

Every child shall be empowered to develop to her/his fullest throughout her/his life. If we are truly serious about a better economy, competitiveness, etc. for our country, we have not a child to waste....and each of those children must be empowered to become the very best she or he can. This means we will be committed at the top here in DC but it also means the empowerment of parents, neighborhoods, communities and voluntary organizations across this country to work together for the greater good.

We did our best.

EITC

White House Fellows  
May 13, 1993

Thank you, ~~Anna~~ Dr. Fine

I want to share with each of you today the programs and processes we are undertaking within the Clinton Domestic Policy Council and a little about the primary principle on which our work is based.

Pres. Clinton: 5 major goals outlined for the cabinet/staff at the Camp David Retreat

1. Economic package
2. Health Care Reform
3. National Service
4. Welfare Reform
5. Campaign Finance/Lobbying Reform

Domestic Policy has a finger in each of these pies:

1. Econ. pkg.-emphasis on children/families: economic council (new) EITC - help us WIC XIX - caps
2. Health Care Reform: ~~you have a panel tomorrow on this so I'll save the war stories for them to share. However, I don't want to gloss over it without saying~~ We have some very fundamen- <sup>as a Nat. War</sup> mental decisions to make as a country- and this issue when you stop and think about it is one of the few we can undertake that is so intensely personal to each and every person.
3. National Service: ~~You heard earlier from Eli,~~ two Domestic Policy staff members have worked tirelessly with Eli on the National Service piece as well as the companion student financing reform components.
4. Welfare Reform: working groups; Mary Jo Bane and David Ellwood; paradigm shift- from WORK IN EXCHANGE FOR WELFARE to WORK INSTEAD OF WELFARE. We will here get into child support as well as child care issues.
5. Campaign Finance/Lobbying Reform issues: introduced recently. Two staff members working on this.

Build on  
Family  
Support  
Act '88

Other projects: Education which is involved in all the others.  
Goals 2000. Empowerment zones: collaboration.

But what is really the underlying theme of this Domestic Policy Council:

To CAROL

FR BRUCE

PAGES: 6 + COVER

CAROL —

HERE'S A PRELIMINARY DRAFT.

WE'LL HAVE A BETTER ONE FOR YOU  
IN THE A.M.

CALL ME IF YOU WANT

P6/b(6)

THANKS

BR

Carol  
301-718-8071

DRAFT

June 16, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed  
Kathi Way  
Mary Jo Bane  
David Ellwood

THROUGH: Carol Rasco

SUBJECT: Preliminary Issues for Welfare Reform

Last week, we officially announced a welfare reform working group made up of officials from the White House and the agencies. We have met with key members of Congress in both parties, and are working with an advisory group of governors and other state officials on recommendations that they will present to you at the NGA meeting in mid-August. In the meantime, we will begin a series of public hearings and site visits to promising welfare reform programs around the country.

Our goal is to have a welfare reform plan ready by the fall, for introduction late this year or next January, as the centerpiece of your 1994 State of the Union address. If you would like to move more quickly, please let us know.

We intend to build the welfare reform plan around the themes you set forth in the campaign:

- \* Making Work Pay, through an expanded EITC and health reform.
- \* Dramatically Improving Child Support Enforcement, by increasing paternity establishment at birth, improving the collection system, requiring absent parents to take responsibility for their children, and perhaps testing some form of child support insurance.
- \* Better Education, Training, and Support, by building on the JOBS program to ensure that people have access to the tools they need to escape welfare, and begin to integrate welfare mothers into the larger system of education and training.
- \* Transitional Time-Limited Welfare and Work, by replacing the current system with one that enables and requires people who can work to go to work.

We have set up 10 working groups to address the major components of a welfare reform plan: 1) Making Work Pay; 2) Child Care; 3) Child Support; 4) Absent Parents; 5) Post-Transitional Work; 6) Transitional Support; 7) Private Sector Job Development; 8) Program Simplification; 9) Prevention/Family Formation; and 10) Modeling.

As we proceed with this project, we would like your initial thoughts on how to go about ending welfare as we know it. To begin with, we would like to take up a few pivotal issues:

\* How bold should the plan be? Should we set out to reform welfare or to end welfare?

\* What should time-limited welfare look like? Who should be required to work, and what should be done to sanction those who refuse to work? How quickly should we phase in these reforms -- and how much can we afford to spend?

\* What else can we do to promote work, family, and personal responsibility? How far can we go in toughening child support enforcement? Should we consider other measures to help families with children, such as child support insurance and/or a refundable children's tax credit?

[CAROL -- THE MATERIAL FROM HHS CAME TOO LATE FOR ME TO EDIT IT DOWN TO SIZE, AND ADD SOME BALANCE. I WILL DO SO THIS EVENING, AND GIVE YOU A NEW VERSION IN THE MORNING.

ATTACHED ARE FOUR DRAFT PAGES FROM HHS. KATHI AND I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE THEM SHORTER, AND REARRANGE THE MAJOR ISSUES SO THAT CHILD SUPPORT INSURANCE IS LAST. (WE DOUBT THAT THE DISCUSSION ON FRIDAY WILL GET THAT FAR.)

KATHI IS PREPARING A DRAFT AGENDA, WHICH SHE WILL SHOW YOU FIRST THING IN THE MORNING.

SORRY FOR THE DELAY. FEEL FREE TO CALL ME TONIGHT (362-9595) IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS.

**DRAFT****ISSUE #1: REFORMING VERSUS REPLACING WELFARE**

The President has called for an "end to welfare as we know it." Most of the work done by the working group to date is based on the notion that the goal is to find a genuine alternative to welfare. A major focus has been on insuring that people can adequately support themselves outside of the AFDC system--focussing on work *instead of* welfare. Thus there is a heavy emphasis on non-welfare supports connected to work. A second emphasis is on moving people off the welfare system as quickly as possible, rather than encouraging them to work while on welfare. These two emphases are different from what one sees in most state welfare reform efforts--either in their implementation of the JOBS program, or in their waiver requests for state demonstrations.

Under all scenarios, the working group anticipates considerable flexibility in state direction and implementation. But ultimately we will have to face the question of how much of the basic culture and focus will come from the federal government. The Bush administration followed a policy of "welfare reform through state waivers," a policy which many state officials would like to see as the centerpiece of this administration's welfare reform. Our experience with recent and current waiver requests suggests that this route is unlikely to end welfare as we know it. State self-sufficiency-oriented welfare reforms tend to focus on improving the JOBS program and on providing work incentives within the welfare system, in the form of higher earnings disregards and lower benefit reduction rates. Even the most dramatic of the state' proposed demonstrations are not oriented to getting people off welfare quickly and supporting them outside the welfare system when they work. Partly this is because it is hard for states to envision genuine alternatives to the welfare system, and hard for them to develop programs--like a large-scale EITC--necessary to replace welfare for substantial numbers of people.

The Working Group is operating on the assumption that the goal is to genuinely transform the welfare system while preserving a high level of state flexibility. More moderate reform would call for expanding and enriching the JOBS program, or relying on state-generated reform approaches. The more moderate strategy has the potential for genuinely improving the welfare system. The leadership of the Working Group believe that it is possible and desirable to be much bolder, to fashion an approach that focuses on quickly moving people off welfare and helping them stay off through a series of work supports. If this could be done, time limits in the welfare system itself would be much more reasonable, since we would expect many fewer people to hit whatever time limit was imposed.

**ISSUE #2: THE DILEMMA OF SINGLE PARENTS--CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND INSURANCE**

No problem is more important or more vexing in welfare reform than that posed by the rapid increase in single parents, especially children born out of wedlock. Though divorces have leveled off, the number of children born to unmarried mothers continues to rise dramatically. A major part of our effort must be to try and reduce the formation of single-parent families,

**DRAFT**

but the question remains of what one does about the single-parent families that have been formed.

The dilemma is straightforward: single parents are in an extremely difficult position. They are expected to both nurture and provide for their child alone--or go onto welfare. Many believe that some mothers, especially those with very young children and from highly disadvantaged backgrounds, are not in a position to carry the entire burden of support, even with policies in place to make work pay. They argue that single parents and their children need some additional economic support to be able to fulfill their responsibilities. But if supports are offered to help protect single parents, it could appear that we are encouraging the formation of single-parent families.

The obvious place to look for additional economic support is the absent parent. The current child support enforcement system is so porous that less than a third of absent fathers' potential obligation is actually collected. A dramatically improved system would bring essential support to many single parents and is a major focus of welfare reform. Moreover, since money paid to the mother comes from the father, such a system strongly reduces incentives for fathers to form single-parent families.

The question is what should be done when the government is unable to collect money from the absent parent due to his unemployment or active avoidance. One strategy would be to create a child support enforcement and insurance system.

This element is controversial. Proponents argue that it truly makes work feasible and legitimizes a genuinely time-limited welfare system. Critics see it as distracting the government from genuine child support enforcement efforts and perhaps simply providing welfare by another name.

A child support enforcement and insurance (CSEI) program would seek to both dramatically improve child support enforcement and provide some protection to single parents by providing a government guaranteed minimum child support payment (say \$2,000 or \$3,000) even when collections from the absent father fall below the minimum. Minimum child support payments would only be provided to custodial parents with an award in place. Moreover, any insured child support payments would be counted as income for welfare purposes and welfare benefits would be reduced dollar for dollar. A woman on welfare is thus no better off, she receives some guaranteed child support but correspondingly less welfare. But if she went to work, she could keep her child support. Thus the only people who would benefit from the insured benefit would be working single parents since unlike welfare, the money is not lost when people go to work.

Advocates argue that a CSEI plan would create a strong work incentives, make it much easier to leave welfare for work, and significantly increase incentives for mothers to help get awards in place. In addition, the insured benefit could be seen as an unmet obligation of the father, who could be legally compelled to participate in training or work programs in lieu of the

**DRAFT**

payment. It would clarify that a portion of the support for the child should be coming from the absent father. Finally, such a system would protect women of all economic classes, rather than targeting poor single parents as welfare does.

Critics regard such plans skeptically. If single parents are assured a child support payment, they worry that states will have little reason to track down payments from fathers. This plan has been labelled "welfare by another name" because it goes to single parents and offsets welfare payments for those who do not work. Some argue that it could encourage the formation of more single-parent families.

Both critics and supporters agree that unless a plan of child support enforcement and insurance was coupled with a radically improved child support system, and unless a significant majority of custodial parents are receiving what is paid by the absent parent rather than a minimum benefit, the minimum benefit could be perceived as a new income support system for single parents rather than a base of protection built into the child support enforcement system.

### **ISSUE #3: STRUCTURING TIME-LIMITED WELFARE AND WORK**

The principle of time-limiting welfare, of ensuring that welfare does not in fact last forever, had enormous appeal in the campaign and resonates positively with a broad range of people, including welfare clients. If supports for work are in place, if we have dramatically increased child support, and if we have improved education and training, then it seems reasonable to insist that after some period of time, traditional welfare ends and some sort of work begins. Moreover, everyone agrees there is meaningful work to be done: libraries are closed because communities cannot afford staffs, community organizations have dozens of ways to use new workers, child care programs need more help, just to name a few.

But significant questions arise: how many people can reasonably be expected to work and how does one mount a massive job effort that might be needed.

The complexity of people's lives, the characteristics of the caseload, and the difficulty of mounting a massive work program lead many to believe that a time limit should only be applied to a modest portion of the caseload, at least at first. The vast majority of recipients start welfare with a child under 3. Many have little work experience. Some are ill or have sick children. Some simply have trouble coping with their lives. Moreover, requiring work of even half of the caseload on for more than 2 years could require the creation of 1.5 million jobs or more.

Inevitably critical questions involve cost and capacity. We would all like to see a system of 100 percent participation in work or work preparation activities by those on welfare. The x% of welfare recipients with pre-school children could not reasonably be required to work if day care were not provided. Education and training services, though usually funded outside the



**DRAFT**

welfare system, are not free, nor is capacity unlimited. Community service slots also require investment in planning, teaching, equipment, and supervisory time.

The JOBS program currently spends about \$800 million nationwide, and enrolls about 7 percent of recipients. Even the best-performing states currently serve only about 15 percent of recipients. Only in a very few places--Riverside, California being the best known example--has the JOBS program substantially affected the way the welfare system operates. Just moving all the states toward a program like Riverside would be a major task, especially if more mandatory work was expected. No state now relies on mandatory work for more than a small proportion of clients. Attempting to reach everyone and ultimately requiring work would thus be a gigantic leap, and an expensive one. And some worry about what will happen to the "walking wounded" on welfare now.

A new system could be phased in, either by state or by cohort of welfare recipients. That would lower the initial cost and provide some time for lessons regarding the magnitude and solutions to cost, capacity, and implementation. The challenge will be how to manage costs while at the same time being bold enough to meet our commitment to real change.

A second big issue is the consequences of non-compliance. For a system of required participation and work to be perceived as a genuine end to welfare as we know it, there would have to be serious penalties for non-participation. But current practice includes strong due process protections, penalties affecting adults only, and extremely low sanction rates of any sort.

Serious consequences for non-participation are crucial to the integrity of a new system. However, both the moral legitimacy and the feasibility of strict expectations and time limits on cash aid will derive from the existence of supports and opportunities to make work work. Because all of the elements must develop together, the management of a phased-in approach is crucially important.

It is important to realize that both the moral legitimacy and the feasibility of a reasonable strict time-limited welfare system hinge critically on the magnitude and nature of supports for work outside the welfare system. The easier it is for people to support their families through work outside of welfare, the fewer people will reach any time limit on cash aid and need to be placed in public or community jobs. With a rich array of non-welfare supports -- including the expanded EITC, child care, improved child support enforcement and perhaps child support insurance -- a woman could be better off than welfare even working half time. Half-time work seems feasible even for mothers with very young children and those from highly distressed backgrounds. It would also reduce the cost of child care and job creation. Thus a final question which will need to be explored is the extent to which spending more on supports outside the welfare system will reduce the need for and cost of providing work for people who reach the end of a time-limited support program.

MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

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Norman Stein

OF (Organization):

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RETURNED YOUR CALL  WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

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As discussed... Amer. Jewish  
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dates: June 16, 17, 21, 22

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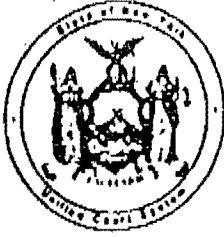
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~~Fodesta~~  
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Norman Stein | (b)(7) - 4930  
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- Amer. Jewish Committee
- mtg. on Dom. Soc. Policy

(Speech + Q + A)



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## Director

Sheryl Dicker

## M E M O R A N D U M

**TO:** Carol Rasco  
**FROM:** Sheryl Dicker  
**DATE:** June 10, 1993  
**RE:** Background on Key New York Issues

The following is a brief summary of the key health, human services and education issues facing New York State.

At the American Jewish Committee forum on June 17, you will share a panel with Mike Dowling, Governor Cuomo's chief aide on health, human services and education. Dowling will replace Mary Jo Bane as the Commissioner of the Department of Social Services next month. Dowling's major initiative has been an effort (in the planning stages) called the Neighborhood Based Alliance (NBA) to create community based services in targeted high poverty communities.

**Health** - The most politically pressing health issue involves the current hospital reimbursement system, that is due to expire on December 31st. Most of the Governor's efforts concerning health care during the present legislative session have focused on that problem. Governor Cuomo did issue, however, a health care reform proposal last winter. At its heart, it is an attempt to extend the Rochester model to enhance the capacity of local communities to plan, manage and control the cost of the health care through the development of new preferred health networks. There are no bills pending to carry out this proposal and there is virtually no discussion about it.

New York has adopted many of the federal Medicaid options for poor children. All pregnant women and

Carol Rasco  
June 10, 1993  
Page 2

children under age 1 who are living at or below 185 percent of the poverty level as well as children through age 8 living at or below the poverty level are now covered. New York also has a new Health Insurance program known as CHIP (Child Health Insurance Program) for non-Medicaid low income uninsured children. Thus, a majority of poor young children in New York State have health insurance but many lack access to services. For example, EPSDT is underutilized in New York State and immunization rates remain very low. According to CDF, New York State ranks 38th in its incidence of low birthweight, 44th in the timeliness and the extent of prenatal care, and 39th in its rate of infant mortality.

**Child Welfare** - There are approximately 65,000 children in foster care in New York. There were over a quarter of a million reported cases of child abuse and neglect in 1990. The number of child abuse and neglect cases in the courts more than doubled during the decade of the 1980's. This enormous growth was caused by the problems of crack and increased poverty as well as by litigation that compelled New York to monitor and pay for kinship foster care. In New York City, for example, almost half of all foster children are in kinship care. New York State has put a cap on foster care payments to counties with mixed results. The cap was intended to create a fiscal incentive to limit the number of children in foster care and to target resources for preventive services.

**Welfare** - New York has been slowly implementing the Family Support Act. There is a continuing problem of lack of child care for potential participants with young children. New York does have a small innovative demonstration project called the Child Assistance Program (CAP) which allows working recipients to keep more of their earnings as well as receive additional support. A bill is pending in the legislature to extend CAP participation in the State.

**Early Childhood Program** - New York has an array of early childhood programs. These programs have different eligibility, funding and program components. Yet, the vast majority of young children in New York State still do not participate in any early childhood programs. Less than 20 percent of eligible children in New York attend Head Start programs. A recent preliminary survey in New York City done by my Commission indicated that of the poor children ages 3-4 waiting in the courts, less than 20 percent attend any early childhood program (i.e. Head Start, programs for disabled children, New York State funded Pre-Kindergarten program or any child care program).

Carol Rasco  
June 10, 1993  
Page 3

To begin to address the complicated array of different funding streams, the Governor has proposed a seamless funding bill for child care now pending before the legislature. This is a necessary first step but putting together all of New York's early childhood programs appears to be down the road.

Last year New York passed legislation implementing the Federal Infant and Toddler Early Intervention Program. We remain hopeful that the program will be linked with existing child care and Head Start programs to ensure that children with developmental delays receive services in community based settings such as day care centers with typically developing children.

Education - A major unresolved issue in New York is the methodology (particularly the use of property taxes) for financing education.

The national ARC has rated New York State as 50th in the nation for inclusion of children with special needs in regular school programs. In 1990 the Bush administration cited the lack of enforcement of the least restrictive environment requirements in its monitoring report. The Department of Education is coming to New York for its regular monitoring visit this month and once again will be focusing on enforcement of the least restrictive environment provisions. There have been no initiatives from the State Education Department to begin to resolve this problem. (It should be noted that the Governor has little power over Education. The Governor appoints members of the Board of Regents, the policy making body for the State Education system).

Mental Health - New York still has dozens of old State hospitals including several psychiatric hospitals for children. Change is slow. The Governor has proposed legislation to begin to change this system that will enable the development of community based programs to prevent residential placement of children with emotional disabilities. There is also pending legislation, likely to be passed, that would require that funds saved from the closing of state hospitals and/or beds be earmarked for community-based treatment programs.

Please feel free to call me if you want additional information on any of the above or on any other potential issue. I look forward to seeing you on June 17th.

NORMAN H. STEIN  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
757 THIRD AVENUE  
12TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE (212) 753-4030  
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TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: April 19, 1993

TO: CAROL RASCO

ATTN: ROSALYN

(202) 456-2878

FROM: NORMAN STEIN

RE: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

PUBLIC POLICY MEETING

LETTER CONFIRMING ATTENDANCE AT

MEETING ON JUNE 17, 1993

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April 19, 1993

Ms. Carol Rasco  
Assistant to the President for  
Domestic Policy  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Rasco:

Thank you for agreeing to speak at the joint public policy meeting sponsored by the American Jewish Committee and UJA-Federation.

The meeting will take place on Thursday, June 17, from 12:30 - 2:00 p.m. at UJA-Federation, 130 East 59 Street, New York City. We would ask that you speak for approximately 10 -12 minutes on the administration's domestic policy proposals. There will also be another speaker who will present an analysis of the implications of these proposals for New York State. As soon as we have a confirmation of the second speaker, we will forward the name to you.

Background material on the American Jewish Committee's social policy agenda will be sent to you under separate cover.

I look forward to meeting you on June 17th.

Sincerely,

Diane Steinman  
Executive Director  
New York Chapter

COLUMNS

# Economic plan will sink if public abandons debate

**A** friend of mine who normally prides herself on her knowledge of current events recently threw in the towel on President Clinton's budget proposals.

"Without professional academic training, how can I make an informed judgment on the cost and worth of the program?" she asked.

Several people I know are reaching this conclusion. While many Americans voted for change in the November elections, they feel increasingly disempowered as the debate on how to change the economy and society becomes a technical discussion of tax and budget policies. Few believe they have the capability to follow along.



**Gary E. Rubin**

It would be a serious mistake for the public to opt out of this debate. Last November, Americans felt the country had taken a wrong turn. That forced candidates to pay attention to basic spending and social policy issues. To fix the problem, citizens will have to focus like a laser beam on government, demanding that it reflect their values and act effectively to realize them.

The message voters were trying to send last year was not anti-government. Rather, it was a call for leadership to combine compassion for poor Americans with programs that would promote self-sufficiency and strengthen families' ability to support themselves. Americans were not turned off on government as much as they were on a government that failed to reflect their values.

The Clinton budget plan speaks to these concerns. Its basic theme is the creation of public programs that result in private self-sufficiency. The programs begin in early childhood with proposals to offer educational health services to all children.

For teen-agers and young adults, it creates apprenticeship opportunities and job training that, unlike many current programs, would be targeted to youth who truly need help in acquiring work skills, not those already most likely to find jobs.

For the working poor, the budget offers tax credits that assure that if a person works full-time, his or her family will not have to live in poverty. It would also move many current welfare recipients to self-sustaining jobs and put more pressure on absent parents to support their children.

It accomplishes these goals within a budget that reduces the federal deficit that most Americans clearly consider too large. The budget requires more taxes, but in return Americans get a lower federal debt and programs that reflect national values.

What has been lost in the recent technical debate over the budget is an appreciation of these basic values of work and self-support. Voters approved of many of the initiatives to promote self-help now included in the economic plan, but have lost focus on these issues. Since November, many Americans have come to feel economically disenfranchised.

This disenfranchisement is a prescription for economic and policy disaster. Experts have been talking about policy reform for years, but action only began when voters were aroused to pay attention. If the public now abandons the debate, we will simply return to the status of a lot of talk and no action.

Partly, the waning of public interest in the economic plan is the result of President Clinton's turning his attention to health care and other issues. But part is also an assumed incompetence by many, like my friend, to deal with economic and policy issues.

Americans must remember that it was our pressure that got the politicians to propose an economic plan that reflects our values. It won't pass without our continued commitment and support.

We need to demand of our representatives in Washington, "It's the economy; fix it!"

*Gary E. Rubin is director of national affairs for the American Jewish Committee.*

# SENATORS ON FINANCE PANEL REACH ACCORD ON A BUDGET WITH GAS TAX AND NEW CUTS

## A COMPROMISE PLAN

### Clinton Pins Hopes for More of His Proposals on a Conference

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 16 — The Democratic senators on the Finance Committee agreed today on a set of new tax increases and spending cuts, pushing deficit-reduction legislation one step closer to becoming law.

The agreement, struck after days of agonizing bargaining, incorporates much of what President Clinton proposed and the House of Representatives approved last month. But it differs from the President's plan in important respects.

Most significantly, instead of a new tax on all forms of fuel, which the President wanted, the Democratic senators favored a 4.3-cents-a-gallon increase in the Federal sales tax on gasoline, diesel fuel and most other forms of fuels used for transportation.

#### Clinton Looks to a Conference

From the President's perspective, the details are not so important as the fact that the legislation can pass through the Finance Committee bottleneck. "What he's most interested in at this point," said Mr. Clinton's press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, "is seeing the process move forward so that we can get it to conference and hammer out an agreement."

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen praised the senators tonight and called the agreement "an important step along the path to enactment."

Mr. Clinton won two other important victories in Congress today. The Senate broke a Republican filibuster against campaign finance legislation, and committees in both the Senate and the House approved his proposal for a national service program.

#### Senate Vote Assured

As for the budget, the Democrats hold a slim 11-to-9 majority on the crucial Finance Committee, and the accord among them guarantees that the committee will approve the deficit-reduction measure this week and send it to the full Senate for a vote, probably next week.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, making his debut as chairman of the Finance Committee with this legislation, called the measure "the most progressive change in taxes since World War II."

Eighty percent of the tax increases would be borne by taxpayers with incomes above \$100,000, he said, and families with incomes below \$20,000 would get a tax cut.

Senator David L. Boren of Oklahoma, who had threatened to block the President's proposal, called the bill the senators approved "a great improvement" and added, "It keeps faith with

the Democratic Party being on a new course, a centerist course."

The fuel tax the Democrats agreed to would raise only about \$24 billion over the next five years, much less than the \$72 billion that would be generated by the Administration's proposed energy tax.

To make up most of the lost revenue, the Senators would reduce Medicare spending by \$19 billion in addition to the \$50 billion cut sought by the President, would restrict some of the tax breaks for business the Mr. Clinton wanted to stimulate investment and would limit somewhat the increase in tax credits Mr. Clinton proposed for low-income workers.

Over all, the measure is projected to lower the deficit by a total of slightly more than \$500 billion over the next five years. But the last few billion dollars were obtained through a gimmick. Some tax breaks scheduled to expire, like one giving businesses a tax credit for research and development expenses, would be extended by this legislation for only a year or two instead of five, even though no one doubts that they will be extended again once they lapse again.

The central element of the Clinton proposal, higher taxes on the wealthy that would raise more than \$150 billion over five years, would be retained under the Senate plan. And the Senators would go one step further: They would raise the capital gains rate 2.8 percent for taxpayers with incomes above \$250,000.

#### Eases Social Security Tax

But the Senators would also raise the income threshold above which retirees must pay taxes on a larger portion of their Social Security benefits. Under the President's proposal and the House bill, single retirees with incomes above \$25,000 and couples with incomes above \$32,000 would have to pay income taxes on up to 85 percent of their Social Security benefits, instead of the 50 percent they now pay. The Senators would raise the income levels to \$32,000 for single retirees and \$40,000 for couples.

The corporate tax rate would be raised to 35 percent from 34 percent, retroactive to last Jan. 1, just as in the House bill.

Before the House vote last month, top Administration officials blanketed Capitol Hill, buttonholing lawmakers and twisting arms. In the end, they were successful in getting the President's program passed with only small changes, but it was by a margin of only six votes.

By contrast, the Clinton team was hardly in evidence this week, a clear indication that the Administration did not want to cut deals with the Senators that they could not trade away in the House-Senate conference committee where the final legislation will be written.

Unanimity among the Democrats was essential since they hold such a slim majority on the Finance Committee, and all nine Republicans have said they will vote against the plan. That means that each of the 11 Democrats on the committee essentially holds veto power. Many of them exercised that muscle to shape the bill so that it benefited their states or at least disadvantaged their constituents as little as possible.

#### Tortuous Bargaining

That made the days of bargaining leading to today's agreement especially tortuous. The final details of the accord were nailed down this afternoon in a tiny conference room on the third floor of the Capitol just off the main corridor, jammed with tourists, between the Senate and House wings.

"You've got 11 people who represent different institutions and different constituents," said Senator Kent Conrad, Democrat of North Dakota. "You make a little move on Medicaid, and you've got to revisit the corporate rate. All these pieces have got to fit together."

## Budget Measure Highlights

**TOP TAX RATE** Rate for individuals increased to 39.6 percent from 31 percent.

**FEDERAL GASOLINE TAX** Increased to 18.4 cents a gallon from 14.1 cents.

**TRANSPORTATION FUELS** Federal taxes on fuels like diesel oil for trucks up 4.3 cents a gallon.

**CORPORATE TAXES** Rate increased to 35 percent from 34 percent.

**MEDICARE SPENDING** Reduced over the next five years by \$70 billion, nearly \$20 billion more than President Clinton requested.

**CAPITAL GAINS** Tax rate increased to 30.8 percent from 28 percent for taxpayers with incomes above \$250,000.

**SOCIAL SECURITY** Larger portion of benefits subject to tax for middle- and upper-income retirees.

## Clinton is certain to clear a budget bottleneck.

er."

The senators also tried to keep an eye on the views of the Democratic senators who do not sit on the committee to insure they could maintain a majority when the measure comes to a vote. The Democrats hold only 56 Senate seats to 44 for the Republicans. All the Republicans are expected to vote "no," and several Democratic senators are not known as party loyalists.

#### 'Going to Need Every Vote'

In a highly unusual step, Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader who is on the Finance Committee, called all Democratic senators to a caucus meeting tonight to hear the details of the agreement before it was publicly announced.

"We're going to need every vote to pass this, and we want them to feel involved," said Senator David Pryor of Arkansas, another member of both the Democratic leadership and the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee will meet in public on Thursday to debate and eventually adopt the plan. But with the outcome no longer in doubt, the public meeting is important mostly as a forum from which the senators can make speeches on television.

Among the other aspects of the Sen-

ate measure are these:

¶Tax deductions for business meal and entertainment would be lowered to 50 percent from 80 percent.

¶Tax breaks for companies with plants in Puerto Rico would be more generous than the ones in the House bill. ¶Tax deductions for club dues including airline and hotel clubs, would be disallowed.

¶Deductions would be denied in some instances for salaries of corporate executives exceeding \$1 million.

The top tax rate for individuals, now 31 percent, would be raised to 36 percent for couples with incomes from \$140,000 to \$250,000 and for single taxpayers with incomes from \$115,000 to \$250,000. A 10 percent surtax would be applied on incomes above \$250,000, creating an effective top rate of 39.6 percent.

The top rate on capital gains, which are the profits from the sale of investments, would generally remain at 28 percent. But because of the surtax, the top rate on capital gains for the wealthiest taxpayers would be 30.8 percent.

The new tax rates would be fully effective on income earned in 1994. Only half of the increase would be applied to income earned in 1993.

Medicare taxes would be applied to all income. Now, the taxes are applied only to income under \$135,000.

The 4.3 percent tax on transportation fuels finally approved, which would go into effect Oct. 1, would be in addition to the existing Federal taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel for trucks, railroad diesel, aviation gasoline and jet fuel. The Federal gasoline tax, for instance, is already 14.1 cents a gallon.

# SENATE DEMOCRATS REACH COMPROMISE ON CAMPAIGN BILL

## PASSAGE APPEARS CERTAIN

### Clinton Gets Limit on Spending for Candidates but Loses on Public Financing Issue

By ADAM CLYMER  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 16 — Senate Democrats made a series of deals today that all but assured passage of campaign-finance legislation that would impose voluntary spending limits but eliminate most of the public financing President Clinton had proposed.

After extracting concessions from the Democrats, 7 Republicans joined with 55 Democrats to end the nearly three weeks of debate on the bill. The vote was 62 to 37, or two more than necessary to break a Republican filibuster. A final vote is scheduled for Thursday.

Today's actions represented a major victory for Senate leaders and Mr. Clinton — even though public financing would be open to a candidate only when an opponent spent more than a limit based on a state's population.

#### Opens Way for Change

Indeed, if the bill becomes law, the voluntary limits may well curb the rise in campaign spending and mark the first important change in election law since 1974, when public financing for Presidential elections was adopted.

But final passage of the measure, which faces yet another tough battle in the House, is hardly assured. And even if it makes it through the House, sharp disputes are likely to break out in a House-Senate conference, especially over provisions in the Senate measure, including one that would reduce the maximum contributions by political action committees to \$1,000, from \$5,000.

Except for that section dealing with PAC contributions and a ban on franked mass mailings by any member of Congress in an election year, the details of the Senate bill apply only to Senate elections. When it takes up the bill this summer, the House is expected to add provisions covering its own election, which may include public financing.

The public financing that would remain in the bill, under a proposal by Senator Jim Exon, Democrat of Nebraska, would be available to a candidate who agreed to abide by the state

Continued on Page A20, Column 5

# Senate Vote Ends Filibuster On Campaign Financing Bill

Continued From Page A1

spending limit if his or her opponent exceeded the limits.

The candidate who agreed to the limits would be eligible for Government vouchers to pay advertising or postal costs up to the full amount of the limit. Thus, in a state with a limit of \$2 million, the candidate who abided by limits could get up to \$2 million more if the opponent spent lavishly, as well as being freed from the spending limits.

That provision was too much for Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, the Republicans' leader in opposition to the bill. He said that "as long as it has spending limits and public finance in it," the bill would be unacceptable, and promised a challenge in court if it becomes law.

It was also unacceptable to nine Democrats who voted against the Exon proposal. One, Senator Paul Wellstone of Minnesota, complained, "I thought we were interested in giving challengers a chance." He said the bill was a "hollow reform," because "without the

public financing, I don't see how the challengers have a chance."

#### Some See Aid to Challengers

But Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader, said that while he believed in public financing, the bill would still be a major step forward for challengers. "The most significant factor in encouraging competitive elections," he said "is to impose a spending limit which dramatically reduces the amount spent by incumbents."

Senator David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma and the bill's manager, said most incumbents spent more than the limits in the bill, while most challengers spent much less. He said the measure was a major step toward "leveling the playing field."

Congress passed a similar bill last year, but President George Bush vetoed it, as the lawmakers had expected. The Senate fell 10 votes short of overriding his veto.

The seven Republicans who broke with their party's leaders to break the filibuster were John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, William S. Cohen of Maine, Dave Durenberger of Minnesota, James M. Jeffords of Vermont, Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas, John McCain of Arizona and Larry Pressler of South Dakota. The only Democrat to vote against shutting off debate was Richard Shelby of Alabama.

#### A Series of Limits

The state limits set by the measure are based on population, and run from \$1.2 million in the smallest states to \$5.5 million in California. Limits for primaries would be two-thirds of those for general elections.

Because the Supreme Court ruled in 1976 that mandatory limits were unconstitutional, supporters sought to construct a series of incentives for candidates to abide by voluntary limits.

In the bill the Senate will vote on Thursday, candidates who have abided by the limits will be entitled to buy broadcast time at half the lowest rate charged other advertisers. They will also be allowed two low cost statewide mailings.

Candidates who abide by spending limits would also be exempt from a tax on contributions received by campaign committees. That tax would equal the highest corporate tax rate, which is 34 percent. But under the budget reconciliation bill passed by the House and pending in the Senate, it would go to 35 percent.

# Clinton Wins Key Votes on Plan For Service Tied to School Loans

By CLIFFORD KRAUSS  
Special to The New York Times

AI

WASHINGTON, June 16 — With overwhelming bipartisan support, Senate and House committees today approved President Clinton's national service program to enlist volunteers to do social, law-enforcement and environmental work in return for payments toward education loans.

Democrats and Republicans hardened back to the initiation of the Peace Corps and Vista (for Volunteers in Service to America) in the 1960's as they voted for a program designed to spur greater community spirit, broaden access to higher education and engage new graduates in socially useful work.

Virtually guaranteeing a major Administration legislative victory before the end of the summer, the Senate Labor and Human Resources approved the bill 14 to 3. After tinkering around the edges of the proposal, the House Education and Labor Committee followed by voice vote.

## How It Would Work

The plan would create a National Service Corporation to allocate service slots to state governments, which in turn would distribute volunteer positions to local governments, not-for-profit organizations, school districts and institutions of higher education.

Local programs involved in education, environmental or police work and assisting the elderly or the homeless would offer stipends to participants of about \$7,000, with the Federal Government picking up 85 percent of the tab. Aside from the stipend, volunteers awarded positions would receive awards of \$5,000 toward paying off their education loans for each year of work. Recent graduates of college or trade schools would be able to volunteer up to two years, and they also would receive health benefits.

In a year when budgets are tight, the amount of money Congress will ultimately

Continued on Page A20, Column 1

spend for the program is in question. Mr. Clinton called for \$400 million in 1994 to cover 25,000 community service jobs. Earlier, the House Appropriations Committee approved spending only \$105 million for 10,000 jobs, although sponsors hope to get more money once the plan is passed later this summer.

The Administration hopes that by 1997 some 150,000 participants can be included in the program, which was a cornerstone of Mr. Clinton's Presidential campaign. It was viewed as a tenet of the New Democratic agenda, which calls for programs that emphasize personal initiative over dependence on government largess.

But the plan has also been embraced by liberals like Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate panel, who is a sponsor of the bill.

## Best of Two Parties?

"It combines the idealism of the Democratic Party with the pragmatic realism of the Republican Party," Representative Steve Gunderson of Wisconsin, a leading Republican backer of national service, said before the House panel approved the bill.

Before today's vote, Mr. Kennedy characterized the national service plan as "an important step toward revitalizing our country by challenging citizens of all ages to become involved in service programs in our communities."

Senator Daniel R. Coats of Indiana, a conservative Republican member of the panel who rarely agrees with Mr. Kennedy, predicted that the program would "rekindle some habits of the heart."

## Milestone of Sorts?

Democratic strategists noted that while legislation providing leaves for workers in cases of family health emergencies and easing voter registration have been enacted since Mr. Clinton

took office, this would probably become the first major bill to pass that originated from the Clinton White House.

Although it would affect far fewer graduates, the national service program is designed to meet President Clinton's objectives of reducing interest rates on student loans by replacing middleman bankers with Education Department administrators.

The House has approved the direct-lending plan, but the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee modified the program last week to retain some banker involvement in student lending and phase in direct Government lending to students over several

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1993

When Mr. Clinton outlined the national service plan in April before an audience of cheering students at the University of New Orleans, he predicted it would eventually "revive America's commitment to community and make affordable the cost of a college education for every American."

## Republicans' Reservations

While watching the House panel work through the bill with a few minor modifications today, Eli Segal, director of the Office of National Service, said Mr. Clinton "is very excited about this. This was certainly what resonated during the campaign."

Whatever dissent was voiced today in the two committees came from Re-

publicans. Senator Nancy L. Kassebaum of Kansas, the ranking minority member on the Senate committee and herself a former volunteer in Vista, roughly a domestic version of the Peace Corps, said she voted against the plan because it created too much bureaucracy. She suggested that \$5,000 in debt relief, which she called "educational rewards," would be better spent directly on educational programs.

Ms. Kassebaum is expected to offer a substitute amendment on the floor of the Senate that would create pilot national service programs that would offer stipends but not educational benefits.

In the House committee, Representative William F. Goodling, Republican

of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that would create a needs test to aim the program's benefits at the underprivileged. Democrats strongly objected, saying national service should be open to people of all classes, not just the poor. On a near party-line vote, the Goodling amendment was defeated, 11 to 12.

Representative Marge Roukema, Republican of New Jersey, said she was opposing the plan with regret because "what we're doing is planting the seed for a new full-blown entitlement program with a constituency of its own."

# U.S. Intensifies Attack to Oust A Somali Clan

By MICHAEL R. GORDON  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 16 — United States and allied forces mounted a major strike today against the leader of the dominant Somali faction in an effort to destroy his base of operations in Mogadishu and rout him from his headquarters.

United States officials said the aim of the air and ground attack on the Somali commander, Gen. Mohammed Farah Aidid, was to end his ability to disrupt United Nations operations and to eliminate him as a factor in Somali politics.

General Aidid has emerged as the most powerful and truculent of the Somali clan leaders. Officials in Washington also say he ordered the attack on June 5 that killed 23 Pakistani peacekeeping soldiers in an effort to push the United Nations out of Mogadishu.

## A Recalcitrant Leader

United States AC-130H gunships and attack helicopters have already destroyed many weapons caches controlled by General Aidid and have attacked the radio station he used to beam anti-United Nations propaganda. But he did not appear chastened by the initial strikes, and United States and United Nations officials said he tried to mobilize international opinion against the United Nations by inciting demonstrations.

The officials also said he might have provoked a second incident on June 13 by having his gunmen shoot at Pakistani positions during a mass demonstration. More than 20 Somalis died

Continued on Page A14, Column 1

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when the Pakistani soldiers responded by firing into the crowd.

Pentagon officials said that today's attack was directed at a four-block-square area of Mogadishu that serves as General Aidid's headquarters, communications center and main weapons cache.

The attack began 1:35 A.M. Thursday local time (5:35 P.M. today Eastern daylight time) with cannon fire from the AC-130H's, which are operated by Special Forces troops and equipped with 105-millimeter cannons.

As the air strikes started, a multinational force ringed the area. Pentagon officials said the ground force included French, Italian, Moroccan, Belgian and Pakistani troops, but no Americans. A force of 2,200 United States marines is steaming toward Somalia but no decision has been made on whether they will be deployed.

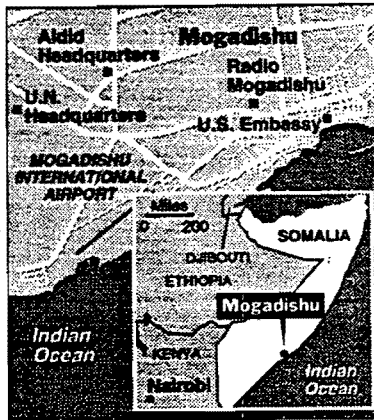
General Aidid claims to have up to 6,000 fighters in the Mogadishu area, but a Pentagon official said that fewer than 1,500 were reliable.

## Question of Capture

Administration officials declined to say if the United Nations was trying to capture General Aidid.

Pentagon officials said tonight that there was no immediate expectation that General Aidid would be captured. But senior Pentagon officials said last week that one aim of the operation was to seize him and his top lieutenants.

A resolution by the Security Council



The allied attack was directed at four square blocks in Mogadishu.

# An intense effort to neutralize a mercurial enemy.

in response to the killing of the Pakistani peacekeepers said those responsible should be caught and tried, a stipulation inserted at the insistence of the United States.

Pentagon officials have said that the United States has clear evidence that it was General Aidid who ordered the attack on the peacekeepers. And the Clinton Administration has asked Jonathan Howe, a retired United States admiral who is the United Nations envoy in Mogadishu, to capture the general, a senior Administration official said today.

## Marines on the Way

The United States Marine force sailing toward Somalia has Harrier attack planes, Cobra helicopters gunships and transport helicopters that could ferry troops ashore. This force could be off the coast by Friday or Saturday, Pentagon officials said. Its deployment would add considerably to the United States striking power in the area.

The United Nations force in Somalia numbers about 18,000, including about 4,200 Americans. But since the force includes units from many different nations with varying levels of training, it is not nearly as effective as the 26,000 United States marines and soldiers who were sent to Somalia in December.

Pentagon officials said last week that General Aidid's men were generally a poor match for the United Nations force. General Aidid claims to have 5,000 to 6,000 fighters in the greater Mogadishu area, Pentagon officials say. "But as a practical matter, we don't assess that he has more than 1,000 to 1,500 personnel that are reliable in any sense," a senior Pentagon official said.

General Aidid says he has about 15,000 fighters throughout Somalia. But even including forces allied with him, Pentagon officials estimate the total of "reliable" troops at 3,000 to 4,000.

Though the United Nations has attacked General Aidid's weapons caches in Mogadishu, Pentagon officials said the Somali leader still had access to some armored vehicles and trucks equipped with machine guns in central Somalia.

NORMAN H. STEIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FAX COVER SHEET

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FROM: NORMAN H. STEIN

DATE: JUNE 16, 1993

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 5

COMMENTS: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE FORUM

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**NORMAN H. STEIN**

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TELEPHONE (212) 750-4900  
TELECOPIER (212) 750-0996

**BY TELECOPIER**

TO: Carol H. Rasco  
FROM: Norman H. Stein   
DATE: June 16, 1993  
RE: American Jewish Committee Forum

I am forwarding copies of the program announcement and a draft of the program outline for the American Jewish Committee Forum tomorrow. As you can see, the program is also being sponsored by UJA/Federation, which is the major funding arm for Jewish social service programs both in New York and nationally.

In addition to the memo on New York State issues which Sheryl sent you last week, you may want to address social policy issues generally as you did in the speech in Washington last month, with particular emphasis on job training and welfare reform. Of course, I have no doubt, nor will it surprise you, that questions from the audience will seek an advance preview on health care reform.

Thanks for everything. See you tomorrow.

NHS:ced

Enclosure





The American Jewish Committee  
New York Chapter



UJA-Federation  
Department of Government  
Relations

You are cordially invited to attend

A Luncheon Forum

on

"The Federal Domestic Policy Agenda: Implications for New York State"

featuring

***Carol Rasco***

Assistant to President Clinton for Domestic Policy

***Michael J. Dowling***

Director of Health, Education and Human Services, Office of the Governor  
(Nominated to be new commissioner of the Department of Social Services)

**Thursday, June 17, 1993**

**11:30 - 2:00 PM**

**(Lunch and program at 12:00)**

**UJA - Federation**

**130 East 59th Street**

**New York City**

**(second floor ballroom)**

Space is limited. Please reply on the form enclosed by June 10, 1993. The cost of the luncheon is \$10.00 per person. Payment in advance is required.

**DRAFT**

**"THE FEDERAL DOMESTIC POLICY AGENDA:  
IMPLICATIONS FOR NEW YORK STATE"**

Sponsored by

American Jewish Committee, N.Y. Chapter  
UJA/Federation, Department of Government Relations

Featured speakers:

**CAROL RASCO**

Assistant to President Clinton for Domestic Policy

**MICHAEL DOWLING**

N.Y. State Director of Health, Education and Human Services

UJA/Federation

Thursday, June 17, 1993

11:30 - 2:00 p.m.

**AGENDA**

(Program begins as soon as audience has been seated for lunch)

**I. Welcome**

**Steven Solender**

Steve Solender welcomes everyone on behalf of UJA/Federation to this program to discuss the the social policy priorities of the Clinton administration, projected Congressional and executive action to put them into effect and the likely impact on New York State and City.

Expresses delight that AJC and UJA are co-sponsoring this program, signifying the importance placed by both agencies on policies and initiatives to address the economic and communal needs of poor and minority communities.

Thanks Dr. Diane Steinman and Elinor Schuman, executive and assistant directors of the New York Chapter of AJC, and Ronald Soloway, UJA/Federation's Director of Government Relations, for their efforts in organizing the program.

Notes that this is one of a number of important instances of cooperation between our two organizations on issues central to New York's Jewish and general communities. Perhaps most noteworthy was last September's conference on poverty. The conference proceedings are at the tables. Our program today continues our effort to educate and empower the Jewish community, so we can play a role in shaping federal and state policies which effect the poor and near poor and, more generally, the future of urban life for all of us.

Introduces the dafs:

Dr. Jo Fine, Chair of the New York Chapter's committee on intergroup relations; Judy Peck, Chair of UJA/Federations's Committee on Government Relations and Norman Stein, Secretary of the New York Chapter, a member of AJC's Advocacy Task Force, and a liaison to the Jewish community for the Clinton campaign.

Calls on Jo Fine to begin the program.

II. Introduction of Program and of Carol Rasco Dr. Jo Renee Fine  
(3 minutes)

Jo Fine briefly outlines AJC's social policy agenda, reviews the structure of this afternoon's program and formally introduces Carol Rasco.

III. Clinton Administration Social Policy Priorities: A Projection  
of Things to Come (15 minutes) Carol Rasco

Carol Rasco reviews administration policies on initiative relevant to poverty and economic opportunity/empowerment, projecting Congressional responses and likely time frames where possible. Notes areas in which Jewish community involvement would be helpful.

IV. Introduction of Michael Dowling Judy Peck  
(3 minutes)

Judy Peck comments briefly on UJA's involvement in state-wide legislative initiatives which effect Jewish community social policy concerns, says a word about UJA's history with Michael Dowling, and formally introduces him.

V. The State, the Feds and Social Policy Initiatives Michael Dowling  
(15 minutes)

Michael Dowling discusses the current budget relevant to poverty/economic opportunity, and projects possible impact of federal priorities and Congressional action on future state program initiatives. Notes areas where Jewish community involvement would be helpful.

VI. Discussion Norman Stein  
(30 minutes) Moderator

Norman Stein kicks off the discussion period by reflecting briefly on any striking issues raised in the two presentations and posing a first question in the light of them. Makes it clear that we want questions, not speeches.

After the discussion period, offers a brief summary of suggestions for action or further policy deliberations within the Jewish community, thanks the speakers, and concludes the meeting.

MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO

*CK*

YOU WERE CALLED BY  YOU WERE VISITED BY

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OF (Organization)

*Amer. Jewish Committee*

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*Please add economic &  
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**THE WHITE HOUSE****Office of the Press Secretary**

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**For Immediate Release****June 11, 1993****Statement of the Press Secretary**

The Domestic Policy Council, chaired by President Clinton, has formed a Working Group on Welfare Reform, Family Support and Independence, charged with developing a plan to fulfill the President's commitment to end welfare as we know it.

The Working Group -- consisting of representatives from over a dozen agencies and departments involved in the task of reforming the country's welfare system -- will spend the summer and fall developing a detailed proposal to make work pay, dramatically improve child support enforcement, expand basic education and job training, and create a time-limited transitional system under which people who can work will go to work.

It will be chaired by Bruce Reed, Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy; David Ellwood, Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services for Planning and Evaluation; and the Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services for Children and Families, after a nominee for that position is confirmed by the Senate.

The Working Group will work closely on a bipartisan basis with Congress, as well as with governors, state and local officials, and others with an interest in welfare reform. To increase public participation, it will conduct hearings, visit model programs around the country, publish working papers, and establish a center for public information and suggestions.

# # #

## ***Working Group on Welfare Reform, Family Support and Independence***

### **Chairs**

**Bruce Reed** *Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy*

**David Ellwood** *Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Department of Health and Human Services*

*Assistant Secretary for the Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services*

### **Members**

**Ken Apfel** *Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget, Health and Human Services*

**Walter Broadnax** *Deputy Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services*

**Robert Carver** *Deputy Assistant Secretary for Returns Processing, Treasury Department*

**Maurice Foley** *Office of Tax Policy, Treasury Department*

**Thomas Glynn** *Deputy Secretary, Department of Labor*

**Ellen Haas** *Assistant Secretary for Food and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture*

**Elaine Kamarck** *Office of the Vice President*

**Madeleine Kunin** *Deputy Secretary, Department of Education*

**Alicia Munnell** *Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy, Treasury Department*

**Larry Parks** *Senior Advisor to the Secretary, Department of Commerce*

**Wendell Primus** *Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Services Policy, Department of Health and Human Services*

**Julie Samuels** *Director, Office of Policy and Management Analysis, Department of Justice*

**Isabel Sawhill** *Associate Director for Human Resources, Office of Management and Budget*

**Eli Segal** *Assistant to the President for National Service*

**Eugene Sperling** *Deputy Assistant to the President for Economic Policy*

**Michael Stegman** *Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, Department of Housing and Urban Development*

**Joseph Stiglitz** *Council of Economic Advisors*

**Fernando Torres-Gil** *Assistant Secretary for Aging, Department of Health and Human Services*

**Jeff Watson** *Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs*

**Kathl Way** *Special Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy*

*Surgeon General*

*Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs, Department of Education*

*Assistant Attorney General for Policy Development, Department of Justice*

*Assistant Secretary, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor*

**The American Jewish Committee  
New York Chapter**

**UJA-Federation  
Department of Government Relations**

**present**

**"The Federal Domestic Policy Agenda:  
Implications for Our State and Community"**

**Thursday, June 17, 1993  
12:00-2:00 P.M.**

**UJA-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies  
130 East 59th Street  
New York City**

**PROGRAM**

**Welcome**

**Judith Stern Peck  
Chair, UJA-Federation,  
Committee on Government Relations**

**Introduction**

**Dr. Jo Renee Fine  
Chair, AJC New York Chapter  
Committee on  
Intergroup Relations**

**"The Federal Domestic Policy Agenda"**

**Carol Rasco  
Assistant to President Clinton  
for Domestic Policy**

**Introduction**

**Dr. Joseph Okon  
Chair, UJA-Federation  
Subcommittee on State Policy**

**"Implications for our State and Community"**

**Ronald Soloway  
Director of Government Relations,  
UJA-Federation**

**Gary Rubin  
AJC Director of National Affairs**

**Discussion**

**Norman H. Stein, Moderator  
New York Chapter Representative,  
AJC National Advocacy Task Force**