfare History : (Dates on Welfare)	
Service Provider :	
Children (names/ages):	Sean, 4yrs old – boy ; Bre'anna, 1 year girl (as of 6/21/00)
Date of Hire:	October 25, 1996
[redacted] P6/(b)(6)	
Job Title When Hired:	
Current Job Title:	Package Handler
[redacted] P6/(b)(6)	
Event:	Town Hall Meeting, August 1999, (Chicago, Illinois)

Tiffany Smith was on welfare with her six-month-old son, Shawn, when his father stopped coming around. It was then that Tiffany realized that she was the only role model in Shawn's life, and she needed to get a job. "A working parent means a lot to a child," said Tiffany. "I became a mother and a father to him and he needs to know that what I'm doing, he should be doing too, once he grows up." Tiffany now works part-time at UPS, in the Small Sort Division, where her benefits include health and dental insurance in addition to her paycheck. Beyond that, she supplements her income with Medicaid. Tiffany takes pride in being a positive example for her two children – Shawn and Bre'anna. She is obtaining her GED and will apply for a supervisory position at UPS. With a GED, Tiffany will also become eligible for UPS's Earn and Learn program, which provides financial assistance for college.

E-Z Ride Medical Service

Elaine Kinslow

Race/Gender:	White Female
DOB:	
[redacted] P6/(b)(6)	
Service Provider :	PathFinder
Children (names/ages):	4 daughters, 17, 18, 19 & 21
Date of Hire:	February 1997

[002d]

Wages/Benefits @ Hire:
P6/(b)(6)
Job Title When Hired: Driver
Current Job Title: Driver (w/new company)
P6/(b)(6)
Event: State of the Union Address

Elaine Kinslow's future appeared secure when she graduated high school as the valedictorian of her class. But her college scholarship was revoked when her future school learned that Elaine was a single parent and Elaine was forced to go on welfare. For 13 years, Elaine was on and off welfare. She couldn't find a job that allowed her to work and afford day care for her children. Finally, Elaine was hired at Path Finder Transportation Service, where she found more than a job. "They believed in me," Elaine said. "They challenged me and things started getting better." When Path Finder lost its funding, Elaine continued to persevere and landed a job at E-Z Ride, a minority-owned company that helps transport people to and from work. Elaine is also taking classes in Public Safety at Ivy Tech College and plans to earn an EMS certificate. She is also learning to become part of a Hazardous Material Response Team. "My situation is not unique," said Elaine. "Everyday, I see former welfare recipients who are earning a paycheck to support themselves and their families."

Loews Hotels
Consuelo McGlond
Race/Gender: African American Female
P6/(b)(6)
SS#:
P6/(b)(6)
Service Provider : America Works
Children (names/ages): Kortney, Brandis and Kori
Date of Hire: November 2, 1998
Wages/Benefits @ Hire:
Current Wages/Benefits:
Job Title When Hired: Overnight PBX Operator
Current Job Title: Overnight PBX Operator
P6/(b)(6)
Event: Town Hall Meeting, August 1999, (Chicago, Illinois)

Thanks to Consuelo McGlond's job as a night telecommunications operator at Loews Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida, she and her three children – Kortney, Brandis and Kori – now have stability in their lives and Consuelo is focusing on a long career in the hospitality industry. Consuelo's future was not so clear three years ago when she was forced to go on public assistance. On welfare, Consuelo's monthly check was $335 a month and rent was $325 a month. She needed help from her mom and brother to pay the light and gas bills. Her cousin used to buy Pampers for her son. "I relied on other people for everything," Consuelo said. Finally, Consuelo was introduced to America Works, who recommended her for a job at Loews. Now Consuelo works the night shift -- from 10:30 p.m. to 6:30 am – allowing her take care of her children before and after school. After 18 months on the job, she now relies

[0028]

on herself. In fact, her friends and family come to her for money. "I tell them the same thing they used to tell me," Consuelo said. "Do I look like the Bank of Miami?"

Marriott
Lou Ann Catano

Race/Gender:	White Female
P6/(b)(6)	
Service Provider :	Other training programs/Marriott Pathways to Independence
Children (names/ages):	Angeline, 18
Date of Hire:	August, 1997
P6/(b)(6)	
Job Title When Hired:	Hotel Operator
Current Job Title:	Concierge
P6/(b)(6)	
Event:	First Anniversary Event, May 1998

Lou Ann Catano's motto could be "I want more." That's what she said to herself when she hit rock bottom – stuck in an abusive relationship, grappling with a drug and alcohol program and separated from her daughter, Angeline. She went on welfare, waiting for a spot in a supportive housing unit so she could get help. She took advantage of education and skills training opportunities, all the while telling her caseworker that she wanted more. Lou Ann was referred to the Marriott Pathways program. She was hired by Marriott and worked her way up from hotel operator to concierge. Now, she has a job that she loves in the city that she loves and she is able to fulfill a passion for travel. Lou Ann just wrote Angeline a check for her college sorority dues. "Four years ago, she wouldn't have even bothered to ask," said Lou Ann proudly.

Salomon Smith Barney
Rhonda Costa

Race/Gender:	African-American Female
P6/(b)(6)	
Service Provider :	Wildcat Service Corporation
Children (names/ages):	14 1/5, 5years
Date of Hire:	November, 1996
P6/(b)(6)	
Job Title When Hired:	Administrative Assistant
Current Job Title:	Office Manager

[002d]

[redacted] P6/(b)(6)

Event: First Anniversary Event, May 1998

Rhonda Costa didn't dream much when she was on welfare. She spent her days trying to pay her bills with a $280 a month welfare check and her nights shielding her two daughters from stray gunfire in a one-bedroom apartment in a dangerous part of New York City. Rhonda decided to change her life after her oldest daughter, Lakiyah, told Rhonda to get up and do something with her life. "It really hits home when your 11-year-old daughter recognizes that you're not doing anything productive with your life," said Rhonda. The next day, Rhonda enrolled with a Wildcat Service Corporation, a New York service provider that trains welfare recipients for jobs. After a 16-week training course, Rhonda was hired by Salomon Smith Barney. Three weeks later she was promoted to a full-time employee and a few months later, she introduced the President of the United States at the White House. Rhonda has recently been promoted to office manager and now has an assistant of her own – a Wildcat graduate. After working at Salomon Smith Barney for the past three years and moving into an apartment in a safer neighborhood, Rhonda is now pursuing several dreams, including a house – with three bedrooms, a backyard and a "huge" kitchen – and owning her own business. Through Salomon Smith Barney's tuition reimbursement program, Rhonda is taking a class at Borough of Manhattan Community College for her business management degree. "I've come so far already," she said. "It's great when you have a job where you're excited to get out of bed in the morning."

MAIL-IT REQUESTED: AUGUST 7, 2000 104PK2

CLIENT: ANNA
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YOUR SEARCH REQUEST AT THE TIME THIS MAIL-IT WAS REQUESTED:
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THE SELECTED STORY NUMBERS:
8-11

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WASHINGTON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20502-0308

**********************************05374**********************************

LEVEL 1 - 8 OF 20 STORIES

Los Angeles Times

August 23, 1996, Friday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 3429 words

HEADLINE: CLINTON'S SIGNATURE LAUNCHES HISTORIC OVERHAUL OF WELFARE; LEGISLATION: PRESIDENT SAYS CHANGE IS VITAL, BUT HE STILL SEES FLAWS IN SWEEPING MEASURE TO TRANSFER CONTROL OF PROGRAMS TO THE STATES. GOV. WILSON MOVES QUICKLY TO IMPLEMENT LAW.

BYLINE: ELIZABETH SHOGREN, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

President Clinton on Thursday signed historic legislation intended to "re-create the nation's social bargain with the poor" by transferring control of major anti-poverty programs to the states, along with the financial responsibility for keeping them afloat.

The sweeping welfare measure, crafted by Republican lawmakers and embraced with some hesitation by Clinton and congressional Democrats, reverses the course of federal social policy by ending a 61-year guarantee of cash assistance to every eligible poor family with children.

The new law makes fundamental changes in federal safety-net programs dating back to the New Deal and Great Society eras. It represents the most significant legislative change wrought by either Clinton or the Republican majority that took control of Congress two years ago.

In place of an open-ended federal program, cash welfare will be converted to block grants to the states. For the first time, poor families will be limited to a maximum of five years of federal cash assistance. Recipients will be required to work within two years of the time they sign up for welfare.

Freed from most federal regulations, state governments will have far more freedom to design their own programs to move welfare recipients into jobs. They may launch their new programs as soon as they submit plans to Washington and must do so by July 1, 1997.

California Gov. Pete Wilson moved quickly to implement the new law. State officials said he will issue an executive order next week to cut off aid to illegal immigrants. More than two dozen state programs--ranging from prenatal care to housing assistance--may be affected.

The legislation will send fiscal shock waves through states with high immigrant populations, and no state will be harder hit than California. Of the $ 54 billion in savings expected from the legislation during the next six years,
$ 24 billion will come from restricting benefits to legal immigrants.

California stands to lose $ 6.8 billion in the next six years as a result of the aid reductions mandated by the law, according to an official state analysis released this week. Some welfare experts estimate that the state's loss will be much greater.

California and other states with similar populations face a difficult choice. They can choose to divert scarce state funds to continue providing benefits to legal immigrants or risk the consequences of letting thousands of poor people go without support. Immigrants will begin losing benefits Jan. 1.

Reductions in the food stamp program represent another significant source of savings. The law reduces food stamp allotments across the board and denies benefits to unemployed adults without children who fail to find work within three months. Some of the food stamp reductions take effect immediately. Others will be implemented during the next year.

During Thursday's signing ceremony in the White House Rose Garden, Clinton criticized the cuts in immigrant benefits and food stamps as excessive. He said he was signing the measure despite those objections because he supports the larger goal of ending the current cash welfare system, which he blamed for fostering a culture of dependency on public assistance.

"We can change what is wrong," Clinton said. "We should not have passed up this historic chance to do what is right."

At a campaign appearance in New Jersey on Thursday, GOP presidential nominee Bob Dole sought to claim credit for what he called "the Dole welfare bill." He declared: "The success of this historic effort is welcome news to those of us who have been leading the fight to end our failed welfare system. . . . My only regret today is that President Clinton did not join with us sooner"--a reference to Clinton's vetoes of two earlier welfare reform measures.

GOP Resists Changes

Congressional Republicans said it is unlikely that Congress will agree to significant changes in the new law, particularly if the GOP retains control of the House and Senate. Besides the political obstacles, budget rules would require offsetting cuts in other areas of federal spending if benefits were restored for immigrants and food stamp recipients.

"The reality of it is that that's an awful lot of money," Rep. E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R-Fla.), the legislation's chief author, said of the savings generated by the benefit cuts.

Shaw defended the underlying rationale for reducing benefits received by immigrants. "This is not a question of being cruel to immigrants," he said.

"Immigrants sign a pledge that they are not going to become public charges when they come to America."

In Sacramento, sources said Wilson aides met privately Thursday with key legislative leaders to discuss the imminent executive order that would cut benefits for illegal immigrants, who have been targeted for years by the governor but have been protected by Democrats.

Officials said they expect the order, to be issued as early as Monday, to be challenged in court.

The governor's order would seek to halt benefits such as prenatal care for illegal immigrants, sources said. One official said it probably would not become effective for 30 to 60 days in order to give county officials time to prepare for the change.

"The provisions that relate to the welfare bill with regard to illegal immigrants, we should be able to implement very quickly," said Sean Walsh, Wilson's press secretary. "The elements that relate to legal immigrants and overall welfare reform require continued evaluation to determine what laws need to be changed and what can be done administratively."

One source said the governor would propose legislation to maintain nursing home care for legal immigrants. Another official said the governor also is likely to support continued care for elderly illegal immigrants.

Illegal immigrants would remain eligible for emergency medical care.

One official said state attorneys believe that the federal law already provides for an immediate cutoff of services to illegal immigrants. But, the source said, after consultations with Atty. Gen. Dan Lungren's office, officials decided to implement the action with an executive order.

Political Battles

The signing ceremony at the White House culminated a four-year partisan struggle over the future direction of federal policy for mitigating the effects of poverty. It seemed a bit odd, Republicans noted, that there were only a handful of GOP lawmakers at the signing ceremony, because the law more closely resembles the Republican vision of welfare reform than it does Clinton's initial reform proposal.

"This is clearly a Republican bill, there's no doubt about it," Shaw said after the ceremony.

Although enactment of the measure effectively ended Clinton's long-running feud with Republicans over welfare policy, it started one with many in his own party. As Clinton signed the measure, liberal activists who have long been reliable supporters of Democrats protested outside the White House, chanting: "We'll remember in November!"

"I won't vote for someone who is willing to seriously hurt children and old people just to get reelected," said demonstrator Naki Stevens, 46, a resident of Vermont.

Internal Debate

Even the White House staff initially was divided over whether Clinton should sign the measure. Some aides urged him to veto it, arguing that it will put poor children and immigrants at too much risk. But Clinton's political advisors stressed that signing the measure seemed essential for a president who pledged to "end welfare as we know it" in his first campaign and who is determined to project an image as a "New Democrat."

Wendell Primus, one of the administration's chief welfare policy officials, resigned because of the president's decision. To do otherwise, he said, would force him to "disown" the critical impact analyses produced by his office. Primus' studies concluded that the law will not provide states with enough resources to help welfare recipients get the training and education they need to move into jobs and will add more than 1 million children to the poverty rolls.

Clinton tried to appease his critics by emphasizing his determination to fix what he considers to be mistakes in the legislation and by challenging the country to provide the jobs needed for poor parents who are forced to enter the work force.

"Now that we are saying with this bill we expect work, we have to make sure the people have a chance to go to work," Clinton said. "If we really value work, everybody in this society--businesses, nonprofits, religious institutions, individuals, those in government--all have a responsibility to make sure the jobs are there."

The law makes extensive changes in an array of federal social programs:

Cash Assistance

States will receive lump-sum block grants to provide cash assistance to poor families with children. The grants replace the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, which obligated Washington to provide benefits to every eligible family. States have until July 1, 1997, to submit their plans for distributing cash assistance and moving parents into jobs.

States are forbidden from providing cash benefits to families for more than five years in a lifetime, but may exempt up to 20% of their welfare recipients. They must require most recipients to go to work within two years of applying for benefits. By 2002, 50% of each state's welfare recipients must be working in some capacity. States may chose to impose shorter time limits or require recipients to work sooner than specified by the federal law.

Teen mothers must finish high school and live at home or with another adult to qualify for cash support.

Most states already have received waivers from federal law to conduct welfare reform experiments. If those waivers are inconsistent with the new law, states may continue their own programs until the waivers expire. For example, 30 states and the District of Columbia have received permission to impose their own time limits on welfare benefits. Many of these waivers are more lenient than the new law because they permit recipients to continue receiving benefits if they remain unemployed despite their efforts to find work.

Congressional Republicans are concerned that the waivers will undermine the new law and criticized the administration for continuing to grant them even after Clinton agreed to sign the welfare legislation.

Immigrant Benefits

The measure fundamentally alters the federal government's relationship with legal immigrants, who until now have been eligible for most forms of public assistance.

Under the new rules, immigrants will be required to work and pay taxes for 10 years before they can qualify for such federal benefits as Supplemental Security Income or food stamps.

States are given the option to continue providing benefits funded jointly by the federal and state governments--including cash assistance and Medicaid (MediCal in California)--for legal immigrants who currently receive them. Immigrants who arrive in the country after the legislation takes effect cannot receive those benefits for the first five years they live here.

States cannot begin cutting benefits for immigrants now receiving them before Jan. 1. State officials said benefit reductions will be imposed as part of the annual review process for individual recipients.

The immigrant aid cuts will hit California particularly hard. About 40% percent of all immigrants currently receiving benefits reside in the state.

Food Stamps

The law will reduce spending on food stamps by $ 23 billion during the next six years. Although food stamps will remain a federal program, the measure reduces benefits and tightens eligibility standards.

For the first time, able-bodied adults without dependent children will be limited to three months of food stamps in any 36-month period unless they find work. Recipients who are laid off are entitled to an additional three months while they look for work.

The legislation mandates an across-the-board 3% reduction in the monthly allotments received by all food stamp recipients. In addition, the law adds other restrictions to the formula used to calculate individual benefits, which means that many recipients will experience an even larger reduction. These cuts will be felt by working families as well as those on public assistance.

Clinton criticized the across-the-board cuts. Instead of "punishing people who are working for a living already," he said, the government should "do everything we can to lift them up and keep them at work and help them support their children."

The food stamp reductions take effect at different times. For immigrants who submit new applications for food stamps, the cutoff is effective immediately. Most of the formula changes take effect on Oct. 1. States have three months to notify able-bodied adults without children about the new work requirements, at which time the three-month clock begins ticking.

SSI and Child Support

The legislation tightens the eligibility criteria for disabled children seeking cash benefits under the Supplemental Security Income program. Behavioral problems no longer will be considered a qualifying disability.

The law overhauls federal and state child-support systems, requiring the use of new enforcement techniques to track down noncustodial parents who fail to pay child support. It eliminates the $ 50-per-month payment received by welfare recipients when noncustodial parents pay child support and allows former recipients to retain more child support.

Under the measure, employers are required to report the names of people they hire to a newly created national registry. This provision is expected to help states find parents who are delinquent in child-support payments and expedite the process by which states seize their assets.

Times staff writer Dave Lesher contributed to this story from Sacramento.

The New Era

A historic overhaul of the nation's welfare system was signed into law Thursday, compelling recipients to go to work and ending six decades of guaranteed federal cash assistance. The new law triggers a huge governmental transformation as state governments take over most welfare programs.

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WHAT THE MEANS FOR CALIFORNIA

* State expects an overall cut in federal aid of $ 6.8 billion in the next six years.

* Legislature and governor must develop new state welfare program, to be paid for with federal block grants and state money. Aid recipients must find work within two years.

* A 4.9% cut in welfare payments (higher in rural areas) for 2.7 million Californians getting via Aid to Families With Dependent Children program.

* An estimated 173,000 legal immigrants statewide will lose Supplemental Security Income money for low-income elderly, blind and disabled.

* Most legal immigrants will also be ineligible for food stamps.

* A 3% cut in food stamp benefits kicks in right away with more cuts ahead.

Outline of the New Law

Major provisions of the welfare reform legislation signed into law Thursday by President Clinton:

AID TO FAMILIES

WHAT'S REQUIRED OF STATES

The primary cash welfare program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, will be abolished, eliminating the federal government's guarantee that all eligible citizens will receive benefits. It will be replaced by block grants to the states, which now have more flexibility to design their own cash welfare programs, subject to these requirements:

* States must submit comprehensive welfare plans and convert to block grants no later than July 1, 1997.

* States must place at least 25% of cash welfare recipients in jobs or work programs by 1997, and 50% by 2002.

* Federal funds cannot be used to provide cash benefits to adults who fail to find work within two years.

* Federal funds are limited to five years of assistance in a lifetime; states can exempt 20% of recipients from this requirement.

* Cash aid is reduced by 25% for recipients who do not cooperate with child support enforcement agencies or in establishing paternity.

* States have the option to deny additional cash aid to children of welfare recipients.

* Federal funds cannot be used for aid to unmarried parents under 18 unless they live with an adult and attend school.

* States have the option to deny cash assistance altogether to unmarried parents under 18.

* States that have received federal waivers to conduct reform programs may continue to operate under those waivers.

CALIFORNIA CONNECTION: As of May, 2.7 million Californians were receiving public assistance through AFDC. Of these, 1.8 million were children. The state has already approved plans for a 4.9% cut (higher in rural counties) in cash benefits expected to take effect in late fall. By next July, the state must submit a plan to the federal government outlining how it intends to use federal block-grant money that replaces the AFDC program.

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FOOD STAMPS

WHAT'S REQUIRED OF STATES

Food stamps will continue to operate as an "entitlement" program, which means that the federal government guarantees that all eligible recipients will receive benefits. But the benefit formula and eligibility criteria are tightened, producing significant savings for Washington and imposing new financial burdens on states that leave their current programs unchanged.

* Individual food stamp allotments would be be reduced across the board by 3%.

* The standard deduction applied to food stamp applications to determine eligibility will no longer rise with inflation.

* The deduction for housing costs will be frozen at $ 300 per month, beginning in 2001.

* Able-bodied adults with no dependents lose food stamps after three months (six months if laid off) unless they work 20 hours per week.

CALIFORNIA CONNECTION: There are now 3.2 Californians receiving food stamps. When fully implemented, the average household benefit in California will be cut by 19%. Most cuts willtake effect immediately.

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IMMIGRANTS

WHAT'S REQUIRED OF STATES

Federal assistance for immigrants who are living in the country legally but have not become citizens is significantly reduced. This accounts for much of the overall savings Washington hopes for. The immigrant benefit cuts will hit particularly hard in California.

* Most legal immigrants are denied food stamps and Supplemental Security Income--the federal assistance program for low-income elderly, blind and disabled Americans--until they become citizens or work in this country for 10 years.

* States can continue to provide legal immigrants already living here with aid for families with children, as well as Medicaid (Medi-Cal in California).

* Legal immigrants who come to this country after the bill takes effect cannot receive aid for families and Medicaid for five years.

* Benefits for refugees, veterans and immigrants granted asylum are not affected.

* Illegal immigrants are denied virtually all federal assistance except short-term disaster relief and emergency medical care.

CALIFORNIA CONNECTION: This state leads the nation in number of legal immigrants, and about two-thirds of the welfare funding cuts for California are in this section of the law. The state estimates that $ 5.9 billion in aid to noncitizens will be cut over the next six years, including $ 3.7 billion in SSI. As of last December, 322,000 legal immigrants were receiving SSI benefits in California. The Department of Social Services estimates that about 173,000 of them will lose benefits. The SSI cuts will take effect following each recipient's annual SSI benefit review. Food stamp cuts for immigrants will affect about 270,000 recipients.

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SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

WHAT'S REQUIRED OF STATES

The federal assistance program for low-income elderly, blind and disabled Americans will be continued. But eligibility criteria are tightened to reduce future outlays.

* Children no longer qualify for SSI benefits unless they have a medically proven disability that causes "marked and severe functional limitations."

* Most elderly immigrants are denied SSI benefits unless they obtain citizenship or work in the United States for 10 years.

CALIFORNIA CONNECTION: There are now 1,035,000 Californians receiving SSI benefits and 87,000 of them are under age 18. The Department of Social Services estimates that about 14,000 children would be subject to reevaluation of their SSI benefits.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: "Today, we are taking a historic chance to make welfare what it was meant to be: a second chance, not a way of life." -- President Clinton, shown after signing reform bill with former welfare mother Lillie Harden of Little Rock, Ark. PHOTOGRAPHER: Reuters GRAPHIC-CHART: The New Era / Los Angeles Times GRAPHIC-CHART: Outline of the New Law

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LEVEL 1 - 9 OF 20 STORIES

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LENGTH: 3494 words

HEADLINE: THE WHITE HOUSE
Remarks by President at signing of Personal Responsibility Act

HIGHLIGHT:
The Rose Garden

BODY:
THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you very much. Lillie, thank you. Thank you, Mr. Vice President, to the members of the Cabinet. All of the members of Congress who are here, thank you very much.

I'd like to say to Congressman Castle, I'm especially glad to see you here, because eight years ago about this time when you were the Governor of Delaware and Governor Carper was the Congressman from Delaware, you and I were together at a signing like this.

Thank you, Senator Long, for coming here. Thank you, Governors Romer, Carper, Miller and Caperton.

I'd also like to thank Penelope Howard and Janet Ferrel for coming here. They, too, have worked their way from welfare to independence and we're honored to have them here. I'd like to thank all of the people who worked on this bill who have been introduced from our staff and Cabinet, but I'd also like to especially thank Bruce Reed, who did a lot to do with working on the final compromises of this bill; I thank him.

Lillie Harden was up there talking, and I want to tell you how she happens to be here today. Ten years ago, Governor Castle and I were asked to cochair a Governors Task Force on Welfare Reform, and we were asked together on it, and when we met at Hilton Head in South Carolina, we had a little panel. And 41 governors showed up to listen to people who were on welfare from several states.

So I asked Carol Rasco to find me somebody from our state who had been in one of our welfare reform programs and had gone to work. She found Lillie Harden and Lillie showed up at the program. And I was conducting this meeting and I committed a mistake that they always tell lawyers never to do: never ask a question you do not know the answer to. (Laughter.)

But she was doing so well talking about it, as you saw how well-spoken she was today - and I said, "Lillie, what's the best thing about being off welfare?" And she looked me straight in the eye and said, "When my boy goes to school and they say what does your mama do for a living, he can give an answer." I have never forgotten that. (Applause.) And when I saw the success of all of her children and the success that she's had in the past 10 years, I can tell you, you've had a bigger impact on me than I've had on you. And I thank you for the power of your example, for your family's. And for all of America, thank you very much. (Applause.)

What we are trying to do today is to overcome the flaws of the welfare system for the people who are trapped on it. We all know that the typical family on welfare today is very different from the one that welfare was designed to deal with 60 years ago. We all know that there are a lot of good people on welfare who just get off of it in the ordinary course of business, but that a significant number of people are trapped on welfare for a very long time, exiling them from the entire community of work that gives structure to our lives.

Nearly 30 years ago, Robert Kennedy said, "Work is the meaning of what this country is all about. We need it as individuals, we need to sense it in our fellow citizens, and we need it as a society and as a people." He was right then, and it's right now.

From now on, our nation's answer to this great social challenge will no longer be a never-ending cycle of welfare, it will be the dignity, the power and the ethic of work. Today, we are taking an historic chance to make welfare what it was meant to be: a second chance, not a way of life.

The bill I'm about to sign, as I have said many times, is far from perfect, but it has come a very long way. Congress sent me two previous bills that I strongly believe failed to protect our children and did too little to move people from welfare to work. I vetoed both of them. This bill had broad bipartisan support and is much, much better on both counts.

The new bill restores America's basic bargain of providing opportunity and demanding in return responsibility. It provides $14 billion for child care, $4 billion more than the present law does. It is good because without the assurance of child care it's all but impossible for a mother with young children to go to work. It requires states to maintain their own spending on welfare reform and gives them powerful performance incentives to place more people on welfare in jobs. It gives states the capacity to create jobs by taking money now used for welfare checks and giving it to employers as subsidies as incentives to hire people. This bill will help people to go to work so they can stop drawing a welfare check and start drawing a paycheck.

It's also better for children. It preserves the national safety net of food stamps and school lunches. It drops the deep cuts and the devastating changes in child protection, adoption, and help for disabled children. It preserves the national guarantee of health care for poor children, the disabled, the elderly, and people on welfare - the most important preservation of all.

It includes the tough child support enforcement measures that, as far as I know, every member of Congress and everybody in the administration and every thinking person in the country has supported for more than two years.

It's the most sweeping crackdown on deadbeat parents in history. We have succeeded in increasing child support collection 40 percent, but over a third of the cases where there's delinquencies, involve who cross state lines. For a lot of women and children, the only reason they're on welfare today - the only reason - is that the father up and walked away when he could have made a contribution to the welfare of the children. That is wrong. If every parent paid the child support that he or she owes legally today, we could move 800,000 women and children off welfare immediately.

With this bill we say, if you don't pay the child support you owe we'll garnish your wages, take away your driver's license, track you across state lines; if necessary, make you work off what you pay - what you owe. It is a good thing and it will help dramatically to reduce welfare, increase independence, and reenforce parental responsibility. (Applause.)

As the Vice President said, we strongly disagree with a couple of provisions of this bill. We believe that the nutritional cuts are too deep, especially as they affect low-income working people and children. We should not be punishing people who are working for a living already; we should do everything we can to lift them up and keep them at work and help them to support their children. We also believe that the congressional leadership insisted in cuts in programs for legal immigrants that are far too deep.

These cuts, however, have nothing to do with the fundamental purpose of welfare reform. I signed this bill because this is an historic chance - where Republicans and Democrats got together and said, we're going to take this historic chance to try to recreate the nation's social bargain with the poor. We're going to try to change the parameters of the debate. We're going to make it all new again and see if we can't create a system of incentives which reenforce work and family and independence.

We can change what is wrong. We should not have passed this historic opportunity to do what is right. And so I want to ask all of you, without regard to party, to think through the implications of these other non-welfare issues on the American people and let's work together in good spirits and good faith to remedy what is wrong. We can balance the budget without these cuts, but let's not obscure the fundamental purpose of the welfare provisions of this legislation which are good and solid, and which can give us at least the chance to end the terrible, almost physical isolation of huge numbers of poor people and their children from the rest of mainstream America. We have to do that. (Applause.)

Let me also say that there's something really good about this legislation. When I sign it we all have to start again. And this becomes everybody's responsibility. After I sign my name to this bill, welfare will no longer be a political issue. The two parties cannot attack each other over it. Politicians cannot attack poor people over it. There are no encrusted habits, systems and failures that can be laid at the foot of someone else. We have to begin again. This is not the end of welfare reform, this is the beginning. And we have to all assume responsibility. (Applause.)

Now that we are saying with this bill we expect work, we have to make sure the people have a chance to go to work. If we really value work, everybody in this society - businesses, non-profits, religious institutions, individuals, those in government - all have a responsibility to make sure the jobs are there.

These three women have great stories. Almost everybody on welfare would like to have a story like that. And the rest of us now have a responsibility to give them that story. We cannot blame the system for the jobs they don't have anymore. If it doesn't work now, it's everybody's fault - mine, yours, and everybody else. There is no longer a system in the way. (Applause.)

I've worked hard over the past four years to create jobs and to steer investment into places where there are large numbers of people on welfare because there's been no economic recovery. That's what the empowerment zone program was all about. That's what the community development bank initiative was all about. That's what our urban Brownfield cleanup initiative was all about - trying to give people the means to make a living in areas that had been left behind.

I think we have to do more here in Washington to do that, and I'll have more to say about that later. But let me say again, we have to build a new work and family system. And this is everybody's responsibility now. The people on welfare are people just like these three people we honor here today and their families. They are human beings. And we owe it to all of them to give them a chance to come back.

I talked the other day when the Vice President and I went down to Tennessee and we were working with Congressman Tanner's district, we were working on a church that had burned. And there was a pastor there from a church in North Carolina that brought a group of his people in to work. And he started asking me about welfare reform, and I started telling him about it. And I said, "You know what you ought to do? You ought to go tell Governor Hunt that you would hire somebody on welfare to work in your church if he would give you the welfare check as a wage supplement, you'd double their pay and you'd keep them employed for a year or so and see if you couldn't train them and help their families and see if their kids were all right." I said, "Would you do that?" He said, "In a heartbeat."

I think there are people all over America like that. (Applause.) I think there are people all over America like that. That's what I want all of you to be thinking about today - what are we going to do now? This is not over, this is just beginning. The Congress deserves our thanks for creating a new reality, but we have to fill in the blanks. The governors asked for this responsibility; now they've got to live up to it. There are mayors that have responsibilities, county officials that have responsibilities. Every employer in this country that ever made a disparaging remark about the welfare system needs to think about whether he or she should now hire somebody from welfare and go to work. Go to the state and say, okay, you give me the check, I'll use it as an income supplement, I'll train these people, I'll help them to start their lives and we'll go forward from here.

Every single person needs to be thinking - every person in America tonight who sees a report of this who has ever said a disparaging word about the welfare system should now say, "Okay, that's gone. What is my responsibility to make it better?" (Applause.)

Two days ago we signed a bill increasing the minimum wage here and making it easier for people in small businesses to get and keep pensions. Yesterday we signed the Kassebaum-Kennedy bill which makes health care more available to up to 25 million Americans, many of them in lower-income jobs where they're more vulnerable.

The bill I'm signing today preserves the increases in the earned income tax credit for working families. It is now clearly better to go to work than to stay on welfare - clearly better. Because of actions taken by the Congress in this session, it is clearly better. And what we have to do now is to make that work a reality.

I've said this many times, but, you know, most American families find that the greatest challenge of their lives is how to do a good job raising their kids and do a good job at work. Trying to balance work and family is the challenge that most Americans in the workplace face. Thankfully, that's the challenge Lillie Harden's had to face for the last 10 years. That's just what we want for everybody. We want at least the chance to strike the right balance for everybody.

Today, we are ending welfare as we know it. But I hope this day will be remembered not for what it ended, but for what it began - a new day that offers hope, honors responsibility, rewards work, and changes the terms of the debate so that no one in America ever feels again the need to criticize people who are poor on welfare, but instead feels the responsibility to reach out to men and women and children who are isolated, who need opportunity, and who are willing to assume responsibility, and give them to opportunity and the terms of responsibility. (Applause.)

Now, I'd like to ask Penelope Howard, Janet Ferrel, Lillie Harden, the governors and the members of Congress from both parties who are here to come up and join me as I sign the welfare reform bill.

Q Mr. President, before you sign the bill, can you tell us whether you think it's right to regulate tobacco or nicotine as a drug?

THE PRESIDENT: You know, Wolf, under the law, I have to wait until the OMB makes a recommendation to me. I think we have to anticipate things. I can't say more than that right now.

(The bill is signed.)

Q Mr. President, some of your core constituencies are furious with you for signing this bill. What do you say to them?

THE PRESIDENT: Just what I said up there. We saved medical care. We saved food stamps. We saved child care. We saved the aid to disabled children. We saved the school lunch program. We saved the framework of support. What we did was to tell the state, now you have to create a system to give everyone a chance to go to work who is able-bodied, give everyone a chance to be independent. And we did - that is the right thing to do.

And now, welfare is no longer a political football to be kicked around. It's a personal responsibility of every American who ever criticized the welfare system to help the poor people now to move from welfare to work. That's what I say.

This is going to be a good thing for the country. We're going to monitor it and we're going to fix whatever is wrong with it.

Q What guarantees are there that these things will be fixed, Mr. President, especially if Republicans remain in control of Congress?

THE PRESIDENT: That's what we have elections for.

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The New York Times

August 23, 1996, Friday, Late Edition - Final

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HEADLINE: CLINTON SIGNS BILL CUTTING WELFARE; STATES IN NEW ROLE

BYLINE: By FRANCIS X. CLINES

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Aug. 22

BODY:

In a sweeping reversal of Federal policy, President Clinton today ended six decades of guaranteed help to the nation's poorest children by signing into law a vast welfare overhaul requiring the 50 states to deal more directly with the social burdens and the budget expense of poverty.

"Today we are taking a historic chance to make welfare what it was meant to be: a second chance, not a way of life," Mr. Clinton declared in signing the measure, which will affect tens of millions of poor Americans, largely by mandating work requirements and imposing a five-year lifetime limit on welfare help to needy families.

With his signature, at a Rose Garden ceremony, the President eliminated a pillar of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal social welfare program, delighting the Republican-controlled Congress in this election year and incensing many of his fellow Democrats.

Mr. Clinton, hailing the law as "good and solid" progress, expressed hope that the partisan edge would now be eliminated from the nation's frustrations over welfare. But moments after the signing, the Presidential campaign of Bob Dole commented, "By selling out his own party, Bill Clinton has proven he is ideologically adrift."

On the Democratic side, the enactment was decried as a "moment of shame" by Marion Wright Edelman, the president of the Children's Defense Fund and a longtime friend of Hillary Rodham Clinton, who was the fund's co-chairwoman until the 1992 election. Another frequent Clinton defender, Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, rued the President's signature by declaring, "This isn't welfare reform, it's welfare denial."

Mr. Clinton took care to have three former welfare mothers at his side in the sunshine as he signed the measure, praising it for restoring "America's basic bargain of providing opportunity and demanding in return responsibility."

He claimed credit for gaining a $3.5 billion increase in child care from Congress, for a total of $14 billion to help single mothers while they seek work.

The heart of the complex new law abolishes Aid to Families With Dependent Children, the Government's welfare bulwark, which provides monthly cash benefits to 12.8 million people, including more than 8 million children.

This is to be replaced by a system of block grants and vast new authority for the states, in the hope that they can fashion new work and welfare programs to solve the long-intractable problem of dependence on government. Job creation will be a particular state burden, since the law requires most poor adults to find a job within two years of first receiving aid.

Critics, including the nation's Roman Catholic bishops, have asked how states already laboring to meet their own budget-crimping priorities can manage welfare better when the new law will provide less Federal revenue for the task, $55 billion less over six years.

"The governors," Mr. Clinton noted, "asked for this responsibility. Now they've got to live up to it." He celebrated that "there is no longer a system in the way."

But Representative Carrie P. Meek, a Florida Democrat with a large welfare constituency, said it was more accurate to say, "Now we'll have 50 welfare systems, all doing different things."

Mr. Clinton, who had vetoed two earlier welfare-overhaul measures, hailed the final legislation, on balance, as a historic chance to "re-create the nation's social bargain with the poor." He vowed to fight what he described as its shortcomings, particularly a six-year, $24 billion cut in food stamp help to 25 million poor Americans and the barring of future legal immigrants from most welfare assistance.

Those two cuts account for most of the law's budget savings. Realistically, Mr. Clinton's vow to return to Congress to fight those reversals, and to initiate job-creation programs for the poor, would require his leading the Democrats back to power in Congress this November.

The President, already deep into his own re-election campaign, candidly admitted that he was hoping to neutralize the risky welfare issue, which has hounded him since his 1992 campaign vow to "end welfare as we know it."

"After I sign my name to this bill, welfare will no longer be a political issue," he contended rather wishfully even as Republicans claimed credit for forcing his hand through a combination of public pressure and his own re-election strategy of preferring centrist compromise to ideological standoff.

"The two parties cannot attack each other over it," the President insisted moments before taking pen in hand. "The politicians cannot attack poor people over it. There are no encrusted habits, systems and failures that can be laid at the foot of someone else. We have to begin again. This is not the end of welfare reform; this is the beginning. And we have to all assume responsibility."

Mr. Dole, former Senate majority leader, issued a statement welcoming the

President's signature on a bill that the Republican challenger pronounced similar to "my welfare reform proposal."

"When they look beyond President Clinton's election-year calculation," he said, "the American people know Republican leadership delivered welfare reform."

The Rose Garden ceremony was remarkable for the dearth of Democratic leaders in attendance and the presence of beaming Republicans. Even Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut, the general chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is now busily working for the President's re-election, had denounced the measure as an "unconscionable retreat."

Democratic pickets have already begun dogging the President, notably at his birthday celebration last weekend in New York, and White House officials privately concede that there are likely to be some heated moments over the issue next week at Mr. Clinton's re-nomination convention in Chicago.

Even before he signed the bill, the Administration was quietly granting last-minute waivers from current law to allow states to offer extensions beyond the five-year lifetime limit on aid, provided recipients keep looking for work. Republicans have accused the President of already trying to undermine the new law in the face of liberal counterpressure.

Some Democrats hope this proves true. "I'm upset about the bill, but as I read it I figure most states will be able to get out from under the toughest parts with waivers," said Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado. "After a lot of tinkering and tuning, this all may prove nothing more than an election-year brouhaha."

Attending to the accusation that he was severing his party's New Deal taproot, the President declared, "The typical family on welfare today is very different from the one that welfare was designed to deal with 60 years ago." In contrast to needy Depression-era Americans, he said, modern Americans who get aid "are trapped on welfare for a very long time, exiling them from the entire community of work that gives structure to our lives."

As he signed the measure, a long line of protesters stretched along the block north of the White House, out of sight of the Rose Garden, in a rally organized by the Children's Defense Fund, the National Organization for Women and the Feminist Majority. "We intend to fix the political climate that makes the President and Congress think they can get away with writing off the poor," declared Patricia Ireland, president of NOW.

Mr. Clinton, to the contrary, depicted himself as delivering creatively on a promise. "Today we are ending welfare as we know it," he insisted. "But I hope this day will be remembered not for what it ended, but for what it began: a new day that offers hope, honors responsibility, rewards work and changes the terms of the debate so that no one in America ever feels again the need to criticize people who are poor or on welfare."

GRAPHIC: Photos: While President Clinton signed a bill overhauling the welfare system, demonstrators on Pennsylvania Avenue protested the measure. (Paul Hosefros/The New York Times)(pg. A22); Lillie Harden, left, and Janet Ferrel, former welfare recipients, watched President Clinton sign the welfare bill yesterday in the Rose Garden. (Paul Hosefros/The New York Times)(pg. A1)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: August 23, 1996

LEVEL 1 - 11 OF 20 STORIES

Newsday (New York, NY)

August 23, 1996, Friday, NASSAU AND SUFFOLK EDITION
Correction Appended

SECTION: NEWS; Page A07

LENGTH: 720 words

HEADLINE: WELFARE BILL SIGNED / NY LAWMAKERS, GOP RAP CLINTON

BYLINE: By Laura Sullivan. WASHINGTON BUREAU; Michael Slackman in Albany contributed to this story.

DATELINE: Washington

BODY:

Washington - Gearing up for the Democratic National Convention less than a week away, President Bill Clinton signed welfare legislation yesterday effectively ending 61 years of guaranteed assistance to the organizations and New York Democrats, who called it too harsh on immigrants, mothers and children. The signing also angered some Republicans, who said Clinton was taking too much credit for a bill they are responsible for. Correction: A story yesterday incorrectly listed one of the benefits that will be denied to legal immigrants under the new welfare legislation signed by President Bill Clinton. Legal immigrants generally will be ineligible for supplemental security income. (8/24/96 A02 ALL)

As part of the runup to next week's Democratic Convention, Clinton has signed three high-profile bills this week, raising the minimum wage, resonate with voters.

The welfare bill, which Clinton signed after vetoing two earlier versions, will turn the program into a work-oriented, time-limited system run largely by the states and will eliminate Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the nation's main cash welfare program.

"From now on our nation's answer to this great social challenge will no longer be a never-ending cycle of welfare: it will be the dignity, the power, and the ethic of work," Clinton said at a ceremony in the White House Rose Garden. "Today we are taking an historic chance to make welfare what it was meant to be: a second chance, not a way of life." attended the signing, accused the president of turning his back on the poor. The bill "terminates the basic federal commitment to support for dependent children in hopes of altering the behavior of their mothers," said Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.).

More than 100 protesters organized by the National Organization for Women gathered outside the White House during the signing and chanted, "Shame, shame."

Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala agreed to meet with all 289 New York delegates to the Democratic convention next week to ease tensions and explain why Clinton signed the bill.

At a news conference yesterday she said the president was aware of some of the bill's "problems," namely that it denies Social Security income, nutrition programs and food stamps to legal immigrants and that it allows states to restrict some recipients from receiving benefits.

"The point here is to move people from welfare to work," she said. "If there are provisions that do not support that, we will go back to Congress. We have done it before, and we will do it again."

"We should not have passed this historic opportunity to do what is right," Clinton said, although he called the bill "far from perfect." Meanwhile, Republicans, vying for credit, accused Clinton of turning his back on Democrats, even though 25 of the Senate's 46 Democrats voted for the bill.

"By selling out his own party, Bill Clinton has proven he is ideologically adrift," said Bob Dole's press secretary, Christina Martin. "The good news for Americans is that Bob Dole and Republican governors were there to show Bill Clinton the light on welfare reform."

"When voters look beyond President Clinton's election-year calculations, the American people know Republican leadership delivered welfare reform," Dole said.

Supporters argue that the bill, which cuts off recipients after two years and puts a five-year lifetime limit on benefits, will save taxpayers $55 billion over the next six years.

The Social Security Administration said 26,258 children in New York State are collecting supplemental security income benefits because they were evaluated as disabled. A spokesman for the agency said that under the welfare bill, which redefines disability, officials expect 74 percent of those children to lose benefits. Nationally there are 250,000 children in the program, of whom 185,000 are expected to be dropped.

As for legal residents of the country who are not citizens, agency spokesman Phil Gambino said 154,257 in New York State are collecting supplemental security income benefits, of whom half, or 77,000, are expected to lose benefits. The remainder meet exemptions in the law. He said half of the 1 million legal residents on supplemental security income nationally are expected to be dropped.

CORRECTION:

A story yesterday incorrectly listed one of the benefits that will be denied to legal immigrants under the new welfare legislation signed by President Bill Clinton. Legal immigrants generally will be ineligible for supplemental security income. (8/24/96 A02 ALL)

GRAPHIC: 1) AP Photo- President Clinton with former welfare recipients Lillie Harden of Little Rock, Ark., left, Janet Ferrel of West Virginia and Penelope Howard of Delaware, before signing the new bill into law. 2) AP Photo- President Clinton hugs a former welfare recipient, Lillie Harden, of Little Rock, Ark., during a Rose Garden ceremony yesterday where he signed a bill overhauling welfare. (A02 Q)

LANGUAGE: English
LOAD-DATE: August 24, 1996

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