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RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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]

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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]

American Association of School Administrators

Leadership for Learning

January 23, 1997

Elena, Someone else any ideas? I think like to have someone Let me know. Cathy 6-5395

MEMORANDUM

TO: Cathy Mays for Bruce Reed

RE: Scheduling A Speaking Engagement

As we discussed earlier this month, Ms. Mays, I am writing on behalf of a national coalition called the "Local Collaboration for Children and Youth". It's purpose is to support and foster collaborations between and among city & county governments, school systems and non-profit organizations in mobilizing their communities to provide integrated services to and create and sustain environments which are supportive of children, youth and families. The Collaboration is comprised of six national organizations: the American Association of School Administrators, the International City/County Management Association, the National Association of Counties, the National Association of School Boards, the National League of Cities and the United States Conference of Mayors.

On February 26-27, the Collaboration's Policy Board (its governing body) will meet to discuss welfare reform, the impact this "new localism" is having on local governments and school systems, and how the Collaboration and its constituencies should be addressing/responding to the implications/results of it. The Policy Board members are governing board representatives of each of our six organizations, our executive directors and staff liaisons. For this meeting, we would also be joined by our key Governmental Relations staff—a total of about 25 people in all.

Cathy + Ask Diana E.

In addition, we plan to bring in several outside speakers who can provide the Policy Board with perspectives, opinions and information about welfare reform issues relevant to local government and school systems to aid their discussions and decision-making about how the Collaboration and its member organizations can work together on this topic.

26 10:30, noon (or) 2:45-3:30

We are very interested in inviting Mr. Reed to speak on February 27th. The time we're proposing is 1 pm; the place is AASA's headquarters in Rosslyn, VA; and the specific amount of time for his presentation would be approximately ½ hour with time for Q & A and discussion.

As we discussed, we'd appreciate your checking his availability and interest in doing so. I've attached a bit more information about the Collaboration and would be glad to discuss our content needs for the presentation more fully once we learn if Mr. Reed's involvement is possible.

Should you need to reach me, my direct dial number is 703/875-0706. I will follow-up with you next week, after you and he have had the opportunity to review the materials and check his availability. In the meantime, don't hesitate to call me if you need further information or have questions.

Sincerely,

Shirley Kennedy Keller
AASA Staff Liaison
Local Collaboration for Children and Youth

Attachments

1801 North Moore Street ▲ Arlington, Virginia 22209-9988 ▲ 703.528.0700 ▲ Fax 703.841.1543 ▲ http://www.aasa.org

impact of wr on kids

875-0706

SERVICE TO AMERICA'S YOUTH: A JOINT STATEMENT

PARTICIPANTS

American Association of School Administrators
International City/County Management Association
National Association of Counties
National Association of Towns and Townships
National League of Cities
National School Boards Association
U.S. Conference of Mayors

Children are our nation's most valuable resource and represent the nation's future. It is essential that each child has the support needed to become a productive citizen in the world of the twenty-first century. Also, it is essential to change the delivery of services to provide improved access and quality for those most at risk.

However, demographic trends, including trends in American family life, have given rise to complex needs not easily addressed by current service delivery approaches. For example, the difficulties which many children experience at school frequently are the results of poor health, inadequate nutrition, lack of parental support, troubled family lives, or a dangerous environment, and are not just educational. At the local level, the services provided to address these needs are often distributed across a variety of governmental agencies, with the result that children remain at risk and are receiving fragmented services.

Because the healthy development of children is so critical, the national associations representing local government have met for the purpose of collaborating on a process of change to secure the collective future of our children, and ultimately the well-being of the nation. Foremost, we believe that a greater commitment must be made by all governmental agencies, at all levels of government, to serve youth and families. This must be done in a holistic child-centered manner, emphasizing collaboration among local governmental agencies and all agencies/organizations providing services to children and families.

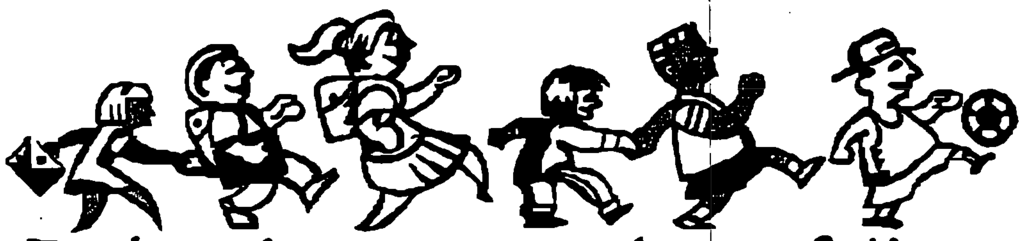
To foster greater collaboration among local governments, the participating associations agree that a common vision for building healthy communities should be established. This vision should position local governance organizations as key collaborative players in mobilizing communities to provide services and/or foster environments supportive of children and families. This vision should also recognize the necessity for: 1) approaches which address prevention and the developmental needs of the whole child and the child's family; 2) interventions at the earliest appropriate age levels, including pre-natal health care; 3) services which are brought to the child, especially through the full utilization of school sites and other neighborhood centers; and 4) the integration of interrelated services and approaches. This vision encompasses not only services, but also planning, joint use of facilities, and shared goals.

Additionally, the participating national associations representing local government agree to work together to:

- o Plan a sustained collaborative effort at the national level to provide leadership in serving children.
- o Renew the nation's community spirit and commitment by building capacity for all local government units and their national and state associations to collaborate and to serve as catalysts to advance the interests of children and families.
- o Mount a public awareness campaign that highlights the role that counties, cities, towns and townships, and school districts collectively play in meeting the needs of children and families as well as the success that can be realized by local collaborative partnerships.
- o Advocate legislative and policy initiatives that promote local flexibility and collaboration.
- o Establish association policies that encourage collaboration.
- o Encourage a shift in emphasis from the enormous resources now being devoted to institutional care to cost-effective preventative programs.
- o Develop approaches for local action, including information concerning successful programs, to assist their members to implement interagency collaborative programs at the state and local levels.
- o Encourage their members to exercise a leadership role in carrying out this vision by:
  - -- Assessing the needs of children and families;
  - -- Evaluating existing approaches to meet these needs;
  - -- Fostering collaborative partnerships for children and families that involve the community; and
  - -- Developing supportive governmental policies, programs, and/or services that are focused on positive outcomes for children and families.

This joint statement grew out of an historic meeting held at the Wingspread Conference Center on February 17, 1991, and was modified after a second meeting on February 27, 1995, at the same facility. The 1991 meeting represented the first among the leadership of national associations representing school districts, cities, counties, towns, and townships. The subsequent meetings among staff and leaders of these organizations, culminating in the second Wingspread meeting and its resultant plans and commitments, are setting an important course in building community capacity to meet the needs of children and families.

Revisions approved at Policy Board Meeting
May 17, 1995



The Local Collaboration for Children & Youth

c/o NACo, 440 First St., N.W. Washington, DC 20001-2080 • (202) 942-4235 FAX: (202) 737-0480

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 25, 1996

CONTACTS:

Sandy Markwood
National Association of Counties
202/942-4235

John Kyle
National League of Cities
202/626-3030

Six Communities Cited for Exemplary Approaches to Serving Youth;

Winners Announced for the "1996-97 Awards for Excellence in Community Collaboration for Children and Youth"

Six communities across the United States were selected this week as the national winners of the "1996-97 Awards for Excellence in Community Collaboration for Children and Youth." These awards were given this year for the first time by the Local Collaboration for Children and Youth, which is comprised of six national organizations representing schools and local government.

The six 1996-97 winners are:

- The Youth Futures Authority in Savannah/Chatham County, Ga.
- The New Horizons/SUCCESS Programs in Des Moines/Polk County, Iowa
- The Neighborhood Place in Louisville/Jefferson County, Ky.
- Mason Collaborations for Achieving School Excellence and Success in Roxbury [Boston], Mass.
- The Youth Coordinating Board in Minneapolis/Hennepin County, Minn.
- Project Unity in Bryan/Brazos County, Tex.

The awards provide national recognition to communities that have developed innovative, bold, and creative collaborations to address the needs of children and youth. They support the high value of local collaborations between and among city governments, county governments, school systems, and others in mobilizing their communities to provide services and to foster environments supportive of children, youth, and families.

In announcing the 1996-97 winners, Homer Kearns, this year's chair of the Local Collaboration and immediate past president of the American Association of School Administrators, said that "Cities, counties, and school systems know that to meet the needs of our children and youth, we must all work together. No one unit of government can provide all of the necessary assistance and support. These award winners show how local governments and school systems – working together with families, nonprofit organizations, and the private sector – can make a difference in the lives of children."

From a pool of 135 entries from 34 states and Puerto Rico, six winners were selected by a panel of eight judges. The judges, who represented the diverse perspectives common to designing and implementing local initiatives, also selected nine communities for honorable mention.

The nine communities receiving honorable mentions are:

- The Youth Enhancement Program in Chandler, Ariz.
- LA's BEST After School Enrichment Program in Los Angeles, Calif.
- YouthNet of Greater Kansas City in Kansas City, Mo.
- The Children and Families Initiative in Northfield, N.J.
- Urban Youth Initiative/Invest-In-Kids in Westchester County, N.Y.
- The Children's Services Network in Charlotte/Mecklenburg County, N.C.
- The Garden of Hope in Mount Airy, N.C.
- Canton Even Start in Canton, Ohio
- Breaking the Boundaries in Redmond, Wash.

"We are convinced that making comprehensive and coordinated commitments to increasing the capacity and power of families is the most promising path available for ensuring positive life outcomes for America's youth," said Douglas W. Nelson, executive director of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, which provided a grant to administer the awards program.

Through various activities, including the awards program, the Local Collaboration's vision supports: 1) approaches which address prevention and the developmental needs of the whole child and the child's family; 2) interventions at the earliest appropriate age levels, including pre-natal health care, healthy baby initiatives, and preschool programs; 3) services which are brought to the child, especially through the full utilization of school sites and other neighborhood centers; and 4) the integration of interrelated services and approaches. This vision encompasses not only services, but also planning, joint use of facilities, and shared goals.

The Local Collaboration for Children and Youth, sponsor of the awards program, is comprised of six national organizations: the American Association of School Administrators, the International City/County Management Association, the National Association of Counties, the National Association of School Boards, the National League of Cities, and the United States Conference of Mayors.

For more information, write: Sandy Markwood, National Association of Counties, 440 First St., NW, Washington, DC 20001; or John Kylo, National League of Cities, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20004.

– 30 –

1996-1997 Awards for Excellence in Community Collaboration for Children and Youth

The Youth Futures Authority carries out planning, advocacy, community education, and evaluation of children and family services in Chatham County and Savannah, Ga. and encourages changes in the policies, procedures, and funding patterns needed to enable the community's youth to succeed. Its efforts have reduced infant mortality, low birth weight, teen pregnancy and school failure. Contact: Gaye Morris Smith, 912/651-6810.

The New Horizons/SUCCESS Programs in Des Moines/Polk County, Iowa offers an array of services--such as school readiness, work experience, and community service--to help children enter school ready to learn and to ensure that youth graduate, are employable, healthy, and drug-free. Contact: Cyndy Brickson, 515/242-7890.

The Neighborhood Place in Louisville/Jefferson County, Ky. promotes community, family and individual self-sufficiency through a network of accessible, family-friendly, and results-oriented "one-stop" human service delivery centers that link and increase access to health, education, and human services, the public school system, and major public-sector human services providers. Contact: Katherine M. Schneider, 502/574-6022.

Mason Collaborations for Achieving School Excellence and Success in Roxbury [Boston], Mass. uses shared leadership and responsibility to rethink traditional roles, responsibilities and boundaries of school, local government, and community. This elementary school focuses on team planning, problem-solving based on data, measurable results, and continuous learning through training. Contact: Mary L. Russo, 617/635-8405.

The Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board in Minneapolis/Hennepin County, Minn. is an intergovernmental, collaborative body composed of city, county, state, and school officials that works with its citizens to build a shared vision for the area's children and youth and to implement intergovernmental policy directives and programs supporting their healthy development and functioning--including the "Way to Grow" school readiness program and the "What's Up" youth information line. Contact: Colleen Moriarty, 612/673-2060.

Project Unity in Bryan/Brazos County, Tex. is a local collaborative partnership that increases the ability of families to access a range of education, health, and human services to address the needs of children, youth, and families. Contact: Jeannie M. Heller, 409/731-7819.

Honorable Mentions:
The Youth Enhancement Program in Chandler, Ariz. - Barbara Young at 602/786-2518
LA's BEST After School Enrichment Program in Los Angeles, Calif. - Carla Sanger at 213/485-6606
Youthnet of Greater Kansas in Kansas City, Mo. - Deborah Craig at 816/931-0090
The Children and Families Initiative in Northfield, N.J. - Norman Unsworth at 609/645-5907
Urban Youth Initiative/Invest-in-Kids in Westchester County, N.Y. - Cynthia Wallquist at 914/285-2199
The Children's Services Network in Charlotte/Mecklenburg, N.C. - Peggy Egan, ACSW at 704/334-8222
The Garden of Hope in Mount Airy, N.C. - Polly Long at 910/786-9763
Canton Even Start in Canton, Ohio - Jane J. Meyer at 330/588-2148
Breaking the Boundaries in Redmond, Wash. - Lauren Kirby at 206/643-4957

* send them OMB 3-pager
* Liability on letting in community svc wkrs
  ↳ WTW
* list of examples of successful WTW progs

Welfare to work

Legal mem,

Schools

School Administrators
City/County Mgt Assoc,
NACo
School Bds
NLC
USCOM

Welfare Reform
February 18, 1997

I am pleased to be here with you this morning. I would like to talk to you about welfare reform.

Last August, President Clinton signed legislation with strong bipartisan support that makes the most dramatic changes in the country's social welfare system in thirty years.

But, as President Clinton said on signing the bill, while the legislation may have marked the end of "welfare as we know it", it is really only the beginning of welfare reform.

We now have an historic opportunity to change our nation's welfare system for the better.

However, as you all know, while the President signed this legislation because of this opportunity to reform welfare,

...he did so with strong objections to certain provisions that are not related to welfare reform,

particularly in the areas of food stamps and benefits to legal immigrants. And as he stated when he signed the bill, the Administration is working to change those provisions of the law.

I would like to make a real distinction in my remarks between our perspective on and goals for the part of the bill that deals with real welfare reform, and the parts of the bill that really have nothing to do with those welfare reform goals.

You are probably familiar with many of the elements of the law, but let me give you a quick overview:

- the AFDC program is replaced by the new Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant.

- Recipients will be limited to 5 years of cash assistance; and required to work within two years of receiving assistance.

- States must meet work participation requirements that increase over time.

- It provides $4 billion additional dollars for child care, and consolidates current child care funds into a streamlined block grant.

- It creates a new national system for child support enforcement.

- It preserves the Medicaid guarantee, and requires states to maintain the current eligibility system for that program.

- It establishes new work requirements for the food stamp program for adults ages 18-50 without children.

- It includes a number of measures to simplify the food stamp program.

- It includes a new, stricter definition of childhood disability for the SSI program.

- It bans legal immigrants who arrive in this country after the bill was enacted from receiving benefits such as Medicaid, cash assistance, SSI, and food stamps for 5 years.

- Immigrants who were in the country as of the date of enactment may not receive SSI and food stamps.

More on legal immigrants:

- There is one set of rules for current immigrants --

i.e., those who arrived before the date of the bill's enactment, which was August 22 -- and another set of rules for those who arrive after that date.

- For immigrants who were here in the US before the law was signed:
  - cannot receive SSI and Food Stamps, with some exceptions;
    - Those now on SSI are having their redetermined; scheduled to lose benefits over the summer
    - Those now on food Stamps will lose benefits between April 1997, and August 22, 1997 (1 year after enactment);
    - States are free to decide whether legal immigrants who were getting benefits prior to August 22 will remain eligible for the following three programs:
      - TANF;
      - Social Services Block Grant, known as Title XX; and
      - Medicaid.

States were permitted to drop legal immigrants from these 3 programs beginning January 1 -- but we have not gotten indications that states are doing so.

- o States have the authority to determine the eligibility of "qualified aliens" for state and local programs, with certain exceptions.

  Exceptions are programs where the Attorney General has defined a set of programs that affect basic life and safety for which all immigrants must remain eligible.

- o For legal immigrants who arrive after the date of enactment, there is a 5 year ban on "federal means tested benefits".

  - o After the 5 years, rules that deem sponsors' income to the immigrant will apply.

  - o There are important exceptions to these restrictions for:

- refugees and asylees (for the first 5 years after entry only);

- Veterans, members of the military on active duty, and their spouses and dependent children; and

- Those who have worked 40 qualifying quarters in this country, or whose spouses or parents have worked 40 quarters under certain circumstances.

We are working to ensure that states and other government offices are familiar with these exceptions and apply them in a fair manner.

- The restrictions are the strictest for "non-qualified" aliens, including illegal immigrants. They are generally not eligible for "federal public benefits" and state/local public benefits.

<u>Vision</u>

The Administration believes strongly that we all have a responsibility to make welfare reform work to

improve the lives of people now on welfare -- acting in partnership:

- **states,**
- **the federal government,**
- **cities and counties,**
- **the business community,**
- **the non-profit sector,**
- **the faith community,**
- **and welfare recipients themselves.**

I would like to talk briefly about the President's goals for welfare reform:

First: to create a genuine transitional system of support for families in need by stressing work.

A new consensus has emerged in this country that what a family in poverty needs most is work,

so our first goal is to transform welfare offices and programs from check-writing operations to work preparation, placement, and support offices.

Second goal: to make work pay.

For many years it simply made sense for a mother in many states to choose to stay on welfare rather than to work.

The decision was based on simple economics:

A mother leaving welfare to go to work would often bring home less cash while facing increased expenses for child care, transportation and work clothes, and of course putting her family's health care and other benefits at risk.

We have accomplished a great deal so far to change these economics -- 3 things in particular.

1st, we've taken critical steps to increase the incomes of the working poor --

- by expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit;

- and increasing the minimum wage.

The 2nd critical element is child care, and the new law increases federal funding over the next six years by $4 billion.

Do child care here

A final piece of the puzzle is health care.

The welfare bill guarantees a year of Medicaid for those leaving welfare for work and severs the link between Medicaid and welfare.

Plus, the Kassebaum-Kennedy law will help families keep their insurance if they have to switch jobs, which can happen often at entry levels.

Of course, there is more to be done to expand health care coverage so that all working Americans and their children have it, and the President is committed to moving step by step toward that goal.

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Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

<u>Key Changes under Welfare Reform</u>

The new law integrates 4 old programs into a single, integrated Child Care and Development Fund.

States must name a single lead agency -- this is a positive development to have a single focal point for State child care policy.

The new law provides increased funding in the first year of almost $600 million.

States must spend 4% of CCDF funds on activities to improve the quality of child care.

<u>States Face Key Decisions</u>

Who's eligible? (Federal law sets some eligibility criteria, but States can set further limits).

How much will parents pay versus the State/Federal government? (Sliding fee scale decisions will have a critical effect on families' child care options).

What will be the payment rates that providers get? (States must ensure equal access to kind of care that unsubsidized families receive).

<u>HHS Implementation Activities</u>

New money was allocated to States under an interim process on October 1, 1996.

States must submit first comprehensive plans under the new law on July 1, 1997.

All States must conduct statewide public hearings as part of the planning process.

<u>New Opportunities</u>

HHS is promoting 5 principles for States to consider as part of their planning processes:

(See attached)

* Building Capacity
* Expanding Services
* Linkages to Other Support Services
* Leveraging Other Resources, including private sector participation
* Evaluation

Finally, we want to assure that children are protected as we move people from welfare to work.

Problems with the Bill

As I mentioned, the Administration has serious objections to certain provisions of the law.

The President has vowed to correct the deep cuts in Food Stamps for working families with high shelter costs.

He is also committed to changing provisions that are so unfair to legal immigrant families who have followed the rules, worked hard, and paid taxes, and who have suffered a calamity that has forced them to seek assistance.

In addition to placing an undue hardship on these individuals, this will shift costs to states, local governments, and communities that serve large immigrant populations.

The President is committed to working with Congress to fix these parts of the bill in the legislative process.

That's why the President's budget includes a number of important changes to the law that would ameliorate the cuts to legal immigrants and in food stamps. We intend to pursue these changes vigorously with the new Congress.

The changes include:

Legal Immigrants:

- protect immigrants who become disabled by allowing them to continue to receive SSI and Medicaid; helps 350,000

- continue Medicaid for legal immigrant children

- let refugees and asylees receive benefits for the first 7 years they are here, an increase from the current law, which is 5 years.

- delay food stamp cutoffs until August/september 1997, giving legal immigrants more time to naturalize.

Food stamps:

- create and fund real work requirement

- restore benefits for those with high housing costs; and recognize cost of living

You have doubtless noted that several Governors have come forward recently to express their concerns about the immigration provisions of the law, including some important Republican Governors.

We are pleased that they recognize flaws, and are coming forward, especially after they were silent on this issue last year during this debate.

Also, in implementing the bill, the Administration has already taken actions to treat legal immigrants fairly:

- We secured a 6-month delay in the implementation of the food stamp cuts for legal immigrants receiving food stamps as of the date of enactment of the bill.

- We have worked to ensure that the exemption for immigrants who have worked 40 quarters in this country is administered fairly.

- We are continuing to work to keep the processing time for legal immigrants trying to become citizens as short as possible, and to keep pace with the growing demand, so that legal immigrants who are eligible to become citizens can do so as quickly as possible.

- Finally, we are widely disseminating information on naturalization. We need to make sure that those who are eligible for citizenship are aware of how to do so.

The waiting time for naturalization is now 6 months - 1 year on average -- and the INS doubled the number of people it naturalized last year.

Welfare to Work

Finally, as you all know, the central issue in a reformed welfare system that requires work is, "Where are the jobs?"

The President understands this, and that's why he unveiled a new $3.4 billion job creation and placement initiative -- called the Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge.

This fund will provide money to support job creation and placement initiatives, targeted to the hardest-to-place welfare recipients.

This 3-part initiative includes a targeted welfare-to-work tax credit, tax incentives to increase investment in distressed areas, and a major welfare-to-work jobs initiative.

We will work with Congress to enact this program into law.

& now I'd like to take any questions you may have.

Welfare Reform
February 6, 1997

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to talk with you this morning about welfare reform.

Last year, President Clinton signed legislation with strong bipartisan support that makes the most dramatic changes in the country's social welfare system in thirty years.

But, as President Clinton said on signing the bill, while the legislation may have marked the end of "welfare as we know it", it is really only the beginning of welfare reform.

We now have an historic opportunity to change our nation's welfare system for the better.

However, as you all know, while the President signed this legislation because of this opportunity to reform welfare,

...he did so with strong objections to certain provisions that are not related to welfare reform,

particularly in the areas of food stamps and benefits to legal immigrants. And as he stated when he signed the bill, the Administration is working to change those provisions of the law.

I would like to make a real distinction in my remarks between our perspective on and goals for the part of the bill that deals with real welfare reform, and the parts of the bill that really have nothing to do with those welfare reform goals.

You are probably familiar with many of the elements of the law, but let me give you a quick overview:

- o the AFDC program is replaced by the new Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant.
- o Recipients will be limited to 5 years of cash assistance; and required to work within two years of receiving assistance.
- o States must meet work participation requirements that increase over time.
- o It provides $4 billion additional dollars for child care, and consolidates current child care funds into a streamlined block grant.
- o It creates a new national system for child support enforcement.

- It preserves the Medicaid guarantee, and requires states to maintain the current eligibility system for that program.

- It establishes new work requirements for the food stamp program for adults ages 18-50 without children.

- It includes a number of measures to simplify the food stamp program.

- It includes a new, stricter definition of childhood disability for the SSI program.

- It bans legal immigrants who arrive in this country after the bill was enacted from receiving benefits such as Medicaid, cash assistance, SSI, and food stamps for 5 years.

- Immigrants who were in the country as of the date of enactment may not receive SSI and food stamps.

More specifically, the law

- defines a new category called "qualified aliens", and

- makes them ineligible for certain assistance:
  - There is one set of rules for current immigrants -- i.e., those who arrived before the date of the bill's enactment, which was August 22 -- and another set of rules for those who arrive after that date.
  - In the case of <u>current</u> immigrants:
    - most qualified aliens are banned from receiving SSI and Food Stamps:
      - For SSI, <u>current recipients</u> will have their eligibility redetermined & ended within 1 year of enactment;
      - new applicants are ineligible for benefits.
      - For Food Stamps, <u>current recipients</u> will have their eligibility redetermined when they are next recertified for benefits -- not before April 1, 1997, and not later than August 22, 1997 (1 year after enactment);

- o new applicants for food stamps are ineligible

o States are free to decide whether legal immigrants who were getting benefits prior to August 22 will remain eligible for the following three programs:

- o TANF;
- o Social Services Block Grant, known as Title XX; and
- o Medicaid.

States may drop legal immigrants from these 3 programs beginning January 1 -- although we have not gotten indications that many states will elect to do so.

o States have the authority to determine the eligibility of "qualified aliens" for state and local programs, with certain exceptions.

For example, the Attorney General has defined a set of programs that affect basic life and safety for which all immigrants must remain eligible.

- For legal immigrants who arrive after the date of enactment, there is a 5 year ban on "federal means tested benefits".

- After the 5 years, rules that deem sponsors' income to the immigrant will apply.

- There are important exceptions to these restrictions for:

  - refugees and asylees (for the first 5 years after entry only);

  - Veterans, members of the military on active duty, and their spouses and dependent children; and

  - Those who have worked 40 qualifying quarters in this country, or whose spouses or parents have worked 40 quarters under certain circumstances.

We are working to ensure that states and other government offices are familiar with these exceptions and apply them in a fair manner.

- The restrictions are the strictest for "non-qualified" aliens, including illegal immigrants. They are generally not eligible for "federal public benefits" and state/local public benefits.

<u>Vision</u>

The Administration believes strongly that we all have a responsibility to make welfare reform work to improve the lives of people now on welfare -- acting in partnership:

- states,
- the federal government,
- cities and counties,
- the business community,
- the non-profit sector,
- the religious community,
- and welfare recipients themselves.

I would like to talk briefly about the President's primary goals for welfare reform:

First: to create a genuine transitional system of support for families in need by stressing work.

A new consensus has emerged in this country that what a family in poverty needs most is work,

so our first goal is to transform welfare offices and programs from check-writing operations to work preparation, placement, and support offices.

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For many years it simply made sense for a mother in many states to choose to stay on welfare rather than to work.

The decision was based on simple economics:

A mother leaving welfare to go to work would often bring home less cash while facing increased expenses for child care, transportation and work

clothes, and of course putting her family's health care and other benefits at risk.

We have accomplished a great deal so far to change these economics -- 3 things in particular.

<u>1st</u>, we've taken critical steps to increase the incomes of the working poor --

- **by expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit;**
- **and increasing the minimum wage.**

The <u>2nd</u> critical element is child care, and the new law increases federal funding over the next six years by $4 billion.

A <u>final</u> piece of the puzzle is health care.

The welfare bill guarantees a year of Medicaid for those leaving welfare for work and severs the link between Medicaid and welfare.

Plus, the Kassebaum-Kennedy law will help families keep their insurance if they have to switch jobs, which so often happens at entry levels.

Of course, there is more to be done to expand health care coverage so that all working Americans and their children have it, and the President is committed to moving step by step toward that goal.

And of course the third goal is:

> to do everything we can to achieve the first 2 goals while protecting children during this difficult transition period.

This bill is much better for children than the bills the President vetoed --

- on food stamps and school lunch,
- child welfare,
- aid to disabled children,

and

- it preserves the national Medicaid guarantee for poor children, the disabled, pregnant women and the elderly.

The bill also includes the child support enforcement measures the President proposed over two years ago.

<u>Problems with the Bill</u>

As I mentioned, the Administration has serious objections to certain provisions of the law.

The President has vowed to correct the deep cuts in Food Stamps for working families with high shelter costs.

He is also committed to changing provisions that are so unfair to legal immigrant families who have followed the rules, worked hard, and paid taxes, and who have suffered a calamity that has forced them to seek assistance.

In addition to placing an undue hardship on these individuals, this will shift costs to states, local governments, and communities that serve large immigrant populations.

~~The President is committed to working with Congress to fix these parts of the bill in the legislative process.~~

In implementing the bill, the Administration has already taken actions to treat legal immigrants fairly:

- o We secured a 6-month delay in the implementation of the food stamp cuts for legal immigrants receiving food stamps as of the date of enactment of the bill, so that states will have more time to develop the procedures needed to make accurate determinations about eligibility.

- o We have worked to ensure that the exemption for immigrants who have worked 40 quarters in this country is administered fairly.

- o We are continuing to reduce the bureaucratic delays in the citizenship process, so that legal immigrants who are eligible to become citizens can do so as quickly as possible.

- o [The Attorney General has issued a memorandum pursuant to the new law listing non-cash services that may not be denied to immigrants because they are necessary for the protection of life and safety.]

- o Finally, we are widely disseminating information on naturalization. We need to make sure that those who are eligible for citizenship are aware of how to do so.

The waiting time for naturalization is now only 6 months on average -- and the INS doubled the number of people it naturalized last year.

- o Of course, we are currently making proposals to Congress to remedy the bill's provisions on legal immigrants.

<u>Welfare to Work</u>

Finally, as you all know, the central issue in a reformed welfare system that requires work is, "Where are the jobs?"

The President understands this, and that's why he unveiled a new $3.4 billion job creation and placement initiative -- called the Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge.

This fund will provide money to support job creation and placement initiatives, targeted to the hardest-to-place welfare recipients.

[This 3-part initiative includes a targeted welfare-to-work tax credit, tax incentives to increase investment in distressed areas, and a major welfare-to-work jobs initiative.]

We are now beginning to work with Congress to enact this program into law.

& now I'd like to take any questions you may have.

→ transportation

→ FS

* Get info on bonus / hi perf - caseload reductions

* Child care - no teeth - rumor - when?

- A² get protections

- challenge to monitor

* Reporting requirements

Joan Ser

3 reqs states

must meet:

- infect

- phys safety

- trg

* Regulate?

Child Care and Development Fund

The newly established Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) has made available $2.9 billion to States. Tribes receive approximately $59 million for FY 1997. This new program, authorized by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, PL 104-193, will assist low-income families and those transitioning off welfare to obtain child care so they can work or attend training/education. The award represents an increase in child care funding of $568 million for States over FY 1996.

The Child Care and Development Fund brings together, for the first time, four Federal child care subsidy programs and allows States to design a comprehensive, integrated service delivery system to meet the needs of low-income working families. Additionally, the Child Care and Development Fund sets aside a minimum of four percent of Federal and State funds to improve the quality and availability of healthy and safe child care for all families.

Major Change for Child Care

The major change for child care services under Child Care and Development Fund is the requirement for States to serve families through a single, integrated child care system. Four Federal child care programs are now combined. Three programs, AFDC/JOBS Child Care, Transitional Child Care, and At-Risk of Welfare Dependency Child Care (formerly called Title IV-A child care), have been repealed and all child care funding is now combined under the former Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program. CCDBG regulations will apply to the combined Child Care and Development Fund program where they correspond with the statute. New regulations will be developed to revise and conform the old regulations with the new law.

Child Care Services Funded by CCDF

Subsidized child care services will be available to eligible parents through certificates or contracted programs. Parents may select any legally operating child care provider. Child care providers serving children funded by CCDF must meet basic health and safety requirements set by States and Tribes. These requirements must address prevention and control of infectious diseases, including immunizations; building and physical premises safety; and minimum health and safety training.

Quality Activities

A minimum of four percent of CCDF funds must be used to improve the quality of child care and offer additional services to parents, such as resource and referral counseling regarding the selection of appropriate child care providers to meet their child's needs. To improve the health and safety of available child care, many States have provided training, grants and loans to providers, improved monitoring, compensation projects, and other innovative programs. Tribes may use a portion of their funds to construct child care facilities provided there is no reduction in the current level of child care services.

Public Input For State And Tribal Child Care Plans

All States and Tribes must submit comprehensive plans by July 1, 1997. The legislation has strengthened the requirements for conducting public hearings regarding these plans and public comment is invited through this process.

CHILD CARE AT THE CROSSROADS:

A Call For Comprehensive
State and Local Planning

The Child Care and Development Block Grant Amendments of 1996 provide an important opportunity for states and communities to plan a more cohesive child care system that responds to the needs of all families and helps promote safe and healthy care for children of all ages. Federal funding levels over a six year period allows for multi-year planning.

Child Care assistance is at a crossroads. It it can grow to become a critical support for children and families or it may leave many hard working families without access to child care support they need and provide only minimum protections for children.

States and communities are encouraged to consider the following five principles during the planning process.

BUILD CAPACITY

to ensure quality, supply, and system support

In order to meet the increasing demands for child care, ensure parental choice and ensure quality environments for children; states and communities will need to build capacity in critical areas. States should consider establishing or expanding:

- **Apprenticeship** and other professional development programs that lead to state recognized credentials for all categories of care and all levels of providers.
- Resource and Referral, including **consumer education and outreach** to parents and providers.
- Adequate **payment rates that assure families equal access to a range** of services in their community.
- **Outreach campaign and resources to build the supply** of family child care, infant care, school-age care, night-time care, and care for special needs populations.
- **Systems** for data collection and reporting.
- **Staff capacity** for administration, coordination, licensing and monitoring and oversight.

EXPAND ASSISTANCE
to families to pay for services

In their efforts to provide child care assistance to more families, states and communities should consider the need to:

- Serve both working families and those transitioning off welfare
- Make all families below a certain income level eligible for child care assistance (i.e., a percentage of state median income assistance)
- Provide enough assistance so that no family is forced to pay more than 10 percent of their income for quality care.

DEVELOP LINKAGES
to promote comprehensive services to families

To remain self-sufficient, many families need other services along with child care. State and local planning should link child care to the following ten critical services:

- Health
- Family Support Services
- Head Start
- School and Youth programs
- Employment Services
- Transportation
- Housing
- Child Support Enforcement
- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
- Child Welfare

LEVERAGE
private sector funds

The growing demand for child care assistance may strain available public funds. In order to build up resources that can be used to provide assistance to an increasing number of working families and to ensure quality, we need to leverage private sector dollars.

States and communities should consider using some of their new child care funds to reach out to businesses in their area to help build child care funds that will grow over time. Public dollars can be used to establish a "*Working Parent Assistance Trust Fund*" in a community or a state. Corporations could be challenged to donate resources to this fund which in turn would help improve the supply of quality services for the total community or provide targeted scholarships to help families pay for care.

EVALUATE

resources, needs and progress

In the past, there have been very few efforts made to evaluate public investments in child care. States and communities should take this opportunity to:

- Include parent and provider feedback into the evaluation of services.
- Evaluate the supply of child care available, the current level of assistance, and the anticipated demand.
- Establish benchmarks or targeted goals for the use of child care funds.
- Measure progress in reaching the goals
- Develop research and evaluation projects that assess the quality of care provided, the effect on children and the impact on the parents' ability to work.
- Improve data collection and reporting

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Re: National Black Child Development Institute (partial, DOB, SSN) (2 pages)	02/04/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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Diana Fortuna
OA/Box Number: 12022

FOLDER TITLE:

NBCDI [National Black Child Development Institute

2018-0525-S
ry2244

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.
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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]

NATIONAL BLACK CHILD DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, INC.

Diana-
Here is the list of attendees for Thursday's briefing.
Thx. B

[001]

NAME	SSN#	D.O.B.
Bowen, Connie		
Boyd, Steven		
Brown, Kevin		
Clark, Joan B.		
Deane, Sherry		
Denton, Leon		
Earley, Laverne M.		
Evans, Yvonne Marie		
Farve, Henrietta W.		
Felton, Zora		
Fields, Harold C.		
Franks, Marvin		
Gilmore, Gennie F.	(b)(6)	
Gray, Charmaine T.		
Gray, Alicia		
Green, Alan		
Grimes, Vernita		
Jackson, Allen		
Jacobs,Jr., David L.		
Jeffries, John		
Johnson, Dr. Charmaine Darnell		
Johnson, Donna Lewis		
Jones, Carole M.		
Jordan, Jacquelin Dunn		
Lynn, Beverly		

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Mann, Linda Melton

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Munir, Beverly L.

Nicholson, Joanne

Odom, M. Dolores

Pinkston, Vicki

Pinnock, Michelle

Rhodes, Mary E.

Ross, John J.

Sanwogou, Kim

Shields, Yolanda Elaine Conley

Smith, Eleanor Joan

Smith, Rhonda Carloss

Sparger, Adrienne

Sturdivant-Anderson, Dr. Marcia

Taylor, Carla

Thornton-Johnson, Shirley Ann

Toliver, Rose Marie

Walker-Webster, Lynda

Wallace, Sondra

Webster, Amanda Lynn

Williams, Judy R.

Wiseman-Clegg, Mary Betty

Woodard, Carolyn M.

Young, Shirley

(b)(6)

Total Confirmed White House Attendees: 50

The CEO Welfare To Work Effort

* Last August as part of the welfare reform signing ceremony and again at the Democratic Convention, the President challenged the private sector to play a role in moving welfare recipients to work. At the convention, he said: "...[E]very business person in America who has ever complained about the failure of the welfare system [should] try to hire somebody off welfare, and try hard."

* In September he went to Kansas City, MO, to praise the efforts of the Kansas City Full Employment Council. At that time he acknowledged two CEOs, Bill Esrey of Sprint and Robert Shapiro of Monsanto, for stepping forward and embracing this challenge. During the Kansas City visit, Sprint donated an 800 number so that any employer who wants to meet the challenge can call and learn how. Since the Kansas City visit, the number of CEOs who want to meet this challenge has grown to include more than 100 companies.

* In October and November the President met with CEOs to seek their assistance with the jobs challenge, first in Stamford, CT and then Nashville, TN. Then on January 10th of this year, he met with 14 CEOs at The White House to further discuss the private sector commitment to this effort and to highlight existing programs that are working to meet this challenge.

* The following five CEOs were among those who attended this meeting. They, too, are among the first major corporations to commit to meeting the challenge of providing employment opportunities for people on welfare. As a result of this commitment, they were acknowledged during the President's State of the Union address.

Robert Lowes
CEO
Burger King
Miami, FL

Since 1989, Burger King has been helping children from disadvantaged families stay in school through Burger King drop-out prevention programs. Since its inception, this program has served 9,000 children, approximately 45 percent of whom were from families receiving AFDC.

Now, Burger King would like to expand its efforts with welfare families by helping recipients overcome the obstacles that prevent them from becoming productive members of the workforce. Burger King would like to pursue three strategies: First, Burger King is considering sponsoring community training and job readiness efforts. Second, Burger King is exploring partnerships with local child care and transportation providers to offer welfare recipients these services. Finally, Burger King would like to explore opportunities for welfare recipients to move up the career ladder once employed.

Robert Shapiro
Chairman & CEO
Monsanto
St. Louis, MO

In response to your welfare-to-work challenge to CEOs, Robert Shapiro and Monsanto have designed a four-city welfare to work pilot program. The pilot sites will be St. Louis, MO, Chicago, IL, Pensacola, FL, and Greenwood, SC. Monsanto believes it can offer welfare recipients clerical and support job opportunities, and can influence their contractors, vendors and suppliers to hire welfare recipients. Further, Monsanto will work with community organizations, offering leadership and donating supplies to help make community-based welfare-to-work efforts a success.

By November 1997, Monsanto expects to have identified and begun partnerships with 1-2 major contractors and 1-2 community organizations in each location. By April, they hope to find about 50 welfare recipients jobs. Monsanto would then evaluate its success and expand if successful.

Bill Esery
Chairman & CEO
Sprint
Kansas City, MO

Sprint began hiring people off of welfare in its headquarters in Kansas City through the Kansas City Full Employment Council -- a one stop shop offering GED training, basic job training, job placement and the like.

Last September, Sprint also donated an 800 number so that any employer in America can call to find out what he or she can do to help move people from welfare to work in their own communities. The White House is working with various non-profit organizations to staff a central phone bank for the toll free number as well as the National Governors Association to determine the best method of getting updated information on the various state programs.

Gerald Greenwald
CEO
UAL Corporation
Chicago, IL

Greenwald would like to take a leadership role in encouraging corporations to meet your challenge to provide employment opportunities for people on welfare. UAL will undertake their own internal study to try to develop a program that will meet this challenge.

Jim Kelly
Chairman & CEO
UPS

Atlanta, GA

UPS employs 290,000 domestic workers and is the largest employer of the teamsters in the nation. UPS has the highest paid workers in the transportation industry and is one of the largest employers of part-time workers, most of whom qualify for a health benefit package.

UPS is committed to employing workers both on welfare and at risk of ending up on welfare and is doing so through several avenues.

1) Through the 1994 School to Work Opportunities Act, UPS partnered with five colleges and local high school systems to help high risk students stay in school. As an incentive to stay in school, UPS offers students flexible, part-time jobs at $8.00/hr with benefits along with the opportunity to earn community college credits without leaving the work site. UPS has initiated similar programs in Chicago and Kentucky and plans to expand to nine additional locations.

2) UPS became a member of the Student Work Consortium (SWC), a student recruitment program developed by the University of Texas and employers across the Dallas-Forth Worth area. Because the SWC was expanded to welfare recipients, UPS is providing part-time job opportunities with good wages and benefits to welfare recipients.

3) UPS aggressively and successfully uses the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC). Over the past seven years, UPS has hired 25,655 TJTC qualified employees. UPS will continue its TJTC involvement through the Work Opportunity Tax Credit.